



# NJPH

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## ***1815 Double Weight Cover with War of 1812 Surcharge***



**A stampless folded letter sent in October 1815 from Philadelphia to Hardwick Township, Sussex County, with sad news. See story on page [129](#).**

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## 1815 POSTAL SURCHARGE LETTER: Philadelphia to Hardwick Township, Sussex County NJ – More Questions than Answers

By Arne Englund

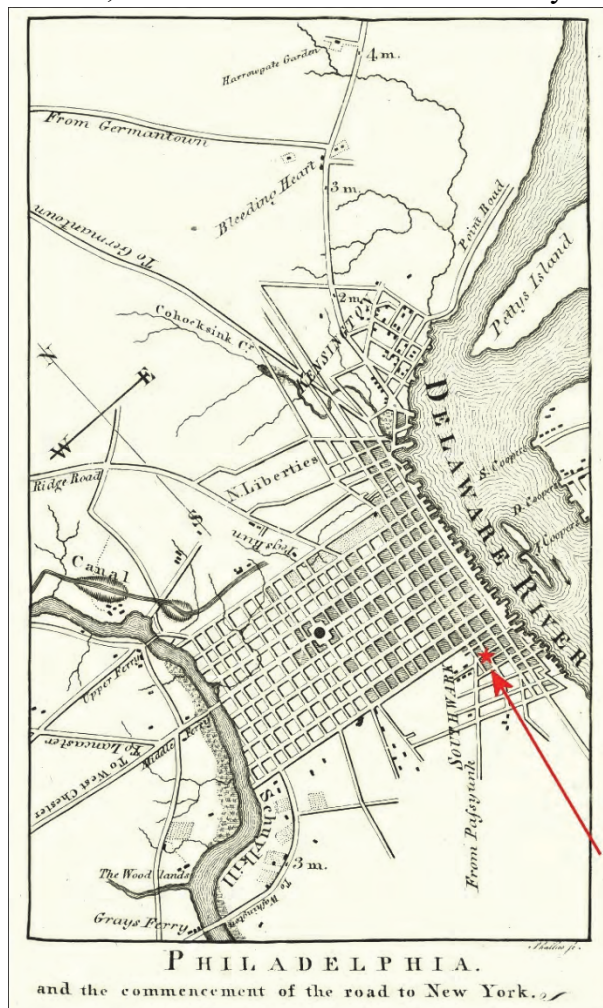
The 1815 Postal Surcharge letter discussed here is a very interesting combination of post-War of 1812 postal rates, Philadelphia and New Jersey history, and, at the same time, a number of very elusive clues. A 50% postal surcharge had been enacted in 1815 to help recoup some of the massive debt incurred by the War of 1812.

The letter itself has War of 1812-related content, regarding a member of the military. It was written October 25, 1815 at Philadelphia, by an Alexander Morrison, and addressed to a Jacob Harris, in Hardwick Township, Sussex County, NJ., informing Harris that his son, who is unnamed in the letter, had drowned while bathing at the “picket warf.” He was found the same day he drowned, and a funeral was held for him by the garrison, with the honors of war. Morrison tells

Harris that if he will come to Philadelphia, he can collect his son’s back pay, pension, and land bounty.

He mentions that any return correspondence should be sent to Alexander Morrison “in” Shippen St. near Third St. or to the “care of Mr. King in Shippen Street.” This area, known as “Southwark,” was one of the oldest sections of Philadelphia, and is now in the southern part of that city. Shippen Street is now Bainbridge Street, and is in the northern portion of Southwark. The Southwark area of Philadelphia is central to the references and clues alluded to here.

Morrison indicates that a second letter is enclosed, written for the son a few days before his passing, causing us to wonder if the son was not able to write, or if it was a legal document of some sort, such as a will. This letter is not now present. Morrison notes that this is the second communication he has written to Harris concerning the matter of his son’s drowning, having received no response to his first letter. It seems likely that the first communication to Harris contained the original of the son’s letter, and this second communication contained a copy. Would that we had that letter as well, and could know its contents.



Courtesy The Lionel Pincus & Princess Firyal Map Division, The New York Public Library.<sup>1</sup>

**Fig. 1: 1802 Traveller’s Map of Philadelphia.**  
(Southwark section at arrow)

## **1815 WAR SURCHARGE LETTER: Philadelphia to Hardwick, Sussex County ~ Arne England**

In an attempt to discover who these men were, we've explored many New Jersey and Pennsylvania Harrises and Morrisons of the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, both in older local history references, and in Internet genealogy sites such as Ancestry.com, FamilySearch and WikiTree. Little information has been found on the writer (Alexander Morrison), the recipient (Jacob Harris), or his unnamed son, but a few possibilities and hints have been uncovered. Of course, that's part of the fun and challenge of our hobby – The Hunt, not only for the material, but for the history and other information that lies in back of it, and the inferences that might be drawn.

### **THE WAR OF 1812**

The War of 1812, sometimes referred to as “The Second War of Independence,” was a conflict fought between the U.S. and Great Britain. For Great Britain, however, it was a part of a larger conflict between Britain and Napoleon. It was in Great Britain's interest to keep the U.S. from supporting the French, hence the embargoes, and created a need by the British for seaman – which resulted in the impressment of sailors on US vessels.

The U.S. declared war on Great Britain in June of 1812 for the following reasons: “First, a series of trade restrictions introduced by Britain to impede American trade with France, a country with which Britain was at war (the U.S. contested that these restrictions were illegal under international law); second, the impressment (forced recruitment) of seamen on U.S. vessels into the Royal Navy (the British claimed they were British deserters); third, British military support of American Indians who were offering armed resistance to expansion of the American frontier in the Northwest; fourth, a possible desire on the part of the United States to annex Canada.”<sup>2</sup>

The War of 1812 was fought, for the most part, on U.S. soil, and there were four major theatres of the war: the Atlantic Coast, the Canada-U.S. border, the Gulf Coast, and the American frontier, primarily what is now the Midwest. During the two and a half years of conflict, many battles and destructive events occurred in all these areas, including some very well known, such as the Burning of Washington D.C. on August 24, 1814, the Battle of Fort McHenry, in which the U.S. military successfully defended Baltimore Harbor from an attack by the British Navy from the Chesapeake bay on September 13-14, 1814, and The Battle of New Orleans, fought January 8, 1815 close to Chalmette, Louisiana with the U.S. Army under the command of Brevet Major General Andrew Jackson. This battle turned out to be the greatest American victory of the war, fought after the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, but before word had reached either of the combatants.

It should, of course, be remembered that the U.S. lost its share of battles, as well, and the American offensives into Canada were anything but successful. “Federalist opposition to the War of 1812 in the United States affected its prosecution, especially in New England, where it was referred to as “Mr. Madison's War.” American defeats at the Siege of Detroit and the Battle of Queenston Heights thwarted attempts to seize Upper Canada, improving British morale,”<sup>3</sup> although the U.S. victory at the Battle of Lake Erie allowed the recapture of Detroit, and the subsequent defeat of Tecumseh in Upper Canada.

The Treaty of Ghent, establishing peace terms between the U.S. and Great Britain was signed Dec. 24, 1814, ending the war. The War of 1812 resulted in the loss of the lives of 15,000 American soldiers, 8,600 British and Canadian soldiers, and an unknown number of Native Americans, and cost the United States an astronomical \$158,000,000 (\$1.78 Billion in today's dollars)

## 1815-1816 POSTAL SURCHARGE

To quote from Richard Frajola's exhibit of War of 1812 Routes and Rates: "By an act of Congress, passed December 23, 1814, the postal rates then in effect (the 1799 rates) were to be increased by 50%. This surtax was an indirect taxation to help defray the cost of the War of 1812 and was part of a larger tax scheme proposed and implemented by Alexander J. Dallas, the Secretary of the Treasury. It was the first time that postal charges were used as a way of increasing revenue and in the thirteen months that they were in effect the net revenue of the Post Office increased by \$290,000. These rates were in effect from February 1, 1815 to March 30, 1816."<sup>4</sup>

## THE COVER OF THE 1815 LETTER

The cover of the letter we're discussing is addressed to "Mr. Jacob Harris/ Sussex County/ Hardwick Township/ New Jersey." It has a Philadelphia Oct. (25?) circular postmark. It carries a manuscript rating of 30 cents, which was to be paid by the addressee. The 30-cent rate has been crossed out, and re-rated 37½ cents with the same ink and in the same hand. It also has a manuscript forwarding marking at left: "For'd from Newton NJ Nov 7."



*Fig. 2: Address panel of this 1815 letter from Philadelphia to Sussex County, Hardwick Township, New Jersey, forwarded from Newton. It enclosed another letter, so was double weight, and additionally charged an extra 50% for the War Rate. It also carries Philadelphia's first circular handstamp, dated PHI/25?/OC.<sup>5</sup>*

The postal clerk in Philadelphia initially rated this cover 30 cents, probably thinking the distance to Hardwick Township, Sussex County, NJ to be between 40 and 90 miles. The 1799 rate for a single sheet letter going that distance was 10 cents. There was the second letter contained as well, mentioned above, but which is not now present. Assuming it was also a single sheet, the 1799 rate would have been 20 cents for the two sheets, then adding the 50% war surcharge – for a total of 30 cents. However, the postal clerk probably re-thought the distance, or checked in a reference containing distances to make sure, and found that it was over 90 miles, which it is to Johnsonburg, Stillwater or Newton. The old 1799 rate for 90 to 150 miles was 12½ cents. With the second letter sheet - 25 cents, plus 50% surcharge = 37½ cents.

THE LETTER

The letter follows, written in a clear hand but with some spelling challenges:

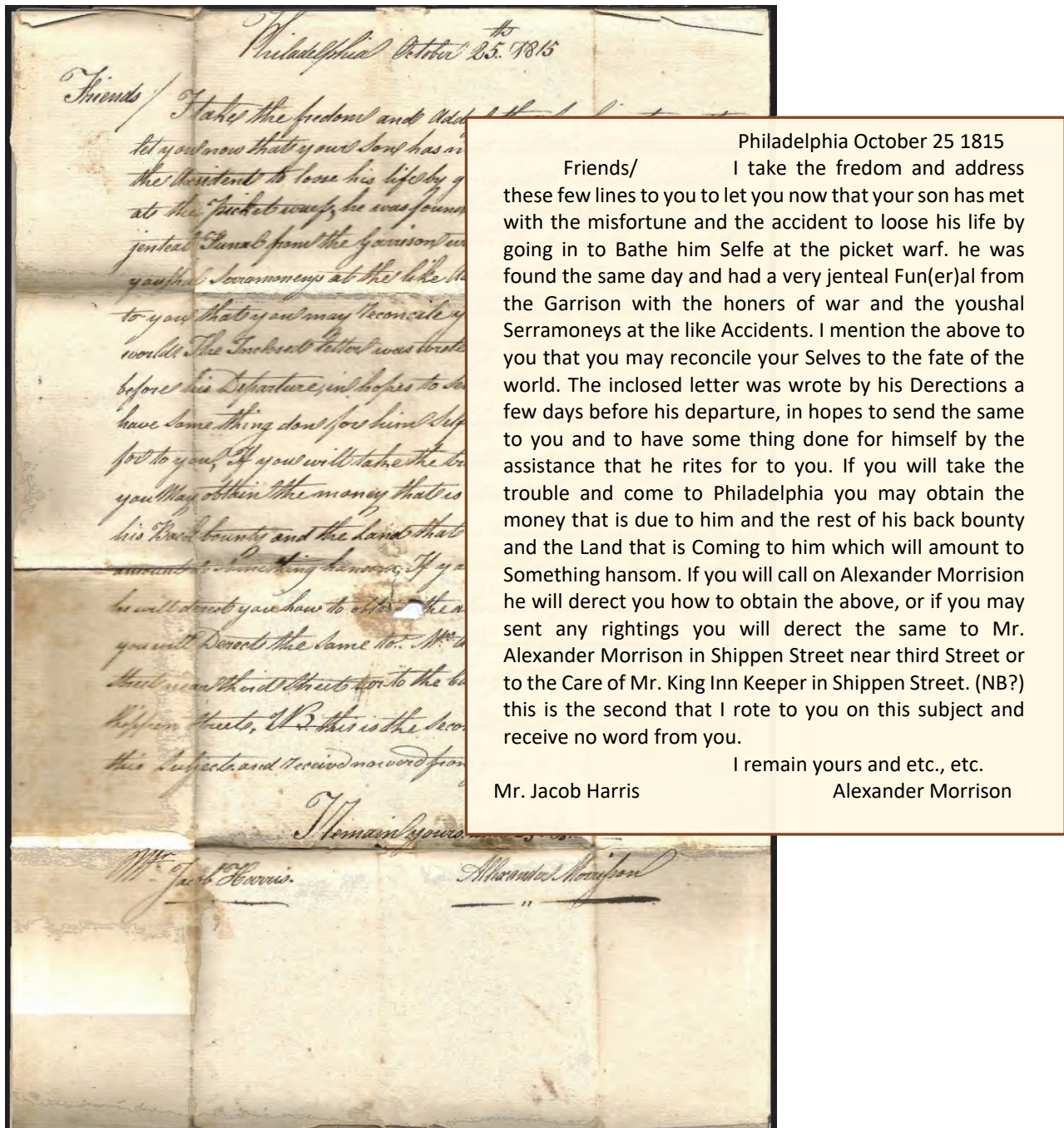


Fig. 3: The letter, written by an Alexander Morrision to Jacob Harris, describes the loss of Harris's son by drowning off the picket wharf in Philadelphia, with instructions for claiming his son's back pay and land bounty. Unfortunately for us, the son's name is never mentioned.

With so many clues provided, it seemed it should not be hard to pinpoint the places and people mentioned.

## THE PLACES:

### PHILADELPHIA DURING THE WAR OF 1812

The *Encyclopedia of Greater Philadelphia* describes Philadelphia's role in this conflict:

"Philadelphia was pivotal in supporting America's war effort during the War of 1812, the final war in which the United States and Britain fought on opposing sides. The city functioned as a major supply center for the army, and its revitalized port outfitted vessels for the navy.

\*\*\*

"On the home front, the yard of the Pennsylvania State House (Independence Hall) became an active place for drilling troops and gathering civilians for war-related labor. In 1814, when a British invasion of Philadelphia became a distinct possibility, African American businessmen James Forten (1766-1842) and Russell Parrott (1791-1824) used the yard for organizing more than two thousand free blacks to help strengthen fortifications at Gray's Ferry on the Schuylkill River.

"The war saw Philadelphia reclaim its position as an essential port for the United States Navy. Shipyards on the Delaware River busily engaged in shipbuilding and repair. However, ... the British Navy's frequent presence on the Delaware Bay adversely affected fishermen and traders. While the British never sailed as far upriver as Philadelphia, the town of Lewes, Delaware, was not so fortunate. On April 5 and 6, 1813, after refusing to provision a British flotilla, Lewes was bombarded for twenty-two hours. Delaware militia defending the town managed to keep British troops from landing on shore, and the attackers eventually withdrew.

\*\*\*

"As the United States continued waging a war that it did not have the adequate finances to afford, it plunged ever deeper into economic chaos. Pennsylvania was unique in that it actually—at least for a while—experienced wartime prosperity. This was largely because the army purchased vast quantities of supplies within the state, and one of the most important supply routes ran between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Much of the money generated by these ventures ended up in Pennsylvania banks. Philadelphia found itself with enough money to engage in large-scale building projects. However, business failures in New York in 1814 created a ripple effect that reached Philadelphia and finally brought Pennsylvania's financial surge to a halt."<sup>6</sup>

### THE NAVY YARD AT SOUTHWARK

"The yard has its origins in a shipyard on Philadelphia's Front Street on the Delaware River that was founded in 1776 and became an official United States Navy site in 1801. From 1812 till 1865 it was an active production center. The first ship which was launched to the water was the USS *Franklin*."<sup>8</sup> The Southwark ("Navy") Yard was between Federal and Reed Streets, that area being a little south of Southwark, in what is now the Pennsport section of the city. The corner of Shippen St. (now Bainbridge) and Third St. (mentioned in the letter) is in the northern part of Southwark.



Drawing by Frank Taylor, courtesy Library Company of Philadelphia

Fig. 4: The Old Navy Yard, depicted in 1864.<sup>7</sup>

## THE “PICKET WARF”

The word “Picket” in the term “Picket Warf” mostly likely referred to the wharf where picket boats (the small gunboats used in the Delaware River during the War of 1812 in defense of the city of Philadelphia) were moored.

When the U.S. capitol moved from Philadelphia, where it had been from 1790 to 1800, to Washington D.C., work was stopped on rebuilding Fort Mifflin (just south of Philadelphia, near the present location of the airport), which had been, along with Fort Mercer and Fort Billings, the river defense for Philadelphia during the American Revolution. During the War of 1812 some work was started again on the fort, as noted in the *Encyclopedia of Greater Philadelphia*, “but Jeffersonian Republicans preferred to spend money on several temporary batteries of twenty-four-pounder cannon on islands in the Delaware River and use small gunboats to protect the city.”<sup>9</sup> Plus, Fort Mifflin was close to Philadelphia, and it seemed more sensible to have defense further down river, as naval armaments had become increasingly long range. Look at Ft. McHenry, where the British couldn’t get into Baltimore Harbor, but were still able to fire on the fort from two miles away!

Jacob Harris’ son may possibly have been a sailor on one of the gunboats; at any rate he had access to the picket wharf.

## THE TAVERN & INN KEEPER

The letter directs Jacob Harris to send return correspondence to Alexander Morrison “to the care of Mr. King Inn Keeper in Shippen Street.” There is a good likelihood that Mr. King’s “Inn” was the Black Bear Tavern, formerly the White Horse, which was, when it was erected by



Drawing by Frank Taylor, courtesy Library Company of Philadelphia

**Fig. 5: Tavern at White Horse Alley.**<sup>10</sup>

Anthony Fortune in 1775, advertised in the Feb. 15, 1775 edition of the *Pennsylvania Gazette* as being on “Shippen-street, next Door to the Corner of Third-street, near the New-market.” It was apparently on the north side of Shippen Street, just west of Third Street. At that time, it was in an almost rural setting.<sup>11</sup>

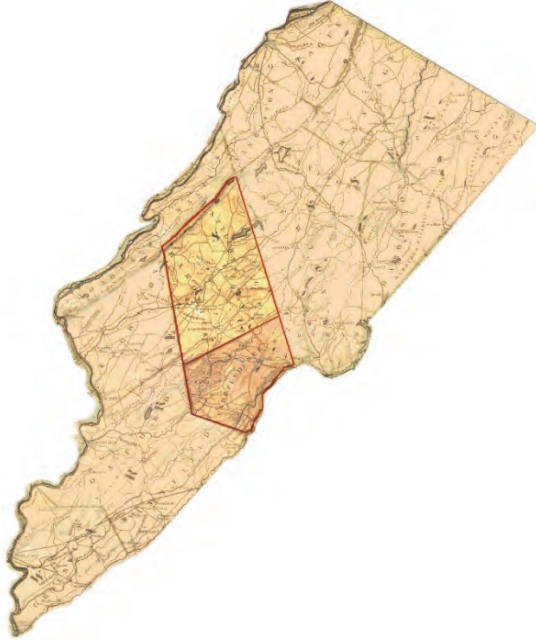
It was popular for decades. The two political factions of the day were the Federalists and the Democratic Republicans. In the late 1790s, the Federalists used the premises for their meetings. Within a few years, however, allegiances had changed, and, under new management, in the early years of the 19th century, the tavern became known as a meeting place for

militia regiments, most of which were partisans of the Democratic Republican Party and the Jefferson Administration in Washington. Before the War of 1812, these militia units would muster in front of the tavern and march throughout the city with drums and colors.

Of course, there were other taverns in the immediate vicinity. So far, there is nothing showing that a Mr. King operated the Black Bear, or any other establishment in the Southwark area at that time. However, ownership and management did seem to change quite frequently. Given its prominence, The Black Bear seems to be a likely destination for a return letter to Morrison.

## HARDWICK TOWNSHIP, SUSSEX CO., NJ 1815

When Sussex County was formed in 1753 from parts of what was then Morris County, Hardwick was one of four townships within it. In 1815, the county seat for Sussex County was Newtown, formerly Sussex Court House.<sup>14,15</sup>



Thomas Gordon 1828 Wall map, David Rumsey Map Collection<sup>12</sup>  
*Fig. 5: Sussex County of 1815 in northwest New Jersey, shown on Gordon's 1828 wall map of New Jersey. We have shown only the old Sussex County (comprising Sussex and Warren Counties), with the original Hardwick Township (within the red lines), and as it was in 1815 (yellow). Independence Township had been split off from Hardwick Township in 1782, and Hardwick would lose much of its size again when Warren and Sussex split in 1824.<sup>13</sup>*

Today's Hardwick Township has been reduced to a small portion of its original size, all now within Warren County, created from Sussex in 1824. However in 1815, it still covered a very large area which included parts of today's Sussex and Warren Counties.<sup>16</sup>

Where in the Hardwick Township of 1815 did Jacob Harris live? Hardwick, at that time, contained all of current Hardwick and Frelinghuysen Townships in Warren County, and Stillwater, Fredon and Green Townships in Sussex County. Independence Township had been created in 1782.<sup>17</sup> The only two post offices in the larger Hardwick Township of that time were Johnsonburgh, established 1796, and Stillwater, established 1814. It would make sense that the letter be sent to Newton, the Sussex County seat, and then have the post office try to find Jacob Harris from there.

### THE PEOPLE:

#### JACOB HARRIS

In James P. Snell's 1881 *History of Sussex and Warren Counties, New Jersey*,<sup>18</sup> in the Stillwater Township, Sussex County chapter, there is a Jacob Harris listed with about 130 other names of fathers of children baptized at the Stillwater Reformed Church, by ministers officiating there, between 1773 and 1800. Snell felt that the inference was that most of those on the list were inhabitants of Stillwater.

The only other reference found in Snell to anyone named Jacob Harris in the period of the late 18th/early 19th centuries was to a doctor who served as a surgeon throughout the Revolutionary War,<sup>19</sup> a relative (grand uncle?) of Dr. Henry S. Harris of Allamuchy in Independence Township. No location was given for this Jacob Harris.

## 1815 WAR SURCHARGE LETTER: Philadelphia to Hardwick, Sussex County ~ Arne England

National Archives records show a New Jersey surgeon by that name, serving between 1775 and 1783, who entered service as a surgeon's mate and later was a surgeon. That Jacob was eligible for 400 acres of bounty land, which appears to have been awarded to his assignee, John Henton Richards in the 1790s,<sup>20</sup> but there are no particulars on that Harris's birth, death, or location (beyond New Jersey). He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati,<sup>21</sup> but unfortunately his biography there also contains neither birth nor death records for him. So we have found nothing, aside from Stillwater baptism records, to specifically tie a Jacob Harris to Hardwick Township, where this letter was addressed.

In many cases, the application for war bounty land may be one of very few, if not the only record of a given individual's existence. Thus, the importance of the war land bounty applications as a genealogical tool is obvious, often connecting generations. The early Revolutionary bounty land applications, however, were destroyed by a fire in that office in 1800, giving us little information in this instance.

### JACOB'S SON (UNKNOWN HARRIS?)

We also uncovered more mysteries than answers concerning the identities of this man. Without knowing his first name, Jacob's son's identity remains a mystery. Morrison tells Jacob that if he comes to Philadelphia to collect his son's military benefits that "the money that is due to him and the rest of his back bounty and the Land that is Coming to him which will amount to Something hansom." Searches of the bounty land warrants for the War of 1812 however have turned up no award fitting the name Harris associated with Hardwick Township or Sussex County. However, all bounty records may not yet be online. It is even possible that his last name was not Harris – for instance, if he were an adopted child, as below.

The proximity to Southwark, the "Picket Warf," and nearby Navy Yard suggest that he might have been in the Navy. Perhaps he was a sailor on one of the gunboats, plying the waters of the Delaware River, protecting Philadelphia from the British. We know from the letter that he served in some military service, as he was buried by the Garrison with the "honors of war," and had back pay and bounty land coming to him. The truth is, other than that, we still know little about him.

### ALEXANDER MORRISON

This will is found in the Pennsylvania book of Wills for 1815, Philadelphia Co., PA:<sup>22</sup>

HARRIS, JOHN. April 13, 1809. April 10, 1815. [\*Dates: (1) when written, and (2) when probated.  
To wife Jane Harris, whom I appoint sole Executrix. After death of said wife, property to John, the son of William Riddle our nephew, he to provide for my **adopted child, Alexander Harris Morrison**. [emphasis added]

Wit: Mathew Weaver, William Weir.

The date of probate seems possible, if we presume someone would be foolish enough to bathe in the Delaware in April. But the coincidence of the name of the adopted child to the name of our letter-writer lends some credence, and suggests (if this was Jacob's son) there may have been a closer relationship between Alexander Morrison and John Harris than simply a member of the service or local community informing Jacob of his son's death. The Morrison name continues to appear in various Harris genealogies.

The Philahistory.net web site, on the South Street page<sup>23</sup> shows an Alexander Morrison in 1785 to be located between Front and 2nd Streets, on the south side, and listed as a shopkeeper. And, in 1791, he is located at Cedar St., and is listed as a “taylor.” This is very close to Shippen (now Bainbridge) and Third, so it seems very likely he is the same Alexander Morrison. The 1785 date refers to listings in Macpherson’s Directory, for the City and Suburbs of Philadelphia.<sup>24</sup>

## **U.S. WAR BOUNTY LAND**

Bounty land was offered for military service in both the Revolution and the War of 1812 (as well as some later service). Revolutionary War soldiers were usually awarded land in the Old Northwest Territory, many receiving land in what is now Ohio; War of 1812 veterans or their families, were awarded lands in Illinois, Missouri, or Arkansas. This summary is from United States Military Bounty Land Warrants:<sup>25</sup>

“The federal government provided bounty land for those who served in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and Indian wars between 1775 and 1855. It was first offered as an incentive to serve in the military and later as a reward for service.

“Bounty land could have been claimed by veterans or their heirs. The federal government reserved tracts of land in the public domain for this purpose. The states of New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia also set aside tracts of bounty land for their Revolutionary War veterans.

“A veteran requested bounty land by filing an application at a local courthouse. The application papers and other supporting documents were placed in bounty land files kept by a federal or state agency. These documents contain information similar to the pension files and include the veteran’s age and place of residence at the time of the application. If the application was approved, the individual was given either a warrant to receive land or scrip which could be exchanged for a warrant. Later laws allowed for the sale or exchange of warrants. Only a few soldiers actually received title to the bounty land or settled on it; most veterans sold or exchanged their warrants.

“The lands set aside for those who had served in the War of 1812 were in one of three districts: Illinois, Missouri or Arkansas. Originally, Michigan land was chosen, but was erroneously thought to be ill-suited, and Missouri was substituted.<sup>26</sup> “War of 1812 Bounty-land warrants for service in the War of 1812 are based on acts of 1811 and 1812. Surviving veterans also qualified for such benefits under acts of 1842, 1850, 1852, and 1855. Many War of 1812 bounty-land records are also interfiled with the War of 1812 pension files.”<sup>27</sup>

The lands that had been set aside earlier for those serving in the Revolutionary War were located in the Old Northwest Territory, 248,000 square miles of land acquired by the U.S. in 1783, after its victory in the American Revolution. Sections of this had at one point been claimed by various states, N.Y., Mass., Va., & Conn., Virginia at one point claiming all the land that had been the Ohio Country and Indiana Country. The land claimed by these four states was, in turn, ceded to the Federal government. Districts were then created for use as bounty land: the “Virginia Military District” in southwestern Ohio, the “Connecticut Western Reserve” in northeastern Ohio, etc. “Congress authorized bounty-land warrants for military service in the Revolutionary War under acts of 1788, 1803, and 1806. Surviving Revolutionary War veterans also qualified under the final bounty-land act of 1855. Many bounty-land claims for Revolutionary War service have been combined with other Revolutionary War pension files.”<sup>28</sup>

## **OTHER HARRISES**

We have examined a number of genealogical resources, some with possibilities for the family currently in question, but have reached no satisfactory results. If anyone wishes to pursue this search, we can provide information on Harris families in Monmouth County and Salem County, as well as other Harrises in Sussex and Warren County.

## **CURRENT CONCLUSIONS**

So, where does this all leave us, at the moment? Postally, the 1815 cover from Philadelphia to Hardwick Township, Sussex County NJ is a good example of the post-War of 1812 50% surcharge rates, with a nice forwarding marking from Newton, NJ.

Content-wise, however, the letter is a different story, relaying information relating to a tragic incident involving the addressee's son. After much research, we are still very vague on the principals involved. We still know virtually nothing about Jacob Harris other than his name and that he was assumed by Alexander Morrison to be in Hardwick Township in October of 1815. We still don't know the son's name. We do know he was in the military, most likely in the Navy.

Alexander Morrison is the person about whom we know the most. He is very likely the same Alexander Morrison who in 1785 and 1791 was a shopkeeper and then a "taylor" in the same small area from which he wrote the letter in 1815. He appears to be extended family of one branch of the Harris family. How one branch ties to another is not certain at the moment.

We'd like to have the name of the Inn or Tavern where Mr. King was the Inn Keeper.

Maybe, enough picking away over time will reveal the key to this genealogical labyrinth. If anyone has addition information or ideas, please feel free to contact us and/or comment: Please contact me at [alenglund@aol.com](mailto:alenglund@aol.com).

## **ENDNOTES:**

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<sup>1</sup> Map of Philadelphia, from The Traveller's Directory, a Pocket Companion, published in 1802, showing the city with district of Southwark directly to the south (see arrow). The original Philadelphia Naval Yard established in 1801 was located just below the Southwark section of the city. From The Lionel Pincus & Princess Firyal Map Division, New York Public Library collection of digital maps at [http://maps.nypl.org/warper/maps/13594#Export\\_tab](http://maps.nypl.org/warper/maps/13594#Export_tab).

<sup>2</sup> Wikipedia, Origins of The War of 1812 at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Origins\\_of\\_the\\_War\\_of\\_1812](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Origins_of_the_War_of_1812).

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, Wikipedia.

<sup>4</sup> For a great detailed overview of the "War of 1812 Special Routes and Rates" including the Post-War Period, please check out Richard Frajola's 75 frame exhibit, which can be found at: <https://www.rfrajola.com/FrajolaWarof1812.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> Thanks to John Barwis for his help. This is Philadelphia's first circular datestamp. It was used from 4 Aug 1798 – 30 Mar 1816, according to Tom Clarke: "A Catalog of Philadelphia Postmarks, 18<sup>th</sup> Century to the Present, Part 1, Domestic Origin Markings," p. 7, SEPAD 1989.

<sup>6</sup> The Encyclopedia of Greater Philadelphia, "War Of 1812" By Paul Campbell, at <https://philadelphiaencyclopedia.org/archive/war-of-1812/>.

<sup>7</sup> The first United States navy yard, located at the foot of Federal Street upon the Delaware River. Frank Howard chronicled many of Philadelphia's oldest sites. This shows the original Navy shipyard, but many years after the War of 1812. These and many other nice views are from the Library Company of Philadelphia at <https://digital.librarycompany.org/islandora/object/digitool%3A77545>.

- <sup>8</sup> Philadelphia Ship Yard, on Wikipedia. See [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philadelphia\\_Naval\\_Shipyard#:~:text=From%201812%20till%201865%20it,Philade%20lphia%20to%20improve%20production%20processes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philadelphia_Naval_Shipyard#:~:text=From%201812%20till%201865%20it,Philade%20lphia%20to%20improve%20production%20processes).
- <sup>9</sup> Forts and Fortifications, by Jeffery M. Dorwart, *Encyclopedia of Greater Philadelphia*, at <https://philadelphiaencyclopedia.org/archive/forts-and-fortifications/>
- <sup>10</sup> Another illustration by Frank Howard, op cit., of a tavern at the corner of White Horse Alley – not the Shippen Street Tavern, but at what is now Market & Bank. The owner of the original White Horse seems to have imported the name to his Shippen Street location. Courtesy of the Library Company of Philadelphia at [https://digital.librarycompany.org/islandora/object/digitool%3A77318?solr\\_nav%5Bid%5D=fa7c570a49699319fb72&solr\\_nav%5Bpage%5D=0&solr\\_nav%5Boffset%5D=18](https://digital.librarycompany.org/islandora/object/digitool%3A77318?solr_nav%5Bid%5D=fa7c570a49699319fb72&solr_nav%5Bpage%5D=0&solr_nav%5Boffset%5D=18) See also Michael Schreiber’s article below.
- <sup>11</sup> Michael Schreiber, The Black Bear Tavern and Ball Alley, at <https://philahistory.org/2014/05/05/the-black-bear-tavern-and-ball-alley/> .
- <sup>12</sup> Wall map of New Jersey, downloaded from David Rumsey’s collection of Maps, by Thomas Gordon and Henry Tanner, 1828: [https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~200147~3000094:New-Jersey-?sort=Pub\\_List\\_No\\_InitialSort&qvq=q:new%20jersey%2C%201828;sort:Pub\\_List\\_No\\_InitialSort;lc:RUMSEY~8~1&mi=2&trs=55#](https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~200147~3000094:New-Jersey-?sort=Pub_List_No_InitialSort&qvq=q:new%20jersey%2C%201828;sort:Pub_List_No_InitialSort;lc:RUMSEY~8~1&mi=2&trs=55#)
- <sup>13</sup> George Wycoff Cummins, *History of Warren County, NJ*, Lewis Publishing, New York 1911, PP. 106-7: In 1782 Hardwick was divided into Hardwick (including Frelinghuysen and Stillwater), and Independence. These two parts had been known for some time before 1782 as Upper and Lower Hardwick.
- When Warren County was formed in 1824 Hardwick lost that part over the Sussex County line known as Stillwater and the remainder was divided in 1848, the Paulins Kill being the dividing line between the present Hardwick and the new township called Frelinghuysen.
- <sup>14</sup> Hardwick Township was originally created by Royal Patent, around the same time that Hunterdon County was created in 1714 in this northwest section of New Jersey. James Snell, *History of Sussex and Warren Counties*, Philadelphia, Everts & Peck, 1881, p. 691.
- <sup>15</sup> Hunterdon was subsequently divided in 1739, and this northwest section became Morris County. It was divided again in 1753, with the formation of Sussex County, which included what is now Sussex and Warren Counties. See *New Jersey County Formation*, by Jean Walton, at <https://njpostalhistory.org/media/pdf/NJCtyformation.pdf>.
- <sup>16</sup> In July 1997, Hardwick actually increased in size by the addition of the now-defunct Pahaquarry Township, which was dissolved and absorbed by Hardwick Township. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pahaquarry\\_Township,\\_New\\_Jersey](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pahaquarry_Township,_New_Jersey).
- <sup>17</sup> Cummins, op cit., In 1782, Hardwick was divided into Hardwick (including Frelinghuysen and Stillwater), and Independence. These two parts had been known for some time before 1782 as Upper and Lower Hardwick.
- <sup>18</sup> James Snell, history of Sussex and Warren, p. 371.
- <sup>19</sup> Snell, op cit., p.517, <https://archive.org/details/historyofsussexw00snel/page/517/mode/1up?q=jacob+harris>
- <sup>20</sup> Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Applications 1800-1900, on Ancestry.com.
- <sup>21</sup> Society of the Cincinnati in the State of New Jersey, Surgeon Jacob Harris, Original member, admitted 1783. Bio: Began his service in the Revolutionary War as Surgeon’s Mate in the 1st Regiment New Jersey Line 28 Nov 1776 then in the 4th Regiment 24 Feb 1777, then the 1st Regiment 1 July 1778. Surgeon in the 1st Regiment New Jersey Line from 16 Nov 1782 during the Revolutionary War. Retained in and last served in Cumming’s Continental Battalion from Apr 1783. Served to Nov 1783. Medical doctor. Date and place of birth and death unknown. See <https://njcincinnati.org/j-harris/>
- <sup>22</sup> Pennsylvania Book of Wills: Abstracts, Book 6 Part A: 1815 Philadelphia Co, PA <http://files.usgwarchives.net/pa/philadelphia/wills/willabstrbk6a.txt>. Dates give are (1) when written, and (2) when probated.
- <sup>23</sup> Philahistory website at <http://www.philahistory.net/south.html>
- <sup>24</sup> Published by Francis White & John McPherson, 1785. This is, incidentally, the first city directory in the United States. The 1791 date refers to listings in *The Philadelphia Directory*, published by Clement Biddle, 1791.
- <sup>25</sup> See [https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/United\\_States\\_Military\\_Bounty\\_Land\\_Warrants](https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/United_States_Military_Bounty_Land_Warrants) " Family Search, the genealogical tool of the [The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints](https://www.familysearch.org/), at <https://www.familysearch.org/>
- <sup>26</sup> Wikipedia, “Military tract of 1812.” See [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military\\_Tract\\_of\\_1812](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_Tract_of_1812)
- <sup>27</sup> Bounty-Land Warrants for Military Service 1775-1855, a National Archives publication: <https://www.archives.gov/files/research/military/bounty-land-1775-1855.pdf>
- <sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*