THE SECOND TROOP PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY.

BY W. A. NEWMAN DORLAND, A.M., M.D., F.A.C.S.
Major, Medical Corps, U. S. Army; formerly First Lieutenant and Surgeon of the Troop (April 1, 1898-November 10, 1903.)

[For references see pp. 182-191.]

(Continued from page 94.)

It is not known how long the Second Troop had a civil as well as military association—probably from its very incipiency—but from the following notice which is signed by the First Sergeant as Secretary, and not by his military title, it is evident that at this early period of the Nineteenth Century such an organization existed:

"The Second City Troop of Cavalry, will meet this evening, at 7 o'clock at Hardy's Inn. Punctual attendance is requested."

"PHILIP STEIN, Sec."

"August 4, 1803."

The summer exodus from the city which subsequently became so universal among the wealthier classes, was not in vogue at this time; consequently the members of the various military organizations were readily accessible, and midsummer meetings were not uncommon. What the object of the present meeting was is not known, but it is interesting to note that a few days later a similar notice appeared in the daily papers announcing a meeting of the sister organization, the First City Troop, to elect a successor to the late Captain Dunlap.

October, 1803, witnessed a "sham battle"—the first
The Second Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry.

mention to be found of this valuable evolution in military drills—in which the Militia Legion engaged at the old race-grounds between Pine and South streets. While the Light Horse did not participate in this event, because of political differences, they indulged in Troop parades on the same day, the First Troop meeting at Fouquet's Inn, in Eleventh near Race Street, while the Second Troop convened at Bush-hill in obedience to the following Troop Order:—

"The Gentlemen attached to the Second City Troop of Cavalry will parade on Monday, the 10th instant (agreeably to law) at Bush-hill, at 3 o'clock P. M., completely equipt.

"By order of Captain T. W. Francisc.

"October 3, [1803]."

These manoeuvres were frequently practised by the men of the First Brigade in subsequent years, and became spectacles of much interest to the citizens of Philadelphia.

On February 6, 1804, the Second Troop suffered a severe loss in the death of William Bingham, at Bath, England, the former distinguished Captain of the Troop. In memory of this efficient officer and distinguished citizen the members of the Troop wore the customary black upon the arm for the period of thirty days.

Early in 1804 a memorable event occurred when the officers of the City and County Brigades, including those of the cavalry, met to form an association for the furtherance of military interests in the community. The first intimation we find of this intention was the following notice:—

"At an adjourned meeting of the commissioned and staff officers of the first division of Pennsylvania Militia, held agreeable to public notice, on the 4th of April, 1804, at the county courthouse:—"
The Second Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry. 165

"Resolved, that the Major general, the two brigadier generals and the commanding officer of each regiment and the major of the 11th battalion with the captain of the 4th troop of cavalry, be appointed a committee to form a constitution for associating the officers of the said division and report the same to the next meeting.

"Resolved, that this meeting stand adjourned until Wednesday the 11th instant, at three o'clock P.M. at the court-house, at which time and place the officers of the division are particularly requested to attend, to hear the report of their committee.

(Signed) "John Barker, Chairman.

"Attest. Anthony Simmons, Secretary.

"April 7, [1804]."

That the Committee thus appointed was active in its labors is witnessed by the following published notice:

"At a meeting of the committee duly appointed by the association of officers of the 1st division Pennsylvania Militia to form a constitution for the government of the same, at the house of Col. Kitts, Market street, Sign of the Indian King, pursuant to public notice given.

"Jan Worrell was appointed Chairman,

"and John Krips, Secretary.

"The following resolution was adopted, viz. Resolved, That a sub-committee of three members, viz. Cols. [Ebenezer] Ferguson, [John] Connelly,480 and Kripps481 be appointed to draught a Constitution, &c. and report the same to the grand Committee, at a meeting to be held on Wednesday next [April 18] at 11 o'clock A. M. at the above place.

"ISAAC WORRELL,482 Chairman.

Attest, John Krips, Secretary.

"Philadelphia, April 11th, 1804."
It would be interesting to read the report of the Committee were it accessible, but a careful search has failed to disclose the whereabouts of the records of this early military association in which the officers of the Second Troop participated.

A special business meeting of the Second Troop, which was held on April 27th, according to the following notice, was probably called to determine the question of non-participation in the approaching Louisiana celebration:—

"The members of the 2d troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry, are requested to meet at Hardy's Hotel in Market street, on Friday next [27th], at half past 6 o'clock in the evening.

"By order of Capt. Thomas W. Francis

"PHILIP STEIN, Sergt.

"April 26, [1800]."

Political feeling and animosities were strong and even bitter in the early years of the Nineteenth Century, and, unfortunately, were allowed to creep into the military affairs of the city. Consequently, when in April of this year it was proposed to celebrate on May 12th, the acquisition of Louisiana—the great achievement of the Democratic President—Thomas Jefferson, the three City Troops, whose political affiliations were with the Federalists, decided not to participate. On the other hand, the Militia Legion headed the line and other military bodies from the County of Philadelphia and the vicinity joined in the celebration, as is shown by the following Legionary Orders:—

"Philadelphia 5th May, 1804.

"Saturday next, the Twelfth, at nine in the morning the Legion will parade in 2d street, in two distinct corps. With the right wing under the immediate orders of Maj. Symonds [Simmons] will be incorpo-"
rated, Captain Holgate's Troop of horse, and Captain Herkesheimer's [Anthony Hergesheimer] infantry company, both from Germantown, as well as Captain Worrell's artillery company from Frankford. It will form with its right on Vine St. displayed northward. The left wing, commanded by Col. [Thomas] Willis, will form with its left on Green St. extending in the like northern direction; it also will receive the auxiliary troop of horse under Captain Comly—Captain Altimus and Starn's Infantry; with Captain Fesmire's rifle corps, all of Frankford; as well as Captain Allen's company of infantry from Southwark; recently become a member of the Legion.

"A sketch of the line for the day will be furnished to the commander of each wing, likewise to Major [Thomas] Leiper, commanding the cavalry, and to Major [Matthew] Shaw, commander of the Artillery.

"John Shee,\(^{486}\) Commandant.

"May 5, [1804]."

It was the custom at this time, and for some years subsequently, for the three City Troops to unite in some of their parades and drills in squadron formation. On May 7, 1804, such a squadron parade occurred, the three Troops under Captains Robert Wharton, Francis and Peter Miercken,\(^{487}\) meeting at Fouquet's tavern, pursuant to the following order:\(^{488}\)

"The Second City Troop of Horse will parade on Monday, the 7\(^{th}\) May next, (agreeably to Law) at 3 o'clock P.M. at Fouquet's in 10\(^{th}\) street, completely equipped.

"Thomas W. Francis, Capt.

"May 3, [1804]."

Similar squadron drills were held on May 21 and 28 at Bush Hill, dinner being served to the squadron at 3 o'clock at the Bush Hill Tavern. The Second Troop notice for these drills follows:—\(^{489}\)
The Second Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry.

"2d Troop Philadelphia Cavalry.

"The Second Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry will parade on Mondays, the 21st and 28th insts., at 2 o'clock, P. M., at Bush-hill compleatly equipped.

"Thomas W. Francis, Capt.

"May 18, [1804]."

A change in the complement of officers occurred on May 21st., as the following notice indicates:

"Notice

"The Second Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry, are requested to meet at Bushhill, on Monday the 21st inst. to elect one Second Lieutenant for said Troop.

"J. H. Hurst, Inspector of Brigade.

"May 18, [1804]."

The holding of Courts of Appeal, to afford delinquent and absentee members opportunity to account satisfactorily therefore, was in vogue in the Volunteer service at this time and the Second Troop had adopted the custom. Thus we find the following announcement:

"The Second Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry,—A Court of Appeals will be held for the said Troop, on Friday, the 8th instant, at Hardy's Hotel, in Market Street, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock P. M.

"Thomas W. Francis, Capt.

"June 6, [1804]."

The Third Troop, or "Volunteer Greens," held a Court of Appeal at the same place and hour, and the First Troop on the preceding Wednesday [June 6]. The energy and military zeal of their captain held the Second Troop persistently at work and drills were frequent and exacting. Thus within a week of this meeting we read as follows:
The Second Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry.

"SECOND TROOP OF
"PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY.

"The members of said Troop are requested to meet at Bushhill, on Friday the 15th instant at 4 o'clock P. M. compleatly equipped.

"THOMAS W. FRANCIS, Capt.

"June 14 [1804]."

The customary Fourth of July celebration was par-ticipated in by the cavalry as a squadron, the Troops meeting at the Center Square, Market Street, in re-sponse to the following notice:—

"SECOND CITY TROOP.

"The members of said Troop are requested to meet at the Centre Square, on Wednesday the 4th of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Compleatly equipped.

"THOMAS W. FRANCIS, Captain.

"July 2 [1804]."

Many of the former officers of the Revolutionary War were passing away at this time; accordingly at-tendance at the military funerals of these distinguished men became one of the mournful duties of the com-missioned officers of the First Division of the Penn-sylvania Militia. Captain Francis therefore repre-sented the Second Troop, before the end of July, 1804, at the obsequies of Major General Irvine, in obedience to the following, Division and Brigade Orders:—

"DIVISION ORDERS.

"Tuesday, 31st of July, 1804.

"The Officers of the first Division of Pennsylvania Militia, in uniform, and with side-arms are requested to attend the funeral of the lamented Major General WILLIAM IRVINE, from his late dwelling south Eighth street, this morning at nine o'oclock. The light com-pany, commanded by Capt. Lewis Rush, under arms,
and with a due portion of blunt cartridge, will attend and perform the usual honors over the corpse of that late meritorious Citizen and Soldier

"JOHN SHEE, Major General,
"Commandant of the Legion."

"BRIGADE ORDERS

"Philadelphia, July 31st, 1804.

"The Officers of the City Brigade are invited to attend the funeral of GENERAL WILLIAM IRVINE, this morning.— They will meet at the State House, at nine o’clock, and proceed from thence to the late residence of the deceased.

"By order of Brig. Gen. JOHN BARKER,

"JOHN SMITH,
"Major of Brigade."

The following day appeared this notice, which is of interest as characteristic of the verbosity of the times:—

"It having been intimated by some of the principal officers of the Division that it would be agreeable to the gentlemen of the Corps to show by some external mark, the respect they entertain for the memory of their late fellow citizen and brother Officer, Major General William Irvine; and that the same should by me be promulgated and enforced:—In consequence it is proposed and recommended, that the officers of the Division, wear during thirty days, on the cuff of the sleeve of the left arm, a black crepe, indicative of their esteem for the deceased.

"JOHN SHEE,

"Maj. Gen. 1st Div. P. M.

"August 1st, 1804."

In September the announcement for the Squadron drills for the Fall of 1804 appeared:
The Second Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry.

"Second Troop "
"of Philadelphia City Cavalry"

"The members of said Troop will parade on Mondays the 1st and 8th of October next, at 2 o'clock, P.M. on the vacant ground south side of Market street, next westwards of the Centre Square Tavern, [west of 15th Street] completely equipped.

"Thomas W. Francis, Capt.

"Sept. 24, [1804]."

From the Troop notice already given and those which will follow, it is interesting to note the variations in the name used by the organization in these early days; as well as the custom, then in vogue, of drilling upon the various lots and commons throughout the city and its environs, rather than an attempt to limit the troop practice to any one vicinity.

Subsequent to the Squadron evolutions of October, the Second Troop held one company drill in November, according to the following notice:

"Second Troop "
"of Philadelphia City Cavalry"

"The members of said Troop will parade on Saturday, the 3rd November next, at 1 o'clock, P.M. on the vacant ground south side of Market street next westward of the Centre Square Tavern, compleatly equipped.

"By order of

"Thomas W. Francis Capt.

"Nov. 1. [1804]."

The year 1805 was an uneventful one in the Troop history, although it was noted in the city annals as the year of the great yellow fever epidemic, which devastated certain quarters during the months of September and October. New York shared in this fever plague,
and many deaths occurred in both municipalities. The epidemic resulted in the postponement of the Fall manoeuvres of the various military bodies until November. The records of the year were as follows:—There was a Squadron parade on Monday, May 6, on the ground west of the Centre House, Market street, at 2 o'clock. The squadron also paraded on the 13th and 20th of May, according to the following notice:

"SECOND TROOP OF
"PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY.

"The Troop will parade on Mondays the 13th and 20th instant [of May]; at 3 o'clock, P.M. at the Centre Square Tavern, compleatly equipped.

"A Court of Appeal will be held on Friday, the 24th instant, at Hardy’s Hotel, Market street, between the hours of 3 and 5 o’clock, P.M.

"THOMAS W. FRANCIS, Capt.

"May 8 [1805]."

A special meeting of the Troop was called on June 25, as follows:—

"SECOND TROOP OF
"PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY.

"The members are requested to meet at Hardy’s Hotel, on Tuesday, the 25th inst. [of June] at eleven o’clock in the forenoon on special business. [pertaining to the Fourth of July celebration].

"THOMAS W. FRANCIS, Captain.”

The Fourth of July celebration was one of unusual splendor. There were individual Troop parades, the First Troop assembling at 9 o’clock, and the Third Troop at ten o’clock, while the Second Troop appeared as early as eight o’clock in the morning. Following these drills was a Squadron parade and a dinner in the afternoon, as is shown by the appended notice:
The Second Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry. 173

"SECOND TROOP
OF PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY.

"The Troop will meet at the Centre Square Tavern, on Thursday, the 4th of July, at 8 o’clock, A.M. completely equipped.

"In consequence of arrangements for the exhibition of fireworks, at Bush-hill, the Squadron will dine at Evans’ Tavern, Market street near the permanent bridge, at 3 o’clock precisely.

"THOMAS W. FRANCIS, Captain.

"July 2 [1805].

The yellow fever epidemic shortly after this began to make its appearance, and all military matters were postponed in consequence thereof until November. In that month there were two squadron drills, on the 9th and 16th, as is evidenced by the following notice:

"THE SECOND TROOP
OF PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY

"Will parade on Saturday the 9th instant at 2 o’clock P. M. on the vacant ground north of Peter Evans’s Tavern, near the Permanent Bridge, completely equipped.

"THOMAS W. FRANCIS, Capt.

"Nov. 7. [1805]."

Captain Wharton, of the First Troop, commanded the Squadron. The Third Troop, at this time, and for two years thereafter, was commanded by First Lieutenant James Boggs.

"SECOND TROOP
OF PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY

"Will parade on Saturday the 16th instant at 2 o’clock, P. M. on the vacant ground north of Peter Evans’s Tavern, near the Permanent Bridge, completely equipped.

"THOMAS W. FRANCIS, Capt."
The Second Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry.

"A Court of Appeal will be held on Monday evening, the 18th instant, from 6 to 8 o'clock at Mrs. Hardy's Hotel, Market Street.

"Nov. 15, [1805]."

The year 1806 opened auspiciously with a dinner given in honor of General William Eaton, the hero of Derne [now Derna, in Tripoli], and Captain Stephen Decatur, Jun., of the frigate "Philadelphia" fame, at Vogdes's Hotel, at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets, on January 24 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. General Francis Gurney, and George Latimer, Esq., presided and Captain Francis attended as commander of the Second City Troop. This was followed on January 7th by another dinner in honor of Captain Decatur, given at the same hotel by about one hundred of the younger gentlemen of the town. This dinner, which was presided over by James Milnor, Esq., was a brilliant affair. Captains Bainbridge, Stewart, and Shaw, with other officers of the Navy, were guests on this occasion, but Commodore Preble, who was in the city at the time, was unable to attend. Captain Francis again represented the Second Troop.

In March, the officers of the First Division were again in mourning, this time for General Procter, in response to the following Division Order:—

"The officers of the 1st Division of Pennsylvania Militia, are requested to attend the funeral of the much lamented General Thomas Proctor, this afternoon, at three o'clock, from his late dwelling house in Arch-street.

"John Shee, Maj. Gen. 1st Division.

"March 18, 1806."

About this time occurred the first flagrant outrage by Great Britain against American seamen, in the harbor of New York, beginning the series of aggressions which ultimately culminated in the War of 1812.
The Second Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry. 175

This act may have had some bearing upon the following remarkable Brigade Orders and Counter-Orders, which were issued in April and May:—

"Brigade Orders."

"Whereas the militia law of this state authorizes the Brigadier, with the Commandants of Regiments to meet in Brigade: And whereas the beneficial effects of the last review are manifest to every military man: And whereas the hostile appearance in Europe, as well as the unwarrantable reflections on the militia by the enemies of Liberty in this country, renders it necessary that every legal step should be taken to promote the militia system and render it both useful and respectable—Therefore the General orders the cavalry, Artillery and Infantry comprising the first Brigade to parade on Monday, the 19th of May next, at eleven o'clock A. M. at such place as their several commanding officers will order.

"The General flatters himself these orders will be obeyed with the same promptitude which has heretofore distinguished the troops comprising the first Brigade.

"John Barker,
"Brigadier General.

"N. B. Those who attend this parade will thereby be exempted from further duty 'till next fall.' "
"April 22, [1806]."

"Brigade Orders."

"The Officers commanding Regiments and Troops of Horse, attached to the first Brigade, are requested to meet their General on Saturday evening next, the 26th instant, at the Shakespear Hotel, at 7 o'clock, on business relative to the Brigade.

"J. Barker, B. General.

"April 24, [1806]."
The Second Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry.

"BRIGADE COUNTER ORDERS."

"A circumstance having occurred [it would be interesting to know just what this was] by a defect in the Militia Law, which has rendered it impracticable to carry the contemplated review into full effect—I have thought proper, from prudential motives, to revoke my orders for that purpose. The Commandants of Regiments and Troops of Horse, therefore, will govern themselves accordingly, and consider my former orders hereby countermanded.

"JOHN BARKER, Brig. Gen.

"May 12, [1806]."

Notwithstanding this disappointment the military spirit was rife throughout the city, and the drilling for the year was spirited and profitable. On May 5 the first outdoor drill was held, as follows:—

"SECOND TROOP

"PHILADELPHIA CITY LIGHT CAVALRY

"Will parade on Mondays the 5th and 12th of May, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on the lot back of Evans's Bridge Tavern.

"THOMAS W. FRANCIS,

"May 3, [1806]." "Captain.

The First Troop paraded one-half hour later at the same place, and a Squadron formation followed. A Squadron drill was also the order on May 12, while a Troop drill followed on May 19th, according to the following notices:—

SECOND TROOP

"PHILADELPHIA CITY LIGHT CAVALRY,

"Will parade on Monday, the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on the vacant ground northeast of the Permanent Bridge, (High [Market] street).

"THOMAS W. FRANCIS,

"May 9. [1806]." "Captain.
The Second Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry. 177

"SECOND TROOP."

"PHILADELPHIA CITY LIGHT CAVALRY.

"Will parade on Monday, the 19th instant, at 2 o’clock, P. M. on the lot back of Evans’s Bridge Tavern.

"THOMAS W. FRANCIS,

"May 16, [1807]." "Captain.

The customary Court of Appeals was held on June 4, pursuant to the following order:—

"Attention.

"A Court of Appeals for the Second Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry, will be held on the 4th of June, at Mrs. Hardy’s Hotel, Market street, from 5 until 7 o’clock P. M.

"THOS. W. FRANCIS, Capt.

"May 30, [1806]."

A vacancy occurred at this time in the list of line officers of the Troop, and on June 26 we find the following notice:—

"The Second Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry will meet at Mrs. Hardy’s Hotel, Market street, the 1st July next at 7 o’clock P. M., to elect a Second Lieutenant for the Troop.

"THOS. W. FRANCIS, Capt.

"June 26, [1806]."

Either from a lack of a quorum or more probably because of a difference of opinion, the election of this officer did not take place, for the usual Fourth of July notice contained a significant postscript. It is also interesting to note, from an appended First Troop notice, that on this occasion a Squadron parade was the order instead of the usual independent Troop parade:—

"CAVALRY ORDERS.

"The First Troop of Light Horse will parade completely equipped, on Friday, the 4th July, at 10 o’clock, A. M., at the corner of 11th and Spruce streets, in Vol. XLIX.—12
order to form Squadron, and pay our military respects to the Anniversary of our Country’s Independence.

"Robert Wharton, Capt.

"July 1, [1806]."

"The Second Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry

"Commanded by Thomas W. Francis will parade completely equipped on Friday the 4th inst. at 9 o’clock, A. M., at the Columbia House, corner of Eleventh and Spruce street.

"N. B. An election for a Second Lieutenant, to be held at the Columbia House.

"Thos. W. Francis, Capt.

"July 3, [1806]."

The ‘‘Volunteer Greens,’’ on this occasion, were commanded by Lieutenant James Boggs.

On July 31, Captain Francis, representing the Second City Troop, and the other commissioned line and staff officers of the First Division of the Pennsylvania Militia, attended the funeral of their fellow officer, Colonel Michael Kitts, from his residence, the “Sign of the Indian King,” on Market Street. This event concluded all military matters until the Fall of the year. Then the customary Troop drills were resumed in response to the following notice:

"Second Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry

"The Troop will parade completely equipped on Mondays, the 6th, 13th and 20th inst. at 2 o’clock, P. M. at the Columbia House, corner of Eleventh and Spruce streets.

"A Court of Appeals will be held at the Mansion House Hotel, on Saturday the 25th inst. between the hours of 4 and 6 o’clock.

"Thomas W. Francis, Capt.

"Oct. 3, [1806]."
The Second Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry. 179

The First Troop paraded on the same day at the usual ground, near the Permanent Bridge, Schuylkill, and the "Volunteer Greens," now commanded by Captain Philip Nicklin, at the Center Square.

The military affairs of the year ended in a melancholy manner, which, however, afforded occasion for a graceful tribute of respect from the First and Second City Troops. On Saturday evening, November 1, Philip Nicklin, the recently-elected captain of the Third Troop, or Volunteer Greens, died after a brief illness, and was buried on Tuesday the 4th instant. His funeral was attended by the full membership of the three Troops, uniformed and dismounted and in mourning in response to the Troop Orders issued by Lieutenant James Boggs, and Captains Wharton and Francis. The notice of the Second Troop for this event was as follows:—

"SECOND TROOP.

"The members of the Second City Troop of Cavalry, will meet at No. 98 South Third street, this morning at 11 o'clock, precisely, in uniform, crape on the left arm and on the hilt of the sword, to attend the funeral of Philip Nicklin, Esquire, late Captain of the Volunteer Greens Light Cavalry.

"THOMAS W. FRANCIS, Capt.
November 4, [1806]."

CHAPTER XVIII

THE PERSISTENT AGGRESSION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The first Troop event of 1807 is embodied in the following notice:—

"CAVALRY ORDER.

"Anxious to commemorate the anniversary of the day that gave birth to our late illustrious chief, Gen-
eral George Washington, the Squadron composed of the First, Second and Third Troops of Light Horse, will dine together in uniform and with side arms, at the Mansion House Hotel, on Saturday, the 21st of February, at half-past three o'clock. The punctual attendance of the members is expected.

"Robert Wharton,
"Capt. 1st Troop.
"Thomas W. Francis,
"Capt. 2d Troop.
"James Boggs,
"Capt. 3d Troop of Volunteer Greens."

"Feb. 7, [1807]."

This was a most enjoyable occasion, marked by a fine spirit of comradery and cordial good will, and with a full attendance of the membership of the Troops. During the spring of this year there were three Squadron drills, as follows:—

"The Second Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry,
"Will parade on the ground north of Peter Evans's Tavern, near the Schuylkill Permanent Bridge, on Mondays, the 4th and 11th of May, at 2 o'clock, P. M. completely equipped.

"Thomas W. Francis, Capt.

"May 1, [1807]."

"Troop Order."

"The Second Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry, commanded by Thomas W. Francis, will parade on the ground north of P. Evan's Tavern, on Monday the 18th inst. at 2 P. M., completely equipped, with nine rounds of blunt cartridges.

"N. B. According to law, an election of officers, will be held after the parade, at the tavern, and on the 23rd
The Second Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry.

inst. a Court of appeal, will be held at the Mansion House Hotel, from 6 until 8 o’clock in the evening.

"THOMAS W. FRANCIS, Captain.

"May 13, [1807]."

The usual Fourth of July celebration was observed with more than the customary zeal this year, and the festivities concluded with a Squadron dinner of exceptional brilliancy, as is evidenced by the following notices:

"THE SECOND TROOP

"OF PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY.

"Will parade at the Columbia House Tavern, corner of Spruce and Eleventh streets, on Saturday, the 4th of July, at 10 o’clock, A. M., completely equipped. An election of Officers will be held agreeable to law.

"THOMAS W. FRANCIS, Capt.

"July 1, [1807]."

That a Squadron drill and parade followed is shown by the following First Troop notice:

"FIRST TROOP OF LIGHT HORSE.

"The Troop will parade, completely equipped, on Saturday, the 4th July next, at 9 o’clock, A. M. at the Columbian House, corner of Eleventh and Spruce street, when an election for Officers will be held agreeably to law. The corp will there form squadron with the 2d and 3d troops in honor of our National Independence.

"The company of the honorary members of the said troop, is requested to dine with the squadron on that day, at 3 o’clock, P. M., at Evans’s Tavern, near the permanent bridge, Schuylkill, either with or without uniform.

"ROBERT WHARTON, Capt.

"June 25, [1807]."
The Second Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry.

REFERENCES.

American Daily Advertiser, August 4, 1803.

J. Hardy's Inn was situated on the south side of High (Market) street, between Third and Fourth Streets, and was opened in 1798. In June 1794, J. Hardy became the proprietor of the Golden Swan Inn, in North Third Street, together with the stable of Epples' "Rainbow Tavern" which lay just behind the former in "Sourcraut" Alley, between Third and Fourth Streets. He was the son of Robert Hardy (Hardie), who, July 1–August 1, 1777, commanded the armed boat "Terror" and subsequently the "Burke Galley," and who died in January, 1799, and Martha Cowgill (married in Old Swedes' Church, on March 26, 1776). In 1786–90 a Robert Hardy lived in Spruce Street above Fourth. His executors in 1799 were Peter Baynton and John Craig. A Thomas Hardy was a private in Capt. Samuel Borden's 4th Company, Philadelphia Militia, May 13–June 18, 1813.

Scharf and Westcott, vol. i, p. 516.

American Daily Advertiser, October 10, 1803.

This meeting was held in the chamber formerly occupied by the Senate of the United States (American Daily Advertiser, April 2, 1804).

American Daily Advertiser, April 13, 1804.

John Connelly was born on December 25, 1755, and served in the army throughout the Revolutionary War. From September 8, 1776, to April 1, 1777, he served as a private in Captain Robert Mullen's Company of Marines. On July 12, 1777, he was commissioned Captain Lieutenant of the Second Company, Captain John McCulloch, of the Artillery Regiment, his commission being dated August 27, 1777. He was taken prisoner in 1778, and while on parole he was on April 27, 1779, re-commissioned Captain Lieutenant of this Company, and was promoted to the captaincy on September 2, 1779. On April 15, 1780, he was commissioned Captain of the Eighth Company of the Artillery Regiment; in 1784, Captain of the Second Company; on April 3, 1786, Captain of the First Company; on March 25, 1789, Captain of the Third Company; and on May 28, 1792, Captain of the Ninth Company. On Monday, July 8, 1793, he was elected Major of the Second Battalion of the Artillery Regiment, and served in the Whisky Insurrection. On December 18, 1799, he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment, to succeed Thomas Mifflin, deceased, which office he held as late as 1808. On March 30, 1780, he was married in Burlington, New Jersey, to Anne Little (died October 29, 1812). He was an original member of the Hibernian Society in 1790. From 1794 to 1799, he served as Prison Inspector. He was elected to the State Senate in October, 1808, from the City and County of Philadelphia, and served until March 20, 1810. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature during the War of 1812–14; in 1813 was a member of the Philadelphia Com-
The Second Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry. 183

mittee of Public Defence; and in 1814, served on the famous Committee of Defence of Philadelphia. He was a Director of the Second Bank of the United States [established by Congress in 1816]. In November, 1818, he became a member of the Committee of Correspondence to aid in preventing the spread of slavery. In 1824, he was a candidate for Presidential Elector in the interests of William H. Crawford. In 1823, he became the first President of the Columbia Railroad Company [the forerunner of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company] which had its terminus at the corner of Broad and Vine Streets. He was therefore the first railroad president in the United States. He was commissioned by Governor Simon Snyder, the official auctioneer of the city of Philadelphia. He died at his home, No. 208 Chestnut Street, on February 3, 1827, in his 72d year, and was buried in the grounds of the First Presbyterian Church, Pine Street, west of Fourth. His son John M. Connelly, died without issue. His daughter, Anne Louise Connelly (born November 14, 1788; died April 19, 1832), was married, on July 10, 1806, to Manuel Eyre.

John Krips was the son of Henry Krips and Margaret Barr (born in 1757, married in old Swedes' Church, May 18, 1775; died September 16, 1841, in her 85th year, at her residence, No. 408 North Second Street below Poplar Lane). He was active in military circles, and in 1807, and for a number of years, was Captain of the Philadelphia Rangers. In 1801 he is recorded as Captain of the Fifth Company of the 42d Regiment, P. M. On July 23, 1804, he married Elizabeth Voight.

Isaac Worrell was the eldest son of Isaac Worrell (died August 26, 1818) and Elizabeth (born October 8, 1734; married April 17, 1753; died April 23, 1809, aged 75 years), daughter of Robert Harper and Sarah Buzby (married November 23, 1733) and was born in Frankford, Philadelphia, on August 16, 1754. On April 2, 1775, when 21 years old, he was married by Friends' ceremony, to Elizabeth (born February 17, 1748, died October 1, 1823) daughter of Peter Rambo, Jr. (son of Peter Rambo, Sr. [who died before November 9, 1797]; in service in the Revolutionary Army on December 24, 1778; on June 21, 1779, a matross in Captain Peter Brown's Artillery Company, and on August 7, 1777, a private in the Fourth Company, Col. J. B. Smith's Battalion; died January 3, 1823) and Britta Holstein. He served in the Revolutionary Army from 1775. On November 1, 1777, he was appointed First Lieutenant in the Fourth Company, Second Battalion, Philadelphia County Associates, Col. Benjamin McVey. He was commissioned Captain in this Company on May 12, 1780, and served as such until 1783. He took the oath of allegiance to the State on July 3, 1778. He saw actual service during the Revolutionary War, and was taken prisoner by the British, but was immediately paroled. He served also during the Revolution as a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly. In April, 1784, he was commissioned Major of the First County Battalion; and in September, 1786, as Lieutenant Colonel, he commanded this Regiment. On July 3, 1792, he was elected Lieut. Colonel of the Second County Battalion, and on Monday, July 28, 1794, Lieut. Colonel of the Fifth County Bat-
talion, and served in the Whisky Insurrection. On October 12, 1797, he was elected to the Assembly for Philadelphia County. In 1799, Governor Mifflin appointed him Justice of the Peace for the Township of Frankford. He was Colonel of the 80th Regiment, P. M., in 1800–1802. In 1804, he was appointed Chief Burgess of Frankford. He served as Brigadier General of the Second Brigade, First Division P. M., succeeding General Jacob Morgan, from Thursday, June 3, 1802, to 1808; and as Major General commanded the First Division P. M., succeeding John Barker, from Friday, July 8, 1808, to May 15, 1824, when he was succeeded by General Thomas Cadwalader. On February 22, 1819, Governor William Findlay appointed him Recorder of Deeds for the City and County of Philadelphia, which office he held until 1821. On September 28, 1824, he delivered the address of welcome to General Lafayette at his reception in Frankford. The following month he was elected a delegate on the Jackson electoral ticket. When 72 years of age he died of apoplexy on April 28, 1825, in the same house in which he was born, and was buried in Oxford burying ground, Frankford. He had three children:—Isaac (born in 1780; died on Sunday, March 17, 1799, in his 19th year); Benjamin (whose wife was Sarah Webster, and whose children were Isaac I. Worrell and Rebecca) and Rebecca (born in 1776; married Henry Comly; died April 13, 1847, in her 72d year).

Information obtained from Sarah C. Leake, of Frankford, Philadelphia.

488 *American Daily Advertiser*, April 26, 1804.

484 Ibid, April 10, 1804.

485 *Aurora*, May 7, 10 and 14, 1804; also *Scharf and Westcott*, vol. i, pp. 518–19.

John Shee, oldest child of Walter Shee, merchant, and Catharine, only daughter of John Bertles, was born in Ardanagrah Castle, County West Meath, Ireland. After the death of his mother, the family came to America, sometime between 1742-45, and settled in Philadelphia, where they eventually became prominent merchants. On April 4, 1750, Walter Shee was appointed a Mason. In 1758, he was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Independent Company of Foot. On May 15, 1765, he married his second wife, Ann Thompson; the same year he and his sons signed the Non-importation Agreement. On March 26, 1777, Walter Shee was appointed Naval Officer of Philadelphia. He took the oath of allegiance to the State on June 24, 1777. He died on October 8, 1782, his son John, with John Pringle, acting as executors for the estate. John Shee was married, first in 1765, to Katharine (died January 21, 1770), daughter of Thomas and Mary Lawrence; and secondly, on July 13, 1772, to Jane Nailor (died in 1784). He became a partner of Richard Bache in 1770. On March 17, 1771, he became an original member of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. He rendered distinguished service to the Colonists during the Revolutionary War. In 1774-75, he was a member of the Committee of Correspondence of Philadelphia. In 1775, Captain of a company in the Third Associators’ Battalion of Philadelphia; on January 3, 1776, Colonel of the Third Battalion of the Pennsylvania Associators, which office he resigned on Sep-
The Second Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry. 185

tember 25, 1776; on November 16, 1776, he was in the desperate battle at Fort Washington, New York; and on April 7, 1777, he was appointed a member of the Board of War for the State of Pennsylvania, which office he held until August 6, 1777. On June 26, 1777, he took the oath of allegiance to the State. In 1777, he succeeded John Nixon as Colonel of the Third Battalion, and in October, 1777, became Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Foot in the U. S. Army. In March, 1778, he was a member of the "Republican Society," of which Richard Bache was Chairman, the purpose of which was the revising of the State Constitution. In October, 1778, he signed a petition for clemency for John Roberts and Abraham Carlisle, under sentence of death for high treason. From September 22, 1780, to 1781, he was Auditor of Public Accounts for Pennsylvania; in 1780, he was President of a "Whig Association" formed for the purpose of preventing all intercourse with the Tories. On April 15, 1780, he was commissioned Lieut. Colonel of the Fifth Philadelphia Battalion, which office he held until April 22, 1783, when he was commissioned Lieut. Colonel of the First Philadelphia Battalion. He continued in command of this regiment until March 15, 1786, when he was commissioned Lieut. Colonel of the Third Philadelphia Battalion, holding this office until March 25, 1789, when he received his commission as Lieut. Colonel of the Fourth Philadelphia Battalion and held this position until June 2, 1794, when he was succeeded by Lieut. Col. John Barker. On December 30, 1782, he was a member of the jury—including William Bingham and other distinguished citizens—to try the celebrated libel case of Eleazer Oswald. In 1788, he took a prominent part in the great Federal Procession, On October 31, 1789, he endorsed the successful candidacy of General Daniel Brodhead for the office of Surveyor General. He was Treasurer of Philadelphia from 1790 to 1797. On March 2, 1799, he was elected Major Commandant of the Philadelphia Republican Militia Legion; later in that year he became Colonel Commandant and for a time was Brigadier General in command of the Legion, being succeeded, on July 2, 1807, by General John Barker. On Wednesday, April 23, 1800, he succeeded General Francis Gurney, as Brigadier General of the First Brigade, First Division, Pennsylvania Militia. From Tuesday, June 1, 1802, until 1805, he was Major General of the First Division, Pennsylvania Militia, succeeding General Thomas Procter. From June 3, 1802, until 1807, he was Flour Inspector of Philadelphia. In 1807, President Jefferson appointed him Collector of the Port of Philadelphia. He was an active member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati. He died in Philadelphia on August 5, 1808, and was buried in Christ Church burying ground. He had seven children:—Mary (born October 21, 1765; married in Christ Church, June 18, 1785, to Michael Pinto); John Bertles (born June 24, 1767; in 1789, a private in Captain Conrad Rush's company of the Fourth Battalion, Col. William Will; died October 25, 1799); Catherine (born October 3, 1769); Thomas (born December 16, 1771); Rachel (born July 15, 1773; married Robert Brooke, of Richmond, Va., on January 18, 1800); Frances (born July 25, 1779); and Walter
The Second Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry.

Lewis (born April 30, 1782; died February 25, 1856). One of the children died in 1784. His brother, Lieut. Colonel Bertles Shee, was married on July 31, 1769, to Cecelia Parke; and on June 12, 1779, took the oath of allegiance to the State. Their son, Parke, married Rachel ——, who was born in 1782 and died November 27, 1847, and was buried in Upper Providence, Delaware County, Friends' burying ground. They had a daughter, Cecelia Parke Shee, who died at her father's residence, No. 212 N. Scott Street, on April 28, 1846. Another brother, Francis Shee, was in 1776-1781 a private in Captain George Honey's Company of City Guards, under Major Lewis Nicola; and a sister, Catherine, on January 18, 1770, married Alexander Thompson in St. Paul's P. E. Church, of Philadelphia.

Albert Peter Mierchen of the district of Southwark, Philadelphia County, a sugar-refiner in partnership with Samuel Morris, Jr., Captain of the First City Troop, was born on April 17, 1724, and died in Philadelphia, of yellow fever, on October 23, 1793, aged 69 years. His wife Catharine, also died on October 23, 1793, of the same disease, and both were buried in St. Michael's graveyard at Fifth and Cherry Streets. They had three sons:—Peter; Henry (who, in 1789 was a matross in the Second Artillery Company, and in 1794, a sergeant in the Third Troop of Light Horse, or Volunteer Greens") and David (who in 1789, was a matross in the Second Artillery Company); and four daughters:—Catharine, married in Christ Church, on November 27, 1790, to Richard Potter; Annie Elizabeth (born in 1774; died unmarried on August 26, 1844, aged 70 years); Sarah (married in Christ Church, on March 26, 1795, to John Whitesides, and had two sons—John and Rev. Henry F. Mierchen Whitesides; and three daughters—Susan, Sarah and Harriet); and Rebecca (married on October 16, 1809, to William Henry Webster, and had a son William Henry Webster, Jr.).

Peter Mierchen, the eldest son, was born in 1765. In 1786-87 he was a matross in the Third Artillery Company. He was married, in Christ Church, on Thursday, April 16, 1795, to Maria (born February 12, 1778; died February 14, 1840, aged 73 years) oldest daughter of Joseph Snowden and Rebecca Sibbald (married in Christ Church, July 8, 1776). On August 12, 1794, he was elected Cornet of the newly-organized "Volunteer Greens" or Third Troop of Philadelphia Light Horse. He was still Cornet in February, 1796, and in 1800 became the Captain of the Troop. He continued in command until 1805, when he was succeeded by the Lieutenant Commandant, James Boggs. He and his brother Henry succeeded their father as sugar-refiners at No. 65 South Second Street and No. 41 Shippen [Bainbridge] Street, Southwark, but this partnership was dissolved on March 20, 1799. He subsequently became a leading shipping merchant of Philadelphia. In 1797-98 he was President of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, being succeeded, in November, 1798, by Jonathan Robeson. That year he was nominated for the Assembly, but declined the honor. In 1800, he was President of the Board of Inspectors of Jails; and in 1814, he was a member of the famous Committee of Defence of Philadelphia. He became a member
of the Hibernian Society in 1814. In 1821 he was a member of the
Board of Commissioners appointed for building the Eastern Peni-
tentiary and was treasurer of the Board. He was a man of exceedingly
powerful and muscular physique. He died in Philadelphia, on Sunday,
July 7, 1822, aged 57 years, and was buried in St. Peter's Churchyard,
Third and Pine Streets. Three of his sons became sea-captains in the
merchant marine. His children were:—Catherine (born May 10, 1796;
died in 1874), who married John Myers (died in 1844); Hannah Maria
(born November 25, 1797); Margaretta (born February 15, 1801); John
Savage (born March 3, 1803); Captain Henry F. (born in 1808; died
May 29, 1850, aged 42 years). [His daughters conducted a fashionable
seminary in their home on the south side of Spruce Street, third door
above 12th Street. One of them, Mary, was married, on September 30,
1841, to Farquhar Bethune, of Florida. Another, Josephine, died un-
marrried on April 9, 1849); Estelle P. (born in 1812; died in 1891); and
Anne Elizabeth (born in 1817; died on February 25, 1874, aged 67
years). A Miss Catharine Miercken, Sr. (probably the daughter of
Henry or David Miercken) died on October 16, 1824.

489 American Daily Advertiser, May 3, 1804.
490 Ibid, May 18, 1804.
491 Ibid, May 18, 1804.

Jonathan Harvey Hurst was born in 1770, and was married in
Christ Church, on September 9, 1788, to Elizabeth Koster, and subse-
sequently to Patience—(died December 19, 1818). In 1794, he was a
private in the Fifth Company, Second Battalion, First Regiment, City
Militia, Col. Gurney, and served in the Whisky Insurrection. On Au-
gust 9, 1788, he was appointed Brigade Inspector, by General Josiah
Harmar, to succeed Lewis Nicola, and this office he held for several
years. He died in Philadelphia on September 16, 1829, in his 59th
year. His sons were George Washington (died January 2, 1814);
Henry (born in 1799; died June 22, 1828, in his 27th year); William B.
(born in 1808; died February 7, 1831, aged 23); and Thomas Harvey
(born in 1809; died November 12, 1826, aged 17 years). There was a
Henry Hurst who was married in St. Michael's and Zion Church, on
May 27, 1800, to Eve Yauk, widow.

492 American Daily Advertiser, June 6, 1804.
493 Ibid, June 7, 1804.
494 Ibid, June 15, 1804.
495 Ibid, July 2, 1804.
496 Ibid, July 31, 1804.
497 Ibid, August 1, 1804.
498 Ibid, September 24, 1804.
499 Ibid, November 1, 1804.
500 Ibid, May 6, 1805.
501 Ibid, May 9, 1805.
502 Ibid, June 25, 1805.
503 Ibid, July 2, 1805.
Peter Evans's Inn, Tavern or Hotel, was situated at the northeast corner of Schuylkill Front [22d] and High [Market] Streets. It was a large three-story red brick structure, which was erected after the completion of the Permanent or Market Street bridge, at the Middle Ferry. It first received the name of "The Schuylkill Hotel," and was kept by Peter Evans until 1810, when he was succeeded by Buell Rowley, who was followed, in 1816, by Rowland Smith. In 1816-17, Peter Evans's Tavern was situated on the north side of George [Sansom] Street, above Scott Street, extending through to No. 26 South 6th Street, at the northwest corner of Carpenter [Jayne, later Ranstead] Street. This latter building was subsequently known as the Falstaff Inn. In 1817 Peter Evans took charge of the Center House Tavern. In 1819 Rowland Smith relinquished his control of the original Evans's Inn and assumed the management of the Washington Tavern, at Sixth and Carpenter [Ranstead] Streets. Peter Evans (grandson of Peter Evans, who was appointed Register General of Wills for Pennsylvania on December 17, 1708-9; was a prominent lawyer; cousin of Lieutenant Governor John Evans; of Welsh extraction; and who died on June 20, 1745), was born in 1753; on June 6, 1777, he was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Philadelphia County; on July 12, 1777, he took the oath of allegiance to the State; on February 21, 1778, was appointed Commissioner of Purchase; he married Frances Millinor, in old Swedes' Church, on September 25, 1783; in 1791, he was an innkeeper at No. 138 South Front Street; and died on March 17, 1826, in his 74th year.—Scharf and Westcott, vol. ii, p. 992.—Peter Evans was married to Rachel Evans on April 22, 1761; and a Peter Evans married Sarah Hughes, in Zion Church, July 1, 1777.

The Permanent Bridge at Market Street, across the Schuylkill River, at the Middle Ferry, was one of the earliest bridges of the city. Putnam built a floating bridge here in 1776, which was taken up after the battle of Brandywine in 1777. The British, during their occupation of the city, built another bridge which was afterwards removed to Gray's Ferry and did service there. Putnam's bridge was then replaced, but it was carried away by a freshet on March 15, 1804. A "permanent" bridge company was formed in 1798; Timothy Palmer designed a wooden structure; and the corner-stone of the bridge was laid in the eastern abutment on October 18, 1800. Mr. Reynolds was the constructing engineer of this bridge, which was finished in 1804. It was used until 1850, when it gave way to a new bridge which was destroyed by fire from an explosion of gas on November 20, 1875.—Watson’s Annals, vol. iii, p. 491.

James Boggs was born at Shrewsbury, New Jersey, on April 5, 1769, and was baptized at Christ Church on May 7. He was the grandson of Ezekiel Boggs and Elizabeth Baird, of Ireland, who settled in Delaware County, Pennsylvania; and the son of Dr. James Boggs (born in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1740; died in Halifax, Nova Scotia, July 8, 1830) and Mary (born April 5, 1746; married...
The Second Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry. 189

November 24, 1765; died in Halifax, February 2, 1831), daughter of Robert Hunter Morris, Chief Justice of New Jersey (1738-64), and from 1754-56 Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania, and Elizabeth Stogdell, of Shrewsbury, New Jersey. Dr. Boggs adhered to the crown in the Revolutionary War and was compelled, in 1783 to remove to Nova Scotia, his two sons, Robert and James, alone remaining in the States. In 1791, James was in partnership in Philadelphia, with his uncle, Charles Risk; and in 1795-6, he was a partner in the firm of Henry and Boggs at No. 39, and later, No. 42, South Front Street, second door above Chestnut Street. In 1794, he was a private in the Fifth Company, Second Regiment, City Militia, Colonel John Barker. In August, 1795, he signed the Merchants and Traders' Address to the President concerning the treaty with Great Britain. In 1798, he became a member of the Hibernian Society, and on March 17, 1796, was appointed on the Active Committee of that Society. In June, 1794, he became an original member of the "Volunteer Greens," or Third Troop of Philadelphia Light Horse, and accompanied that organization to Western Pennsylvania during the suppression of the Whisky Insurrection. In 1806, he succeeded Philip Nicklin as captain of the Troop, remaining in command for two years. On April 29, 1806, he married Sarah Lloyd (born April 20, 1775; died August 18, 1849) eldest daughter of John Broome (born 1738; died August 8, 1810, aged 72 years), merchant, and, in 1804, Lieutenant Governor of New York. In 1806, he founded the house of Boggs and Livingstone, New York City, which, in 1815, became Boggs and Thompson, and in 1830, Boggs, Sampson and Thompson, auctioneers. James Boggs was one of the "old merchants of New York." From 1816 to 1834, he was President of the Phoenix Bank of Rhinebeck, New York. He died at his residence, No. 113 Chambers Street, New York, on February 3, 1834, leaving an estate of $200,000. His children were:—

Mary Rebecca (born September 14, 1808; died at Florence, Italy, January 1, 1878), who married Richard Ray (died March 4, 1836)—their daughter, Mary (Birdie), married Viscount de Courval); John (born September 24, 1810; died October 24, 1833); James (born September 22, 1813; died September 8, 1830); and Julia Augusta (born November 16, 1817; married, in 1843, Lewis Howard Livingston, who was born in 1814 and died April 14, 1886; she died in November, 1885.

American Daily Advertiser, November 5, 1805.

William Eaton was born February 23, 1764, and died June 1, 1811. He distinguished himself in the Tripolitan War, and on March 25, 1805, captured Derne.

The Shakespeare Hotel was a fashionable establishment in the Shakespeare Building, which was located at the northwest corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets. It was finished in 1803, in which year the first Assembly Ball was held there, in Mr. Haines' room. The hotel was kept, in 1804, by Joseph Vodges, who was succeeded in 1806, by Lewis Young, who in 1798 was the proprietor of the "Sign of General Washington" at Sixth and South Streets. David Barnum, of Columbus, Pennsylvania, leased the hotel in 1808, but was not very successful, and was
The Second Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry.

followed by John Stratton, who was the proprietor in 1812–19. Samuel Hymas afterwards kept the Shakespeare Hotel for some years. In 1822, Lambert Keating or Keatting (born 1772; died August 5, 1847, at No. 60 Jayne Street, in his 75th year) became the proprietor and continued as such for several years.—Scharf and Westcott, vol. ii, p. 991.

American Daily Advertiser, January 4, 1806.

Ibid, January 7, 1806.
Ibid, March 18, 1806.
Ibid, April 22, 1806.
Ibid, April 24, 1806.
Ibid, May 12, 1806.
Ibid, May 3, 1806.
Ibid, May 9, 1806.
Ibid, May 16, 1806.
Ibid, June 20, 1806.
Ibid, July 1, 1806.

The Columbia House or Tavern, situated at the corner of Eleventh and Spruce Streets, was a popular inn and place of resort at this time.

American Daily Advertiser, July 3, 1806.

Ibid, July 31, 1806.
Ibid, October 3, 1806.

The Mansion House Hotel, also known as Bingham's Hotel and Renshaw's Hotel, was the old Bingham mansion, No. 122, on the west side of Third Street, between Walnut and Spruce, which was built about 1790. It was leased, in 1806, by William Renshaw, who proposed originally to make it a place of resort for merchants and business men generally, but who opened it, in 1807, as a hotel. It was most excellently kept and was the foremost fashionable house for some years. Renshaw, in 1812, left the place to open the New Mansion House Hotel at Eleventh and Market Streets, southeast corner (on the ground now occupied by the Bingham House), but returned in 1814, and kept the place as the Washington Hall Hotel, until it was destroyed by fire on March 17, 1823. He charged ten dollars per week, and provided a generous table. Subsequently, Joseph Head was the host of the inn here.—Scharf and Westcott, vol. ii, p. 991; Watson’s Annals, vol. iii, p. 270. See also footnote, p. 209.

Philip Nicklin, a native of Devonshire, England, and subsequently a prosperous merchant of Philadelphia, was born in 1760. He was a gentleman of refinement and culture and of a retiring disposition. On March 1, 1780, he signed the petition to prevent slavers from being fitted-out at the Port of Philadelphia. In 1786, he was a contributor to the Pennsylvania Hospital. His place of business in 1788–90, was in Front Street, near Chestnut; and, in 1793, the stores of Philip Nicklin and Co., were at the Walnut Street wharf. From 1786 to 1793 he was a private in the Fourth Company, Second Battalion, Philadelphia Militia, Colonel Read, and in the 8th Co., 3d Batt., Col. John Shee. In 1794 he was a private in the Third Company, Third Philadelphia Regiment,
Col. Samuel McLane. He was married in Christ Church, by Bishop White, on April 1, 1793, to Juliana (born April 8, 1765; died August 11, 1845, aged 80 years) youngest daughter of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew, of Pennsylvania. On January 11, 1797, he was elected a Director of the Insurance Company of North America. From 1797 to 1799 he was Treasurer of the Society of the Sons of St. George [organized April 23, 1772]. On June 19, 1798, he was elected a member of the First City Troop, and was placed on the Honorary Roll of the Troop in 1805. In July, 1806, he was elected Captain of the Volunteer Greens, or Third Troop of Light Horse, of Philadelphia, which organization he had joined in 1805, but died on Saturday, November 1, 1806, when in his 47th year. He was accorded a military funeral by the City Troops of Light Horse, and was buried in the Chew vault, at St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia. His children were:—Elizabeth (born 1794; died in 1813); William (born 1796; died 1811); Sophia Chew (born June 25, 1798; died January 11, 1869), who married George Mifflin Dallas (born July 10, 1792; died December 31, 1864), who, in 1837 was Minister to the Court of Russia, subsequently U. S. Senator, Attorney General, Mayor of Philadelphia, Vice-President (with Polk) of the United States, and in 1860, Minister to England; Maria Henrietta (born February 14, 1800; died November 30, 1864) who was married, on June 7, 1826, to Edmund Carmick Watmough (born May 22, 1796; died January 23, 1848), brother of Colonel John Goddard Watmough; Susan Margaretta (born in 1802; died, unmarried, in 1872); Juliana Catherine (died, unmarried, in 1842); and Philip Houlbrooke, who married Maria, granddaughter of Colonel Macpherson, who was killed at Quebec; he died March 2, 1841.

629 American Daily Advertiser, November 4, 1806.
630 Ibid, February 7, 1807.
631 Ibid, May 1, 1807.
632 Ibid, May 13, 1807.
633 Ibid, July 1, 1807.
634 Ibid, June 25, 1807.

(To be continued.)