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ARTH 667: Town House in England & America
Final Paper
Due 12/10/2004

The Middle Class in Nineteenth Century New Castle: 127-129 Harmony Street and the Family Who Built It

As you move north up Market Street in New Castle, Delaware, your eyes will be drawn towards 127-129 Harmony Street. It is impossible not to notice this two-and-a-half story frame double house presiding over the corner lot of Harmony and Market Streets, two of the most significant and well-traveled streets within the community. When approaching this house, four main questions come to mind. When was this house built? Its simple mirror image two-bay façade provides few clues. Why was this small frame house built on such a prominent piece of real estate? This lot, which is situated at the end of the historic location of the market and diagonally across the street from the Episcopal Church, seems better suited for one of the stately brick mansions found on The Strand or on Third Street across from The Green. Who built this house? What story does the house's architecture tell? While the house is only two-and-a-half stories high, its graduated siding enhances its sense of verticality, making it appear taller and more like its three story neighbors. At first glance, the house appears utilitarian in design, yet a closer inspection reveals subtle Greek Revival detailing.

This paper will attempt to answer these questions by systematically examining the history of the house lot, the physical details of the house itself, the builder of the house, and events in the City of New Castle during the period the house was built. When all of these details are considered, 127-129 Harmony Street tells the story of an immigrant artisan family who rose in status within the community by taking advantage of unique

opportunities resulting from a changing economy. This house is an example of middle class housing that began appearing in Mid-Atlantic American cities in the second quarter of the Nineteenth Century.¹

To answer the first question, when was the house built, one must turn to the deed records and maps. The 1804 survey conducted by Benjamin Latrobe shows a vacant lot without any buildings upon it. The 1868 *Map of New Castle*, Atlas of the State of Delaware, published by Pomeroy & Beers, shows the house under the ownership of Mrs. McPike. While the maps help to narrow the focus, a deed trace back to 1804 was conducted to further pinpoint the construction date. In 1804 the property was purchased, along with several others in New Castle, by James McCallmont for a sum of fifteen hundred pounds.² In this deed, the property is described as, “a lot and blacksmiths shop thereon bounded by Harmony Street on the South by Market Street on the West by a lot belonging to Jacob Belville on the North and by Front Street on the East.” It is interesting that the 1804 deed describes a blacksmiths shop on the property, while the 1804 Latrobe Survey shows the property as vacant. This property was then seized by John Moody, the Sheriff of New Castle, on November 7th, 1833 and was held by him in trust for the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad Company.³ John Moody sold property to John McPike on December 1, 1841 for \$500. At that time the property was described as, “All that lot of ground, situate in the Town of New Castle the aforesaid, bounded on the Southwest by Harmony Street, on the Northwest by Market Street, on the Northeast by a lot formerly of Jacob Bellville, now or late of Sally N. Dickinson, and on the

¹ Blumin, Stuart M., *The Emergence of the Middle Class: Social Experience in the American City, 1760-1900*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1989, 151-158.

² New Castle County Deeds, Book H, Volume 3, page 428.

³ New Castle County Deeds, Book H, page 431.

Southeast by a lot leased by James McCallmont to Charles Thomas, in his lifetime – fronting on Harmony Street one hundred and twenty-three feet, be the same more or less.”⁴ The property then remained in the McPike family until 1896 when it was sold to Thomas Gravel. The 1896 deed is the first to describe the house as simply “a frame house thereon erected.”⁵

The map review and deed search narrow the construction date of the house to between 1842 and 1868. To pinpoint the construction date of the house more exactly, we will have to turn to physical details of the house itself. To study these details, we will take walking tour of the house, paying special attention to size, materials, and level of finish.

As described previously, 127-129 Harmony Street is a two-and-a-half-story frame building situated on a corner lot bounded by Harmony Street on the south, and Market Street (now Second Street) on the West. This building, with identical two-bay, mirror imaged houses, fronts on Harmony Street with the one-room deep gable ends facing Second Street and the Delaware River. A one-and-a-half story kitchen ell juts off the back of the main block. The brick foundation supports the frame structure, which is clad in graduated shiplap siding. A raised panel door in the inner bay serves as the entrance to each house, and supports a horizontal, three light transom window topped by a simple entablature. On the ground floor six-over-nine wooden windows provide light into the interior. Raised panel shutters with iron hardware protect these windows. Smaller six-over-six wooden windows, which can be covered by louvered shutters, open onto the second floor. On each house, a six-over-six wooden dormer window with a broken

⁴ New Castle County Deeds, Book H, page 431.

⁵ New Castle County Deeds, Book Z, Volume 43, page 196.

pediment lights the attic space. A shared brick chimney breaks through the roof in the center of the building. See Figure 1.



Figure 1: The front of 127-129 Harmony Street (photo taken by author)

On the ground floor of the gable end of the main block two six-over-nine wooden windows, flanked by raised panel wooden shutters identical to those on the front of the building, provide light and ventilation to the building. Two six-over-six wooden shutters, also with louvered wooden shutters, continue across the gable ends of the second story. A small broken pediment emphasizes the gable.

The one-and-a-half story kitchen ell that juts off the main block is indented from the main block by four feet. A wooden raised panel door provides entry to this ell, and is flanked by a single six-over-six wooden window with raised panel shutters. Two three-over-six wooden windows with louvered shutters provide light and ventilation to the half story of the kitchen ell. A double chimney, rising nearly to the peak of the gable, breaks through the center of the roof at the rear of the ell. See Figure 2.



Figure 2: The Second Street gable end and kitchen ell (photo taken by author)

The interior of each house contains a best room parlor in the first floor main block, with a kitchen in the rear ell. Winder stairs in these front parlors provide vertical access throughout each house. Back to back fireplaces on the interior wall of the main block of each house heat both the first and second floors, while large side-by-side cooking hearths heat only the ground floor of the ell. The second story kitchen chamber and the attic chamber of each house are unheated.

Each parlor is approximately fourteen feet wide by sixteen feet deep, although it should be noted that the house on the Delaware River side is slightly larger by approximately one foot. The kitchen ell is approximately ten feet wide by fourteen feet deep. In total, each house contains approximately 952 square feet of living space. See Figure 3.

Although the rooms are small, they are graced with elegant woodwork that speaks the language of the Greek Revival. The woodwork also clearly denotes hierarchy of space. The front parlor contains the finest mantelpiece within the house, clearly

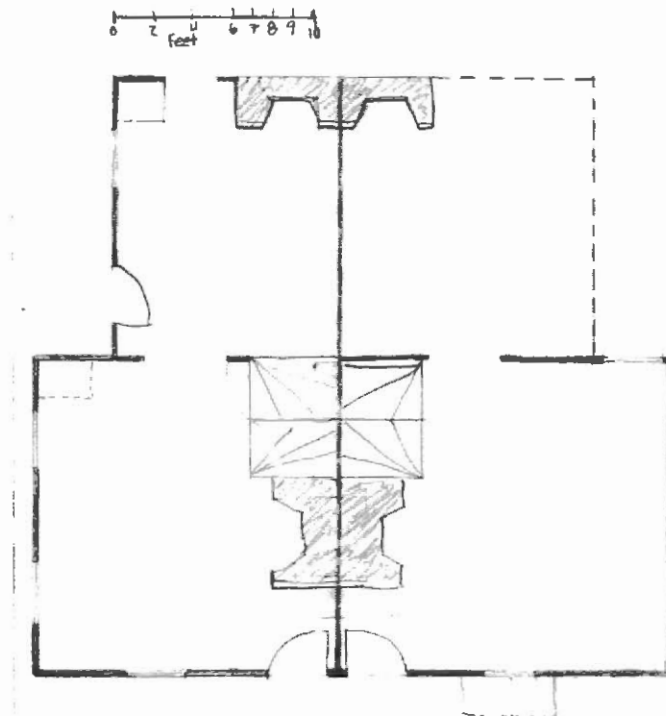


Figure 3: First Floor Plan (drawn by author)

signifying its prominence. This mantelpiece has a six-stepped cornice, a flat frieze band, and a simple architrave, all common Greek Revival Features.⁶ This room also contains raised panel doors and wooden trim. These raised panel doors proved helpful for dating the house as they were only used during a short period from approximately 1835 to 1845.⁷ See Figures 4 and 5.

The parlor chamber, or next best room in the house, also contains a Greek Revival mantelpiece. The importance of this room is clearly noted as secondary to the parlor through this mantelpiece, which only has a four-stepped cornice. See Figure 6.

⁶ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. 1984, 181.

⁷ Dr. Bernard Herman, discussion with author, October 25, 2004.



Figures 4 and 5: Parlor Mantle and Doors (photos taken by author)



Figure 6: Parlor Chamber Mantle (photo taken by author)

The final mantle in the house, which is located over kitchen fireplace, clearly denotes the space as subservient. The carving in this mantelpiece is rougher and less refined, and the cornice only contained a two-stepped box. See Figure 7.



Figure 7: Kitchen Mantle (photo taken by author)

With the walking tour of the house now complete, we have fully answered the first and third questions, when the house was built and who built it. John McPike built 127-129 Harmony Street between 1842 and 1845. Considering that John McPike purchased the house in December 1841 and intended to house his family on the property (as indicated by the 1898 deed) we can assume that the house was built as quickly as possible, most likely in 1842. In order to answer the first question, why this small frame house was built on such a prominent piece of real estate, and the fourth question, what story does the house's architecture tell, we must learn more about John McPike and how he moved within the City of New Castle.

There is no record of John McPike in the 1830 New Castle Census.⁸ Historical Society of Delaware records indicate that he was naturalized on November 28, 1834.⁹ It is unclear how soon after naturalization McPike moved to New Castle, but he was living in the City by 1840. In the 1840 Census, John McPike's household contains 2 males under five, 1 male between 30 and 40 (which we can assume is John), 1 female under 5, a

⁸ *1830 Census of New Castle County, DE.*

⁹ Peter and Bruce Dalleo, *Selected Sources in New Castle History*, typescript, n.d., NCHS, NC, Delaware.

female between 30 and 40 (which we can assume is John's wife), and 1 "free female colored person between 36 & 55." One member of the family is also listed "in manufacture & trade."¹⁰

With this raw data, we can begin to understand John McPike and his experiences in New Castle. He was an immigrant who moved to America in the prime of his life. He had a large family to care for. The fact that he was listed "in manufacture and trade" and that he bought a lot containing a blacksmiths shop leads one to believe that John was a blacksmith himself.

Perhaps the most interesting aspect of this data is the "free female colored person between 35 & 55" who was living in the McPike household. While we cannot definitively state that she was a domestic servant for the McPike family, the common experience of free African American women in New Castle during the period makes it likely that she would have worked in some type of service. These womens' experiences are described in "Passing on the Story: African Americans in New Castle" as follows:

Women faced even greater restrictions and are identified primarily as servants. African-American women apparently had very few employment options and not until the 1860 census are their occupations listed. In this case, they were exclusively servants, probably an indication that they had done the same type of work prior to that time. The structure of American family life in the 19th century differed from today's. Household chores like washing, cooking, ironing, and cleaning required hard physical labor, and modern conveniences like washing machines and electric irons had not yet been invented. Household management demanded skill and often required outside help – often that of enslaved or hired African-American women. Many of these servants lived and worked in white-owned households or establishments, whereas the laborers tended to head independent households.¹¹

¹⁰ 1840 Census of New Castle County, DE.

¹¹ Bruce and Peter Dalleo, Heidi Harendza, and Catherine Hoffman Kaser, *Passing on the Story: African Americans in New Castle*. New Castle: New Castle Historical Society, 2002, 26-27.

The presence of a servant in the household indicates that the McPike family enjoyed a comparatively comfortable lifestyle.

This comfortable lifestyle seems to extend even beyond John McPike's death. In 1850 the McPike household was comprised of Ann McPike (40), Henry McPike (16), John McPike (14), Alice McPike (9), Mary McPike (6) and Sarah Meany (23). Both Ann and Sarah Meany were born in Ireland. With Sarah's age and her different last name, we can surmise that she also worked as a domestic servant for the McPike family. In the 1850 Census, John McPike's oldest child Henry is listed as a blacksmith while the younger three children are all listed as "attends school."¹² Henry's occupation as a blacksmith further strengthens the conclusion that John McPike was a blacksmith himself.

This same census also points toward an apprentice or journeyman relationship between Henry and other blacksmiths within the community. Henry was also listed as living in the household of Patrick Dougherty, a 28 year old Irish born blacksmith. Patrick and his wife Mary also were housing Ellen McCua, a 25 year old Irish woman and Thomas Wilson, another Irish blacksmith.¹³

Additional information about the McPike family is provided through John McPike's will, a transcription of which is provided in Appendix A. This will contains a room-by-room inventory of the goods in the McPike household. It also contains an inventory of the items in the blacksmiths shop certifying John McPike's occupation as a blacksmith. This inventory values the goods within the McPike household at \$103.18 ³/₄ and includes multiple carpets, a looking glass, a map and frame, four beadsteads and a

¹² *1850 Census of New Castle County, DE*. Page 283.

¹³ Peter and Bruce Dalleo, *Selected Sources in New Castle History*, typescript, n.d., NCHS, NC, Delaware.

crib, three beds and bedding, mantle ornaments, and a bureau valued at eight dollars.¹⁴ The will also contains a listing of John McPike's debts and credits within the community. John McPike was owed a total of \$1,265.95 and owed a total of \$1,285.75. Debts were owed to John McPike by Doctor Black, the Janvier family and the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad. John McPike owed money to Porter & Naff for advertising and to the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad.

All of this information paints John McPike as an upstanding member of New Castle society. He seems to have had strong ties within his trade and cultural communities, which were strong enough to provide his son Henry with an apprenticeship after his death. His debts and credits indicate that he was an active and prominent participant in New Castle's economy. The objects and members of his household describe a man who was capable of providing a comfortable lifestyle for his family that included both servants and higher end consumer goods. John also provided his family with security after his death. The double house (of which his family only occupied one side)¹⁵ provided an income to his widow through rent of the other side.

John McPike rose to this prominent position within the community by taking advantage of a changing New Castle economy. After the Embargo of 1808 and the War of 1812, New Castle lost most of its foreign trade, which had provided a great deal of the City's prosperity.¹⁶ New Castle was also losing its legal prominence. Interurban rivalry between New Castle and Wilmington relating to the location of the courts marked the

¹⁴ John McPike's Will, August 3, 1847.

¹⁵ The room-by-room inventory in the will only describes the rooms in one side of the double house, indicating that the McPike family only occupied one side. Which side the McPike family occupied is unknown.

¹⁶ Cooper, Constance J., ed. *350 Years of New Castle, Delaware: Chapters in a Town's History. A Town Among Cities: New Castle, 1780-1840*, by Constance J. Cooper. Wilmington: Cedar Tree Books, 2001, 89.

1830s.¹⁷ With the loss of prominence in trade and legal occupations, the New Castle economy began to shift towards the railroad and heavy industry. The New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad opened in 1832 and flourished until 1837.¹⁸ The success of the railroad resulted in the creation of the New Castle Manufacturing Company in 1833. The New Castle Manufacturing Company built railroad steam engines and employed 150 workers at its peak. The company continued to produce railroad engines until the late 1850s.¹⁹ John McPike's blacksmithing skills would have been important in this new economy and his will indicates that he conducted business with the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad. Perhaps it was even the growing New Castle Manufacturing Company that drew John McPike to New Castle.

This changing economy expanded the traditional borders of the City and led to the development of a new type of housing in New Castle, worker's housing. Until the mid-Nineteenth century New Castle was essentially bounded on the South by Delaware Street, on the North by Harmony Street, on the East by the River, and on the West by Fourth Street. In the early nineteenth century the town began to spread, and by 1868 a large number of houses were built to the North past Harmony Street.²⁰ Examples of this workers housing include 144-146 East Second Street and 207 to 217 East Second Street.

144-146 East Second Street was built in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The houses consist of a two-story one room deep main block of thirteen by

¹⁷ Cooper, Constance J., ed. *350 Years of New Castle, Delaware: Chapters in a Town's History. A Town Among Cities: New Castle, 1780-1840*, by Constance J. Cooper. Wilmington: Cedar Tree Books, 2001, 98.

¹⁸ Cooper, Constance J., ed. *350 Years of New Castle, Delaware: Chapters in a Town's History. A Town Among Cities: New Castle, 1780-1840*, by Constance J. Cooper. Wilmington: Cedar Tree Books, 2001, 94.

¹⁹ Cooper, Constance J., ed. *350 Years of New Castle, Delaware: Chapters in a Town's History. A Town Among Cities: New Castle, 1780-1840*, by Constance J. Cooper. Wilmington: Cedar Tree Books, 2001, 96.

²⁰ This conclusion is based upon anecdotal evidence gained as a resident of the town and as a guide for the New Castle Historical Society. It is supported by a comparison of the 1804 LaTrobe Survey, which shows little development past Harmony Street and the *Map of New Castle*, Atlas of the State of Delaware. Philadelphia: Pomeroy & Beers, 1868.

fourteen and a half feet on the first floor. Unlike 127-129 Harmony Street, the level of finish in these houses is simply serviceable.²¹ See Figure 8.



Figure 8: 144-146 East Second Street (photo taken by author)

207 to 217 East Second Street is also known as Jefferson Row. Elihu Jefferson, a prosperous New Castle businessman, built these houses in the early-to-mid nineteenth century. The houses consist of two rooms on each floor, and interestingly, increase in size by a foot or two each house.²² See Figures 9 and 10.



Figures 9 and 10: 207 to 217 East Second Street (photos taken by author)

²¹ Ranzetta, Kirk et al, *Threatened Resources Documented in Delaware, 1997-1998*, Newark: Center for Historic Architecture and Design, University of Delaware, 1998, 71-86.

²² Item 74 in the "A Day in Old New Castle" pamphlet published for the 1997 event.

These worker's houses are very similar in size and outward style to 127-129 Harmony Street, the McPike house.

By combining our picture of John McPike and his role in New Castle society with our understanding of how New Castle was changing in the nineteenth century, we can finally answer why this small frame house was built on such a prominent piece of real estate and what story its architecture tells.

Although the lot on which 127-129 Harmony Street was built is located in a prominent position at the end of the market, it was actually considered the outskirts of the City of New Castle in the early 1800s. This lot proved ideal for John McPike. As a businessman, he could build a house that appeared to be part of the community and caught the attention of shoppers in the market. As a blacksmith, he could practice his trade on the outskirts of the city where he would not offend the sensibilities of his neighbors (and potential customers).

The architecture of 127-129 Harmony Street tells the story of the emerging middle class in nineteenth century New Castle. Prior to the Revolutionary War, artisans like John McPike were associated more closely with the lower rungs of society.²³ The artisans themselves would try to combat these impressions by "portraying themselves as independent enterprisers who, however, were content to live frugally on the modest income that traditionally fell to the manual trades."²⁴ These artisans lived cramped lifestyles. In Philadelphia in 1798 the median artisan family lived in 648 square feet.²⁵

²³ Blumin, Stuart M. *The Emergence of the Middle Class: Social Experience in the American City, 1760-1900*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1989, 33.

²⁴ Blumin, Stuart M. *The Emergence of the Middle Class: Social Experience in the American City, 1760-1900*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1989, 36.

²⁵ Blumin, Stuart M. *The Emergence of the Middle Class: Social Experience in the American City, 1760-1900*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1989, 43.

Artisans did not begin to break away from these confines until the second quarter or middle third of the nineteenth century when former artisans became entrepreneurs whose businesses provided specialized products that were created by a salaried or wage earning working class.²⁶ John McPike appears to be one of these businessmen. In 1840 most skilled artisans would earn an income of \$500 to \$600.²⁷ In 1841 John McPike purchased his lot for \$500 and had enough money left to build the house the following year. He also kept his family comfortable with enough money for servants, furniture, and 952 square feet of living space, well above the 648 square feet allotted to the 1798 Philadelphia artisan and the 565 square feet of living space provided in the workers' housing located at 144-146 East Second Street. This indicates an earning power that exceeds that of the common blacksmith.

At first glance, the McPike house appears very similar to the workers' housing built at 144-146 East Second Street and 207 to 217 East Second Street. All of the houses are frame in a community that is primarily brick, all of the housing blocks consist of two or more connected houses, and they are all built on the outskirts of the eighteenth century city. However, there are subtleties that distinguish the McPike house from those of the workers and telegraph an elevated status.

John McPike conducted business with important members of New Castle society. To do so, he would have to be conversant in the language of polite society. Albeit subtly, his home spoke the language of the classical revival through the entablature over the doorway, the broken pediments over the dormer windows, and the woodwork in the

²⁶ Blumin, Stuart M. *The Emergence of the Middle Class: Social Experience in the American City, 1760-1900*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1989, 68-73.

²⁷ Blumin, Stuart M. *The Emergence of the Middle Class: Social Experience in the American City, 1760-1900*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1989, 110.

parlor and parlor chamber. John McPike was also conversant in hierarchies of space, identifying his parlor as the best room in the house, suitable for entertaining guests and convincing clients. Although John McPike could only afford wood and not brick, the graduated siding visually raised the stature of the house to be more in line with the homes of his clients.

After evaluating all of this information, we have answered all of the main questions that first come to mind when viewing 127-129 Harmony Street. John McPike built this house in 1842 to house his family, provide them with security, impress fellow artisans, display his knowledge of elite cultural language, and engage shoppers in the market. When heading north up Market Street, one can now turn their inquiries towards other equally fascinating buildings in the City of New Castle.

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Appendix A: Typed Transcript of John McPike's Will

John McPike's Will – pg 154

New Castle County

John Janvier, maketh solemn oath and saith that he has made ailigent(?) inquiry concerning the goods, chattels and money of John McPike deed and that this inecutory doth contain all the goods, chattel, & money of the said John McPike deed which have come to the possession or knowledge of this depouent, (?)& subscribed August 3rd, 1847,

John Janvier

Before

J.E. Driver

(?)

1847 Amount of goods, & chattel of John McPike, Deed

April 3rd

No. 1

1 table & stand	3	00
carpet	1	50
6 chairs	2	50
stove (small)	1	50
looking glass	1	50
2 candle sticks		
match pair	“	87 ^{1/2}
4 vases	“	25
map & frame	“	25

Entry No. 2

1 (?)	1	00
carpet		50

No. 3

Kitchen furniture	8	00
Stove & larder	8	50

Chamber No.

4 beadsteads & crib	18	00
3 beds & bedding	30	00
washstand & small table	1	50
mantle ornaments	“	50
bureau	8	00
washstand & table	3	50
toilet table, wash pitcher & bowl	1	50
1 clock	3	50
small looking glass & 3 pictures	2	00
ingrain carpet	4	00
1 small stand	“	(?)
1 cot & wheel	2	00
8 yds rag carpet	3	00

\$103.18 ^{3/4}

(new page)

amount of (?) tools in blacksmith shop

1 (?) (large size)	18	00
1 (?) small	6	50
35 boll tools (?)	17	50
31 tools with handles at 50 c each	15	50
3 Hages(?)	4	50
5 (?) at 75c each	3	75
1 (?) large stock & top	15	00
1(?) (?) “	10	00
1(?) (?) “	7	50
1(?)	5	50
1(?)	6	00
1(?)	5	00
andile tools (12 pieces) 50c each	6	00
14 (?) punches at 12 ½	2	00
12 drifts(?) (?)	“	75
3 (?) mandels(?)	1	50
1 doz short (?) at 12 ½ c each	1	50
32 ft blacksmiths (?) @ 50c	16	00
2(?) bellows @ 13.00 each	26	00
2 (?)	1	00
2(?)	1	00
2 black tubs & coal boxes	3	00
1 punting stick	1	50
3 (?) boxes & goods	7	00
1 (?)	3	00
2 andiver block	1	00
1 (?)	0	87 ½
1(?)	“	50
1(?)	6	00
1(?)	5	00
5 chests	1	00
1 cubbord(?)	“	50
88 set of (?) (?) (?) @75c	66	00
25 ½ set of moulds @ 37 ½	9	42
(?) (?) and old tyre in yard	2	00
1 old stove	1	00
1 grindstone	1	50
1 lot of coal	30	00
1 old carving (?)	1	50
2 trumpets(?)	“	25
1 wheelbarrow	2	50
all the (?) in shop	15	00
1 bucket	“	25
588 (?) of (?) (?) (?) @5c	29	40
142 to (?) (?) @ 5c	7	10
192 to (?) (?) 4 ½ c	8	64
404 (?) (?) (?) 4 ½ c	18	18
63 (?) (?) steel @7c	4	41
47 (?) cast steel 22c	10	34

\$398 36

(new page)

amount brought over	\$398	36
18 (?) (?) steel 2	1	26
42 (?) hoop (?) 7c	2	94
38 (?) (?) (?) 7c	2	66
	<hr/>	
	\$405	37
amount of household (?)	\$103	18
	<hr/>	
	\$508	50

Richard Mounthouse
Michael Connolly

We the subscribers appointed by the Register appraisers of the goods and chattels of John McPike deceased do on oath respectively say that the goods and chattels in this inventory have been appraised by us and the sums (?) against the (?) respectively and that the said sums are according to the best of our skill and judgement the true value of said goods and chattels in money dated the second day of August 1847.

Richard Mounthouse
Michael Connolly

Excluded from sale(?)

- 1 chest
- Annile blocks
- Slack tubs
- Coal boxes
- Benches

(new page)

The account of John Janvier and Robert H(?) Barr, and credits which were of John McPike late of the (?)

1847

Aug 3 The Administrators charge themselves with the amonnt of the goods and chattels of said deceased contained in an inventory and appraisement returned into the Registry Office at this date.....508 50

The Administrators further charge themselves with the amounts received from the following persons for debts due the deceased

From	Samuel Burnham	4 50	
"	Doctor Black	1 25	
"	John Bogia	1 68	7 43
		<hr/>	
"	Jacob Cauth	1 50	
"	J(?) Cauth	6 10	
"	James Caldwell	1 37	8 97
		<hr/>	
"	William Couper	17 80	
"	Charles Carter	2 95	
"	Tom Commissioney	1 25	22 00
		<hr/>	
"	James Darlin	1 31	
"	John Eade	3 60	4 91
		<hr/>	
"	Benjamin Eustick	" 25	

“	Edmonson	2 65	2 90
	Amount carried forward	<u>Dolls 554.71</u>	

(new page)

	Amount brought forward	554 71	
From	Robert Enos	2 35	
“	Jacob Finney	57 89	
“	A.C. Gray	0 20	60 44
“	Issac Halland	<u>6 30</u>	
“	John Hamilton	1 00	
“	A.P. Holcomb	7 31	
“	John Janvier	<u>2 77</u>	
“	William Janvier	0 75	
“	Thomas Janvier	5 84	9 36
“	Richard Jackson	<u>1 41</u>	
“	Bryan Jackson	2 15	
“	Matthew Keutewood	28 98	32 54
“	John Le Fevre	<u>1 78</u>	
“	Mrs. Marley	1 15	
“	William B. McCrone	8 02	10 95
“	Robert Moore	<u>8 34</u>	
“	John Morrison	3 77	
“	James Morrison	5 75	17 86
“	Granchan Nivin	<u>2 12 ½</u>	2 12 ½
	Amount Carried Forward	<u>Dolls 702.59 ½</u>	

(New Page, page seems to be missing)

	Amount brought forward	807 45	
From	John Dorman	3 37	
“	(?) Wolfe	2 34	
“	Ambrose Lafferty	5 00	10 71
“	(?) W Billopp	<u>1 50</u>	
“	Samuel Mapsey	0 25	
“	Alexander Pringle/balance	9 39	11 14
“	Thomas Bellville	<u>0 37 ½</u>	
“	Aaron Stoops	0 37 ½	
“	Henry Mapey	2 27	3 02
“	Thomas Layman	<u>1 00</u>	
“	New Castle (?) Co/balance	29 83	
“	Henry Reynolds	8 56	39 39
“	Cluston	<u>1 05</u>	

“	Charles M. Clayton	6 75	
“	John Wright/balance	5 89	13 69
“	Issac Rothwell(ditto)	<u>7 38</u>	
“	Benja Booth(ditto)	2 82	
“	Thomas Challenger(ditto)	3 62 ½	13 82 ½
“	Robert E. Johnson(ditto)	<u>1 68</u>	
“	Issac Grubb(ditto)	1 46	3 14
	Amount carried forward	<u>Dolls 902.36</u>	

(new page)

1847	Amount brought forward	902.36 ½	
From	Moses Lambson balance	1 87	
“	James Bartlett “	10 64	
“	James Humphries “	0 66	13 17
“	James Caldwell “	<u>4 16</u>	
“	Jesse McCrone “	4 28	
“	David W. Gemmile “	10 52	18 96
“	Thomas Massey “	<u>12 51</u>	
“	William Robinson “	0 94	
“	Samuel Watters “	24 31	37 76
“	William Miller “	<u>5 50</u>	
“	Jesse Moore “	3 75	
“	William Smith “	5 71	14 96
“	Issac Sutton “	<u>2 47</u>	
“	Martin McKew “	9 41	
“	Zachariah Gemmille “	3 98	
“	James Kennedy “	46 75	62 61
“	Treasurer of the NCFJRR	<u>216 10</u>	216 10
		Dolls 1265.92	

Balance overpaid by Administrators 152.33
Interest on said balance from March 27 (?) 1848

Dolls 1418.25

Examined, adjusted, allowed and passed September 8th, 1848

(new page)

No 1847 The Administrators crave an allowance for the following payments and disbursements:

March 27	For Cash paid Register for (?)	3	62 ½
July 22	Gartland & Munchiner		
	Funeral expenses	33	87 ½
	Edward Williams funeral	5	00
January 22, 1848	Darby Lachey judge	121	00
	John Janvier ditto	134	68

January 24	James Crippern bal store bill	70	48
January 26	Eluhu Jefferson note	100	00
January 27	John Robinson out prov	10	00
	John Sink out prov	10	57
January 31	Blount Williams	8	81
February 9	Henry L Churchman bal	40	00
February 22	McDaniel & Harvey	200	00
	Prothonotary fees	1	22
March 30	Porter & Naff for advertising	3	00
	George Richardson prov out	4	64
April 1	William Pippin prove out	9	00
April 5	James Duncan	8	50
April 5	John Galloway	18	00
April 6	Spencer D. Eves	12	00
	Amount Carried Forward	dolls 794	40

(new page)

April 6	Amount Brought Forward	794	40
	For cash paid Darby Lackey note	20	00
April 11	George Craig proven out	16	00
	James Cariper M.D. balance	11	12
April 18	Bernard Murphy	7	00
June 5	Daniels & Hartman	2	57
	Loss on sales per vendue list filed	105	32
	Cash paid treas N.C & F.T.T.R.R	329	34
	Amount Carried Forward	dolls 1285	75

(New Page)

Final Settlement John McPike September 8, 1848

(New Page)

The final account of John Janvier and Robert H. Barr Administrators of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credit which were of John McPike late of the Town of New Castle (?).

May 2, 1849 The Administrators charge themselves with the following sums received since last settlement

Cash received from William H. Rogers	2	00
Cash received from William Booth	48	00
Balance overpaid by Administrators and due (?) of the estate May 2 nd , 1849	193	32
	dolls 243	32

Be it known that we John Janvier and Robert H. Barr Administrators of John McPike do hereby release and exonerate the said estate of and from the sum of one hundred and ninety three dollars and thirty two cents, having the balance due us from the said estate as per (?) made this day before the register of New Castle County. Witness our hands May the 3rd, 1849.

The Administrators are allowed as follows

	Balance due Administrators on settlements		
	Made September 8 th , 1848 the sum of	152	33
	Interest on sum from March 27 th 1848		
	To date	10	05
September 15	Cash paid treas N.C. & F.T.T.R.R co	30	94
April 12	Ditto	50	00
		Dolls 243	32

Errors excepted

Examined and adjusted allowed passed May 2nd, 1849