

101 Duke Street – A Microhistory

**By
Abby Schreiber**



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Foreword

The City of Alexandria is built upon its past. The ground beneath modern Alexandria is a record of this past and contains an array of archaeological sites, features, and artifacts. Recognizing the importance and uniqueness of these historic resources, the City of Alexandria established a formal archaeology program in 1977.

Alexandria Archaeology, a division of the Office of Historic Alexandria, City of Alexandria, Virginia, is dedicated to preserving and studying the City's rich archaeological heritage. We seek to foster within residents and visitors a connection between the past and present by sharing our interpretations of Alexandria's history. We do this in many ways – in our Alexandria Archaeology Museum on the third floor of the Torpedo Factory Arts Center, through lessons based on archaeological sites and collections, at events throughout the City, and through partnerships with the community. The Alexandria Archaeology Publications Series is another way we make history accessible and is composed of papers on aspects of research conducted under the auspices of Alexandria Archaeology. The authors include historians, archaeologists, students, and Alexandria Archaeology volunteers. Editing of the papers has been kept to a minimum. Publications vary in tone and level of technicality depending on the intended audience.

Each publication began with a question about the past. Each conclusion gets us closer to understanding early Alexandria. We are pleased to share the papers within this series – including professional conference papers, background documentary studies, student course papers, and volunteer research papers – to professionals and public alike.

This research paper was developed to supplement research in advance of redevelopment of this parcel within Old Town, Alexandria.

Eleanor Breen, PhD, RPA
City Archaeologist
2021

101 Duke Street – A Microstudy

Abby Schreiber

The lot at the northwest corner of the intersection of Duke and Union Streets is now a parking structure undergoing redevelopment. This report will trace its early history including a property history of each historic parcel and provide cultural and historical context. Significantly, this lot lies completely on the original shoreline of the Potomac River which means it, unlike most of the land to the north and east, is not fill or made land.

This land was in use for centuries, dating back to the Paleoindian Period (12000-9000 BCE). There are few known Paleoindian sites in the Chesapeake Bay region, with more evidence for occupation and subsistence living practices in the Susquehanna River area to the north and the James River area to the south. This had led scholars to conclude that the cultural groups who occupied the area were highly mobile and followed resources, such as game, seasonally. This practice continued into the modern era, however during the Archaic Period (9000-1000 BCE) there is evidence that larger, more permanent residential sites existed in ecologically diverse areas. In the Woodland Period (1000 BCE-1600 CE), scholars note a turn toward riverine resources, making ceramics, and adoption of agriculture. Thus, when Europeans arrived in the Chesapeake and made their way to the Potomac, they noted fortified palisades and political, cultural, and linguistic affinities. Algonquian Indians, united by language and cultural traditions but including many different social-political units, including the Piscataway and the Tauxenent (or Dogue) Tribes, lived in the area that is now Alexandria.¹

As English surveyors and colonists converged upon the Chesapeake in the early 17th century, the Piscataway *tayak* or paramount chief, Kittamaquund, attempted to engage in diplomacy with the English in Maryland by sending his daughter, Christened as Mary Kittamaquund, as a ward of Maryland's governor Leonard Calvert.² She lived under the care of Margaret and Mary Brent, wealthy and well-connected women who owned thousands of acres of land along with their brothers Giles and Fulke. Mary Kittamaquund, age 11, married Giles Brent, age 38, during a time of political turmoil between leaders of the Maryland colony and the Piscataway. Their marriage is considered by historians to be an example of sexual diplomacy, in which a woman, or girl, is leveraged as a cultural and political intermediary. The practice was relatively common in both Anglo-European and Chesapeake Algonquian elite society; however, Mary's extreme youth was atypical for both cultures. After their marriage, Giles and Mary Brent moved to Virginia, near Aquia Creek. Mary likely died in 1654, the year that her former warden, Margaret Brent, won the patent for a 700-acre tract north of Great Hunting Creek on the western shore of the Potomac River: the future site of Alexandria.³ Though Mary Kittamaquund's role in

¹ Paul Kreisa, Eric Griffiths, and John Gentry, "Initial Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Waterfront Flood Management Project, Alexandria, VA," 2018, <https://www.alexandriava.gov/uploadedFiles/special/WaterfrontPlan/info/Waterfront%20Phase%20II%20Flood%20Management%20-%20Initial%20Archaeological%20Assessment%20-%202018.11.20.pdf>, 9-21.

² Kelly L. Watson, "Mary Kittamaquund Brent, 'The Pocahontas of Maryland': Sex, Marriage, and Diplomacy in the Seventeenth-Century Chesapeake," *Early American Studies: An Interdisciplinary Journal* 19, no. 1 (2021): 24-63.

³ Donald G. Shomette, "Maritime Alexandria: An Evaluation of Submerged Cultural Resource Potentials at Alexandria, Virginia" (Alexandria, Virginia: City of Alexandria, January 1985), 16.

the history of Alexandria is indirect, her link between the Piscataway and the Anglo-Europeans who met in the region in the 17th century casts a particular mold for ongoing land use.

Margaret Brent's patent for her tract was renewed in 1662, but in 1669 Governor Berkeley issued a competing award to Robert Howsing, a Welsh sea captain who transported 120 immigrants to Virginia. John Alexander purchased the land for 600 pounds of tobacco after completing a survey of the tract. Due to Brent's competing claim, Alexander paid another 10,500 pounds of tobacco to secure a clear title in 1674. Calwalder Jones established a trading post at what became known as Jones Point in 1682. In 1724, colonial authorities established a tobacco warehouse on Great Hunting Creek to facilitate inspection, storage and shipment of that commodity. The warehouse and an associated public wharf were relocated to West's Point, at the foot of modern Oronoco Street, in 1732. By 1748, two ferries operated from the area that would become Alexandria, connecting it to the Maryland shore of the Potomac.⁴

Due to its existing transportation advantages, which included proximity to three roads, and its location as the last deep water port on the Potomac, the Virginia Assembly decided the area of West's Point and Great Hunting Creek would serve as a convenient town. In 1749, an act of the Assembly made the official start of the project to survey, lay out, and sell the parcels that would become Alexandria.⁵ 101 Duke Street was part of original Lots 69 and 70. Lot 69 was a wedge-shaped lot marked out in a measured grid on its west and south sides (Image 1). Otherwise, it followed the contours of the natural riverbank and included a segment of the parallel bluff that marked the Potomac's erosion point. This was a water lot adjacent to the corporation-owned Point Lumley that would prove to be a focus of economic development in the decades to come. In 1751, John Carlyle was appointed to "have a good road cleared down to Point Lumley," which secured the gradual development of Duke Street.⁶ Lot 70, west of Lot 69, was landlocked and bounded by Duke, Water (now Lee) and Lot 62. Nathaniel Harrison of Stafford County purchased both lots in 1752 and was required by contract to erect a 20-foot square house of brick, stone or framed wood with a brick or stone chimney on each lot. He likely met this requirement as others, who failed to do so, forfeited their investment, though there is no record of it in this case. A July 1752 ordinance required that any house built thereafter be "on the front and be in a line with the street" with the gable end not facing the street unless it was a corner lot.⁷ Lot 69 only fronted on Duke Street and was otherwise bordered by Lot 70 and the Potomac River, thus any structure built by Harrison should have been on Duke, likely in the area that is now part of the 101 Duke Street parcel. Lot 70's frontage was also on Duke Street, so whatever building was erected there may have been in this parcel, though it is less likely. Robert Adam, testifying on a land cause two decades later recalled that one house stood on Lot 70 and Lot 69 was empty.⁸ Nathaniel Harrison II (1703-1791) of Brandon inherited the lots and apparently continued his father's practice of absentee ownership.

The owners of water lots were formally guaranteed rights to extend their lots into the Potomac River by the City Council in 1760, though this right was understood by all parties when the original deeds were

⁴ Donald G. Shomette, "Maritime Alexandria: An Evaluation of Submerged Cultural Resource Potentials at Alexandria, Virginia" (Alexandria, Virginia: City of Alexandria, January 1985), 16-18.

⁵ Shomette, "Maritime Alexandria," 23-24.

⁶ "Proceedings from the Board of Trustees," August 3, 1751, as quoted in Pippinger, *Town Lots*, 129.

⁷ "Proceedings from the Board of Trustees," July 18, 1752 as quoted in Pippinger, *Town Lots*, 130.

⁸ "Richard Arrell vs. James Kirk, Mayor of Alexandria," Prince William County Land Causes, 1789-1793 as quoted in Miller, "Wandering Along the Waterfront: The Prince to Duke Street Corridor," *The Fireside Sentinel*, p 185.

enacted.⁹ Much of the modern waterfront sits on “made land” that was built in accordance with that right. However, the parcel in this study sits within existing land. This area of the lot, however, contained some of the bluff or bank, which rose above the water level 10-25 feet.¹⁰ It is possible that Richard Arell removed dirt from this lot and used it as fill for his wharf on the east side of Union Street. The bank was an obstacle and a resource to those who sought to engage in water-based trade out of the fledgling 18th century port.

Some time between 1760-62, Richard (1719-1795) and Christiana Arell (ca. 1720-1762) relocated from Philadelphia to Alexandria. Arell owned a valuable portion of real estate in Pennsylvania including a plantation, sawmill, and 8 tenements on Front Street, the central location of economic activity in that port and steps away from the wharves and docks stretching into the Delaware River (Image 2). Though their motivation for moving their family of 5 young children to Alexandria is unknown, they were among a wave of opportunity seekers who felt squeezed out of the established, northern ports and saw a chance at economic success as southern tobacco landings grew into regulated ports. Arell purchased several city lots when he arrived in Alexandria, but did not buy Lots 69 and 70 until 1775. By that time, Arell’s Tavern near the Market Square was a fixture of town life, Richard married his second wife, Eleanor, and the children were grown (Image 3Image 4).¹¹

Sons David (1752-1792) and Samuel (1755-1795) joined the revolutionary cause, with David rising to the rank of Captain before his resignation in 1778.¹² David and Samuel held extensive real estate separate from their father’s. David married divorcee Phoebe Caverly in 1785 and their two children, Christiana and Richard, inherited their father’s share of Richard Arell’s estate.¹³ Daughters Elizabeth (1757- c. 1815), Mary (1759-1796) and Catherine (1760-1809), known as Kitty, married and started families. Importantly, their spouses stood to benefit from the elevated economic position these young women enjoyed due to their father’s investments. Cyrus Copper married Elizabeth Arell circa 1770 and William Hunter married Kitty in 1782.¹⁴ Copper and Hunter contributed financially and logistically to Richard Arell’s construction campaign related to building out his wharf into the Potomac River. In return for their work, their father-in-law promised to transfer ownership of certain lots along the west side of Union Street to them.¹⁵

⁹ “Proceedings,” September 1, 1760, 139.

¹⁰ Steven J. Shephard, “Reaching for the Channel: Some Documentary and Archaeological Evidence of Extending Alexandria’s Waterfront,” *The Alexandria Chronicle*, 2006, 6.

¹¹ Richard Arell purchased Lot 53 in 1762, 60 and 122 in 1763, 48 in 1765, 81 in 1767, 90 by 1773, 69, 70 and 72 in 1775, 73 before 1780, and 109 in 1784. Lot 69 is the only water lot Arell purchased. Constance K. Ring and Wesley E. Pippenger, *Alexandria, Virginia Town Lots, 1749-1801. Together with Proceedings of the Board of Trustees, 1749-1780* (Westminster, Md.: Family Line Publications, 1995).

¹² John Hastings Gwathmey, *Historical Register of Virginians in the Revolution, Soldiers, Sailors, Marines, 1775-1783* (Richmond, Va: Dietz, 1938).

¹³ Samuel Arell married Dorothea Caverly before 1790 but did not have surviving children. Widowed Dorothea later married Joel Ellis (1805) and did not retain rights to Samuel’s share of Richard Arell’s estate.

¹⁴ William Hunter and David Arell owned land in Alexandria together before Hunter married Arell’s sister, Kitty. Ref. Fairfax Deed Book, O1:22.

¹⁵ Hustings Court Deed Books, L:329, October 11, 1798.

The Arell family lost several members within a short time, and most died intestate.¹⁶ This created uncertainty among their heirs because the common law practice was to divide the estate equally among the heirs while reserving a widow's third for the widow's maintenance as long as she lived. Adding to the complexity in this case, Richard Arell's promised transfers to his sons-in-law were not officially recorded. Richard Arell was predeceased by his son David in 1792, and two of his sons-in-law, Cyrus Copper in 1785 and William Hunter in 1792. When Richard Arell died in November of 1795, it appeared that his estate would pass on in five equal shares, three to his surviving daughters Elizabeth Copper, Kitty Hunter and Mary Jenkins, one to his grandchildren Christiana and Richard Arell (children of David Arell), and one to his son Samuel. Samuel died shortly thereafter, in December 1795. Richard Arell's personal property, including three enslaved adults and one child, was sold at a public auction to cover his debts.¹⁷ Weeks later, Mary Jenkins, Richard's daughter, and Eleanor Arell, his widow, both died in the summer of 1796.¹⁸ These circumstances resulted in uncertainty over which lots were in fact part of Richard Arell's estate since he had sold and promised several before his death. With no will and no existing documentation of the final division of his real estate, few clues point to the ownership of these parcels.¹⁹

The instability in the inheritance process for Richard Arell's estate proved to have long term effects on the development of the waterfront. Arell owned land, including what is now the parcel at 101 Duke Street, that should have been at the leading edge of occupation and use due to its proximity to the public wharf and warehouse at Point Lumley and, to the north, Gilpin's wharf and warehouse at the foot of Prince Street. The ownership history of Parcel 2 provides an example of how the uncertainty caused a well-situated parcel to remain vacant for nearly three decades (Image 5).

Parcel 1

Cyrus Copper, who married Richard Arell's 13-year-old daughter, Elizabeth, never legally owned this parcel but he possessed it by agreement with Richard Arell. Copper earned this parcel as compensation for his assistance with building Arell's wharf on the east side of Union Street. After Copper's death in 1785, his widow, Elizabeth, refused to sign a deed of gift from her father granting her the parcel as a symbol of his love and affection. Rather, she insisted that the terms of the transfer should be based on the work completed by her late husband. Thus, it was not until 1798, after Richard Arell's estate was formally divided, that Elizabeth and her daughters could record the deed putting the parcel in their name. The parcel included a large, 3 story brick house for which Cyrus Copper purchased materials before his death, and Elizabeth managed the construction of after, which means it was built in late 1785 or early 1786.²⁰ Unfortunately, this house was among the 7 houses that burned in an 1803 fire. Around

¹⁶ David Arell, Last Will and Testament, April 17, 1792, Fairfax County Will Books, F1:79; Samuel Arell, Last Will and Testament, December 20, 1795, Fairfax County Will Books, G1:130.

¹⁷ George Jenkins and P. G. Marsteller, "Will Be Sold.," *Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette*, March 12, 1796, Genealogy Bank.

¹⁸ *Lowe vs. Administrators of Richard Arell*, 1810-014, Chancery Court of Arlington County. Phillip G. Marsteller and George Jenkins were found negligent in their administration of Richard Arell's personal estate.

¹⁹ Richard Arell filed a division of his estate before his death, which was strictly to clarify that he transferred two Alexandria lots in 1780, one to each son. Those lots were not to be included as part of his estate that would be divided at his death. Fairfax County Deed Books, Y1:51, March 11, 1795. The 1780 deeds are no longer extant. Chancery Court records show disputes over Richard Arell's estate continued through at least 1811.

²⁰ *Muncaster vs. Representatives of Arell*, 1798-001, Chancery Court of Arlington County; Hustings Court Deed Books, L:329, October 11, 1798.

one o'clock in the morning of September 23, 1803, a cry of fire roused neighboring residents, mostly free and enslaved Blacks, who brought it under control. Though they lost several structures, their exertions stalled the fire from spreading to other areas of the block (Image 6).²¹ Tax records indicate that the parcel was empty or contained a shed until 1840, when it contained one house. By 1830, this parcel was joined with Parcel 2.²² One of the tenants, William Campbell, was a house and ship joiner who served as the lumber inspector for the port.²³

Parcel 2

This parcel may have been reserved for the use of George Jenkins, who married Richard Arell's daughter Mary. Mary predeceased her husband, so he owned the parcel in trust for their daughter, Eleanor. As a resident of Charles County, Maryland, Jenkins was not heavily invested in improving the parcel. There seems to have been some disagreement among the Arell descendants regarding the true owner of this parcel, as John and Elizabeth Muncaster, daughter of Cyrus and Elizabeth Copper, used this parcel as security for a debt on two separate occasions. In 1821, the Muncasters discharged their debt and officially sold this parcel to George Jenkins.²⁴ The parcel was vacant, likely whatever structure stood there was burned in the 1803 fire, until 1830 when a shed was recorded followed by a house in 1850.²⁵

Parcel 3

After William Hunter married Christiana Arell in 1782, this parcel became part of his extensive landholdings throughout the town of Alexandria.²⁶ The Hunters leased the parcel to others, retaining their legal right to collect ground rents. In 1802, Margaret Myers leased the parcel. However, Christiana Hunter sold it in 1808 to settle a debt to Thomas Preston, who then sold it to Ephraim Evans.²⁷ From 1806 to 1822, Horace Field & Richard Rock carried on their joint venture in nail manufacturing and blacksmithing from this location (Image 7).²⁸

Parcel 4

This parcel passed into the control of James Rector Magruder Lowe via his marriage to Richard Arell's granddaughter, Christiana Arell. The Lowes sued in Chancery court for a formal division of David Arell's estate between his two children, Christiana and Richard Arell.²⁹ Christiana received the full parcel but divided it into a northern and southern half. The frame dwelling on the southern half was likely the origin of the September 1803 fire. That portion of the parcel appears to have remained a vacant lot after the fire. Margaret Myers leased the northern half of the lot in 1805, with a likely new, 2-story frame

²¹ "About One o'clock This Morning," *Alexandria Daily Advertiser*, September 23, 1803, Genealogy Bank.

²² Tax lists for 1820, 1830, 1840. Office of Alexandria Archaeology.

²³ In Council – March 19, 1830, *Alexandria Gazette*, March 23, 1830; William Campbell & Son, Notice, *Alexandria Gazette*, September 17, 1839, Genealogy Bank.

²⁴ Alexandria Deed Books, U:205, January 14, 1811 and H2:140, August 10, 1818; L2:317, December 22, 1821. Tax records from this same period show George Jenkins as the owner of the parcel.

²⁵ Tax lists for 1820, 1830, 1840, and 1850. Office of Alexandria Archaeology.

²⁶ This parcel does not appear to be the compensatory land that Hunter earned for aiding Richard Arell in wharf construction. That parcel is adjacent to the north of Parcel 1, thus is outside this study area.

²⁷ Alexandria Deed Books, D:190, December 10, 1802; P:479, October 13, 1807; Q:284, February 3, 1808.

²⁸ Horace Field, "Cut Nail Manufactory," *Alexandria Daily Advertiser*, September 30, 1806; Richard Rock and Horace Field, "Notice," *Alexandria Herald*, December 16, 1822, Genealogy Bank.

²⁹ Lowe vs. Arell, 1805-001, Chancery Court of Arlington County.

house and other buildings. Myers subleased the property to Jacob Leap, a grocer, but she quickly sold her interest in the parcel to Horace Field in 1806.³⁰ The full parcel was used by Field & Rock for the duration of their partnership. The lot was vacant by 1830, and John Hart paid taxes on the northern half of the lot in 1840 and 1850, though there is no deed recorded to document the official transfer from Lowe.³¹

Parcel 5

In 1783, Lamb's Tavern occupied a three-story frame house at the northwest corner of Union and Duke and served as the first meeting place for the local Masonic chapter.³² The house stood until the September 1803 fire. Elizabeth Copper, daughter of Richard Arell, inherited this parcel and the 1815 division of her estate formally granted it to John and Elizabeth Muncaster.³³ This formality did not stop the couple from using the vacant lot as security for a debt in 1811.³⁴ Richard Rock, formerly a partner in Field & Rock purchased the vacant lot at a forfeiture sale in 1827, built a blacksmith shop there, and carried on business for his life span.³⁵

The parcels in this section of the block were a relatively underutilized section of the waterfront. While Richard Arell built his wharf on the northern portion of his water lot, Lot 69, in the early 1780s, he neglected the southern portion (adjacent to these parcels) due to uncertainty with the boundary of the city-owned area of Point Lumley. A court action in 1790 settled that issue, though it did not seem to spur additional development (Image 8).³⁶ In 1796, a newspaper account described a severe storm where a ship "parted her fasts and was driven in a cove between Hooe's and Arell's wharf."³⁷ This suggests that an area between the southern edge of Arell's wharf and the northern extent of Hooe's was an undeveloped landing or shoreline. The chancery suits filed by Arell's descendants repeatedly claimed that uncertainty of ownership stalled investment and development of these parcels. As several of them also lived out of state or in distant counties, their absenteeism and uncertainty combined to create a barrier to development.

Union Street, which fronts all the parcels in this lot, was likely in a poor state of maintenance until 1809 when it was described as "well paved."³⁸ Union Street was not included in the original 1749 plan of Alexandria, but was added to the blocks south of Duke in the mid-1780s. In 1782, an act of the state legislature allowed for its extension and for property owners to use any removed soil to fill in their

³⁰ Alexandria Deed Books, L:123, May 8, 1805, K:374, October 25, 1805, and N:414, October 15, 1806.

³¹ Tax lists for 1820, 1830, 1840, and 1850. Office of Alexandria Archaeology.

³² Alfred G. Uhler and F. L. Brockett, *The Lodge of Washington ; a History of the Alexandria Washington Lodge, No. 22, A.F. and A.M. of Alexandria, VA., 1783-1876: Compiled from the Original Records of the Lodge by F.L Brockett, Together with an Appendix Bringing the Record Down to the Close of the Nineteenth Century by Alfred G. Uhler* (G.H. Ramey & Son, 1899), 34. This source and others conflate Lamb's Tavern, at the corner, and Union Tavern, a brick building north of this near the middle of the block.

³³ *Marsteller vs. Muncaster*, 1815-002, Chancery Court of Arlington County.

³⁴ Alexandria Deed Books, U:205, January 14, 1811.

³⁵ Alexandria Deed Books, Q2:153, May 5, 1827.

³⁶ *Arell vs. Town of Alexandria*, 1742-1856:145, Record of Surveys, Fairfax County.

³⁷ "Alexandria, January 9," *Finley's American Naval and Commercial Register*, January 19, 1796, Genealogy Bank.

³⁸ Joshua Gilpin, Thomas Gilpin, and George Gilpin, "Valuable Property For Sale," *Alexandria Daily Gazette, Commercial & Political*, May 24, 1809, Genealogy Bank.

water lots.³⁹ This may have directly benefitted Richard Arell, whose wharf construction project corresponded with the opening of the Duke to Prince segment of Union Street. Arell's construction began in the early 1780s and was complete before 1791 when his wharf was a geographic point of reference for another business.⁴⁰ In 1787, a lot in the middle of the block made by Prince and Duke was recorded with Union Street as its eastern boundary.⁴¹ The section of Union Street that bounded what is now 101 Duke Street was not built upon until the 1790s, except for the tavern building on Parcel 5 (Image 9).

³⁹ William Waller Hening, *The Statutes at Large; Being a Collection of All the Laws of Virginia, from the First Session of the Legislature, in the Year 1619: Published Pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of Virginia, Passed on the Fifth Day of February One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eight.*, vol. 11, 13 vols. (New York, NY: Bartow, 1823), 44-45.

⁴⁰ Hustings Court Deed Books, L:329, October 11, 1798; Patrick McMahan, "The Subscriber Takes This Method," *Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiser*, September 15, 1791, Genealogy Bank.

⁴¹ Hustings Court Deed Books, C:167, July 11, 1787.

Chain of Title – North to South

All Parcels

March 28, 1752	Town Trustees	Nathaniel Harrison	Lots 69 & 70
March 6, 1775	Nathaniel Harrison II	Richard Arell	Lots 69 & 70

Parcel 1

September 12, 1788	Richard & Eleanor Arell	Elizabeth Copper & Daughters	Unrecorded
August 1, 1793	Richard & Eleanor Arell	Elizabeth Copper & Daughters	Unrecorded
October 11, 1798	Heirs of Richard Arell	Elizabeth Muncaster	Transfer

Parcel 2

Before 1802	Estate of Richard Arell	John & Elizabeth Muncaster and/or George Jenkins	Division of Richard Arell's estate (unrecorded)
January 14, 1811	John & Elizabeth Muncaster	Charles Simms & Thomas Swann	Security for debt
August 10, 1818	John & Elizabeth Muncaster	Charles Simms & Thomas Swann	Security for debt
December 22, 1821	John & Elizabeth Muncaster	George Jenkins	Sale

Parcel 3

Before 1802	Estate of Richard Arell	William & Christiana Hunter	Division of Richard Arell's estate (unrecorded)
December 10, 1802	William & Christiana Hunter	Margaret Myers	Lease
October 13, 1807	Christiana Hunter	James Keith & Thomas Preston	Security for debt
February 3, 1808	James Keith & Christiana Hunter	Ephraim Evans	Sale
April 5, 1820	Margaret Myers	Ephraim Evans	Termination of lease
April 5, 1820	Ephraim & Sarah Evans	Horace Field	Sale
July 29, 1820	Ephraim & Sarah Evans	Anthony Charles Cazenove	Sale of Ground Rent
April 5, 1825	Horace Field	Anthony Charles Cazenove	Sale of tenement & lot
April 23, 1827	Anthony Charles Cazenove	Arthur S. Urie	Sale
October 7, 1827	Arthur & Elizabeth Urie	Bernard Bryan	Security for debt
February 23, 1832	Bernard Bryan & Robert W. Hunter	Heirs of Arthur Urie	Release of Trust
June 11, 1852	Anthony Charles Cazenove	Heirs of Arthur Urie	Sale of Ground Rent

Parcel 4

Before 1802	Estate of Richard Arell	Heirs of David Arell	Division of Richard Arell's estate (unrecorded)
1805	Estate of David Arell	Christiana Lowe	Division of real property
May 8, 1805	James R. M. & Christiana Lowe	Margaret Myers	Lease

<i>May 9, 1805</i>	<i>Margaret Myers</i>	<i>Isaac W. Morris</i>	<i>Security for debt</i>
<i>October 25, 1805</i>	<i>James R. M. & Christiana Lowe</i>	<i>Peter Caverly</i>	<i>Trust to benefit Christiana Lowe</i>
<i>October 15, 1806</i>	<i>Margaret Myers</i>	<i>Horace Field</i>	<i>Sublease</i>
<i>September 29, 1810</i>	<i>Isaac W. Morris</i>	<i>Horace Field</i>	<i>Sale</i>
<i>May 12, 1821</i>	<i>Horace & Elizabeth Field</i>	<i>Field & Wright</i>	<i>Security for debt</i>
<i>September 13, 1823</i>	<i>Tench Ringgold (bank rep)</i>	<i>Daniel Wright</i>	<i>Purchased in forfeiture sale</i>

*Italics indicates the north half of the lot

Parcel 5

Before 1802	Estate of Richard Arell	Elizabeth Copper	Division of Richard Arell's estate (unrecorded)
January 14, 1811	John & Elizabeth Muncaster	Charles Simms & Thomas Swann	Security for debt
1815	Estate of Elizabeth Copper	Elizabeth Muncaster	Division of real property
August 10, 1818	John & Elizabeth Muncaster	Charles Simms & Thomas Swann	Security for debt
May 5, 1827	Thomas Swann	Richard Rock	Purchased in forfeiture sale

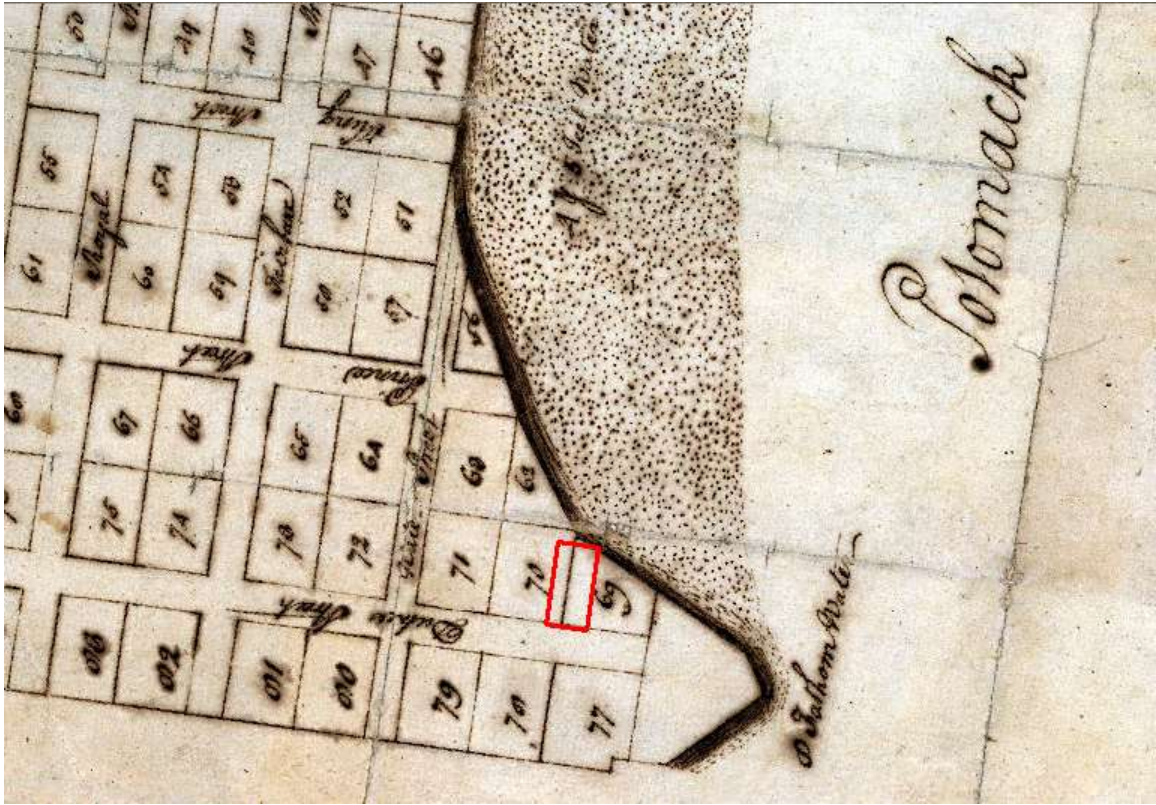


Image 1. Detail of George Washington, "A Plan of Belhaven," 1749. 101 Duke Street is highlighted.

To be s O L D, by

RICHARD ARELL,

A Plantation, lying in Gloucester Township, in Gloucester County, and about three Miles from Gloucester Town, and seven Miles from Cooper's Ferry; containing 238 Acres of Land, 15 Acres thereof is good Marsh Meadow, well benked in, and a considerable Orchard, a good Stone Quarry, and about 60 Acres of Up-land cleared. Also a good S-w-mill, and 1500 Acres of Land thereto belonging, lying in Deptford Township, five Miles from a good Landing, on Timber Creek. Also seven new Brick Tenements, and a Frame Ditto, and two Bake-Ovens; all situate on Front Street, Philadelphia, about 30 Perches above Pool's Bridge. Any Person inclining to purchase any Part or Parcel, may apply to the aforesaid Richard Arell, living in one of the said Tenements, who purposes to move to Maryland, with his Family, as soon as he conveniently can.

Notice is hereby given to a certain John Matson, that was born in West Jersey, in Gloucester County and four or five Years since enlisted for a Soldier, that if he be living, and will let me, the aforesaid Richard Arell, know where he is, I will acquaint him of a certain Affair that shall be greatly to his Advantage; or if any Person knows any thing of the said Matson, and will acquaint me therewith, it will be kindly accepted by me the Subscriber,

D RICHARD ARELL.

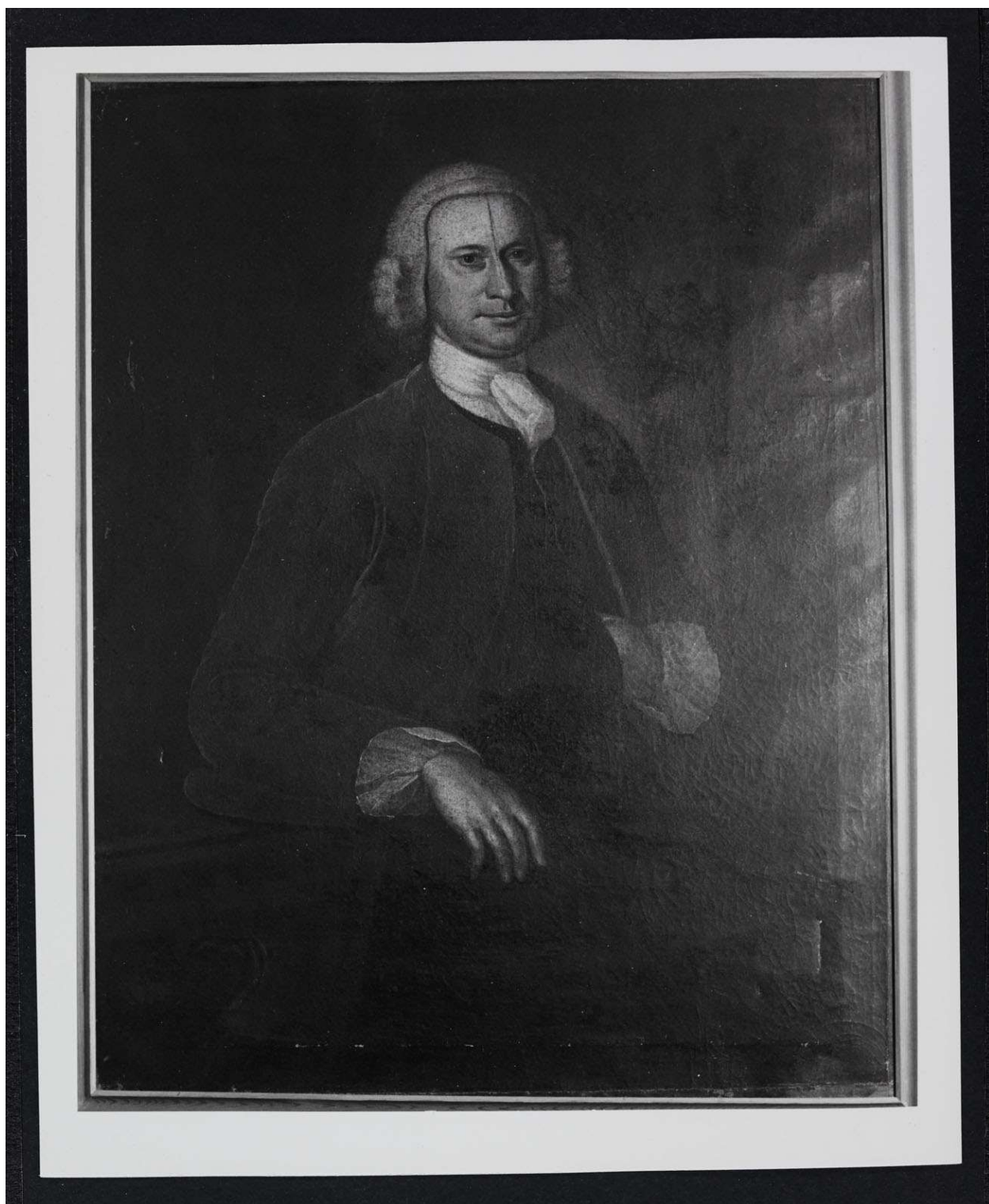


Image 3. Richard Arell, attributed to John Hessalius, c. 1770. Private Collection, catalogued at MESDA.



Image 4. Mrs. Richard Arell, attributed to John Hessalius, c. 1770. Private Collection, catalogued at MESDA. It is unknown if the sitter is Christiana Arell or Eleanor Arell.



Image 5. 101 Duke Street from 2019 aerial photography. Parcels are historic boundaries.

About one o'clock this morning the citizens of this town were alarmed with the cry of Fire, which proved to be in a small wooden house, near the corner of Duke and Union streets—owing to the deserted state of the town, and the timidty of those who remained, such feeble exertions were made to quench the flames, that they were not got under until seven houses were completely destroyed. It is worthy of remark, that the *blacks* were particularly active on this occasion, and that to their exertions is principally owing the preservation of the whole quare.

Image 6. "About One o'clock This Morning," Alexandria Daily Advertiser, September 23, 1803, Genealogy Bank.

Cut Nail Manufactory.

*The Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends
and the Public at large,*

THAT he has lately established a NAIL
MANUFACTORY, on Union-street,
where he always keeps a constant supply of
NAILS, BRADS, and SPRIGS of every de-
scription, by wholesale or retail.

Country merchants and others may be sup-
plied on as good terms as at Philadelphia or
Baltimore. Orders will be duly attended to,
and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

HORACE FIELD.

July 29.

N. B, One or two Journeymen Wrought
Nailers, will meet with encouragement by ap-
plying at said factory.

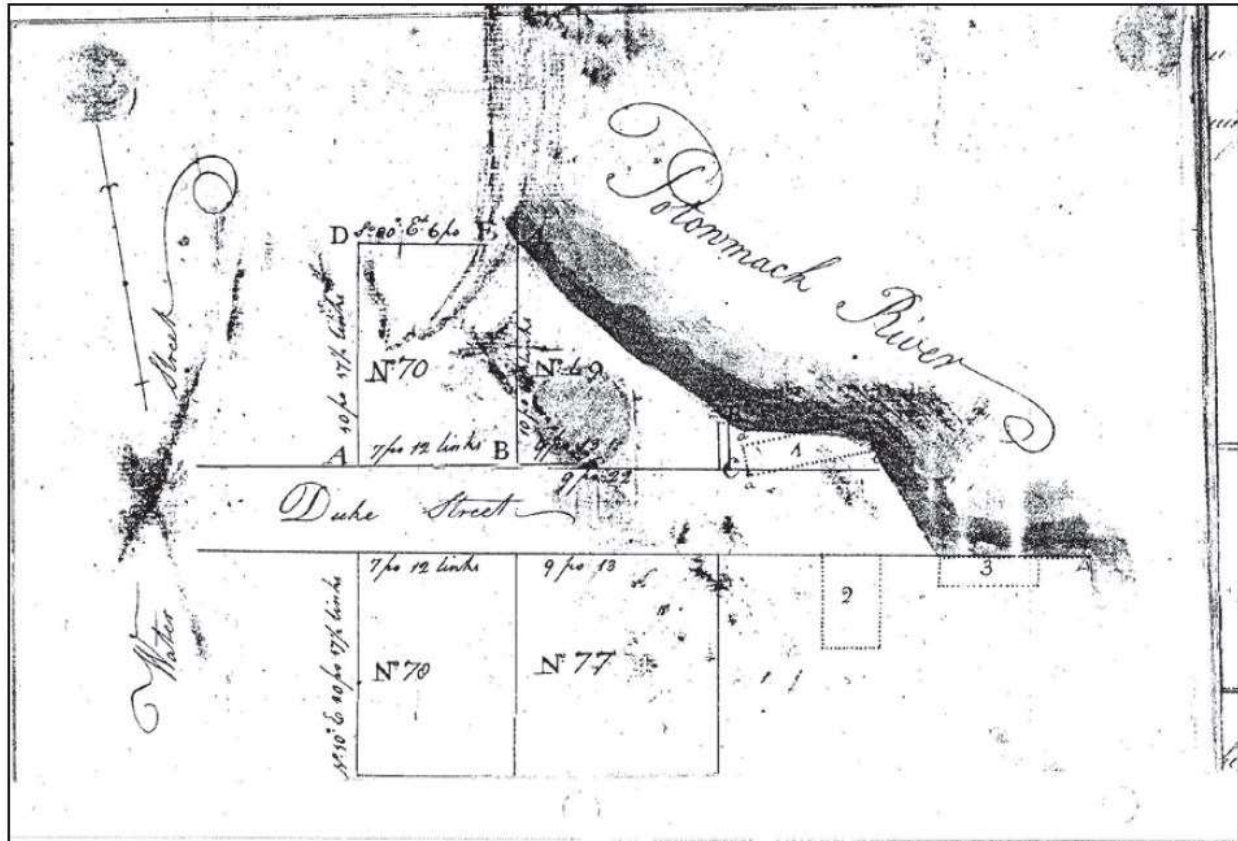


Image 8. 1788 Plat of Lot 69 and 70. It shows the shoreline and Duke Street configuration before Arell built his wharf.



Image 9. Fairfax County Deed Books, E2:269, 1804. 101 Duke Street is highlighted.