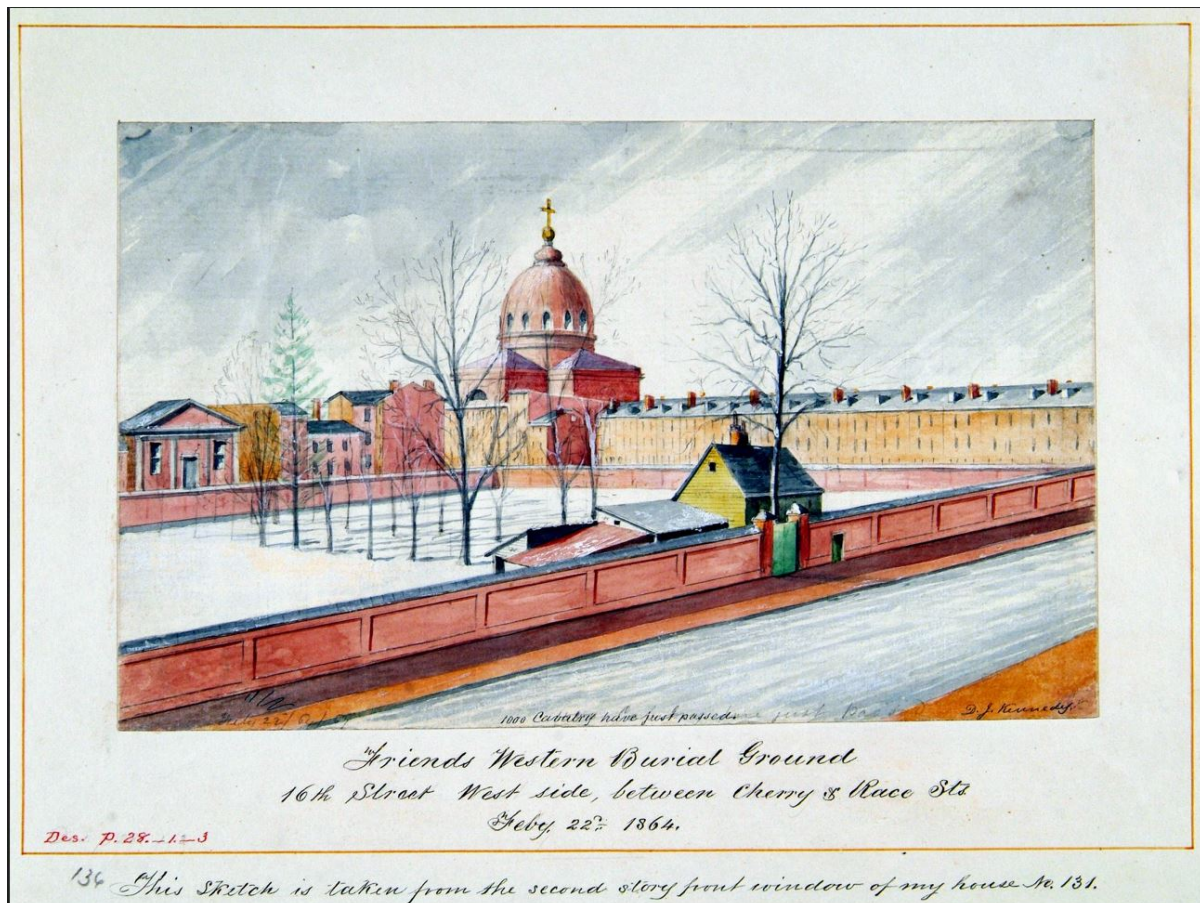


The Caretaker's House at the Friends Western Burial Ground North 16th Street, Philadelphia, PA

My on-going investigations into a certain family line descending from Peter David Hansell 1724-1786 have arrived at the third and fourth generations. More often than not, these families lived in Philadelphia. In particular, Thomas Hansell 1786-1865 (third generation), a wood turner by trade, married in 1810 and raised his family on North Alley, Schriver's Court, and Budden's Alley.

Though not members of the Society of Friends, three of Thomas Hansell's relatives were buried in the Friends Western Burial Ground: his wife Mary Steiner in 1829, his 27 year old son Thomas P. Hansell in 1841 and his two year old granddaughter Mary S. Hansell in 1844.

So, I was familiar with Philadelphia artist David J. Kennedy's watercolor of the Friends Western Burial Ground, which shows a stark square of land, two rows of trees and a house with outbuildings, surrounded by a 10-foot high brick wall.



Thomas Hansell's son Edwin married Louisa Willing in 1845. Edwin worked with his father at the wood turning shop (also painted by Kennedy) on Budden's Alley. In time, Edwin and Louisa's daughter, Louisa, married Joseph G. Fogg.

It took me a while to realize that Louisa and Joseph Fogg lived in the house depicted in Kennedy's painting of the Western Burial Ground. Starting from about 1875 until 1923, the caretaker's house was their home and Mr. Fogg's funeral parlor. In 1924, when the house was renovated, the clapboards were stripped off and a log cabin was revealed. A log cabin, smack dab in the middle of Philadelphia! The eventual relocation of the caretaker's house was easy to track, but it took a little digging to get to the beginning of this story.

The Library Company of Philadelphia holds this gem of a photo. Here is the caretaker's house, entirely sided with clapboards. The photo would have been taken after 1886, the year the house was moved into a corner of the lot to make way for construction of the Friends Library, the building to the left of the caretaker's house. The photographer was R. Newell & Son, Robert Newell 1822-1897 and his son Henry 1848-1897.

In 1865, Robert Newell put together a darkroom in a horse-drawn wagon (he called it his "new and splendid portable chemical room"). Enlarge the photo and you'll see a horse peering around the edge of the wagon parked on 16th Street. I have to think this is Newell's darkroom on wheels and the horse is keeping an eye on his owner!

On the corner of 16th and Race stands an octagonal iron structure, topped by a street light and wired to the adjacent utility pole. The structure was installed around 1884/1885 as part of the Gamewell Police Patrol System and contains apparatus for either telegraphing or telephoning the nearest police station.

And, most intriguing, note the woman at the gate leading to the caretaker's house. Mrs. Fogg, home from shopping?



[The Library Company of Philadelphia](#)

Chain of Title - Friends Western Burial Ground
From the Commonwealth of PA to The Society of Friends

#1 January 11, 1782

Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of PA to Leonard Jacoby
Patent Bk 1, Pg 26 (Roll 7, 17.tif - City Lots. Roll 5, 61.tif - Exemplification Record #9)
1-11-1782, 198 pounds

Lots 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320 and 1321...contiguous to each other on the south side of Sassafras Street, between the sixth and seventh streets from the River Schuylkill...east to west 396 feet...north to south 288 feet. Bounded by 7th St, Cherry St, 6th St and Sassafras. There is no mention of a structure in this deed. Note: Sassafras aka Race St.

The circumstances under which Mr. Jacoby purchased the city square are explained in the overview of James M. Duffin's *Guide to Records of the Sale of Commonwealth Property in the County of Philadelphia, 1780-1798*.

Abstracts the names of those whose wartime purchase of previously unsold Philadelphia County land helped fund the PA troops in the American Revolutionary army. The individuals who paid their private fortunes into the provisional commonwealth government were taking financial risk & demonstrating real courage in their patriotism, for the land they were purchasing had been confiscated in 1779 from the Penn family proprietors of PA, who objected & asserted their continuing property rights. If the British had defeated the American revolutionaries, the restored proprietary courts would have ruled the sales null & void & perhaps declared them an act of treason. The land would have reverted to the Penn family & the American purchase money lost.

#2 April 10, 1815

Leonard and Margaret Jacoby to John R. Coates
Deed MR 4/2 (Roll 92, 435.tif)
4-10-1815, \$25,000

*A certain lot or square of ground...396 feet east to west, 288 feet north to south...bounded N by Sassafras, E by Schuylkill 7th, S by Cherry St, W by Schuylkill 6th...together with all and singular the **building improvements**....*

#3 April 12, 1815

John R. and Sarah Coates to Charles Bird
Deed MR 4/3 (Roll 92, 435.tif)
4-12-1815, \$35,000
Same description

John R. Coates 1777-1842, lawyer and agent for the Penn Family. Charles Bird 1778-1849, wealthy hardware merchant. Mr. Coates' transactions seem to be part of a personal real estate scheme and nothing to do with his role as agent for the Penn heirs.

#4 January 20, 1818

Charles and Jane Bird to Timothy Paxson and Eden Haydock
Deed MR 18/30 (Roll 99, 674.tif)
1-20-1818, \$25,000
Same description

Timothy Paxson 1764-1839, flour merchant (and one of the executors of millionaire Stephen Girard's will). Eden Haydock 1779-1818, plumber. Trustees for the Society of Friends. The \$25,000 came from sale of Quaker property that had greatly appreciated in value since acquisition from the Penn family in 1774.

#5 February 6, 1818

Samuel Bettie et al to Isaac C. Jones et al
Deed MR 18/22 (Roll 99, 670.tif)
2-6-1818, \$1

Various properties vested in trustees. The deed includes properties, including the above, purchased for use by the five Monthly Meetings of the Religious Society of Friends of Philadelphia.

Leonard Jacoby's Hay House

It is likely that the wood structure that was converted into the caretaker's house at the Friends Western Burial Ground was built during Mr. Jacoby's ownership of the lot.



Leonard Jacoby 1740-1822 came to Pennsylvania from Crefeld, Germany. He married Margaretta Eppele in 1778. He was a man about town, fully engaged in the civic and social activities of Philadelphia. He became a wealthy merchant, importing German and Dutch wares.

Mr. Jacoby's store, located on North 2nd, a few doors above Sassafras/Race, offered a wide variety of goods which he advertised in the *American Daily Advertiser*: Dutch scythes, German straw-knives, rifle and gun barrels, German bibles, knives and forks, imported wine and five different sizes of cannon balls. It is said that after business hours, Mr. Jacoby would take his leisure, sitting in his doorway, smoking a very long-shanked German pipe.

Portrait of Mr. Jacoby by Gilbert Stuart

Mr. Jacoby also turned a profit in real estate. He bought and sold parcels of vacant land around Philadelphia. In addition to his purchase of the city square that would become the Western Burial Ground at 16th and Sassafras, Mr. Jacoby purchased another city square on Sassafras between 12th, 13th and Cherry. He bisected this parcel with a street named after himself and sold off building lots.

Mr. Jacoby held on to the city square at 16th and Sassafras for 33 years. He subdivided and sold his other land purchases, but this square remained intact. The lot was 2.5 acres in size and, as displayed on Hill's 1796 map (next page), included a structure.

In the 1780s and 1790s, there were few houses west of 7th or 8th Streets. Beyond 8th and to the Schuylkill, land uses included pasture land or growing grass crops. The presence of a structure indicates Mr. Jacoby was up to something, other than biding his time until his investment appreciated. I found nothing that directly tells us what Mr. Jacoby was doing with his land, but neighboring properties offer up some clues.

Hill's 1796 map depicts a structure on the city square directly south of Jacoby's. Frederick Woelpper 1746-1804 owned all but the eastern-most lot in this square. When his real estate holdings were auctioned in 1809, this property, containing almost two acres, was advertised to include "a small frame barn or hay house" (4-15-1809 *Poulson's*).

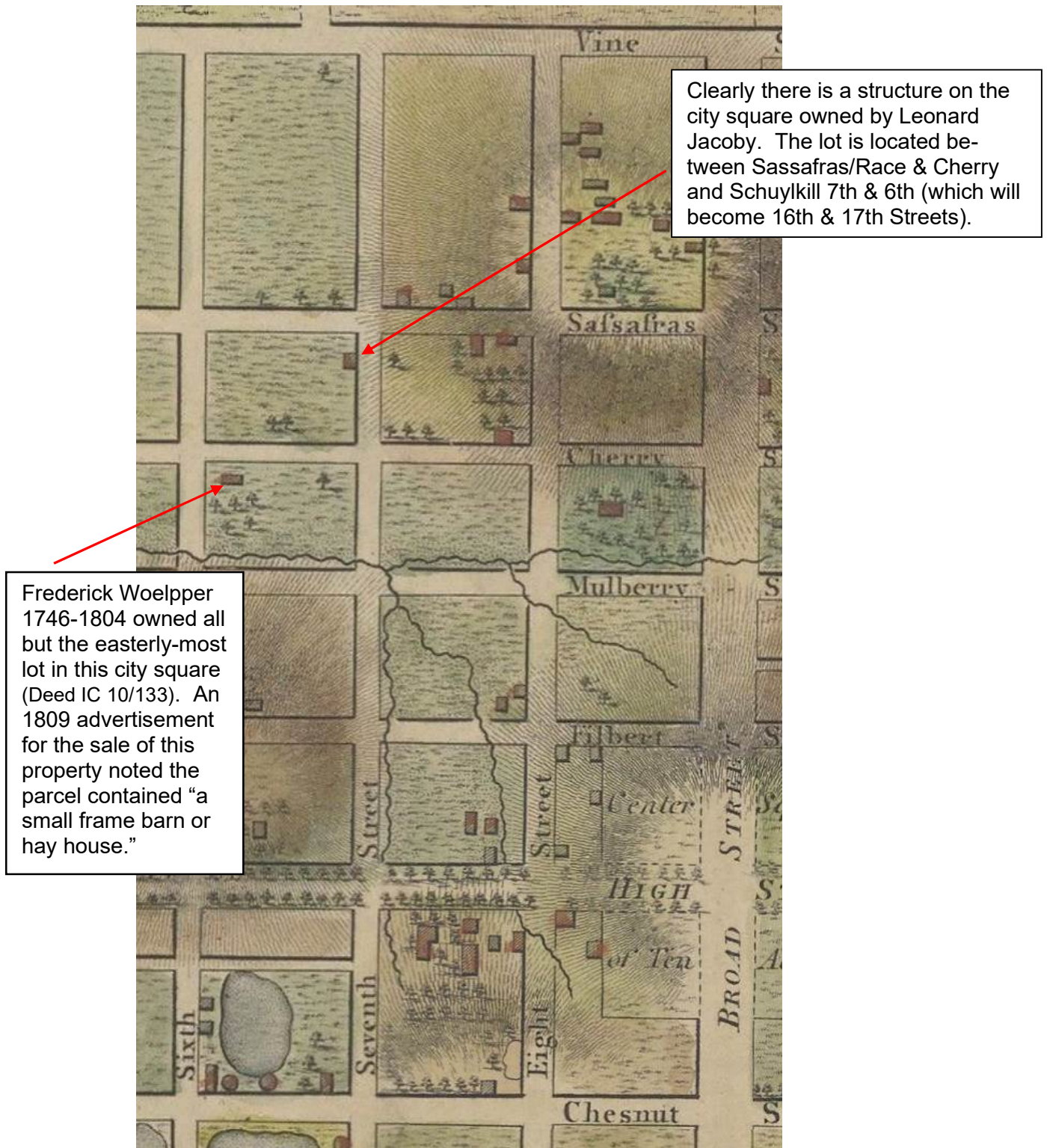
The city square directly north of Jacoby's was purchased from the Commonwealth in 1781 by John Bayard. In 1810, this lot was being used as pasture land per Elizabeth Smith's advertisement for her missing horse (7-9-1810 *Democratic Press*).

Was Mr. Jacoby's city square pasture land or hay land? Was the structure a horse barn or a hay house? I vote for hay house.

Map - 1796

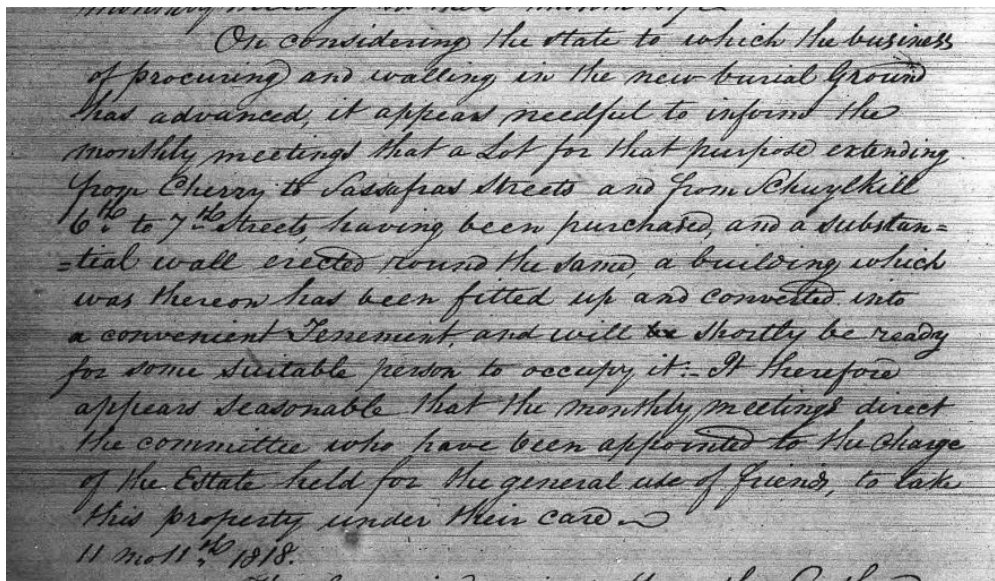
This is a colored version of John Hill's 1796 map.

https://collections.library.yale.edu/catalog/15827442?child_oid=15829225



1818 - Building Converted to a Tenement

Philadelphia Monthly Meeting - Minutes 1818-1828 (image 24)
November 26, 1818



The lot at Cherry & Sassafras from 6th to 7th Street has been purchased and a substantial wall erected round the same, a building which was thereon has been fitted up and converted into a convenient Tenement, and will shortly be ready for some suitable person to occupy it.

A meeting held June 3, 1823 (image 110) announced the Friends Western Burial Ground was open for interments.

Quaker Records viewed at Ancestry.com.

There may be more information about the caretaker's house in this archive which is not digitized.

https://archives.tricolib.brynmawr.edu/repositories/9/archival_objects/332912

https://archives.tricolib.brynmawr.edu/repositories/7/archival_objects/182732

Sextons Who Lived in the Caretaker's House at the Friends Western Burial Ground

One of the first sextons to occupy the house at the Western Burial Ground was Samuel Stokes 1788-1858, cabinetmaker, along with his wife Jane Burson 1791-1863 and their half dozen children. While nothing directly says these people are the Stokes family living in the caretaker's house, all clues point in their direction.

On May 31, 1828, during Mr. Stokes' tenancy, members of the Green Street Meeting (Hicksites denied access to this burial ground after the 1827 Great Separation) breached the west side of the ten-foot brick wall surrounding the graveyard and installed their own gate and tool shed. Arrests were made, a court case ensued (Mr. Stokes testified) and the wall was blocked up. Newspapers published Court testimony, from which a few details about the Stokes family's living arrangements can be gleaned.

On the east side, the wall had two gates in close proximity--one for the burial yard and a smaller gate for the house. There was a small fenced-in plot for a vegetable garden. A water pump was near the dwelling. At the time of the incursion, Mrs. Stokes lent a scythe to cut the grass near the breach in the wall, so the grass wouldn't be trampled. Apparently, the grass was Mr. Stokes' to sell as hay. Under a written lease, Mr. Stokes provided general care for the graveyard, dug graves and was in charge of the keys to the gates. Six chairs and a bier, for use at funerals, were stored in a shed. The 1830 Census reports nine residents. Around 1832, the Stokes family moved to Indiana where Mr. Stokes operated a mill.

In the 1830s and 1840s, Levi Hopper 1777-1855 was sexton. Levi married three times and had about twelve children. The 1840 Census lists seven residents in the caretaker's house. By 1850, Levi's son Offley Hopper 1816-1859 took over as caretaker. He advertised as an undertaker. Offley died at age 42. One week he was busy digging graves and the next week his funeral was held at the caretaker's house and he was buried in the graveyard. He left his wife Anna DeBinder and six children to mourn him.

In the 1860s and into the 1870s, George Reid 1798-1889 was sexton. He occupied the caretaker's house with his wife Esther Flanagan 1805-1868, maybe a younger child or two, and assorted boarders. By now, the address was 142 North 16th Street. Esther died in 1868 and daughter Hannah Jane ran the household. By 1875, George moved back home to Chester County. He died in West Grove at the age of 92.



In 1864, David J. Kennedy painted this watercolor of the hearse used at the Western Burial Ground. The inscription on the painting, written by Mr. Kennedy, reads:

Old Hearse belonging to, & kept at Friends Western Burial Ground. About 65 years old, used by Levi and his son Orphelia Hopper while sextons, and now in 1872, by Geo. Reed, who left on March 31, 1875. And Mr. Fogg now has charge in 1880.

The last caretaker of the burial ground was Joseph G. Fogg, husband of Louisa Hansell, daughter of Edwin Hansell and Louisa Willing.

Detail of David J. Kennedy's Watercolor of Friends Western Burial Ground - 1864

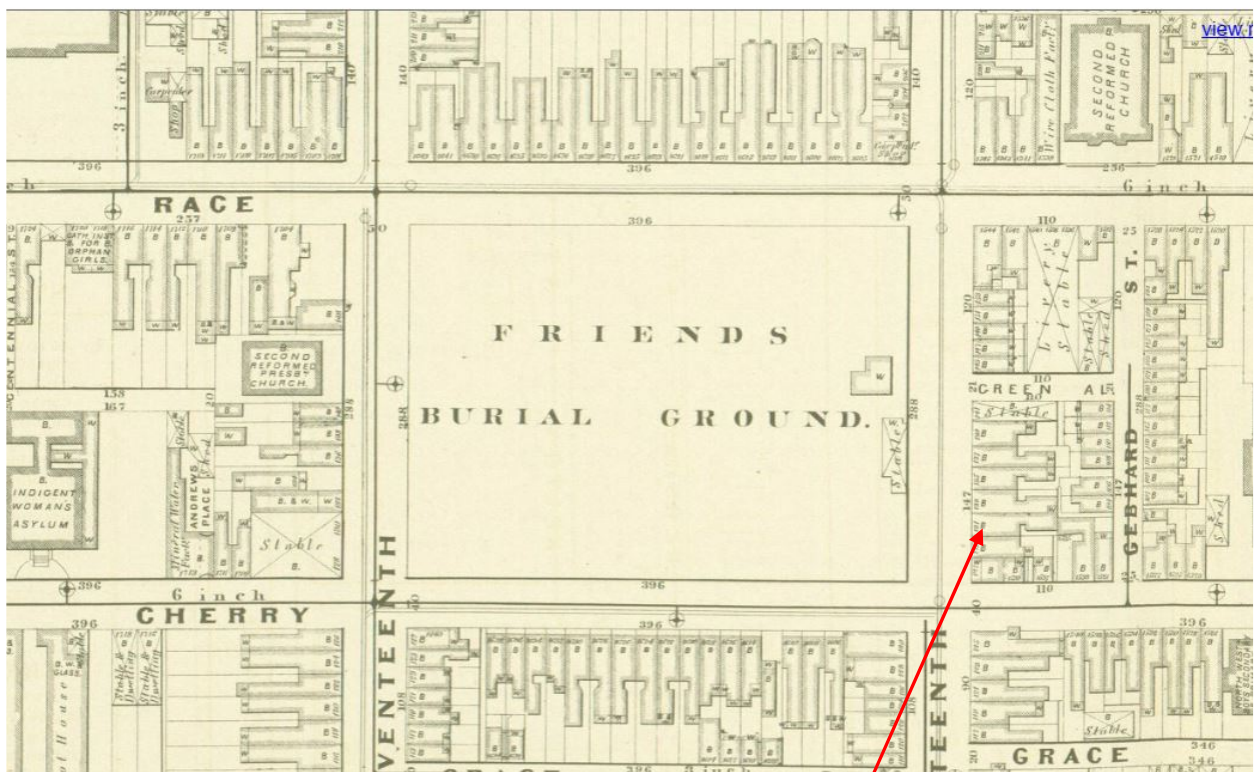
Painted from a second-story window of Mr. Kennedy's house.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania <https://digitallibrary.hsp.org/index.php/Detail/objects/965>



Map - 1875

Atlas of Philadelphia, Vol 3, by GH Jones
Philadelphia Wards 6, 9, 10, Plate 12



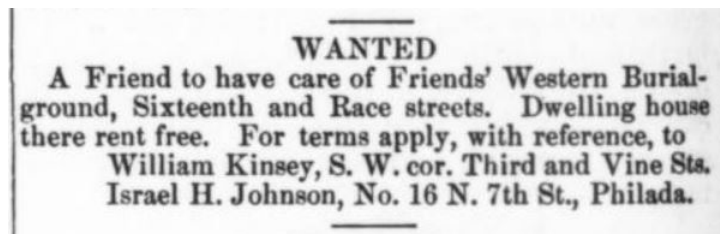
David J. Kennedy's house
131 North 16th

The 48 Year Tenure of Joseph G. Fogg and Louisa Hansell

Joseph G. Fogg 1849-1932 and his wife Louisa Hansell 1847-1923 lived in the caretaker's house for 48 years. The couple married September 22, 1870. Joseph was a cabinetmaker and Louisa had been working as a sales lady in a dry goods store. Joseph was a life-long member of the Friends, though there was a small bump in the road when he married non-Quaker Louisa, lately attending the Nazareth Methodist Episcopal Church. Joseph and Louisa lived in the caretaker's house from mid-1870 until Louisa's death in 1923.

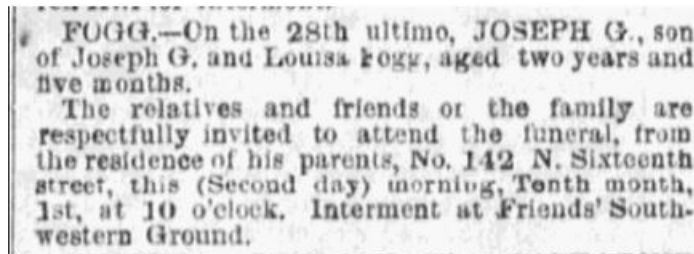
In the 1870s, Joseph became the caretaker for the Western Burial Ground, took up residence in the caretaker's house, and, additionally, took over his father's funeral business (Samuel Fogg 1805-1893).

This 1875 advertisement must have caught Joseph's eye. Free rent!

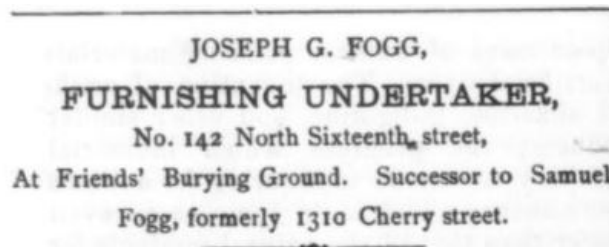


1-30-1875, *The Friend*, Vol. 48, Page 192

The couple's second child died September 28, 1877. Little Joseph's funeral was held at home, 142 North 16th Street. Interment was at the Friends Southwestern Ground in Upper Darby.



Joseph advertised in the Quaker publication *The Friend*. This ad appeared in 1878.



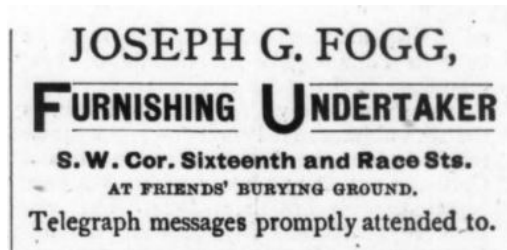
Burials in the Western Burial Ground ended about 1884. Urban pressures kept encroaching on the graveyard and Joseph oversaw the removal of remains to other burial sites.

The summer of 1886 was disruptive to the Fogg household. To make way for construction of a new building to house the Friends Library, the caretaker's house was moved into a corner of the lot and set on a new brick foundation.

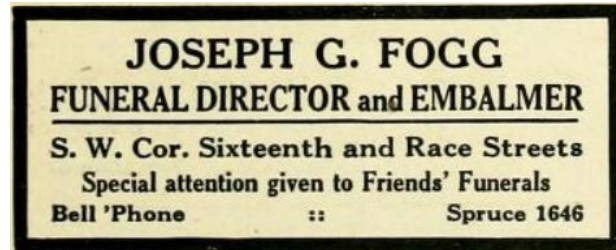
Joseph and Louisa raised two girls, Lillian 1872-1952 and Edith 1877-1966. In 1893, Edith graduated from the Friends Select School (Scientific Couse), conveniently located in her back yard. Louisa's brother Nathan Hansell 1854-1885 lived with the Fogg for a few years. In their last years, Louisa's parents, Edwin Hansell and Louisa Willing, also lived with the Fogg.

Changing with the times: telegraph to telephone.

1887 *The Friend*

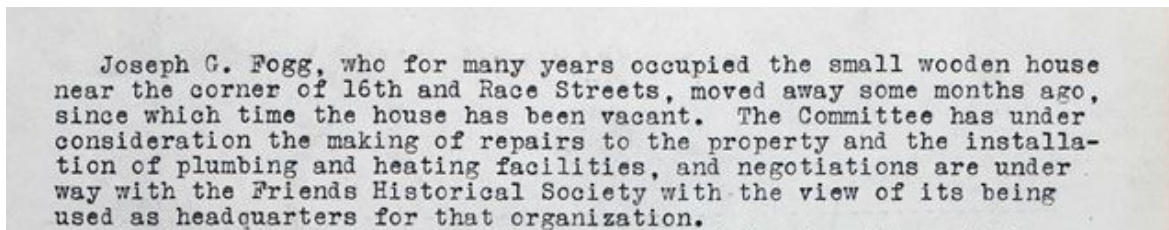


1922 *The Friend*



Louisa Hansell Fogg died February 25, 1923. Louisa's death precipitated Joseph's retirement and he moved to Germantown to live with his daughter Edith (Mrs. Herrick Raynor).

May 22, 1923, Philadelphia Monthly Meeting minutes reported the end of an era.



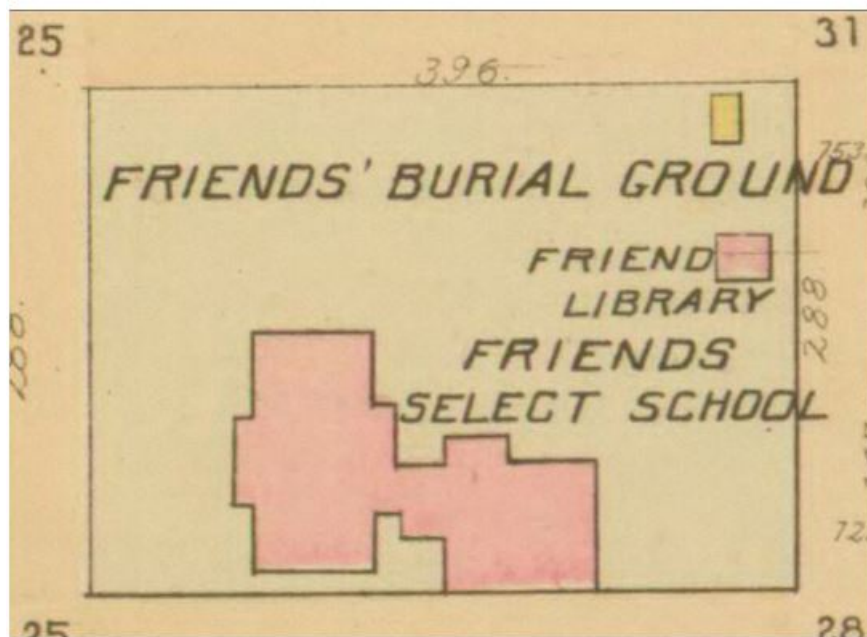
5-22-1923, Philadelphia MM Minutes 1921-1928, Page 59

Joseph, Louisa and their girls and Louisa's parents, Edwin Hansell and Louisa Willing, are buried in the West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania.

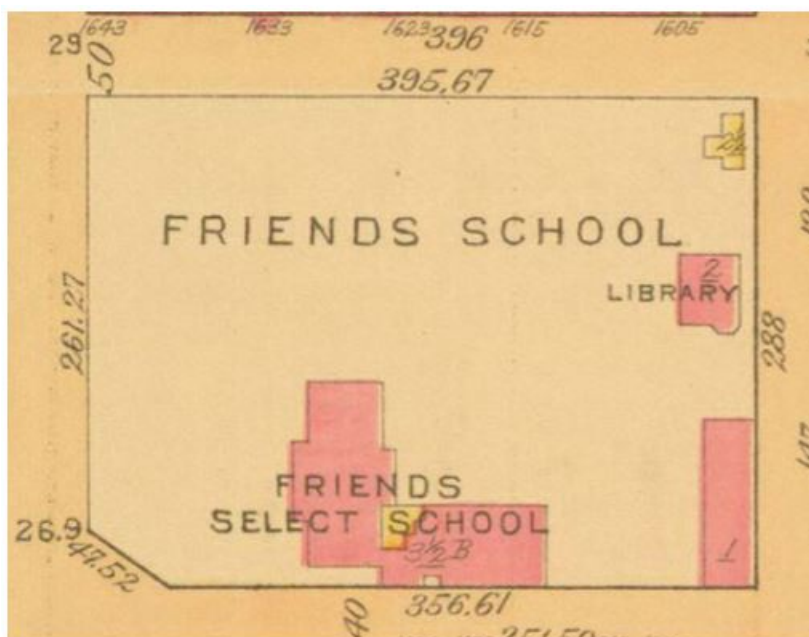
Louisa Hansell Fogg's sister, Mary S. Hansell 1849-1937, married Samuel Fogg Rudolph 1848-1933 in 1872. Samuel was the second of four consecutive Rudolph generations to serve as superintendent of the Friends Southwestern Cemetery in Upper Darby.

Map - 1895
Baist's Property Atlas, Plan 19

In 1886, the caretaker's house was moved to the corner of Race & 16th to make way for a new brick structure for the Friends Library. The Friends Select School was built in 1885.

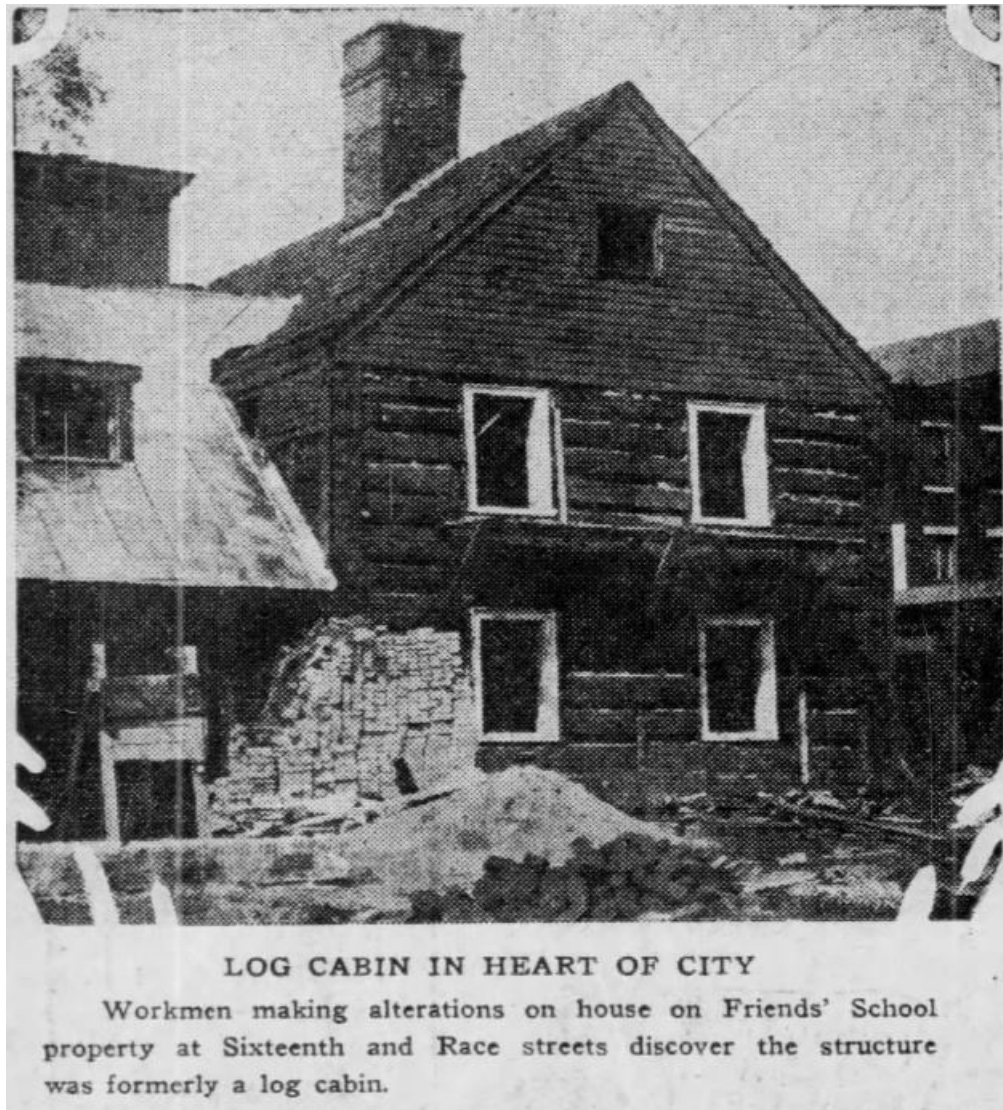


Map - 1922
Atlas of the City of Philadelphia by G.W. Bromley, Plate 5
Construction of the Benjamin Franklin Parkway took a slice off the southwest corner of the lot.



8-19-1924 *The Philadelphia Inquirer*

After Joseph G. Fogg vacated the premises, the building was renovated. The clapboard siding was removed and a log cabin was revealed.



Log Cabin in Heart of City

Workmen making alterations on house on Friends' School property at Sixteenth and Race streets discover the structure was formerly a log cabin.

LAST LOG CABIN IN PHILADELPHIA 8/16 1924



Renovations on the old house standing behind the wall of the Friends' Select School, at the corner of Sixteenth and Race streets, reveal the fact that the edifice was built of logs and covered with boards. The boards torn away to make repairs, show the logs underneath.

**REPAIRS ON OLD HOUSE
SHOW IT'S A LOG CABIN**

8/16 1924

Tearing Off Frame Covering Reveals 200-Year-Old Structure Near City's Centre.

WILL NOT BE TORN DOWN

Stands on Grounds of Friends' Select School at Sixteenth and Race Streets.

One of the last landmarks of America's pioneer days, an old Colonial log cabin, which is probably one of the oldest structures in Philadelphia, is now being repaired on the grounds of the Friends' Select School behind the wall at Sixteenth and Race streets.

The cabin is a two-story structure, which in late years had been covered with weatherboards and painted so that it outwardly resembled an ordinary two-story frame house, and the interior also has undergone many changes and renovations in the more than 200 years of its existence.

In order to repair the house the workmen have ripped off the weatherboards and the logs, piled up on each other in crude form, are now plainly visible and attract the attention of passersby, the majority of whom have never seen a log cabin and only have a vague idea from reading history books of what they look like.

The structure will be covered with new weatherboards and renovated so that it can be occupied by a member of the faculty at the beginning of the next school term.

Early History Is Obscure.

Of the early history of the cabin little is known. According to some reports it was at one time occupied by William Penn, but there is nothing to substantiate this assumption. The crude dwellings of those days were built for durability. Whole logs were used, and no time was consumed in sawing the logs into lumber as in modern times. Yet the log frame today has suffered little from the wear and tear of wind and weather and human habitation and to all appearances it may stand for another 200 years in the same place.

Before the site was occupied by the Friends' School it was used as a cemetery, and some of the old gravestones are still visible on the campus. At this time the cabin was occupied by the sextons and cemetery keepers.

The log cabin has been celebrated in American history, especially as the home of Western pioneers, and it was in just such a primitive dwelling that Abraham Lincoln first saw the light of day. It now belongs in the field of romance and fiction. But the old cabin on the grounds of the Quaker school represents a piece of romantic history, a chapter from Colonial days when the foundation of what was later the American republic was being laid.

Photo - August 18, 1925

The Penn log cabin on the Friends Select Campus that is used as a teacher's cottage.

<https://digital.library.temple.edu/digital/collection/p15037coll3/id/82895/>



Photo - probably 1925

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/40137024@N05/8261348399/in/album-72157632218225338/>

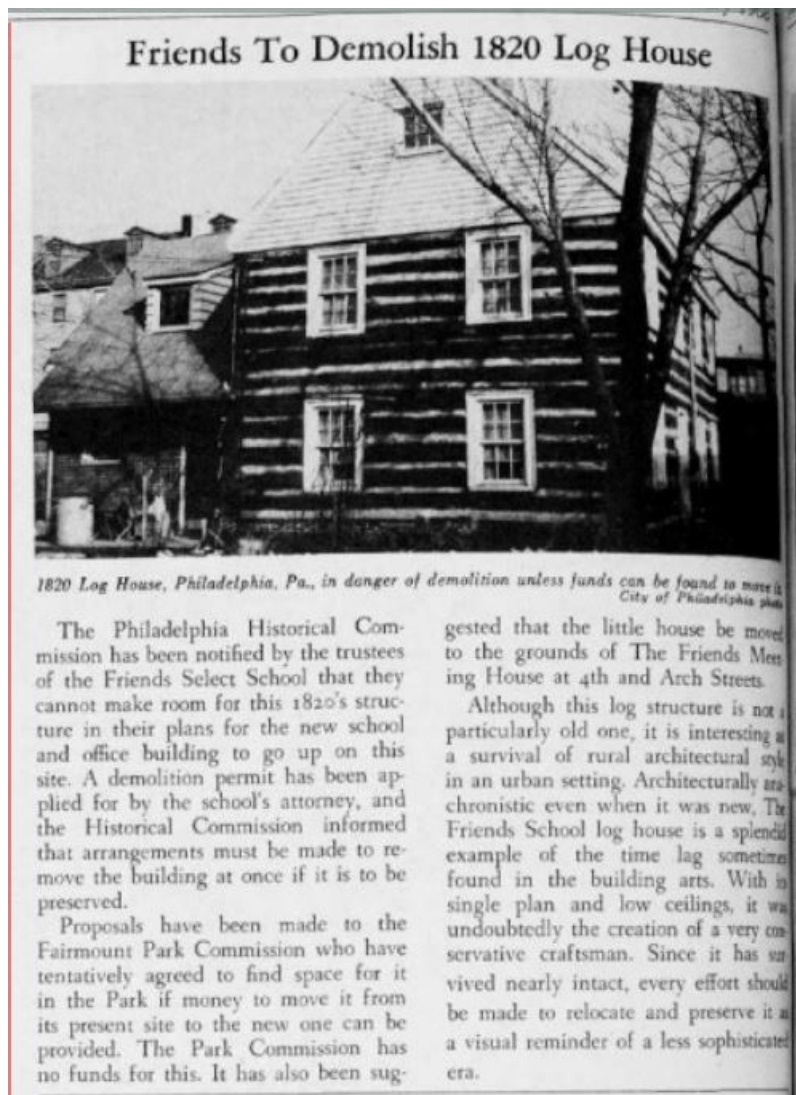


Left to right: Log house, Friends Library, Friends Select School.



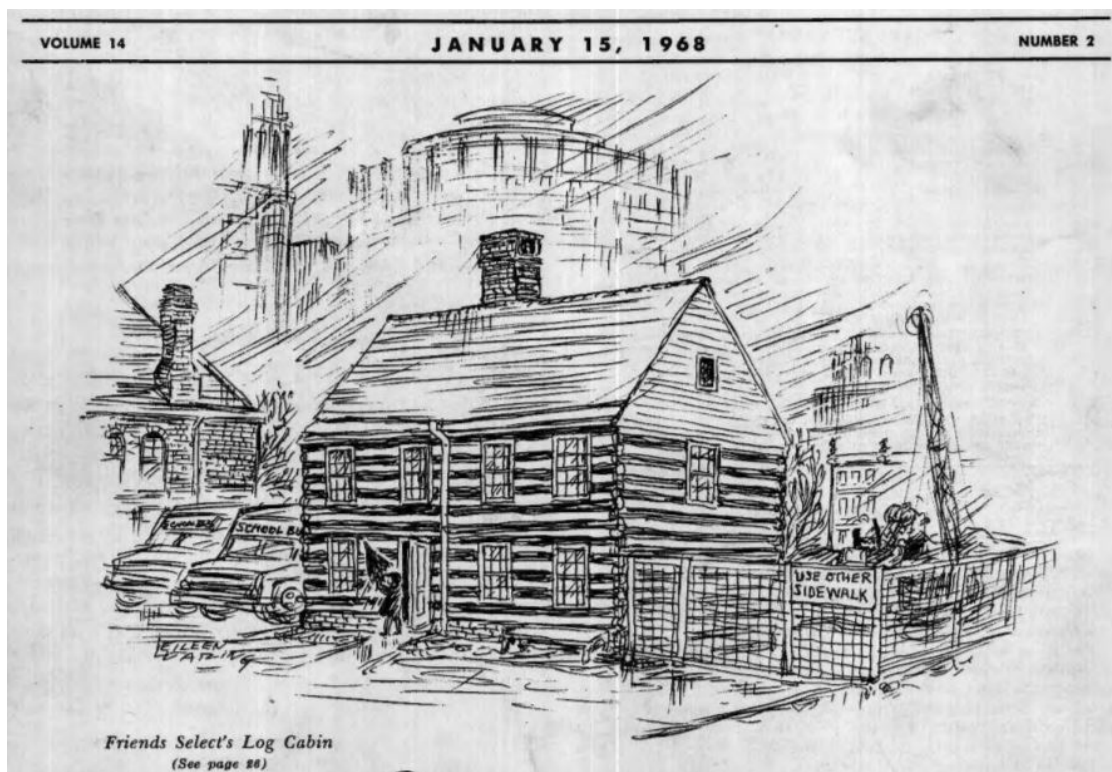
OLD LOG HOUSE IN THE HEART OF PHILADELPHIA

Only a few years ago the clapboards were taken off the old log house in the meeting house yard at Sixteenth and Race Streets in the very heart of Philadelphia. The revelation of the logs beneath has made it a place of pilgrimage. It is attractive in itself against the background of high brick wall close by and old houses across the way. It is doubly attractive by contrast of its sedate simplicity with the dingy skyscrapers and other modern hideosities in whose shadow it stands. As you look at it through the iron grill of the gate on Sixteenth Street you note its good lines and good workmanship. Its logs are notched together at the corners with an exactitude of fitting that bespeaks the joiner apt at dovetailing. The interstices between the logs are now filled in by a plaster whose color reveals cement in its composition. This replaces, I suppose, the clay of a yellow cast used for such filling in most of the log houses in and about Philadelphia.



Walking Tours of Historic Philadelphia by John F. Marion, 1984

The old log cabin, now at Stenton, which once stood on the grounds of the earlier school...it served as a home for the caretakers of the Friends Burying Ground, then as a home for faculty members. For one year (1968), the 5th and 6th grades used it as a school, while the present building was being built, and children of the 1960s can tell their children that they went to school in a log cabin in the center of Philadelphia!



Anyone Want a Log Cabin?

EILEEN Waring's cover sketch portrays all that is left (for the nonce) of the buildings belonging to Friends Select School in Philadelphia. The school structure (located on the Benjamin Franklin Parkway at Seventeenth Street) has fallen to the wreckers, leaving nothing but an enormous hole in the ground until the projected modern replacement is erected. Still holding its own on the Sixteenth and Race Streets corner of the gutted lot, however, is the solidly built log cabin that was already there when the first of the just-demolished school buildings was put up in 1885.

Long the subject of curious questions from passers-by, this cabin is something of a mystery, for no one seems to know who built it or exactly when, although an educated estimate puts its date at about 1820. Despite its lack of precise identification, it has been certified by the Philadelphia Historical Commission as an authentic historic structure, and because of that glorified status the Commission hopes that it will not be torn down. However, since there is no space for it on the plans for the new school, Friends Select will be glad to give it to anyone who will move it (at a probable cost of at least \$10,000), with preference being given to someone (perhaps another Friends school) who will keep it up and will open at least part of it to the public for educational purposes.

In the past the log cabin has served as a residence for assorted janitors and faculty members associated with Friends Select, but now it is being used (along with the adjoining building of the old Friends Library, scheduled for demolition) as temporary classrooms for fifth- and sixth-grade pupils, while all the other FSS pupils are accommodated in a nearby multi-story YMCA.

The 3-1-1968 *Friends Journal* added a postscript to this article. Willman Spawn rummaged around in the Philadelphia MM archives and reported he found a copy of "a plan of Philadelphia drawn in 1797" that showed a small structure on the lot, as well as the 1818 minutes regarding conversion of the structure.

A Quaker Relic Changes Hands

by Wilmot R. Jones

IN THE BITTER MORNING COLD of January 26 the log house that belonged to Friends Select School began a six-mile odyssey. A



Photograph by Richard Ennis

number of Friends, including trustees of the school, were on hand at Sixteenth and Race Streets, Philadelphia, where they watched riggers and haulers winch the one-hundred-seventy-five-year-old building very carefully out into Race Street.

Three large dollies supported the fifty-five-ton structure during its trip through the city streets. The destination was the grounds of Stenton, the James Logan mansion, built in 1730, in the northern part of the city. The Pennsylvania section of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America maintains Stenton.

The trustees of Friends Select School, forced by zoning regulations to dispose of the log house, made it available to the Colonial Dames, who agreed to pay the cost of moving it to the new location. Eventually it will be used as the home of the custodian of Stenton.

The log house reached Stenton some seven hours after passing the Race Street Meetinghouse. The route had been planned carefully to take into account power lines, railroad underpasses, and the strength of bridges. So gently was the operation done that a soft-drink bottle left on the sill of a front window was still in place when the house was lowered onto its foundation.

Log Cabin - 2015

Available: *Life in the Log Cabin* by Karen Chernik

Photo: Michael Bixler

<https://hiddencityphila.org/2015/11/available-life-in-the-log-cabin-at-stenton/>



Editor's Note: The staff at [Stenton](#), the lower Germantown mansion of James Logan...are in the final stages of the hiring a new resident site manager. Caretakers there have used an 18th century Quaker log cabin for living quarters since 1969. The cabin was relocated to Stenton from its original location 16th and Race Streets. Historians believe the cabin dates to the 1790s and was used as a home for the caretaker of a Quaker cemetery. The Friends Select School moved to the Race Street site in 1885 and the cabin became part of campus property. Almost a century later, it was gifted to the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, custodians of Stenton since 1899, who agreed to relocate the cabin to Germantown. On a cold January morning in 1969 it was hoisted onto a flatbed truck and driven over seven miles up Broad Street to where it sits today.

End Notes and Miscellaneous

The early photo of the caretaker's house is archived by [The Library Company of Philadelphia](#), call #P.9781.16. I think the wagon in the photo is Mr. Newell's portable darkroom. There are four other images of the wagon for comparison:

1. Mr. Newell's trading card <https://digital.librarycompany.org/islandora/object/digitool%3A106361>
2. Partial view of the rear of the wagon in a photo of the Grumblethorpe house in Germantown <https://digital.librarycompany.org/islandora/object/digitool%3A119657>
3. Wagon parked in front of Second Bank of the US <http://libwww.freelibrary.org/digital/item/zoom/56393>
4. Wagon at construction site of Machinery Hall at the Centennial Exhibition <http://libwww.freelibrary.org/digital/item/zoom/2258>



Philadelphia instituted the Gamewell Police Patrol System in the summer of 1884. It was a great advance in police work. Instead of personally strong-arming the miscreant to the police station or transporting an ill or injured person to the hospital, the cop on the beat could simply unlock the sentry box and send a programmed telegraph signal, or telephone, to the closest precinct station and a patrol wagon would be dispatched. Cutting edge technology for the times.

The Widmer Library at Harvard has digitized the pamphlet describing the Gamewell Police Patrol System <http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:FHCL:14081358>. The July 10, 1884 issue of the *Philadelphia Times* reports on the great success of the new system.

Deeds viewed at <http://phila-records.com/historic-records/web/> (\$)

Where the \$25,000 came from: *The Friend*, Vol. 63 (1890), Page 404

Portrait and biography of Mr. Jacoby found in [Jacoby Family: Descendants of Leonard Jacoby of Philadelphia, Pa.](#) at FamilySearch Books.

Drawing of Mr. Jacoby's house at the corner of Sassafras and North 2nd <https://www.freemansauction.com/auction/lot/1-american-school-19th-century/?lot=377853&sd=1>

Mr. Jacoby smokes his pipe - *History of the Moravian Church* by Abraham Ritter

Most maps found at <https://www.philageohistory.org/rdic-images/index2.cfm>

Mapping West Philadelphia 1777 by J.M. Duffin <https://maps.archives.upenn.edu/WestPhila1777/map.php>

Report of the Trial of Friends in the City of Philadelphia, June 1828
<https://archive.org/details/reporttrialfrie00shotgoog/>

June 1828 Philadelphia newspapers (GenealogyBank.com) reported court testimony and the judge's decision regarding the break-in at the Friends Western Burial Ground. A few things noted: After purchase of the lot, Joseph Lukens of Green St. MM was in charge of planting trees and 1,800 loads of dirt hauled into the cemetery.

The watercolor by David J. Kennedy 1817-1898 of the Friends Western Burial Ground is dated February 22, 1864. The text at the bottom edge of the picture, written on 16th Street, reads: *1000 Cavalry have just passed.* Mr. Kennedy lived across 16th Street from the Burial Ground and painted the picture from a second story window of his house at 131 N 16th.

David J. Kennedy watercolor of hearse <https://digitallibrary.hsp.org/index.php/Detail/objects/3062>

Historic American Building Survey - PA-143 - Log Cabin at Friends Select School

<https://www.loc.gov/item/pa0975/>

Two photos dated 1940. Description: *Two stories; central chimney; log. Brick foundation built when removed from site in another corner of enclosure to present location.*

1968 photos

https://www.philadelphiabuildings.org/pab/app/ho_display.cfm/41959

18 Photos of the Log Cabin

Temple University Digital Collection, George D. McDowell Philadelphia Evening Bulletin Photographs

[https://digital.library.temple.edu/digital/collection/p15037coll3/search/searchterm/Friends%20Select%20School%20\(Philadelphia%2C%20Pa.\)!%22log%20cabin%22/field/organ!all/mode/exact!all/conn/and!all/page/1](https://digital.library.temple.edu/digital/collection/p15037coll3/search/searchterm/Friends%20Select%20School%20(Philadelphia%2C%20Pa.)!%22log%20cabin%22/field/organ!all/mode/exact!all/conn/and!all/page/1)

Newspaper articles (Newspapers.com, GenealogyBank.com)

Philadelphia Inquirer - 7-4-1928, 3-5-1939, 10-2-1963, 10-1-1967, 1-30-1969, and 3-15-1970

Philadelphia Daily News - 8-7-1992

Stenton Facebook page - photos of the log house - 7 pages

<https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=10157906272945850&set=pcb.10157924669390850>

2019 video - school children visit the log cabin - archivist Dick Hoffman

<https://www.friends-select.org/school-news/post/~board/all-school-news/post/do-you-remember-friends-selects-log-cabin>

1929 woodcut, Charles R. Gardner, *Historic Philadelphia, Twelve Woodcuts*, 1929

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015036819897&view=1up&seq=15>

