

**Morris Hansell, Hatter
Philadelphia, PA
1794 to 1839**

It was surprising to find the marriage of Morris Hansell and Nancy Jamison in Greenbrier County, West Virginia in 1820. Morris's brothers and sisters were pretty much rooted in downtown Philadelphia. But, here is 26 year old Morris, a hatter by trade, marrying the sister of James Jamison, also a hatter. Was it Nancy or hats the lured Morris to West Virginia?

Morris Hansell was born May 5, 1794, probably in Darby, Pennsylvania, the fifth child of William Hansell and Sarah Morris Hansell. Morris was six years old when his father died. By the time his mother settled William Hansell's estate and moved to downtown Philadelphia, Morris would have been approaching his teenage years.

Morris earned his living as a hatter. The Philadelphia City Directory of 1810 lists over 100 hatters which would have made it easy to serve an apprenticeship before becoming a journeyman hatter. The boys in this Hansell family certainly went their divergent ways: Thomas was a turner, James a watch and clockmaker, Morris became a hatter, and William Morris was a merchant in the dry goods business.

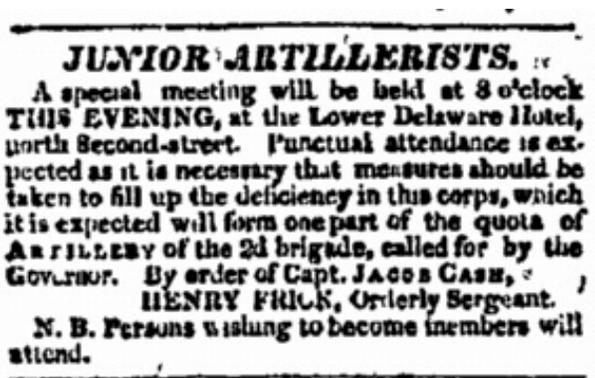
War of 1812

War of 1812 pension and bounty land papers are available for Morris Hansell. On a pension application his widow describes Morris at the time of his enlistment in Philadelphia on August 26, 1814, into the Junior Artillerists which became a part of the Advance Light Brigade.

Born Delaware Co Pa, Hatter, 5 feet 8½, Light Complexion, Brown hair, Blue eyes

The boys in this Hansell family did their part in the War of 1812 to protect Philadelphia from the expected invasion by the British. Family history reports the eldest brother, Thomas Hansell, turner, was part of the citizen volunteer force which constructed fortifications on the west side of the Schuylkill. James Hansell, the clock and watchmaker, also served in the Advance Light Brigade as a member of the State Guards led by Capt. Henry Meyers. The fourth brother, William Morris Hansell, was 17 or 18 at the time and does not appear on muster rolls.

Serving with Morris Hansell in the Junior Artillerists was a Peter H. Hansell who was probably a cousin (son of Jacob Hansell, blacksmith 1762-1810).



Democratic Press 7-26-1814

To follow Morris Hansell's footsteps during his participation in a militia unit in the War of 1812, I will quote/paraphrase from an 1820 book entitled:

"A Brief Sketch of the Military Operations on the Delaware During THE LATE WAR: Together with a Copy of the Muster-Rolls of the Several VOLUNTEER CORPS Which Composed THE ADVANCE LIGHT BRIGADE, as they Stood At the Close of the Campaign of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fourteen

The news of the battle of Bladensburg and the capture of the city of Washington reached the inhabitants of Philadelphia on August 26th. All was consternation. Terror was depicted on every countenance....not a few were to be found who predicted the identical day when the enemy would dictate to Philadelphia the terms of her capitulation. These alarms however premature had a most happy effect. They taught the people the folly of slumbering whilst the foe was at the gates, and aroused the dormant spirit of thousands who had hitherto regarded danger as at a distance. A public meeting of the citizens was immediately convened and a committee of defence was appointed with ample power to adopt such measures as the urgency of the occasion might demand.

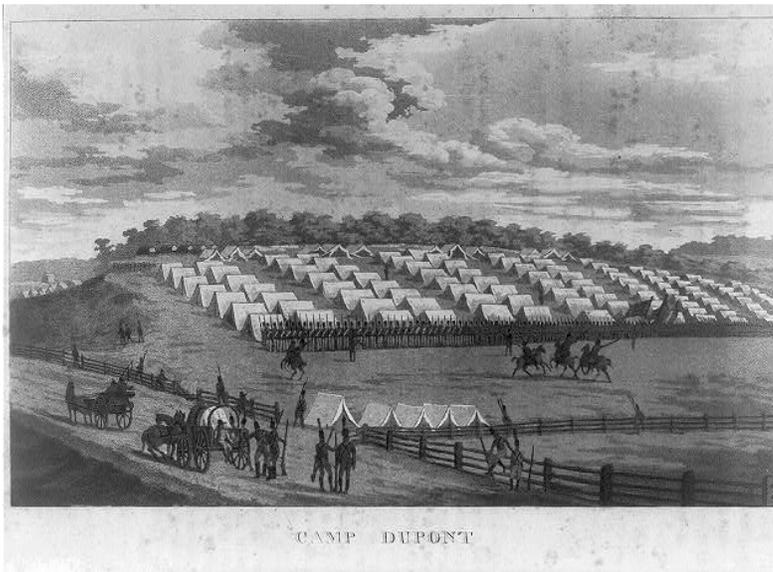
Some of the volunteer uniform companies of this city, are to march from the State House toward Wilmington, at 3 o'clock this day. The State Fencibles, Junior Artillerists, Washington Guards 2d company, Independent Blues and Independent Artillerists, are among those that are to march.

Democratic Press 8-26-1814

A rendezvous point called Camp Bloomfield was set up at Kennet's Square in Chester County, about thirty-six miles southwest of Philadelphia. Between August 28 and September 15, thirteen companies of militia arrived at Camp Bloomfield.

Upon arriving at Camp Bloomfield, where a course of discipline and duty strict as that which was practiced in the regular army was at once introduced.

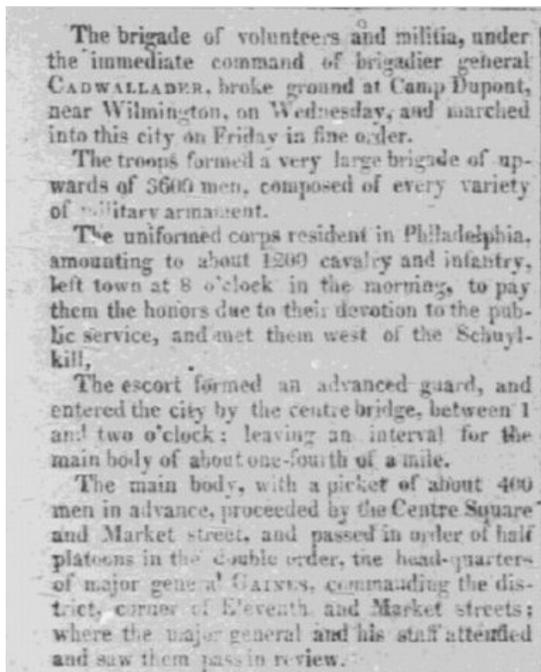
On the 17th of September, the Brigade took up the line of march, proceeded on the road towards Wilmington, and encamped in the evening on Gregg's farm about three and a half miles



from that town. On the 20th it changed its position by removing to a field half a mile distant. On this spot designated in the orders as Camp Brandywine it continued until the 29th when, as it was intended to take up a permanent position, a more eligible site for water and salubrity was selected at the distance of about two miles in a western direction, which was occupied on the last mentioned day. This encampment was given the name of Dupont, from the proprietors of the ground, whose extensive Manufacturing establishments on the Brandywine are so well known.

It was on this field that the brigade by a constant attention to discipline and tactics acquired so perfect a knowledge of the part of the military art which relates to evolutions, and the duties of a camp, that it was considered by experienced officers to have had no superior in the service.

As far as I can tell, for all of October and most of November the Junior Artillerists were located at Camp Dupont. A detachment of regular army moved further south to see if the enemy was up to anything. *But the lateness of the season however deterred the enemy from attempting to ascent the Bay, and all expectation of meeting him in the field was abandoned.*



The brigade of volunteers and militia, under the immediate command of brigadier general CADWALLADER, broke ground at Camp Dupont, near Wilmington, on Wednesday, and marched into this city on Friday in fine order.

The troops formed a very large brigade of upwards of 3600 men, composed of every variety of military armament.

The uniformed corps resident in Philadelphia, amounting to about 1200 cavalry and infantry, left town at 8 o'clock in the morning, to pay them the honors due to their devotion to the public service, and met them west of the Schuylkill.

The escort formed an advanced guard, and entered the city by the centre bridge, between 1 and two o'clock: leaving an interval for the main body of about one-fourth of a mile.

The main body, with a picket of about 400 men in advance, proceeded by the Centre Square and Market street, and passed in order of half platoons in the double order, the head-quarters of major general GARVIS, commanding the district, corner of Eleventh and Market streets: where the major general and his staff attended and saw them pass in review.

On the morning of the 30th of November, the Brigade broke up its encampment at Dupont and marched into Wilmington and thence to Chester and on Friday the 2nd of December early in the afternoon entered Philadelphia. Such a sight as the march of a body of three thousand well disciplined and uniformed soldiers with all their baggage and munitions of war had not been witnessed since the period of the Revolution and it may safely be said that a more proud and joyous day was never before experienced by the inhabitants of Philadelphia.

Morris was discharged on January 3, 1815.

Weekly Aurora 12-6-1814

Marriage of Morris Hansell and Nancy Jamison (or Jameson), Lewisburg, West Virginia

On November 6, 1820, Morris Hansell and James Jameson headed to the courthouse in Lewisburg to execute their marriage bonds. Generally the groom and the bride's father would sign the bond. Nancy's father had died earlier in the year, so her brother James signed the bond along with Morris Hansell. James Jameson and his future father-in-law John Duncan signed the bond for James' marriage to Polly Duncan. These bonds are located at the Greenbrier Historical Society in Lewisburg.

Morris (age 26) and Nancy (age 16) married the day the bond was signed, November 6th. James married Polly on November 9th. Josiah Osborne, minister of the Big Levels Baptist Church, officiated at both marriages.

Nancy and James were children of David Jameson and Mary Dyche Jameson, off-spring of Greenbrier County settler families.

At Home in Virginia

Morris and Nancy were married in Lewisburg, West Virginia, which in 1820 was a thriving burg. Situated on a crossroads for the region, the town was being developed with buildings that still stand today and include homes, schools, commercial buildings, and churches. Lewisburg's craftsmen included glove makers, tailor, chair and spinning wheel manufacturer, boot and shoe-maker and a tannery.

The Morris Hansell family may have lived in Giles County, Virginia, just southwest of Lewisburg. A family history (Hagey) reports the first Hansell child, Sarah Jane, was born in Giles County in 1822. An 1837 sketch of Pearisburg, county seat for Giles County, describes the town as having 30 houses, stores, two taverns, tan yard, saddlers, hatters, cabinet makers, a doctor, and two lawyers. The stage passed through daily on its way to Greenbrier and mail came once a week.

Morris and Nancy had four children in Virginia before moving to Philadelphia by 1830. What precipitated this move is not known. Brother-in-law and fellow hatter, James Jameson, continued on in the hat business in West Virginia.

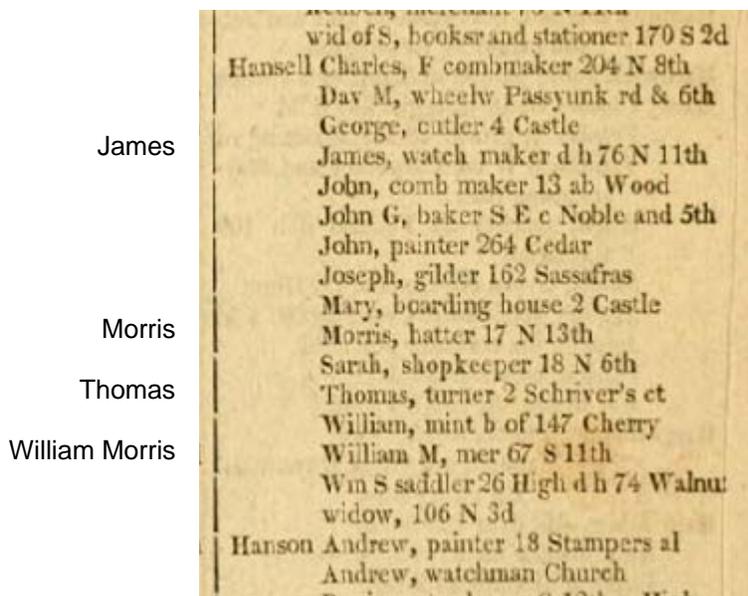
Morris Hansell and Family Move to Philadelphia

Fortunately, Morris made it to Philadelphia in time for the 1830 Census which provides basic information about his family:

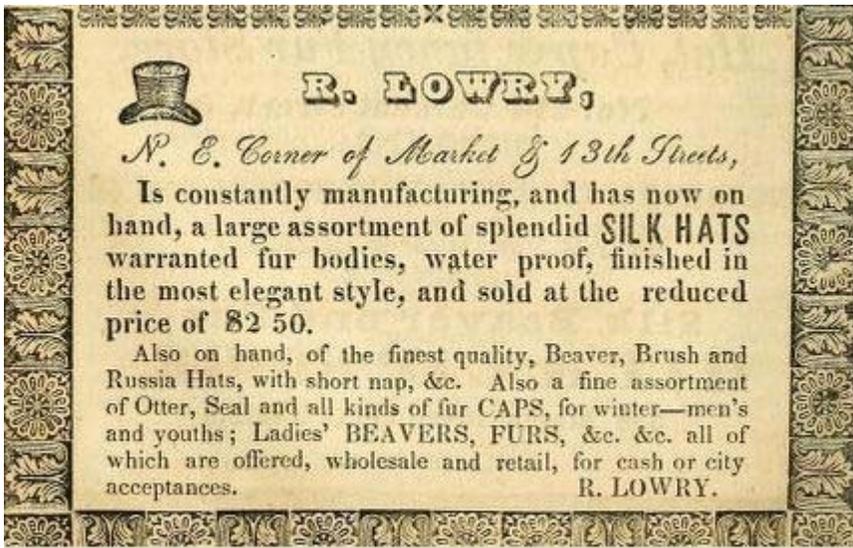
1830 – North Ward	Roll M19-152, Page 262
Morris Hansell	
1 male 30-39	Morris - father
1 female 20-29	Nancy (Ann) - mother
1 male under 5	unknown boy
1 female under 5	Hannah
2 females 5-9	Sarah Jane & Mary Ann

Morris Hansell is in Philadelphia city directories from 1830 through 1835 at 17 North 13th Street. In 1837 he is at Good Will Court, a few blocks away. His occupation is listed as a hatter and in one instance as a cap manufacturer.

1833 Philadelphia City Directory: This is the first appearance of all four Hansell brothers in a city directory. Within two years, Thomas would purchase 114 North 13th Street (corner 13th and Budden's Alley) for his shop/residence. Thus all four brothers would be living in close proximity.



A Convergence of Hatters at Market and 13th Streets



This story starts with two Hagy sisters, daughters of Daniel Hagy and Mary Magdalena Katz Hagy of White-marsh, Pa.

The younger sister, Susanna, married Robert Lowry, hatter, who set up shop at the corner of 13th and Market Streets in Philadelphia.

The elder sister, Sarah, married Capt. John Llewellyn Young (War of 1812). Young was a tavern/inn

keeper at the corner of Zane and 7th Street, Philadelphia (right across the street from Sarah Hansell, widow of William and mother of Morris) and later at Appletree Alley.

In 1828, Young moved his family to Indianapolis, Indiana (population 1,600). In partnership with William H. Wernwag, Young earned a footnote in history for starting the first commercial brewery in Indianapolis (Indianapolis Brewery on Maryland Street produced 60 to 80 barrels of beer a week). After a few years of success, reverses intervened. Sarah Hagy Young died in 1837. The brewery either foundered or Young just decided to sell out and move back east, but he unexpectedly died in August of 1839. John Llewellyn Young, Jr., age 16, along with his 21 year old sister Mary Ann (who had been born deaf and probably did not speak) and a younger brother made their way back to Philadelphia.

When Morris Hansell, hatter, returned to Philadelphia in the late 1820s, he lived at 17 N 13th Street, a short half block from the hattery of Robert Lowry. It is not too far a reach to think Morris Hansell and Robert Lowry were associated in a hat making business.

Morris died in Philadelphia on April 11, 1839.

In the last quarter of 1839, the orphaned 16 year old John L. Young, Jr., with two siblings in tow, arrived in Philadelphia, filled with stories (which are lost to history) of the trip from Indianapolis. John, Jr. was given a position in his Uncle Lowry's hattery.

In 1839, Morris Hansell's first born, Sarah Jane, was 16 years old when she first laid eyes on J.L. Young, Jr. Uncle Lowry died in 1844. John L. Young, Jr. opened his own hattery at the corner of Market and 21st Streets and in 1845 married Sarah Jane Hansell.

JOHN L. YOUNG,
CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER,
S. W. corner of Sch'l Front and Market Streets, Philada.

The marriage was certainly convenient for both families. The 1850 census find this busy 10 person household at Market & 21st Street: the Youngs and their child Charles, mother-in-law

Ann Hansell, Mary Ann Hansell Hogan and her child Liza, the unmarried sister Hannah Hansell, young Morris Hansell, and, last but not least, two hatter apprentices. By 1860, John L. Young's sister Mary Ann joined the group.

Morris Hansell Dies April 11, 1839

In an 1852 War of 1812 pension application, Nancy Hansell declared "*there exists no public or private deed of the death of Morris Hansell but that he was buried in Delaware County near Darby in the burial ground of the Swedish Church.*"

Morris is buried at St. James Church in Kingsessing in a plot occupied by members of his younger brother's (William Morris Hansell) family. His parents and paternal grandparents are also buried in this cemetery. This terse newspaper notice announced his death:

*On Wednesday morning in the 46th year of his age, Morris Hansell.
North American 4-13-1839*

On June 1, 1839, two and a half months after his death, his last child and namesake, Morris Hansell, was born.

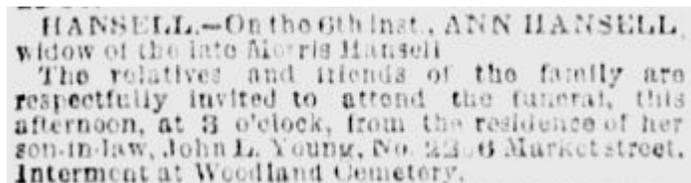
War of 1812 Pension Records

These documents are interesting on a few levels. Morris Hansell served in 1814. Two Federal acts were passed in 1850 and 1855 to allocate bounty land to veterans or their heirs. Ann Hansell received two 80 acre parcels of land in Iowa. I assume she made some money selling these parcels.

In 1878 a Federal pension act was passed (64 years after the fact). Ann applied in April of 1878, started receiving benefits of \$8 per month in March and died in October. So that equates to seven payments of \$8 for a total of \$56. Too little and far too late.

There was a pension act on the state level for the years 1866 through 1879 which added a few dollars to Ann's pocketbook.

The Federal pension papers are interesting on a personal level (besides marriage information and a physical description of Morris Hansell's blue eyes): Ann's shaky spidery signature and the signatures of her in-laws Sarah Matthews and Hannah Forman (sisters of Morris Hansell), Thomas Hansell (turner), James Hansell (clock maker), and nephew Edmund Morris Hansell. The Hansells were on hand to help Ann through the bureaucratic paper maze.



HANSELL.—On the 6th inst., ANN HANSELL, widow of the late Morris Hansell. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, John L. Young, No. 2316 Market street. Interment at Woodland Cemetery.

Nancy (Ann) Jamison Hansell died on October 6, 1878. She is buried at Woodlands Cemetery in Philadelphia, where her son-in-law J.L. Young, Jr. had purchased adjoining lots in 1849 and 1852.

The Children of Morris and Nancy Hansell

Sarah Jane Hansell (1822-1898) was born in Giles County, West Virginia (according to the Hagey family history). At some point, she changed her name to S. Janey (much snappier)

and in 1845 married hatter John Llewellyn Young, Jr. in Philadelphia. Their only child Charles died in his 5th year.



In 1851, J.L. Young, Jr. purchased land at 2206 Market Street. A three-story brick structure was erected. For the next 40 years, the building would house the hat store and the extended Young/Hansell family. In addition to hats, the store sold furs and Masonic regalia.

This photo is dated 1953. Today on Google street view the buildings at 2204 and 2206 look the same; 2206 houses a Chinese restaurant.

J.L. Young, Jr. was eulogized at his 1889 funeral by one of his Masonic brothers. The list of Masonic and other organizations (about 60) Young belonged to goes on for pages. He is remembered as a kindly, genial but quirky character, a “scrupulously neat person,” his manner of dress often attracting attention, verging on what was then known as “a dandy.”

J.L. Young, Jr. died in 1889 (softening of the brain, but probably tuberculosis). S. Janey carried on with the hat store for a while, but eventually rented the commercial space to a barber.

In June of 1890, S. Janey Young purchased a three-story, nine-room residence at 1631 Dauphin Street where she and her sister Hannah took up residence. They were eventually joined by their cousin, Alvira M. Baker (daughter of Adam W. Hansell, son of David Hansell and Rachel Waters).

Mary Ann Hansell (1824-1884) was born in Virginia, presumably married a Mr. Hogan, and had a child Eliza Jane, born 1845. Mr. Hogan is unknown. Little Eliza Jane died of scarlet fever on December 16, 1851 and six days later her four year old cousin Charles Hansell Young died. As far as I know, these two children were the only grandchildren of Morris Hansell.

In the 1860 census, Mary Ann Hogan is still living at 2206 Market Street with an occupation of seamstress. Within the next few years she married William M. Speck, saddler/harness-maker/trunkmaker and the couple lived at 3236 Lancaster Street in West Philadelphia.

Hannah H. Hansell (1825-1905) was born in Virginia. She never married and lived with the extended Young/Hansell family. Census occupations for Hannah are seamstress and Masonic goods.

After J.L. Young’s death, Hannah lived at 1631 Dauphine Street with her sister Sarah Jane and her cousin Elvira M. Baker.

Hannah was the sole inheritor of her sister’s (S. Janey Young) estate. She enjoyed a life interest in both the Market and Dauphine Street properties. Last of the extended family to die, Hannah is buried at Woodlands in one of the plots purchased by J.L. Young, Jr.

After Hannah Hansell died in January 1905, the executor of S. Janey Hansell's estate sold both properties. The residence at 1631 Dauphin Street was sold on August 17, 1905 for \$3,500. The commercial building at 2206 Market Street sold November 30, 1907 for \$5,000. A directive in S. Janey Hansell's will states that the administrator was "to see to the proper application of the purchase money." I wonder to whom or what it was properly applied?

A male Hansell, born abt 1827 in Virginia. This child is last noted in the 1840 census. I looked high and low, leaving no known stone unturned, but there is no trace of this child (not even a wild guess).

Morris Hansell (1839-1868) was born in Philadelphia two and half months after his father's death. Morris worked in the family business as a salesman in the hat store. He also was secretary of the Farmer's Western Market (J.L. Young was president). Morris joined the Masons.

Morris didn't make it very far into life, dying, unmarried, at 29 of tuberculosis. A photo of his gravestone at Woodlands is posted at findagrave.

Hats During Morris Hansell's Era



By the 19th century, men's headwear had evolved into tall hats with straight crowns. By 1830 there was a shift from fur hats to silk.

An excellent description of the hat trade can be found in *Colonial Craftsmen: The Beginning of American History* by Edward Tunis which goes through the process, with illustrations, of crafting a hat from pelts to the finished product.

Morris Hansell's generation of hat makers was probably the last to make hats in the time-honored, hands-on, craftsmanship mode. By the 1830s, profound changes influencing all craftsmen occupations occurred and are best described by Richard Hogarty in his book about Leon Abbett, governor of New

Jersey, whose father Ezekiel Abbett was a hatter in Philadelphia in the 1820s and 1830s.

Most hatters made between twelve and fifteen hats a week and worked by hand with their own tools. Depending on their rank and seniority, they earned a weekly income between \$12 and \$20. The demand for master craftsmen was great enough to provide an enterprising journeyman with the opportunity to set up his own shop.

The transportation revolution was revamping the economy from market craftsmanship to industrial capitalism. Nothing dramatized this economic transformation more than the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825. Several states constructed canals and other public works to facilitate the transport of goods to major markets. These states also granted special charters to private corporations such as turnpike, bridge and railroad corporations, and they assisted them by granting subsidies and monopoly rights. The railroads soon surpassed the canals as a more efficient means of transportation. All of which meant that

the distribution of manufactured goods was no longer confined to a specific locale. Once the railroads were in operation, such products could be shipped to market faster and over far greater distances. The shift of manufacturing from household to central shop or factory was part of this transformation. Industry and commerce drew its manpower from within walking distance of the workplace.

Among Philadelphia's wage-earning class, the hatters enjoyed the image of fierce individualists. They believed in the dignity of labor and valued their independence as workmen. They took great pride in their craftsmanship and saw it as an expression of their own individualism. The hatters controlled their work schedule. On any day, they decided for themselves whether to work or not; they were their own bosses. Not only did they exercise a great deal of control over the work process, but they were also fiercely proud of their status as artisans. Meticulous men by nature, many of them were literate and well read. They were inspired by the writings of Thomas Paine, who had come to America in 1774 as a common man and a laboring man. He urged them not to forget the democratic ideals of the American Revolution. They believed that they had the power to control their own destiny and to shop the world around them.

By the early 1830s, the hat industry was undergoing drastic change. With the advent of power-driven machinery and factory production, the hatters faced an uncertain future. Machines displaced some of them and downgraded their skills. This new mode of production led to a division and specialization of labor. It also brought about other changes such as standardization of product, greater discipline of the labor force, improved efficiency, higher volume, and lower costs. The hatters in Philadelphia fought these economic changes that they saw as threats to their individuality and autonomy. Their fears were soon confirmed: increased competition, larger-scale production, and advance of technology relegated many skilled workers to a future as lifelong wage earners. At the same time, they lost a good deal of control over their workplace. The craft skills that set artisans apart from common laborers were being eroded by these changes and by the increased use of machinery. As a consequence, the hatters formed a trade union and strongly resisted the new machines and new methods. These workers were at the cutting edge of labor protest in the antebellum era.

Edwin C. Jellett (1860-1929; engineer, botanist, historian) weighed in on hatters during this era with the following sketch of Ployd's Hat Factory on Haines Street in Germantown.

When Francis Daniel Pastorius came to German Town with the original settlers, they brought here one of the best combinations of artisans that ever landed in America. They were a hardy, industrious class, and it was to their skill and indomitable energy and perseverance that made Germantown so prominent in the years gone by and so historical at this time. There were paper makers, type founders, weavers, tanners, coopers, shoemakers, hatmakers and other tradesmen. For many years the Conestoga wagons were to be seen almost daily along Germantown avenue, loading with goods that the tradespeople here exchanged for products of the field that were brought here by people as far west as Pittsburgh before the days of the railroads, which began to be built around 1832.

About the year 1825 hat making was a flourishing industry in Germantown. There were at that time four hat shops, which employed jointly about one hundred hands.

The majority of the hats had what were known as wool bodies. They were shipped to every part of the country. Rich Virginia slave owners often visited Germantown, and quite

a large number of sales were made with that section, for Germantown hats were famous in Dixie in the winter months.

About 1835 brush hats were quite a fad in Germantown. They were made of the skin of a Russian rabbit, which cost from \$3 to \$6 a pound. Beaver fur was worth from \$16 to \$20 a pound in the early days of hat making in Germantown, but as it became scarce it advanced in price to \$70 a pound. Each hat required about three ounces of fur to complete it. One style of hat was worn in those early days almost the entire year. Sometimes the fastidious ones wore a light fur in summer time and heavy dark fur in winter. There were a few straw hats worn in summer, but it was seldom that they were seen.

Strikes were of frequent occurrence in those early days between the foul hatters and the men who combined together for good wages. Pitched battles were of frequent occurrence, generally at the hotels, where the hatters congregated. The borough authorities were often called. A hatters organization was continued here for several years, and officers were chosen regularly. At a public meeting of journeymen hatters 1836, to form an association, Jacob Ployd was called to the chair.

The process of felting was thus described by the late Jacob Ployd to the writer a few years before his death: The fur of beavers, rabbits and other animals was mixed with wool, used for the production of felt hats. The first operation was to remove the fur from the skin of the animals. The wool and fur fibres were agitated and tossed into the air, which caused them to fall with the greatest irregularity upon a table. The fur was interlaced in this way in every possible manner. The combination was then covered with a cloth, and reduced in thickness by pressure. Layer after layer was laid one upon the other, until the fabric of the hat had attained the proper thickness. This was called bowing, great skill being required on the part of the workmen. Competent bowers could make five or six bodies a day.

Owing to strikes, the introduction of labor-saving machinery, wild cat currency, the hat business began to decline in 1840. With the panic of 1842, the hat shops of Germantown closed, to open no more, after occupying a prominent place here since 1683. Of course, the early hat makers used the skins of animals exclusively.

The silk hat industry superseded the fur hat making in Philadelphia in 1843, and as this branch of the business was entirely foreign to the hat makers of Germantown, the hat makers gradually took up other vocations.

In this 1835 *Philadelphia Inquirer* advertisement, a hatter is selling the tools of his trade--perhaps getting out just in time. All terms (like hurls and bows) are described in the Edward Tunis book.

TO HATTERS.

THE TOOLS AND FIXTURES of a hat manufactory for sale, consisting of two set of planks and kettles, and one coloring kettle and wheel to color six doz hats, one copper boiler for boiling logwood, one tub to heat water holds thirty three barrels, two washout tubs six hurls and bows, hydrants to draw in all the tubs and kettles, and shop to rent. Inquire at 193 North 2nd st.

N. B. Also a large waggon and harness, suitable for a edlar

feb 21-dtf

End Notes

I have not provided footnotes. This is not intended for publication. On the other hand, I haven't plucked this information from thin air; there is a source for all this material. My interpretations and attributions may be incorrect. If anyone wants to know where specific information came from, just let me know!

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Hansell Family Book by Ed Bradford. See this work for all known descendants of Peter David Hansell (<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~edbradford/ed/books/hansell.pdf>)

Newspapers at GenealogyBank.com, ChroniclingAmerica.loc.gov, Accessible-Archives.com

Hathi Trust Digital Library
FamilySearch.com
Ancestry.com
Archive.org
find-a-grave.com

Maps - Greater Philadelphia GeoHistory Network (<http://www.philageohistory.org/geohistory/>)

Philadelphia County Deed Indexes and Deeds
Plats (<http://www.phillyhistory.org/PhotoArchive/>) - 1953 photo of 2206 Market Street
Deed and Plat Indexes (<http://philadox.phila.gov/phillyhistoricalindex/>)
Deeds (<http://phila-records.com/historic-records/web/>)

Camp Dupont Photo: Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C.
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/pp.print>

Historical Society of Pennsylvania, call Genealogical Notes, Gen Z30:2, scrapbook, page 179 - marriage information for Morris Hansell/Nancy Jamison and Sarah Jane Hansell/John L. Young, Jr.

A History of Monroe County, West Virginia by Oren F. Morton, 1916, page 361 - James Jameson

West Virginia Vital Records - West Virginia Division of Culture and History - birth, death and marriage records (<http://www.wvculture.org/vrr/>)

Greenbrier Historical Society, Lewisburg, WV - marriage bonds for Morris Hansell and James Jameson

History of Pearisburg, Giles County, Virginia (<http://www.gilescounty.org/pearisburg.html>)

Hagey Families in America and the Dulaney Family by W.A. Hagey and K.A. Hagey, Bristol, Tennessee, 1951. Thanks to David A. McCormick in Tennessee and Ben Hegie who probably lives in Switzerland for pointing me in the right direction.

Hoosier Beer: Tapping Into Indiana Brewing History by Ostrander & Morris, The History Press, 2011

Funk & Wagnall's New Standard Encyclopedia of Universal Knowledge, 1934 - illustration of hats (we saved this set of encyclopedias from the dumpster; I knew it would come in handy one day)

Colonial Craftsmen: The Beginning of American History by Edward Tunis, 1965

Leon Abbett's New Jersey: The Emergence of the Modern Governor by Richard A. Hogarty, American Philosophical Society, 2001, pages 64-65 - hatters in Philadelphia

Indianapolis, A Historical and Statistical Sketch by W.R. Holloway, 1870, page 48 - Wernwag & Young

Germantown Historical Miscellany by Edwin C. Jellett, pages 242, 245 and 246 - Haines Street, Ployd's Hat Factory (<http://www.brynmawr.edu/iconog/gtn/ghs/jellett/hnployd.htm>)

Working People of Philadelphia 1800-1850 by Bruce Laurie, Temple University Press, Philadelphia 1980

Morris Hansell War of 1812 Pension Papers - U.S. National Archives & Records Administration, Pension File No. WO14299 and WC8002

Philadelphia as it is in 1852: Being a Correct Guide to All the Public Buildings; Literary, Scientific, and Benevolent Institutions; and Places of Amusement; Remarkable Objects; Manufactories; Commercial Warehouses; and Wholesale and Retail Stores in Philadelphia and Its Vicinity by R.A. Smith, Lindsay and Blakiston, Philadelphia 1852 - John L. Young advertisement

Deeds for Market and Dauphine Streets properties:

Sale of 2206 Market Street - WSV 930/437, Charles Mathews to George P. Obert, 11/30/1907, \$5,000. Mathews was administrator of the estate of Sarah Jane Hansell Young.

Sale of 1631 Dauphin Street - WSV 406/479, Charles Mathews to Irene Barnes Randel, 8/17/1905, \$3,500.

Proceedings of the Annual Assembly of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Master Masons of Pennsylvania, Issues 38-44, Royal and Select Masters (Masonic order). Grand Council of Pennsylvania, The Council, 1884, page 28 - eulogy for John Llewellyn Young, Jr.

Market Street, Philadelphia, The Most Historic Highway in America, Its Merchants and Its Story, Joseph Jackson, 1918

Things of Interest Picked Up Along the Way

Parades

Hatters in the Philadelphia Grand Federal Procession of 1788. See *William Morris Hansell, Dry Goods Merchant*, for more info on this great parade.

Hatters,
Led by Mr. Andrew Tybout.
The standard borne by Mr. John Gordon, viz: on a white field a hat in hand, on each side a tassel band; the crest; a beaver.—motto, on a crimson garter, in gold letters; "with the industry of the beaver, we support our rights;" followed by one hundred and twenty-four hatters.

Hatters were out in force in the February 1832 Philadelphia parade celebrating George Washington's birthday. Surely Morris Hansell marched in this parade:

The Hatters - 450 in number - were preceded by a standard, and by six dun horses drawing a splendid car, in which were twelve men at work. The members of this company wore white aprons. The leaders rode in a barouche; and the car, which carried one or two Indians in fantastic costume, was driven and attended by six Turks.

The Liberator 3/3/1832

Urban Renewal on Market Street



2206 Market Street is among this lone cluster of still-standing, original buildings on the 2200 block of Market Street.

The infamous Forum adult movie theater was just razed in February 2013.

The demolition of 2206 Market Street can't be far behind.

Elvira M. Hansell Baker

In the 1900 census, Elvira M. Baker is living with Hannah H. Hansell at 1631 Dauphine Street and is listed as Hannah's cousin. Elvira (b. 1832) is the daughter of Adam W. Hansell, son of David Hansell and Rachel Waters. In the 1850 census, Adam Hansell and his family, including Elvira age 18, were living in Cecil County, Maryland. By 1860, Adam had moved back to Pennsylvania and was living in Oxford, Chester Co. and Elvira had married James Baker and was living in Cecil Co., Maryland. The Bakers eventually moved north and in 1880 were in Oxford, Pa.

A James Baker died 8/19/1894 of dropsy in Oxford, Pa. He is buried in Principio Furnace, Md. (Cecil County Historical Society, Burial Permits 1906-1912)

Death Notice, 3-5-1917 *Philadelphia Inquirer*: BAKER, March 2, **Elvira Baker nee Hansell** wife of James F. Baker, in 86th year. Funeral services, Mon. 8 PM residence of son H.H. Baker, 5021 Westminster Ave., West Philadelphia and Principio Furnace, Md, Tues. Int Principio Furnace, Md.

It is 20 miles from Oxford, Pa. to Principio Furnace, Md. There is probably a story here as to why Adam Hansell and his family moved to Cecil County, Maryland around 1850. In the 1860 census in Oxford, Pa., Adam's occupation is master blacksmith and his two sons David and Samuel are blacksmiths. The Principio Iron Works was located in Principio Furnace, Cecil County, Maryland, and was an active iron manufacturing site when the Hansell family lived in Cecil County.

There is an 1862 Philadelphia City Directory listing for *J.D. Hansell, engineer, 2206 Market Street*. I wonder if this is John D. Hansell (1827-1904), brother of Elvira, living with his cousins above the hat store before moving on to Ohio.

1 William Hansell

.. +Sarah Morris

..... 2 Morris Hansell b: May 5, 1794 in Darby, PA d: Apr 11, 1839 in Philadelphia, PA age at d: 44
Burial: St. James Church, Kingsgessing, PA Sect B, Lot 19

..... +Nancy (Ann) Jamison b: 1804 in West Virginia m: Nov 6, 1820 in Lewisburg, Greenbrier Co.,
West VA by Rev. Josiah Osborne d: Oct 6, 1878 in 2206 Market St., Philadelphia, PA age at d:
74 est. Burial: Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, PA Sect C, Lot 317/319

..... 3 Sarah Jane Hansell b: Jan 30, 1822 in Virginia d: Feb 5, 1898 in 1631 Dauphin St.,
Philadelphia, PA age at d: 76 Burial: Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, PA, Sect C, Lot
317/319

..... +John Llewellyn Young, Jr. b: Aug 15, 1823 in Philadelphia, PA m: Jul 24, 1845 in
Philadelphia, PA by Rev. A.D. Gillette d: Sep 7, 1889 in 2206 Market St., Philadelphia, PA
age at d: 66 Burial: Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, PA, Sect C, Lot 317/319

..... 4 Charles Hansell Young b: Jul 17, 1847 in Philadelphia, PA d: Dec 22, 1851 in Market
St., Philadelphia, PA age at d: 4 Burial: Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, PA, Sect
C, Lot 317/319

..... 3 Mary Ann Hansell b: abt. 1825 in Virginia d: Aug 2, 1884 in 2206 Market St., Philadelphia,
PA age at d: 59 est. Burial: Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, PA, Sect C, Lot 317/319

..... +Hogan

..... 4 Eliza Jane Hogan b: 1845 d: Dec 16, 1851 in Market St., Philadelphia, PA age at d: 6
est. Burial: Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, PA, Sect C, Lot 317/319

..... *2nd Husband of Mary Ann Hansell:

..... +William M. Speck b: 1818 in Pennsylvania m: abt. 1861 d: Jun 22, 1890 in 3236
Lancaster St., West Philadelphia, PA age at d: 72 est. Burial: Monument Cemetery,
Philadelphia, PA

..... 3 Hannah H. Hansell b: Oct 1825 in Virginia d: Jan 2, 1905 in 1631 Dauphin St.,
Philadelphia, PA age at d: 79 est. Burial: Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, PA, Sect C,
Lot 317/319

..... 3 male Hansell b: abt. 1827 in probably Virginia d: Aft. 1840

..... 3 Morris Hansell b: Jun 1, 1839 in Philadelphia, PA d: Jul 15, 1868 in 2206 Market St.,
Philadelphia, PA age at d: 29 Burial: Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, PA, Sect C, Lot
317/319 (photo at findagrave)
