LANDING AT LAUREL HILL.

SMITH'S

Illustrated Guide

TO AND THROUGH

LAUREL HILL CEMETERY,

WITH A GLANCE

AT CELEBRATED TOMBS AND BURYING-PLACES, ANCIENT AND MODERN—AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE CEMETERIES OF PHILADELPHIA—AN ESSAY ON MONUMENTAL ARCHITECTURE, AND

A TOUR UP THE SCHUYLKILL.

BY R. A. SMITH.

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OUR OBJECT

In preparing the present work has been to render it in every respect worthy of the name it bears. To accomplish this purpose we have used our most earnest endeavours.

The descriptive detail conducts the visitor in a systematic manner, through every section, to every lot, and to every object of interest in both North and South Laurel Hill Cemeteries, pointing out the beauties and merits of the many scenes and works of art with which they abound.

The illustrations, both numerous and highly finished, were principally executed by Louderback and Hoffman, from designs by Devereux and Brightly, artists thoroughly known to the public. We feel warranted in asserting that some of these illustrations, are, perhaps, the finest specimens of wood engraving yet produced in the United States. In this department no expense has been spared to give a distinguished rank to the "Illustrated Guide," that it might be acceptable to readers of taste and judgment, whose commendations are alone valuable, and whose patronage is the best proof of merit.

The typography and binding are such as to secure the work a place on each centre table.

With these few remarks "The Illustrated Guide to and through Laurel Hill Cemetery" is submitted to the public. That the work should prove of interest to citizens taking a laudable pride in all that tends to render Philadelphia attractive, to the lot-holders, who have a deeper and more tender interest connecting them with it, and to the stranger, who desires to carry away some memento of his visit to one of the loveliest places of the kind in the world, was the aim, and is the desire of

THE EDITOR.

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	DESIGNED BY	ENGRAVED BY
Map of Laurel Hill Cemetery, North Section.		
Laurel Hill Landing.	Devereux.	Louderback & Hoffman.
Initial Letter.	Brightly.	" "
Pere la Chaise Cemetery.	"	" "
Turkish Cemetery.	"	" "
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The Vale of Tombs.	"	" "
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Tomb in French style.	Gihon.	Gihon.
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Old Mortality.	Gihon.	Gihon.
Monument of Thomas Godfrey.	Brightly.	Louderback & Hoffman.
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" " " "	"	"
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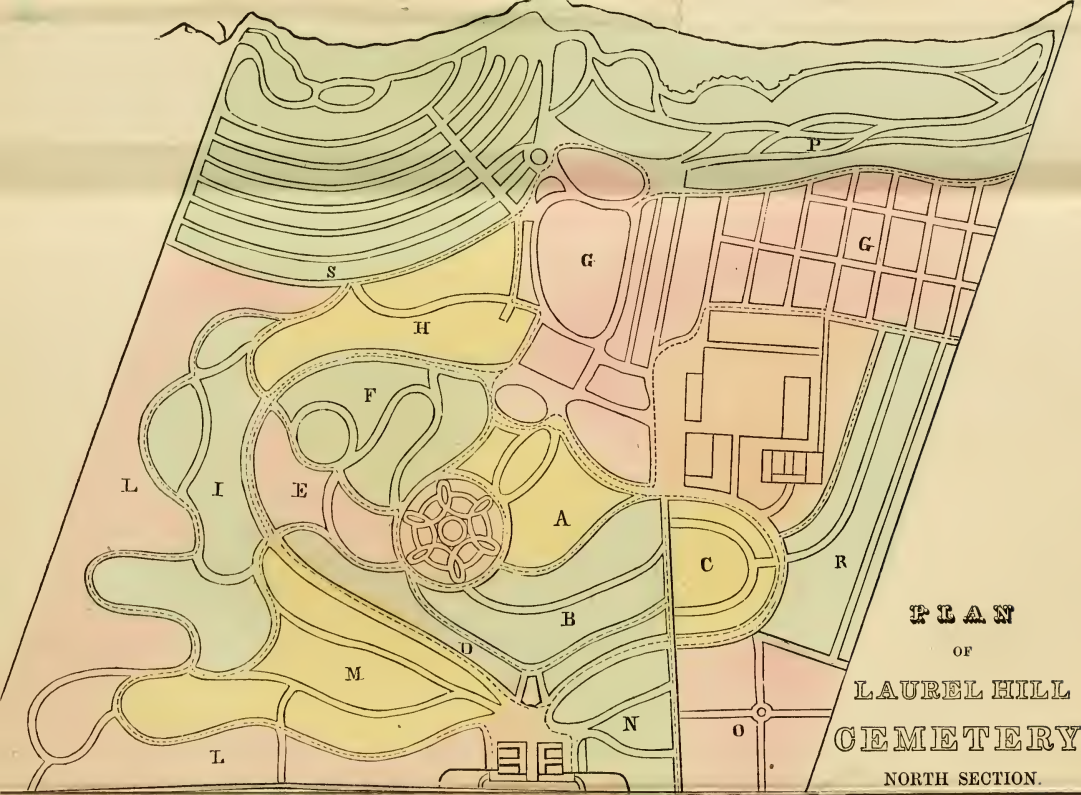


PLAN

OF

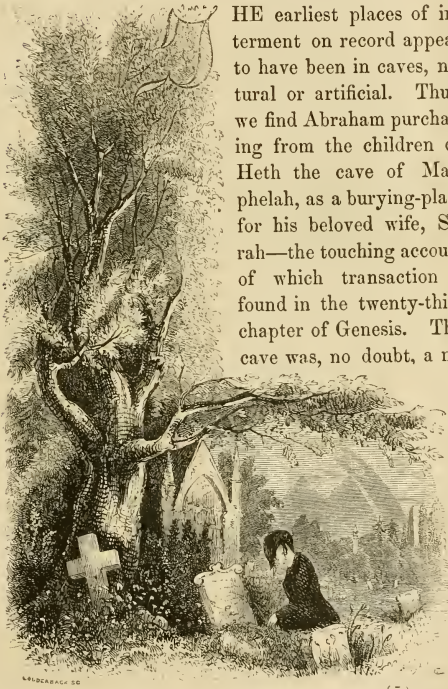
LAUREL HILL

CEMETERY,

NORTH SECTION.

LAUREL HILL CEMETERY.

A Glance at Ancient and Modern Burial-places.



THE earliest places of interment on record appear to have been in caves, natural or artificial. Thus, we find Abraham purchasing from the children of Heth the cave of Macphelah, as a burying-place for his beloved wife, Sarah—the touching account of which transaction is found in the twenty-third chapter of Genesis. This cave was, no doubt, a na-

tural one, for many such abound in Palestine, where the sacred writer places it—a country richly diversified with hill and dale; though it was a common practice, and we have many evidences of the fact, to excavate tombs, both in this and the surrounding countries, out of the solid rock. The tomb of Joseph of Arimathea, the Evangelist relates, was "a new one, hewn out of the rock." Throughout Greece, however, they were dug in the earth.

These sepulchres were at first very simple, and mostly without ornament; but those of later ages were adorned with no less care and art than the houses of the living, and it was a common practice for the bereaved to retire to their solitude, and lament for days and nights together.

Kings and distinguished men were anciently buried on or near mountains. Upon Mount Hor Aaron died, and there he was buried by his brother. Upon Mount Nebo Moses cast his eyes over the goodly prospect of the promised land, and took his last farewell of the tribes he had successfully guided from "the house of bondage," and then departed. In the bosom of a secluded valley, overshadowed by Pisgah's frowning cliffs, he was buried. Upon Mount Ephraim the people of Israel interred the remains of Joshua, "the servant of the Lord." Aventinus Sylvius was buried upon the hill which yet bears his name, and Virgil relates, that

> A tomb beneath a mighty mound they raised
> For King Dercennus.

This manner of interring illustrious men, was undoubtedly the origin of those immense mounds and

pyramids, which yet remain, in many parts of the earth, the astonishment and wonder of mankind.

The burial places attached to the cities of antiquity were always situated at some distance from the walls, and generally by the highways. Various reasons have been assigned for this custom, one of which was, that they might remind the traveller of his mortality; another, that they might incite the citizens to encounter any danger, rather than let an enemy approach their walls, and despoil the tombs of their forefathers. Though the people of the most barbarous nations cherished the graves of their dead with a religious veneration, yet these suppositions appear to us more poetical than otherwise; the more plausible object we think, was to preserve the health of the citizens, by removing from the vicinity of the living that which all communities know to be a fruitful source of disease.

Egypt surpasses all other nations, either ancient or modern, in the magnificence and grandeur of her monuments and tombs. Among these the Pyramids are particularly worthy of remark, for their magnitude and solidity. Her rock-tombs, especially the Necropolis of ancient Thebes, are no less astonishing. Within these splendid charnel-houses the remains of many are yet to be found, who lived

> "When Moses, with his sacred rod,
> Shook o'er that guilty land the plagues of God;"

when Thebes was renowned for arts and arms, and when those who desired knowledge came to her schools from the most distant climes.

The rock-tombs of Persepolis are also worthy of

remark, for splendor of decoration and elegance of execution. These sepulchres, like those of Egypt, were hewn out of the solid rock. They were constructed for the kings and princes of Persia. Many of these tombs remain yet, in a good state of preservation. The principal cemetery of ancient Athens, situated on "the sacred way," at some distance from the city, was celebrated for its tombs, mausoleums, and monuments. These memorials were constructed principally of pure white marble, or alabaster, and were adorned and executed in the most costly manner. They frequently contained inscriptions in verse, declaring the history, virtues, and whatever was remarkable in the life or character of the departed. Other cities of Greece would not, however, permit any such inscriptions. Lycurgus would by no means allow of "talkative grave-stones" among the Spartans, not suffering even the name to be recorded on them, except the names of such as were distinguished in the public service. This cemetery of Athens was beautifully shaded with trees and shrubs, which, with the pleasing custom of decorating the tombs with the choicest flowers at stated periods, much enhanced its picturesque appearance. Garlands of ribbons and flowers were at all times to be seen hanging on the pillars, or lying on the graves—sweet mementos to the departed.

The ancient Romans, who borrowed many of their customs from the Grecians, would by no means permit of interments within the city. The places appointed for this purpose were of two kinds, viz.: private and public—the first being usually in gardens belonging to private families.

Public burying-places consisted again of two kinds—those allotted for the use of the poor, and those for any who had distinguished themselves in the service of the State. The place of interment for the common citizens was the Punticula, situated without the Esquilian gate, an extensive tract of ground that was for a long period used for this purpose alone.

The public place of sepulchre for distinguished persons was the Campus Martius. The honour of burial here, however, could only be obtained by a decree of the Senate, and was, therefore, seldom conferred on any but men of the highest distinction and merit.

In the history of the early Christian church this practice of burying without the city gates was still sanctioned; for St. Chrysostom says the cemeteries were placed outside the city gates, and that they were not permitted in Rome, or other cities.

Interments in churches, or church-yards, are, comparatively, of modern origin. The practice was first introduced by the erection of shrines over the remains of supposed martyrs, which engendered a desire in the living to be laid near them when dead. This feeling, together with various absurd superstitions which prevailed during the third and fourth centuries, caused, about that time, burials in church-yards to become common. The first encroachment on the building itself was made in favour of Constantine the Great, who was interred in the outer porch of the Church of the Holy Apostles, in Constantinople, founded by himself. His son deemed it sufficient honour to lay his father's bones even in the porch of the "Fishermen's Temple." This first step taken, it has ever since been a continued struggle between the claims of rank and power, wealth

and superstition, self-interest and covetousness, mingled with feelings of saintly piety, until the very churches, particularly in Europe, have become charnel-houses. Several councils, to their credit be it said, promulgated canons in strong condemnation of the evil, the earliest of which appears to have been that of Prague, in 563. By this time, however, the practice had become profitable, and those interested took care that the superstition should lose no strength, and so the reiterated fulminations of the ecclesiastical councils were unavailing.

Among the most noted churches in this respect, Westminster Abbey stands pre-eminent. This building is one of the most interesting edifices, not only in the British Empire, but in the world, as containing within its walls the remains of a long line of princes and nobles, together with those of a host of men illustrious for their learning, piety, courage, and virtue. The early history of this vast and beautiful structure, this repository of human grandeur and glory, is lost in the mists and fables of antiquity, so that it is in vain to search for any authentic or satisfactory data, whereon to establish it with any plausible degree of historical certainty. The most rational conjecture on the subject is, that the foundation of the church took place some time between the years 730 and 740. To the piety of Edward the Confessor it is indebted for its first display of architectural beauty and magnificence, though subsequently enlarged, improved, and adorned by his successors.

The monuments, which add so much by their solemn grandeur to the interior, form the most interesting feature in this imposing temple. Henry the Seventh's tomb, to contain which that portion of the Abbey known as Henry the Seventh's chapel was built, is said to be

one of the most magnificent memorials ever erected to departed greatness. The tomb of Queen Elizabeth is likewise a superb monument, while that to her beautiful and accomplished, but unfortunate rival, Mary, Queen of Scotland, is scarcely less costly and elegant.

The memorials, however, to which the travellers of all nations bend their steps, are those of the men whose fame has become the property of mankind. Among these, that to Sir Isaac Newton forms a beautiful and prominent object among the countless numbers around. Here, too, is the tribute to Dr. Watts, whose spiritual songs will long embalm his memory in the hearts of admiring Christians. The tombs of William Shakespeare, James Thompson, Gray, Cowley, and Addison, are beautiful testimonials to those distinguished poets. Indeed, in inspecting this "church of the dead," it appears as if England had enshrined within its walls all her greatest and most illustrious sons, as examples for imitation to succeeding ages. Had she confined the use of this temple to that purpose alone, it would in many respects be worthy of commendation; but, alas for human vanity! here repose the remains, and here are enshrined the names, of many whose memories should have been buried in oblivion. Canterbury Cathedral, Beaucamp Chapel, Salisbury Cathedral, Rochester Cathedral, and many others in Great Britain, are each and all stately mausoleums for the dead.

Burying in churches and church-yards was first introduced into England by Cuthbert, Archbishop of Canterbury, about the year 758. Vaults were first used by Lefranc, another Archbishop of the same Episcopal See, in 1075. During this period it was the custom to preserve the bodies of persons of wealth and rank in salt,

and encase them in hides or leather. Henry the First was honoured with such an embalming.

The churches of Notre Dame, Saint Dennis, St. Etienne de Mont, and the Pantheon in Paris, are also celebrated for their tombs, and their memorials to departed greatness and worth. The Pantheon in particular was dedicated by a grateful country to its illustrious sons. Within its walls lie the ashes of Voltaire, Rosseau, Legrange the mathematician, Marshal Lannes, together with numerous others renowned in the history of Europe for arts or arms. The amiable Pascal—who does not love the memory of Pascal?—the poet Racine, the painter Le Sueurr, and the botanist Tournfort, repose in Saint Etienne de Mont.

The Cathedral of Toledo is celebrated as the burial-place of the ancient sovereigns of Spain. In that of Seville are the tombs of Alfonso the Wise, and his queen, Beatrice. In the Monastery of St. Pedro de Cerdena the remains of the Cid Campeador, of heroic memory, whose life and marvellous adventures have afforded romancers an endless theme, were deposited. On the suppression of convents and monasteries in Spain, his ashes, together with those of his wife, Dona Ximena, were exhumed and deposited in an urn, and conveyed to the city of Burgos, where we believe they still remain.

In the Cathedral of Grenada lie the remains of Ferdinand and Isabella, renowned as two of the most enlightened sovereigns of their age. Of all the splendid sepulchres in Europe, few surpass in extent or regal magnificence the Pantheon of the Escurial. This charnel-house, built after the plan of the Pantheon of

Agrippa at Rome, was constructed for the purpose of receiving the ashes of the kings and queens of Spain.

In the Campo de San Carlos, situated in the upper part of the town of Corunna, repose the remains of Sir John Moore. They were first interred on the ramparts, but were subsequently removed to their present resting-place. The English government have erected a monument to the memory of this brave soldier and good man.

The Church of Belem, a Gothic edifice, is eminently endowed with influences that are favourable to solemn impressions, gloom, and grandeur. One object of the foundation of this majestic pile, was to provide a suitable place of burial for the sovereigns of Portugal, and for long centuries it has been the gorgeous receptacle of the ashes of royalty.

The sacred grottos beneath the cathedral Church of St. Peter, at Rome, are among the most celebrated places of sepulture in the world.

These grottos are an extensive range of vaults, or subterranean galleries, running in various directions under that vast and magnificent building. Tradition states that they are the remains of a church which Constantine the Great erected on the site of the Circus, in which St. Peter, together with a host of his fellow Christians, suffered martyrdom under the monster Nero.

Here, it is said, lie the mortal remains of Saints Peter, Paul, Simon, Jude, Mark, and Luke, and a numerous body of martyrs, confessors, popes, patriarchs, bishops, emperors, kings, princes, and distinguished warriors of the Church.

In the Pantheon—the temple of all the gods—now the Church of the Rotunda, sleeps, till the last trump shall wake the dead, the divine Raphael, known over the

world. And in the Church of St. Onuphreo, all that is mortal of Torquata Tasso repose. Indeed, there is scarcely a church in Rome and its precincts but has tombs that recall many illustrious and well-known names.

The Church of the Holy Cross, at Florence, is a glorious sanctuary, wherein the remains of the most brilliant masters of poetry, philosophy, art and science, literature and politics, repose. Genius and Religion have a common temple on this sacred site. Ye solemn Cathedrals, charnel-houses for kings, princes, and nobles, what interest do ye excite comparable to that inspired by a visit to the Church of the Holy Cross, where the ashes of Michael Angelo, of Galileo, of Alfieri, and several of their most celebrated contemporaries are deposited? It has been truly said, "The world has had many kings, but only one Michael Angelo."

The Campo Santo of Naples demands a word ere we close this rapid glance at the celebrated places of sepulture in Italy.

This Cemetery is situated on a rising ground at a short distance from the city of Naples, and is devoted almost exclusively for the use of the poor, the friendless, and the stranger. A low wall encloses a quadrangular area, which is divided into three hundred and sixty-five deep vaults or pits—one for each day in the year; each pit is covered with a black marble slab, in the centre of which a massive iron ring is fastened. When the anniversary of one of these holes arrives, the cover is removed, and in the evening the carts appear with the dead, who, alas for poor humanity! are brought without clothes or coffin, or even distinction of any sort. The attendants, almost naked too, take the bodies out of the cart, and convey them on their backs to the mouth of the

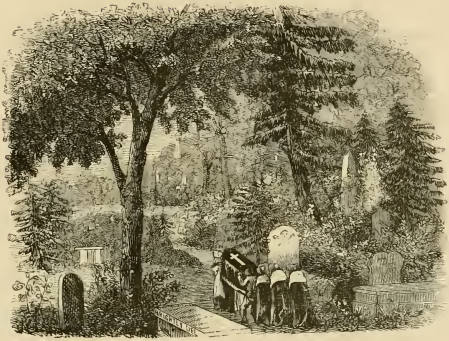
dismal grave, into which they are thrown, as a porter would a sack of grain. When the last of the dead is thus "for ever vanished from the face of the earth," a load of quick lime is thrown over the bodies, and the slab replaced for another year; when it is again opened nothing is seen but a heap of bones. An able writer regrets that this method of interment is not adopted in every town in Europe.

The splendid charnel-houses, of which we have given a brief outline, impress the mind with gloomy thoughts. The heart beats painfully in the bosom, for it feels that death reigns triumphant there, and that these temples illustrate in a striking manner the mutability of human grandeur and glory—the utter vanity of all earthly greatness. Standing amid the opening bloom of Spring, the summer sunshine, or even the winter's gloom, in a rural cemetery, surrounded by the graves of those whose memory we love, no overwhelming thoughts of the power of death press upon us. The green sod, the fragrant flowers, the simple records on the tombs, the gentle zephyrs murmuring through the trees, mingled with the carols of the sweet songsters of the wood—all serve to rob the "grim king" of his terrors. Not so in these vast and magnificent buildings. The cross-legged knight, whose shattered effigy lies before you, (the men of letters, of virtue, of poetry, form but a small portion of the vast assemblage,) conjures up only scenes of pomp and pride—the tournament, the battle, or the festive board; these, we feel, engrossed all their thoughts, until the fatal touch of death chilled the currents of their actions, and closed the scenes of life for ever. The dim "religious light," the oppressive silence, occasionally disturbed by the echo of some distant tread, or the

solemn melody of the anthem, which breaks at intervals on the ear, or the sudden start occasioned by the chiming of the clock—all conspire to deepen the emotions, and to render these buildings productive of impressions that can never be effaced from the mind; but the impressions are only those of romance, and unworthy to be compared with the sublime works of the Creator.

The practice of interring in the church-yards of Paris continued until the year 1773, when the government, becoming alarmed at the evils caused by the exhalations from these receptacles of the dead, ordered the cemetery of the Innocents to be shut up; and this was followed in a few years by the closing of nearly all the burying-grounds in that metropolis. The cemeteries are now in the vicinity, the principal one being situated on Mount Louis, on the grounds formerly belonging to Pere-la-Chaise. This celebrated spot, on the north-east of Paris, contains about eighty acres of land, presenting the appearance of an extensive garden blooming with flowers. It is thickly planted with a luxuriant growth of forest trees and shrubs. From its situation an extensive and varied prospect is beheld, embracing a noble view of Paris, the white buildings of which stand out with a panoramic and lucid sharpness against the unclouded sky—the whole scene wearing the tranquil aspect of a bright and beautiful painting. Pere-la-Chaise was the first cemetery in any Christian country subject to no clerical denomination, and may therefore be considered the model of all similar ones, both in Europe and America.

In London the dead are still brought, to a great extent, for interment, in the churches and church-yards within the bounds of that city. All these burial-places



VIEW IN PERE LA CHAISE.

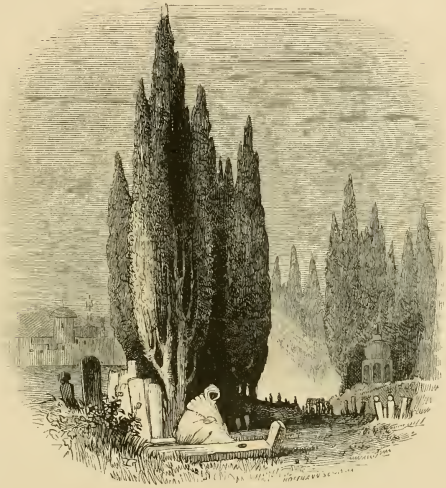
are confined in situation, and limited in extent, so that it is a common occurrence to disturb the bodies previously buried to make room for others. The crowded state of these insufficient and improper receptacles of the dead force themselves upon the notice of every stranger. Public attention is now, however, attracted to the evil, and the government, it is confidently believed, will ere long prohibit interments within the bounds of the "bills of mortality." One of the consequences attending this desirable reformation, is the establishing of rural cemeteries in the vicinity; the most noted at present being that at Kensal Green, about three miles from the city, on the Harrow road. The grounds of this cemetery embrace about forty acres, and are profusely shaded by lofty trees, evergreens, and shrubs, relieved by parterres of flowers. The monuments are of the most beau-

tiful description, embracing every possible outline, size, and style. The Norwood, the Brompton, the Highgate, the Stoke Newington, and the Mile End cemeteries, are also highly spoken of, each possessing its own peculiar advantages and claims to support.

The Highgate Cemetery is particularly fortunate in its position, being situated on the slope of a picturesque hill, from which a view of surpassing beauty is beheld. Stoke Newington, or, as it is more generally known, Abney Park Cemetery, has some peculiarities that claim our notice, one of which is its being "a cemetery for the city of London, open to all classes of citizens, and to all denominations of Christians, without restraint in forms." It is also associated with the memory of Dr. Watts. Here he for many years resided, and here he died. As a cemetery the grounds have some remarkable features of great beauty and interest.

It is proposed to convert the old grave-yards of London into open squares, shaded with trees and shrubs. Should this object be successful, those places will become as great an ornament, and of as much value, to that metropolis as they are now the reverse.

The cemeteries in Turkey are always placed in rural situations. Cypresses are invariably planted near each Musselman's grave, and as no grave is opened a second time these cemeteries form extensive forests. The cemetery of the Armenians, near Constantinople, is pre-eminently beautiful. The tree with which this people prefer to shade their graves is the terebinth, which grows to a prodigious size. This lovely spot, situated immediately on the banks of the Bosphorus, is the principal promenade and place of resort for citizens and strangers



TURKISH CEMETERY.

in that capital, and contributes greatly by its picturesque appearance to that lovely strait.

Nothing can be more striking than the solemn, yet simple, burying-grounds in the island of Java. They are generally situated in the bosom of some deep sequestered glen, remote from the habitations of the living. Low mounds mark the several graves, while above each blooms a dark-leaved tree, peculiar to that clime, whose fantastic growth adds much to the picturesque appearance of the place. The Javan venerates the tombs of his forefathers, and his last wish is that his bones may repose with those of his kindred. But of all the cemeteries in the world, none exceed those of China, either in extent or rural beauty. Rude in many customs and habits, this ancient and peculiar people are exceedingly refined and sentimental in the reverence they pay the

BURIAL PLACE IN THE ISLAND OF JAVA.

dead; indeed, it is a matter of question whether they do not carry this veneration to the point of adoration.

The Vale of Tombs, the only one our limits will admit of notice at present, is beautifully situated on the banks of the romantic Lake See-Hoo, near the great city of Hang-Chow-Foo, the capital of Southern China. Here, embosomed in trees, and on the slope of a hill that descends with undulations to the margin of the lake, are seen monuments, tombs, and sepulchral honours of every variety, in design, materials, and execution. The grounds extend over an area of several miles in extent, and are shaded with luxuriant trees, among which the cypress, the weeping-willow, and lignum-vitæ are prominent. The long slender branches of the last named are admirably adapted, when agitated by the wind, to brush away the dust from the surface of the tombs, and thus preserve

VALE OF TOMBS.

the inscriptions ever fresh and clean. Frequently at night torches are seen passing and re-passing along the vast and shady avenues of the Vale of Tombs, but they excite no unusual apprehension, being borne by visitants to the graves of departed friends. On these occasions, particularly if in the Spring or Autumn, the tomb is swept and garnished with beautiful tinsel paper, cut into a multitude of elegant patterns, stripes of silk, and choice flowers, while a supper of boiled rice, fowls, &c., is offered to the shades of those who "sleep beneath," and a libation of wine is poured on the grave. Paths, deeply worn, between the tombs, attest the strength of filial piety, the grief of a widowed heart, or the unchanging character of maternal sorrow; and around these memorials may hourly be seen the widow, the sister, or the mother, praying and weeping over the cold bed of those who cannot be forgot.

Chapter Second.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE CEMETERIES OF PHILADELPHIA.

"Oh bury me not within the grave,
That bricks and stones enclose!
O'er which no shadowy branches wave,
To guard my last repose.
Oh! lay me 'neath some ancient tree,
That spreads its shades afar,
Where my lone grave may smiled on be
By many a silent star."

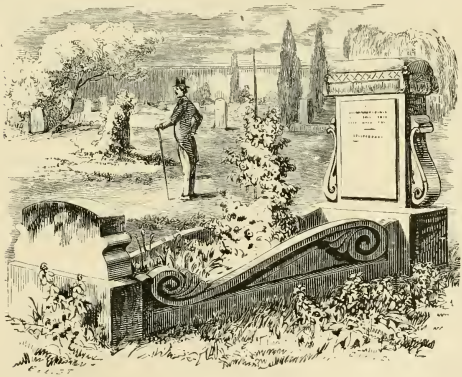
THE first place appropriated for the purpose of interments in Philadelphia, was the WECCACOE BURIAL GROUND, at present known as the Swedes' church-yard. A dense and active population now occupy the vicinity of this ancient spot, so that the reader can form but an imperfect conception of its picturesque appearance, when, "far below the city, it stood in the midst of a majestic growth of forest trees, that extended to the margin of the river." Through its sequestered shades Alexander Wilson, the ornithologist,

Was wont to stray,
And list for hours to Nature's minstrelsy;

and his last request was, that here his remains might be laid, where those "dear birds could come and carol round

THE SWEDE'S CHURCH CEMETERY, SOUTHWARK,

Showing the tomb of Alexander Wilson in the foreground. The reader will observe the contrast between the antiquated head-stones in this old yard, and the



TOMB IN THE FRENCH STYLE.

More elegant ones in the French style, now so general in all our modern cemeteries.

his grave." His monument, a chaste and elegant altar-tomb, is easily distinguished among the few remaining memorials.

THE FRIENDS' BURIAL GROUND, Arch and Fourth streets, is also an ancient place of interment, having been occupied for this purpose since the year 1683. The first person buried here was Governor Lloyd's wife, a lady much esteemed for her piety and many virtues. William Penn, we are told, honoured her remains by addressing the mourners at the grave. For many years this was a general burial-ground, in which the stranger and friendless found a last resting-place.

CHRIST CHURCH-YARD, in Second above Market street, was the third place of this kind opened in the infant city. It was soon found inadequate for the increasing congregation; provision was therefore made to meet the requirements, by the purchase and dedication of the cemetery on the south-east corner of Arch and Fifth streets. This was for many years the fashionable burial-ground. In it repose the remains of Dr. Benjamin Franklin and his wife. Their grave, situated near the west corner of the ground, on a line with Arch street, is marked by a marble slab, on which the simple memorial

BENJAMIN
and
DEBORAH
FRANKLIN

is inscribed. This tomb, sacred to the memory of one of America's most illustrious sons, was, when we saw it, during the summer of 1851, in a sad and neglected state.

Previous to the Revolution the dead were, for the most

part, carried to the grave on a bier, according to the ancient custom. This, together with the inconvenience of unpaved streets, rendered it a matter of no small difficulty to go with a funeral further than Fifth or Sixth streets, especially during inclement weather; consequently, we find most of the religious societies, previous to that date, establishing their burial-grounds within those limits, without due consideration for the natural increase of population. Few of the early inhabitants anticipated that Philadelphia would ever extend her borders from the Delaware to the Schuylkill rivers. This want of foresight is now every where apparent, and most of these grave-yards, which, when established, were "out of town," are now in offensive contiguity to the dwellings of the living; yet, notwithstanding this fact, it is strange that nearly every subsequent attempt to select places of interment by our citizens should be characterized by the same want of calculation. A short distance from the inhabited boundaries of the city is usually chosen, and before the ground is even half full, the vicinity is completely surrounded by modern improvements, which in many instances sweep over these consecrated spots, like the waves of the sea, obliterating their very names for ever.

These old graveyards were generally devoid of ornament, our former citizens never contemplating, as a possible case, that burial-grounds could be made places of interest and beauty.

The Mutual Burial-ground, situated in Washington street, district of Moyamensing, though boasting of no architectural beauty or rural adornments, was the first cemetery established in this country subject to no clerical denomination. It was opened for interments in 1825.

The success of this experiment was such that, by the year 1827, four additional companies were established likewise on the associate principle, viz. the MACPHELAH, the PHILANTHROPIC, the UNION, and the LA FAYETTE, all located in the lower districts; the last named, however, exhibited a decided improvement on the original, and all vied with each other in architectural and rural embellishments. Some of these grounds have not even yet been surpassed by any later corporations in these respects. In the years 1827, '28

THE PHILADELPHIA, or, as it is more generally known, the RONALDSON CEMETERY company was established, through the private enterprise of Mr. James Ronaldson. This is a charming spot, remarkably well kept, and thickly planted with a rich and beautiful growth of evergreens, shrubs, &c., presenting in the midst of our city the appearance of a variegated garden, rejoicing in almost perpetual verdure. Would it not be desirable, when interments in populated districts shall be prohibited by law, which most assuredly will be the case in the course of a few years, to convert the burial-grounds within these limits into open squares, similar to those already possessed by the public? We need more of these enchanting places of resort; they are demanded alike by a due consideration for the health as well as the pleasure of all classes of our citizens. Why then lose what space we have? Besides, this plan would not only embellish the city, but would prevent the horrid and barbarous practice of disturbing the remains of those already interred for the sake of a few dollars. Who ever read of the Grecians, the Romans, the Egyptians, the Persians, the Assyrians, or the Hebrews, those civilized people of by-gone ages, desecrating the graves of their

ancestors to make room for city improvements? Even the people of the so-called barbarous nations have ever cherished the tombs of their forefathers with the deepest veneration, and a violation of the grave among them deemed a most sacrilegious act, punishable alike by the gods and men. Alas! this abominable practice is only characteristic of enlightened Christians of the nineteenth century.

If it is a curious inquiry for the antiquarian to trace the migration of nations by their graves, it is equally interesting to note the progress and growth of cities by their graveyards. When the cemeteries just mentioned were first established, they were "far out of town;" now, with few exceptions, they are, for the most part, in the midst of densely populated districts. Perhaps the chronicler of 1952, as he scans these pages, will note "the cities of the dead," which we place at present at a distance from the city, as being in the midst of the "living tide," and the solitude of Laurel Hill and the Woodlands be no more.

The Laurel Hill Cemetery Company was instituted in November, 1835. The grounds of the north section were purchased in February, 1836, and the association incorporated in 1837. The first interment took place on the 19th of October, 1836. The name of this individual, we learn, was Mary Carlisle, aged sixty-seven years, wife of Abraham Carlisle. This lady, on an excursion to this vicinity a few weeks previous to her death, took occasion to visit this ground, when she selected her future grave, under the group of four large pine trees near the centre of the plot now enclosed by a granite coping and iron railing.

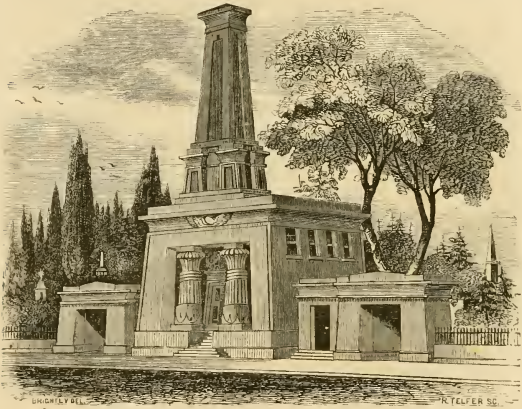
This cemetery possesses many superior advantages for

ENTRANCE TO MONUMENT CEMETERY.

burial purposes. In rural beauty, and picturesque appearance, it is perhaps unrivalled by any similar place of the same extent in the world. An immense variety of indigenous and foreign trees, evergreens, and shrubs, some of which are of the most rare and beautiful species, impart an uncommonly gorgeous effect to the varied scenery of the spot. The soil is also peculiarly adapted to the object for which it has been devoted.

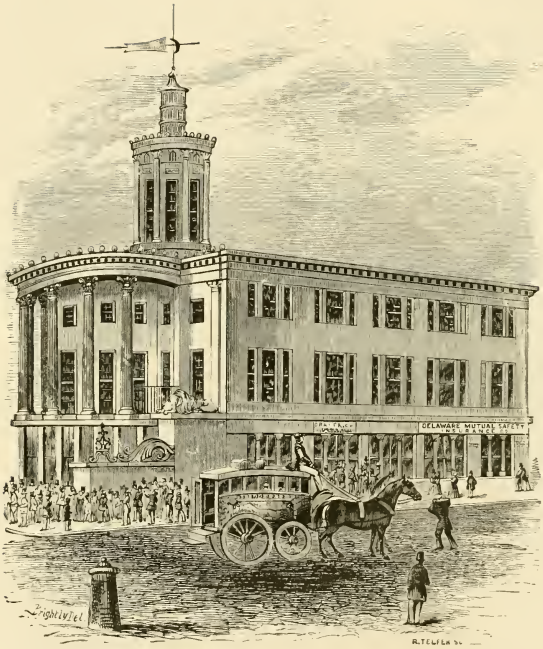
In 1837 the MONUMENT CEMETERY COMPANY was instituted, and that beautiful ground established as a burial-place, principally through the influence and enterprise of Dr. Elkinton, of this city. In the year 1850 the Hamilton property, West Philadelphia, was purchased by

THE WOODLAND CEMETERY COMPANY, and established as a burial-place in 1851.



ENTRANCE TO THE ODD FELLOWS' CEMETERY.

THE ODD FELLOWS, GLENWOOD, and the AMERICAN MECHANICS' CEMETERIES, are of still later origin, each one having its own peculiar advantages.



MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE—(NORTH VIEW).

Chapter Third.

LAUREL HILL CEMETERY.

Through the green vista see the tranquil river
  Bathed in the sunset's richest glow!
The sparkling waves lift up their voices ever,
  And murmur music in their onward flow!
Now o'er the slope the parting radiance gleameth,
  Tinging its verdure with a hue more bright;
Now broken, through the silent shades it streameth,
  On flower and tomb a shower of softened light.

Laurel Hill Cemetery is beautifully situated on a sylvan eminence, immediately skirting the Schuylkill river, about three and a half miles north from Philadelphia; a distance that, while it almost precludes the possibility of future molestation by the progressive improvements of the city, is of easy access at all times by the Ridge Turnpike road, and for most part of the year by steamers on the river.

The latter route we particularly recommend to the stranger, especially during the summer, as, in addition to the romantic and interesting scenery along the Schuylkill, it will afford opportunity of viewing the magnificent water-works at Fairmount, and, at the same time, be free from the dust and annoyance of a crowded turnpike.

The Third and Coates street line of omnibuses leave the Exchange every eight minutes for Fairmount, where it connects immediately on Coates street with Bender and Wright's Schuylkill boats, for Mount Pleasant, Laurel Hill Cemetery, Manayunk, &c.

Visitors will find this route to Fairmount a very desirable one, affording an opportunity of viewing some of the most extensive commercial establishments in Philadelphia, as well as several public buildings, &c., among which we notice the Merchants' Exchange, Girard Bank, Penn Iron Building, Vandyke's Building, Jayne's Buildings, the Granite Building, Bunn and Reiguel's Building, Weeb's Union Hotel, Arch above Third street, the Eagle Hotel, Third above Race street, Cowperthwait's New Building, adjoining the last named, the Odd Fellows' Hall, a beautiful structure in the Egyptian order, Third and Brown street; the House of Refuge, Girard College, City Hospital, Eastern Penitentiary, and Preston's Retreat; for a description of all which see "Philadelphia as it is in 1852," by the Editor, and published by Lindsay & Blakiston.

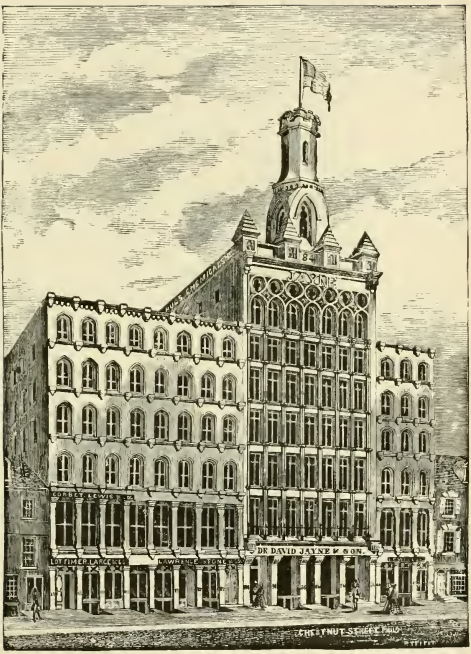
The scenery along the shores of the Schuylkill river is exceedingly rich and beautiful. Few tourists behold its "slopes, and glens, and silent shades," without admiration.

> Each scene delights—the breeze that roves
> In hollow murmurs through the groves,
> The sunlight dancing down the stream,
> Or darting through the trees with fainter gleam—
> These, and unnumbered charms alternate rise,
> To wake sweet musing, and to feast the eyes.

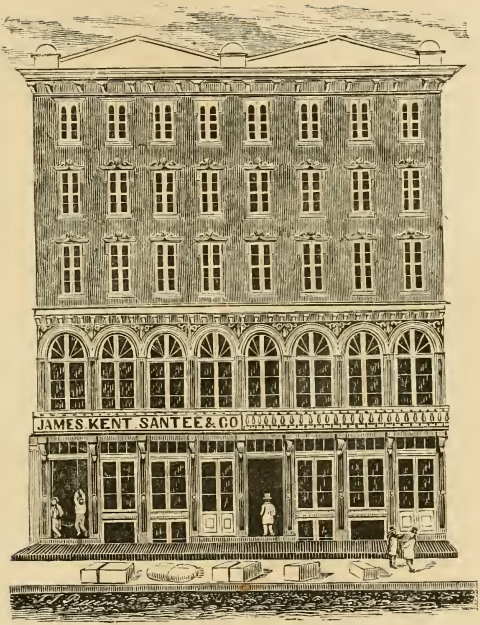
For general information we remark, that the swift and comfortable steamboats "Frederick Graff," Captain Wm.

THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICE, THIRD AND DOCK STREETS.

VANDYKE'S BUILDING, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND CHESTNUT STREETS.



JAYNE'S BUILDINGS, CHESTNUT BELOW THIRD STREET.



COWPERTHWAIT'S NEW BUILDING, THIRD ABOVE RACE STREET, EAST SIDE.

F. Cline, or "Washington," Captain H. M. Green, run to and from Fairmount to Laurel Hill, the Falls of Schuylkill, and Manayunk, every hour during the day.

On leaving the landing at Fairmount a noble view of the west front of the city is presented. In the distance is seen the Rail-road Bridge, Market street, the City Gas Works, and the Central Railroad Station House, West Philadelphia; while nearer is beheld the Wire Suspension Bridge, Fairmount, its Engine-house, Dam, Mill Race, Forebays, and pleasure-grounds; the Eastern Penitentiary, Girard College, Pratt's Garden, and the Schuylkill Navigation Company's works, forming altogether an exceedingly interesting scene.

The east banks, from the promontory at Pratt's Garden to the Falls, present, for the most part, a picturesque and romantic appearance; while, on the other hand, the west shore abounds in lovely landscapes, where country-seats, villas, and farm-houses charm the eye with their display of cheerfulness and rural beauty—among which

SOLITUDE, once the country residence of John Penn, is worthy of remark, no less for its rural location than its historical recollections. It is situated on a gentle slope, rising from the margin of the water on the west shore, and comes in view immediately on rounding the point above the dam. The building is of stone, rough cast, and of a light colour. This noted abode of the Penn's is fast losing its interest and beauty. A few years more, and no doubt it will be with "the things that were;" now

> The shadows of departed hours
> Hang dim upon its lonely flowers;
> Even the sunshine seems to brood
> In sadness o'er the ruins of Solitude.

Egglesfield, situated on the high land north from this, is another elegant country-seat; immediately opposite to which, on the east shore, is seen

The Spring Garden and Northern Liberties Water Works. The engine-house, a substantial stone building, with its lofty and elegantly constructed chimney, presents an imposing appearance in this sequestered spot.

Sweet Brier, the country seat of E. Torr, Esq., situated on the left bank, now meets the eye. The location of this villa is one of the most desirable upon the river.

Fountain Green, upon the east shore, is the next object of attention. It was, until the last few years, a rural spot of great beauty, much frequented by the citizens of Philadelphia during the summer months. Opposite to this, on the left bank, is seen

Lansdowne Manor. Here General Washington established, at one time during the war of Independence, his head-quarters, which incident would alone impart an interest to it, superior to any other. The prospect from the terrace on this building is very fine, and embraces a wide extent of country; it was originally erected by John Penn, but subsequently became the property of the Bingham Family, in whose possession it yet remains.

The vicinity around us now is famed in the annals of the past. Scarcely a house—nay, scarcely a spot—but has its time-honoured recollections, or peculiar attraction. Persons desirous of visiting the neighbourhood can do so conveniently at Mount Pleasant Landing, where the boats stop each trip. The hotel at this place, under the charge of Messrs. Manger & Schemm, has been refitted

in a superior manner, and the garden—what Philadelphian but recollects the delightful shades at Mount Pleasant?—blooms again in its ancient glory. The grounds around the house are also well shaded, and the entire vicinity high, cool and healthy. Strangers wishing to visit the many places of interest in this neighbourhood, so rich in historical recollections, can here obtain excellent accommodations. The gentlemenly proprietors are ever ready to impart any desired information respecting the many localities impossible to notice in this limited chapter. We now pass under the

Reading Railroad Bridge. This viaduct, orignally constructed by the State as a continuation of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, is nine hundred and eighty-four feet long, being one of the most substantial structures of the kind in the United States. Immediately west of this bridge is the inclined plane, two thousand eight hundred and five feet in length, with a rise of one hundred and eighty-seven feet. Over this plane the cars ascended and descended at the same time, by being attached to an endless rope moved by a stationary engine of sixty horse power, situated at the head of the grade. This costly work is now unoccupied—the Columbia Railroad diverging via the new route to West Philadelphia.

The Reading Railroad continues from this point along the west bank of the river to Reading and Pottsville. The immense trains of coal-cars continually passing along this road, particularly those crossing the Richmond Bridge at the Falls, form one of the most interesting sights along our route. Over one hundred cars, attached to a single engine, is frequently seen flying along; the shrill whistle and tumultuous noise of which

startle the stranger in this otherwise quiet and sequestered neighbourhood. Above the bridge the landscape presents the same character of fertility and picturesque effect. The green fields and shady woods continue the rural and romantic prospect which thus far has beguiled our trip; and, as each revolution of the steamer's paddles bears us onward, we find ourselves casting a lingering glance at the lovely scenes we are rapidly leaving behind. Admiration for the beauties of nature is inherent in all men, but most in those who pass their days in crowded cities, where the noise and turmoil of busy life seldom cease. To such, the privilege of breathing the pure fresh air, wafted over the bosom of this peaceful stream, must prove a blessing. Here, as they glide along, they can read from out that great volume, to which there is no "finis," the solemn lessons Nature is ever teaching, in forest, plain, and stream; lessons too often neglected, even by those who profess to read them well. Among the distinguished localities north of the bridge is

More's Cottage, an old white building situated immediately opposite Peter's Island, on the west shore. This was the residence at one time of Thomas More, Esq., Erin's favourite bard. In regard to this spot he tells us himself, "If there is peace to be found in the world, the heart that is humble might hope for it here; and truly a spot more pleasing to a poet's fancy, or more suited to his feelings, cannot be found. Here

"No sad vicissitudes his heart annoy,
Not a zephyr blows, but whispers joy;
For him the flowers their sweets exhale,
He tastes the meanest note that swells the gale.

MOORE'S COTTAGE—(WEST VIEW).

Dear is the forest frowning o'er his head,
And dear the velvet greensward to his tread.
Kind nature's charities his wandering steps attend;
In forest, field, and stream he finds a friend."

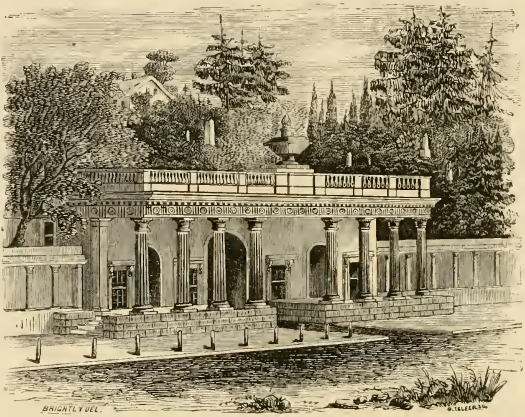
From the landing at Laurel Hill a shady lane, bounded on the north by the Peppers' estate, and on the south by the new grounds of the Cemetery Company, leads to the Ridge road, upon which the main entrance to both sections of the Cemetery is situated.

The grounds are divided into two sections, designated respectively North and South Laurel Hill.

Those of the North Section, which first claim our notice, are substantially enclosed, and the whole plot surveyed into lots, varying in dimensions from eighty to one thousand square feet.

The improvements consist of an elegant entrance, constructed of brown stone, in the Doric style of architecture, a Gothic chapel, the Superintendent's residence, a spacious receiving vault, an observatory, or summer-house, commanding a charming view of the river and opposite shore; and a yard sufficient to accommodate over forty carriages. In addition to the Cemetery the Company possess about eight acres on the east side of the Ridge road, at present occupied by a florist, in whose hot-house plants, shrubs, and flowers of every variety, are cultivated with the greatest care. Lot owners, desirous of procuring shrubbery, can thus be supplied by a proper person, who will also, for a small additional compensation, take charge of their enclosures.

Strangers intending a visit to Laurel Hill Cemetery will first obtain tickets of admission, which can be procured on application to Mr. J. J. Smith, Philadelphia Library, or to Frederick Brown, Esq., N. E. corner of



ENTRANCE TO LAUREL HILL CEMETERY.

Chestnut and Fifth streets. The object of this regulation is to prevent the admission of improper persons. Visitors on foot will enter the grounds by the north lodge, ascending the steps from the turnpike, a few feet from the carriage-way. Here will be found an attendant to receive tickets, and give any necessary information that may be desired. A book is also kept in this lodge, in which visitors can register their names, &c.

Chapter Fourth.

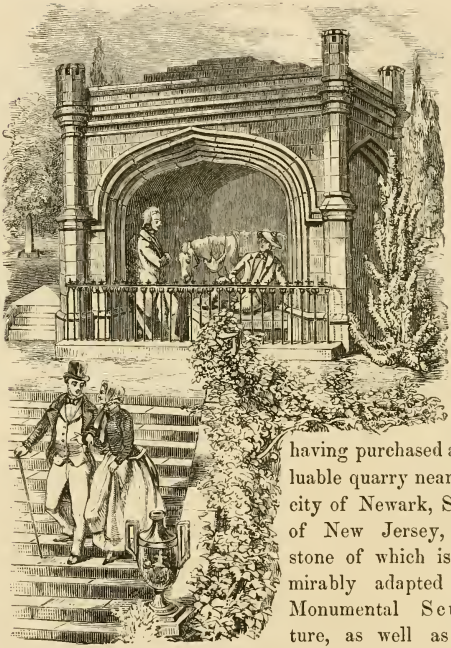
"The dead
Have a breathing influence here,
A charm not elsewhere found,
Sad—yet it sanctifies the air,
The stream, the ground."

THE first object of attraction on passing through the gate is

THOM'S celebrated statues of OLD MORTALITY, HIS PONY, and SIR WALTER SCOTT, grouped under an ornamental temple, situated on the rising ground, immediately opposite the entrance.

These statues are well worth a visit, being exquisite specimens of art. That of Sir Walter, the only one we believe extant representing the great novelist in modern costume, is superb in design, execution and finish. Old Mortality and his pony, a study in themselves, are also rich in expression and pictural effect.

Of these figures that only of the Old Pilgrim was cut in Scotland by Mr. Thom, the original pony having been broken to fragments in removing the group from the city of New York to Newark; while the statue of Sir Walter Scott, exhibited in London, Edinburgh, and New York, was only a plaster cast. Subsequently Mr. Thom,



having purchased a valuable quarry near the city of Newark, State of New Jersey, the stone of which is admirably adapted for Monumental Sculpture, as well as for architectural purposes generally, offered to complete the entire group for the Laurel Hill Cemetery, a spot in which he most ardently desired they should be permanently located; and to dispose of his right to the Cemetery Company, which offer the corporation readily acceded to. Sir Walter and the quadruped are therefore the products of the artist's chisel from American

stone. How truthfully the sculptor has embodied the author's description can be seen by the following passage from the historical tale of "Old Mortality."

"An old man was seated upon the monument of the slaughtered Presbyterians, and busily employed in deepening with his chisel the letters of the inscription, which, announcing in scriptural language the promised blessings of futurity to be the lot of the slain, anathematized the murderers with corresponding violence. A blue bonnet of unusual dimensions covered the gray hairs of the pious workman. His dress was a large old-fashioned coat, of the coarse cloth called *hoddin-gray*, usually worn by the elder peasants, with waistcoat and breeches of the same; and the whole suit, though still in decent repair, had obviously seen a train of long service. Strong clouted shoes, studded with hobnails, and *gramoches* or *leggins*, made of thick black cloth, completed his equipment. Beside him fed among the graves a pony, the companion of his journey, whose extreme whiteness, as well as its projecting bones and hollow eyes, indicated its antiquity. It was harnessed in the most simple manner, with a pair of branks, a hair tether, or halter, and a *sunk*, or cushion of straw, instead of bridle and saddle. A canvass pouch hung around the neck of the animal, for the purpose, probably, of containing the rider's tools, and anything else he might have occasion to carry with him. Although I had never seen the old man before, yet from the singularity of his employment, and the style of his equipage, I had no difficulty in recognizing a religious itinerant whom I had often heard talked of, and who was known in various parts of Scotland by the title of Old Mortality.

"Where this man was born, or what was his real name, I have never been able to learn; nor are the motives which made him desert his home, and adopt the erratic mode of life which he pursued, known to me. According to the belief of most people he was a native of either the county of Dumfries or Galloway, and lineally descended from some of those champions of the Covenant whose deeds and sufferings were his favourite theme. He is said to have held, at one period of his life, a small moorland farm; but whether from pecuniary losses or domestic misfortune, he had long renounced that and every other gainful calling. In the language of scripture, he left his house, his home, and his kindred, and wandered about until the day of his death, a period of nearly thirty years.

"During this long pilgrimage, the pious enthusiast regulated his circuit so as annually to visit the graves of the unfortunate Covenanters, who suffered by the sword, or by the executioner, during the reigns of the two last monarchs of the Stewart line. They are most numerous in the western districts of Ayr, Galloway, and Dumfries, but are also to be found in other parts of Scotland, wherever the fugitives had fought, or fallen, or suffered by military or civil execution. Their tombs are often apart from all human habitation, in the remote moors and wilds to which the wanderers had fled for concealment. But wherever they were erected, Old Mortality was sure to visit them when his annual round brought them within his reach. In the most lonely recesses of the mountains the moor-fowl shooter has been often surprised to find him busied in cleaning the moss from the gray stones, renewing with his chisel the half-defaced inscriptions, and repairing the emblems of death with which these

simple monuments are usually adorned. Motives of the most sincere, though fanciful, devotion induced the old man to dedicate so many years of existence to perform this tribute to the memory of the deceased warriors of the church. He considered himself as fulfilling a sacred duty, while renewing to the eyes of posterity the decaying emblems of the zeal and sufferings of their forefathers, and thereby trimming, as it were, the beacon-light which was to warn future generations to defend their religion, even unto blood.

"In all his wanderings, the old pilgrim never seemed to need, or was known to accept, pecuniary assistance. It is true his wants were very few; for wherever he went, he found ready quarters in the house of some Cameronian of his own sect, or of some other religious person. The hospitality which was reverentially paid to him he always acknowledged, by repairing the gravestones (if there were any) belonging to the family or ancestors of his host. As the wanderer was usually to be seen bent on his pious task within the precincts of some country churchyard, or reclining on the solitary tombstone among the heath, disturbing the plover and the black-cock with the clink of his chisel and mallet, and his old white pony grazing by his side, he acquired from his converse among the dead the popular appellation of Old Mortality.

"In accosting Old Mortality, I did not fail to pay respect to his years and his principles, beginning my address by a respectful apology for interrupting his labours. The old man intermitted the operation of the chisel, took off his spectacles and wiped them, then replacing them on his nose, acknowledged my courtesy by a suitable return. Encouraged by his affability, I intruded upon

him some questions concerning the sufferers on whose monuments he was now employed. To talk of the exploits of the Covenanters was the delight, as to repair their monuments was the business, of his life. He was profuse in the communication of all the minute information which he had collected concerning them, their wars and their wanderings. One would almost have supposed he must have been their contemporary, and have actually beheld the passages which he related, so much had he identified his feelings and opinions with theirs, and so much had his narratives the circumstantiality of an eye-witness.

"'We,' said he, in a tone of exultation, '*we* are the only true whigs. Carnal men have assumed that triumphant appellation, following him whose kingdom is of this world. Which of them would sit six hours on a wet hill-side to hear a godly sermon? I trow an hour o't wad staw them. They are ne'er a hair better than them that shame na to take upon themsells the persecuting name of blude-thirsty tories. Self-seekers all of them, strivers after wealth, power, and worldly ambition, and forgetters alike of what has been dree'd and done by the mighty men who stood in the gap in the great day of wrath. Nae wonder they dread the accomplishment of what was spoken by the mouth of the worthy Mr. Pedan (that precious servant of the Lord, none of whose words fell to the ground), that the French monzies sall rise as fast in the glens of Ayr, and the kenns of Galloway, as ever the Highland men did in 1677. And now they are gripping to the bow and to the spear, when they suld be mourning for a sinfu' land, a broken covenant.'"

After contemplating this effort of "the Burns of sculpture," the visitor, looking around, will find himself in an extensive and variegated garden, redolent with flowers, and thickly planted with a luxuriant growth of trees and shrubs, through which monumental stones, obelisks, pyramids, &c., &c., are seen in all directions. How shall we proceed through such a multiplicity of objects? is the general query. To guide the stranger so that he shall be enabled to view with satisfaction the varied scenery of the cemetery, and the many beautiful memorials to the dead with which it abounds, is one of the objects of the present work. Residents of Philadelphia, who can spare an hour or two for several consecutive visits, may direct their attention to portions which they had before purposely omitted; but strangers, sojourning temporarily in the city, who usually can make but one visit, we recommend particularly to procure a "guide," and previously prepare themselves for what they are to see, in order that they may select those objects which are most likely to interest them; for a visit to a portion of the cemetery at one time is much more pleasing and satisfactory than a random attempt to see all. We will therefore endeavour to mark out a course for those who are in a position to make a succession of visits.

Paying some attention to the topography of a place like this, for an appreciation of the objects it contains is likely to be aided by a clear idea of their relative positions, we therefore commence our first visit through Section N, which lies to the north of the carriage-entrance, and thence continue our tour to the Lutheran Burial Ground, on the north-east corner of the cemetery; then through Section R, north of the chapel, &c.; and from thence to Section G, on the north-west part of the

grounds, the northern boundary of which is nearly on a line with the west wall of the carriage-yard.

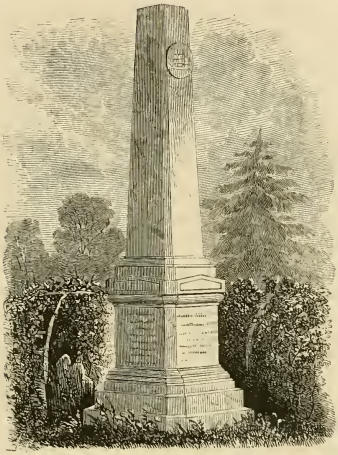
Section N.

A beautiful obelisk meets the eye on entering Section N, situated to the left, immediately overlooking the carriage-way. This memorial marks the grave of

Thomas Godfrey, the inventor of the Marine's Quadrant. The monument, though simple in design, is yet very chaste and elegant. It was erected by the Mercantile Library Company of Philadelphia, aided by several citizens of Germantown, in the year 1843.

This distinguished citizen of Philadelphia was born in Bristol township, about a mile from the borough of Germantown, in the year 1704. He lost his father at an early age, and his mother, afterwards marrying a second time, apprenticed her son to a glazier; which humble business he acquired and pursued for several years. While occupied in glazing some windows on the premises of James Logan, Esq., at Stanton, he observed a piece of broken glass lying on the floor. This presented an idea to his reflecting mind, which eventually realized itself in the production of the quadrant. The first seaman who tested the merit of this instrument was a Mr. Joshua Fisher of Lewistown. The experiment was made in the Delaware Bay, and proved highly satisfactory. England has sought to claim the honour of this valuable discovery, but facts, of the most indisputable character, prove that Godfrey's invention was at least two years prior to that claimed by Hadley.

Mr. Godfrey, though an humble citizen, was neither poor nor uneducated. He inherited a small landed pro-



THE MONUMENT OF THOMAS GODFREY.

perty from his father, which he further augmented by industry; and his learning and scientific attainments were such as to secure him the esteem and friendship of many men of distinction and influence. We find him also taking an active part in all the prominent movements of the day, particularly in those originated through Dr. Benjamin Franklin's "Junto," of which club he was an active member. He died in the year 1749. J. F. Watson, Esq., with his characteristic regard for everything connected with the credit of his native city, had the remains of this celebrated man, together with those of his father and mother, removed from their original place of interment, on the farm near Germantown, to this ce-

metery, in 1838. The original grave-stone, which lies at the foot of the beautiful testimonial under notice, presents a striking contrast, in its rude and antique lettering, to the more elegant memorials around.

The next monument we meet is that erected to the memory of

ANDREW B. KITCHEN, for many years a partner in the well-known and respected firm of Bailey & Kitchen, Jewellers, of Philadelphia. The memorial, which stands in a richly enclosed lot, has a grand and beautiful appearance, and is well executed. In this vicinity the visitor will observe several beautifully adorned lots, profusely planted with flowers, among which we call attention to that of

MR. R. FISHER, in which repose the relics of Rodney John, Grace Darling, and Alice Maude, children of Rodney and Eliza Bella Fisher. Upon their memorial the following beautiful lines are inscribed:

> "Farewell! oh, beautiful beloved—
> Immortal hope with radient eye
> Looks upward through the mists of time,
> And views you clothed in robes of light,
> Immortal dwellers in a fadeless clime."

A few yards north we have the lot of

DR. JAMES L. GIHON, in which repose the remains of David W. Gihon, a well known and respected citizen of Philadelphia, whose melancholy death, in the summer of 1848, caused much sorrow to a large and warm circle of friends.

This gentleman was spending a few weeks with his young and interesting family at the sea-shore, near Cape May. On the 29th of July a severe thunder storm

THE GRAVE OF DAVID W. GIHON.

swept over the vicinity, and, while playing in his chamber with one of his children, Mr. Gihon was struck by lightning, which caused his death the same night. His remains were attended to their long home by the Military, Free Masons, Odd Fellows, and other societies, among all of which he was an active and useful member.

"The stream that waters the waste of life,
Flows bitter with death and sorrow;
And the flowers to-day with fragrance rife,
Lie blighted and lone to-morrow."

SECTION O,

or, as it is more generally known,

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN BURIAL GROUND. Most of the monuments in this section are those removed from the former ground attached to this church, and are generally void of ornate display. Among them, however, are some worthy of remark, particularly that erected to the memory of

LODOWYKE SHARP, a tomb in the Grecian style, surmounted by the classic urn bearing the mythological emblem of immortality. Conspicuous also in this portion of the cemetery is the VEZAN MONUMENT; a magnificent shaft of pure Pennsylvania marble of most imposing appearance and elegant proportions.

The view westward from this spot, (by the Sharp Monument), embracing the grounds fronting the chapel, is one of great beauty. Nowhere in Laurel Hill is there presented to the eye a more striking assemblage of tasteful decorations, monumental architecture, or rural loveliness. Through the distant avenues visitors are continually seen, contemplating the beautiful memorials, and frequently the sorrowing survivors, testifying their love by strewing the green sod, which covers the last earthly home of the departed, with the choicest flowers; thus keeping up a sort of sweet communion with the dead.

Passing through the Lutheran Burial Ground, we proceed into

SECTION R,

the eastern boundary of which is the first avenue we meet running north and south from the fence to the carriage-way.

Here again the visitor will not fail to observe the absence of all costly decoration and display on the majority of the monuments and tombs. The loss, if we may so call it, however, is more than compensated in the chaste and touching sentiments inscribed on most of them. Thus, near the north-east-end of the section is a simple headstone, erected to "the memory of

CLAYTON STRATTON, and his *only* children ALFRED and LIZZIE." All safe

> "Gathered from life's ills,
> Free from sin, dwelling with Jesus."

Indeed, we may here remark, the monuments throughout the entire ground, together with the inscriptions which they bear, are an evidence of the refined and cultivated tastes of our citizens, and present a forcible contrast to those enormous piles of marble and stone, which so offend the eye in the monuments of Europe. Near the last-named memorial is another, upon the north front of which is sculptured a bridal wreath, severed by a dart. The departed, we learn by the inscription, was truly cut down with the nuptial wreath upon her brow; having been married on the 26th of July, and died on the 29th of August, 1846.

Again, near the north boundary, west from these, are seen two large head-stones, side by side, upon one of which is a sheaf of wheat, beautifully sculptured, with the sentence "fully ripe" inscribed beneath; on the other is the effigy of a lamp, with the inscription "trimmed and burning." What appropriate and beautiful emblems do these present of the Christian character of those whose graves they mark, while they are, at the

same time, fitly and truly a type of that glorious day, when all the redeemed shall be gathered home to their Father and their God.

In this part of the cemetery repose the remains of

JOHN KENNEDY, late associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Also those of

COMMANDER E. BYRINE, U. S. N. A plain marble slab marks the last resting-place of this distinguished officer. We meet also, on the west part of this section, with a number of beautifully enclosed lots; among them are those of

Wm. M. McClure, *Joseph Leeds*, the *Rev. Caleb Good*, *George Phillen*, *Samuel H. Fraquair*, *James Jenkins*, *M. D.*, and *William T. Asson*. Most of these enclosures are provided with seats, for the accommodation of those who come here to indulge the retrospection of the past, near the graves in which their affections are deposited. During our visits we frequently beheld, with melancholy pleasure, the visitors to these and kindred spots trimming the shrubbery and flowers that sprout up from the graves of their kindred, and, as they handled the yielding branches, we almost imagined that the dead stretched forth their leafy arms from the earth, to embrace once more those whom they had so fondly loved.

Chapter Fifth.

"Though we bid farewell
Unto the Spring's blue skies, and budding trees,
Yet may we lift our hearts in hope to dwell
Midst higher things than these."

Section G

Is one of the largest, as well as one of the most desirable, portions of the cemetery. It extends from the avenue running along the west front of the carriage-yard to the terrace overlooking the river, and from the northern boundary to the observatory, and is separated on its southern boundary by a serpentine path from section H. The lots are for the most part laid out at right-angles, and are divided by nine avenues, running east and west, together with several serpentine paths immediately opposite the observatory, which form that part of the ground into picturesque plots.

Proceeding along the first avenue near the north boundary, we meet an exquisite gem of mural architecture, elegantly designed. The style of this monument, erected to the memory of two children,

Charlotte and Samuel T. Altemus, is certainly creditable to the taste of the architect and skill of the sculptor. Opposite is an elegant memorial "to the memory of

Sarah F. Stockton, wife of Samuel W. Stockton, adjoining which rises the massive granite monument, marking the spot where lie the remains of

Ezra Holden, for many years favourably known in connection with the "Saturday Courier." This memorial has a commanding appearance, and is much admired for the simplicity and chastity of its design, as well as for solidity of construction and excellent workmanship. Its lofty attitude creates an interest in the structure when viewed from any point. Among the many memorials which line our walk westward, is one erected to the memory of

Amelia M., wife of Charles L. Strawn, who departed this life, April 18th, 1845, aged twenty-one years. It bears upon the south front the following inscription:

"Happy spirit! thou art fled,
Where no grief can entrance find;
Lulled to rest the aching head,
Soothed the anguish of the mind;
Every tear is wiped away,
Sighs no more shall hurt thy breast;
For night is lost in endless day.
And sorrow in eternal rest."

The decorations and lettering of this monument, consisting of a magnificent shaft of pure marble, resting on a pedestal, is worthy of attention, and may be considered among the finest specimens of sculpturing in the ground. The entire structure, marked by great simplicity and harmony of proportion, has a light and graceful, as well as rich and imposing appearance.

Adjoining, on the west, is a superb altar tomb, be-

neath which lie the remains of a once prominent and wealthy citizen of Philadelphia,

JACOB RIDGEWAY; and on the extreme north-west corner of the cemetery is the tribute to

DR. MORGAN, Surgeon U. S. N. This gentleman was a favourite in the service, and his death, which occurred in Pensacola in the year 1841, was much regretted. The present monument was erected by his naval friends, who had his remains brought from Florida and interred in this cemetery.

THE DRAYTON MONUMENT, situated south from the Ridgeway tomb, consists of a single shaft of marble, resting on an ornamental pedestal. The pyramid is surrounded on the top with a border of laurel leaves, and crowned with a sculptured sarcophagus. Upon the west front is an exquisite basso-relievo of South Carolina coat of arms, viz: the palmetto tree.

William Drayton was a distinguished officer in the last war with Great Britian, and a member of Congress for several sessions from South Carolina. Colonel Drayton has been closely connected with some of the most interesting incidents in the annals of this country. Belonging to a family rendered illustrious during the revolutionary war, he came into active life just at the time when, from his personal relation with the most eminent men who were collected in South Carolina at that era, he was as well qualified, from position, to represent their views, as he was from power of intellect and purity of character, to illustrate and maintain them. Receiving a finished education, he entered at an early period into the practice of law, at Charleston, where he soon took a leading professional stand. Attached to the army, how-

ever, by taste and association, he went into active service on the commencement of hostilities, and acquired a high reputation as an officer of skill, bravery, and experience.

Upon the nomination of General Jackson in 1823, for the Presidency, Colonel Drayton appeared again, though in another field of action, among the foremost and most powerful friends of his former chieftain. Elected to Congress shortly afterwards, he remained the representative from Charleston during a struggle which, to him as a principal actor, was perhaps the most painful to which he could have been subjected.

Upon the termination of this struggle Mr. Drayton, feeling that his mission was ended, left his native state and took up his abode in Philadelphia, where he passed the remainder of his days.

East from this is seen a stately monument, consisting of a paneled shaft, resting on an encircled pedestal; the inscription on the west panel of which sets forth that the testimonial was erected in memory of

JOHN SWARTZWELDER, born in October, 1782, and died in August, 1844. Upon the south front is a tablet, "Sacred to the memory of MARY M. SWARTZWELDER," bearing the following beautiful passages from the sacred scriptures:—"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth on me though he were dead yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die."

On the east front is inscribed the following tribute:—"To our parents, who taught us how to live and how to die. This monument is erected to their memory by

their bereaved and affectionate children." The north panel bears the well known and pathetic quotation from Job.—"For I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth, and, though after my skin worms destroy my body, yet in my flesh shall I see God."

The second and third avenues are lined on both sides with spacious and tastefully enclosed lots, and elegant memorials. Among those on the last named is that erected to the memory of

JOHN CARLTON, a native of Salem, Massachusetts, son of Samuel Carlton, a major in the army of Independence, who served with credit and distinction at Valley Forge. "John Carlton was educated in the schools of New England. At an early age he engaged in the extensive commerce of the East Indies, which characterized his native town. He was, in after life, a friend and companion of the late Dr. Bowditch, from whom he acquired unusual skill and science in naval tactics, as well as in the higher branches of mathematics and nautical astronomy. He was highly esteemed for integrity and professional science, and was appointed by President Madison, during the last war with Great Britain, a sailing master in the navy of the United States, where he served with distinction under the late Commodore Bainbridge, on board of the frigate Constitution, in her victory over the "Java;" a victory not more splendid in its achievement than important in its results upon the commerce and reputation of the United States. For his skill and valor in that action Mr. Carlton received a medal from Congress, commemorative of the nation's gratitude to a brave and intrepid officer. He was a kind friend, and a sincere Christian. His memory will long be cherished by

his brother officers, to whom his social virtues strongly endeared him."

> "The sun of glory sets not with the brave,
> But shines eternal o'er the grave."

The grave of this brave officer is marked by a head-stone, upon the front of which a spyglass, anchor and cable are executed in mezzo-relievo. The monument of

CATHARINE, wife of Benjamin Stiles, a Grecian tomb surmounted by a richly sculptured sarcophagus, adjoins the last named. Immediately east is the tribute to the memory of

MARY, wife of Robert Howell, and of ANN, relict of Aaron Ellis, and mother of Mary Howell. "They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their deaths they were not divided." The former died August 21st, 1850, and her mother, December 9th, 1850.

Now cross over into the Fourth Avenue—the reader still bearing in mind that we number these walks commencing from the northern boundary of the ground. The sylvan scene here presented, enhanced as it is by monumental beauties of every style, outline and finish, keeps the eye roving in a perpetual transport of delight. The flowers and shrubbery, adorning the majority of these enclosures, are of the most beautiful description; many of them being rare and costly exotics. It is a charming spot.

> "Most loved by evening and her dewy star;
> Still, still unchanged may this sweet region wear
> Smiles, that subdue the soul to love, and tears, and prayer."

The first monument we meet in this walk is that erected in memory of

"KATE," the beloved wife of James R. Smith. This testimonial, very neat and effective, both in style and execution, consists of a marble shaft, resting on a pedestal; the latter being agreeably relieved with moulding and ornamental carved work. The pyramid is adorned on the south front near the apex with the mezzo-relievo of a hand, the forefinger pointing to a representation of the All-seeing eye.

We next meet with a splendid coped tomb, the inscription on which sets forth that it was erected to the memory of

JOSEPH TAGERT. It is of a very simple, yet elegant design. On the opposite side of the walk is seen the

HIESKELL MEMORIAL. The richness of decoration and correctness of proportion which characterize this monument, renders it an object of attention among the numerous works of art with which this cemetery abounds. The floriated plinth, dental band and cornice, together with the cluster of oak-leaves, forming the apex of the structure is very creditable to the sculptor.

COMMODORE ALEXANDER MURRAY. The remains of this distinguished officer rest a short distance west from the last named. The monument which marks his grave, we learn from the inscription it bears, was erected by the naval officers attached to the Philadelphia station, as a "tribute of attachment to his private virtue, and of respect for his long and faithful public services." Commodore Murry died October 6th, 1821, aged sixty-six years. His remains, originally interred in the burial-ground formerly attached to the first Presbyterian church, Market and Bank streets, (this property is now occupied by extensive commercial warehouses,) were

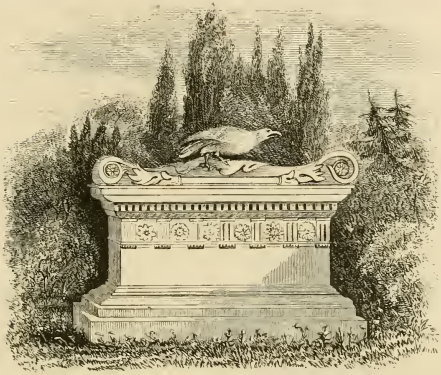
removed, with the monument, by order of his family, in 1844 to Laurel Hill.

Immediately adjoining is the splendid tribute to the memory of

COMMODORE ISAAC HULL, erected "in an affectionate devotion to his private virtues, by his widow." The memorial is an altar-tomb in the Roman style; which, from the chasteness of design, as well as richness of decoration, displaying, however, none of that "gaudy ornamentation" so offensive to the eye, is much and deservedly admired. The effigy of the American eagle perched on the centre, emblematic at once of American genius and immortality, is truthfully executed. Critics have found fault with the neck and bust of this figure, condemning them as being too heavy. We think this censure unjust, considering the attitude of the bird, here represented as defending the American colours, upon which it rests.

The inscription upon the north panel sets forth, that the professional life of Commodore Hull "was a consummate example of bravery, coolness and nautical skill, united with great modesty and simplicity," and that he was "devoted with unwavering fidelity to the public service."

"History will record that he associated his own glory with that of his country, in the first encounter between frigates, in her war with Great Britain; and by his triumph in the Constitution over the British frigate Guerriere, Captain Dacres, on the 19th of August, 1812, became the precursor of victories which immortalized the Navy of the United States." This celebrated victory was one of the most splendid achievements in naval history, and was an event that startled all Europe,



TOMB OF COMMODORE HULL.

which then dreaded the power of England on the ocean. The Guerriere was considered one of the finest ships of war in the British Navy, and was both well equipped and manned, as well as strongly and powerfully built. She was originally captured from the French in 1806, by the Blanche, of thirty-eight guns.

The "Times," a London paper, in speaking of this victory, said, "We have been accused of sentiments unworthy of Englishmen because we described what we saw and felt on the occasion of the capture of the Guerriere. We witnessed the gloom which that sad event cast over high and honourable minds, and participated in the vexation and regret. It was the first time that the English flag was struck to anything like an equal force on the high seas. It is not merely that an English frigate has been taken, after what may be

termed a brave defence, but that it should be taken by a new enemy, and an enemy too not accustomed to such triumphs. He must be a weak politician indeed who does not see how important this victory is, in giving a tone and character to the war; and though we do not say Captain Dacres is punishable for the act, yet we do say, there are commanders in the British Navy who would a thousand times rather have gone to the bottom of the sea, with their colours flying, than have set so fatal an example."

The following anecdote relative to this victory, is, we think, worthy of record here, as illustrative of the coolness and superior skill of Captain Hull. When the vessels had approached within cannon-shot, the Guerriere commenced firing. Captain Hull was at the time walking the quarter deck; shortly after Lieutenant Morris, subsequently wounded in the action, came from the gun-deck and informed the commander that two men were killed, and inquired if they should return the fire. "No sir," was the reply. Ere a few more minutes had elapsed, the gallant Morris, impatient for the contest, appeared again, and in an earnest tone inquired if they might now fire. Hull, then intent on surveying the relative position of the ships, after a moment's pause, answered, "Yes, sir, now fire!" The order was promptly obeyed, and the tremendous effect of this first discharge showed the judgment of the American commander in restraining the ardor and impetuosity of his men until the proper moment. When he saw the effect of his fire, he immediately exclaimed, "That ship is ours!"

Nearly opposite this spot sacred to the memory of a

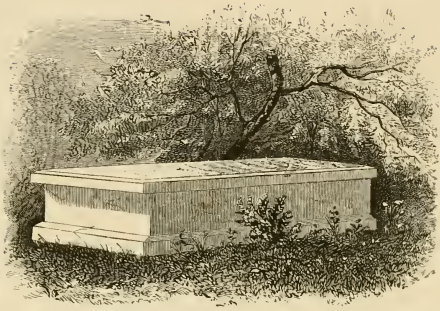
naval hero, whose fame sheds such lustre on the page of history, is the

Donaldson Monument, consisting of a tomb in the Egyptian style of architecture, surmounted by a graceful obelisk, resting upon a rusticated basement. The proportions and decorations of this memorial are harmonious, and are evidences of a sound and pure taste in the architect. The execution of the work is also in corresponding perfection; indeed, we do not hesitate to say that the Donaldson monument is not only one of the best designed, but that it is also one of the best constructed in the cemetery. The next tomb to which we call attention is that of the

McKean Family, at the end of this avenue, in which repose the remains of Thomas McKean, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, subsequently President of Congress, and Chief Justice of the State of Pennsylvania.

The memorial, an altar-tomb of the early style, consequently void of ornament, is artistically and substantially constructed. The lettering is particularly worthy of notice, being well defined, bold, and clear. The lot, tastefully enclosed, is ornamented with a hedge of evergreens.

Thomas McKean was born at Chester, state of Pennsylvania, in the year 1734. In 1762 he was elected a member of the assembly for the county of New Castle, and in 1765 a delegate to the general Congress. In the same year he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and of the Orphans' Court, for the above county; and was one of those judges, who, in 1765 and 1766, ordered the officers of the court to proceed in their duties as usual on unstamped paper.



TOMB OF THOMAS M'KEAN.

In 1774 he was again elected a delegate to the General Congress; of which distinguished body he was chosen president in 1781. In 1777 he was appointed Chief Justice of the State of Pennsylvania; the arduous duties of which office he discharged with singular ability, impartiality, and courage, for a period of twenty-one years. In 1776 he was an ardent supporter of the Declaration of Independence, and was one of the signers of that memorable instrument. Not only did he support this act with his voice, but he also, shortly after, shouldered his musket, and marched with a battalion, of which he was colonel, into New Jersey, to aid General Washington, where he acquired distinction in several dangerous skirmishes. Indeed, throughout the whole of this trying period, the subject of our present notice devoted himself entirely to the cause of his country;

and his influence was such, that the British hunted him, as it is said, "like a fox;" so that he had to remove his family no less than five times during a few months, and to escape their grasp had finally to seek a refuge for them in the wilds on the Susquehanna.

Mr. McKean was a member of the convention of his native state that ratified the Constitution of the United States; likewise of the distinguished body that framed the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania. In 1779 he was chosen Governor of Pennsylvania; which office he held during life with credit and honour. In 1808 Judge McKean retired from private life, in which for fifty years he had been engaged; and finally closed his earthly career at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He was one of the fathers of this republic; his memory will therefore be ever dear to the American citizen, and his tomb regarded as one of the most interesting objects in Laurel Hill Cemetery. The visitor will find it situated on the west end of this avenue fronting the river.

Between the fifth and sixth avenues, facing the Schuylkill, will also be found the tomb of

William Short, a native of the State of Virginia, who, for his learning, talents, and integrity, received from President Washington, with the unanimous approval of the senate, the first appointment to public office ever conferred under the Constitution of the United States. He frequently received from President Jefferson, whose friendship he always largely possessed, similar proofs of confidence. These trusts he fully discharged with a sincere patriotism, a sagacious judgment, moderation, and integrity which deserved and secured success. In private life he was social, intelligent, gene-

rous, and urbane. The evening of his lengthened days was calm and peaceful, and their close welcomed with resignation, and borne without a pang."

The extent, richness and variety of landscape, enlivened by the ever peaceful and majestic flow of the Schuylkill, renders the prospect from this spot one of the most delightful obtained in any part of the United States, proverbially rich in beautiful scenery.

Let us seat ourselves in one of the ornamented iron chairs provided so judiciously in the enclosures, and enjoy the view, which has been aptly termed a bright and tranquil painting. A profound silence, interrupted only by the ripple of the passing stream, the sighing of the soft wind of summer through the majestic trees, mingled with the clear sweet carols of the feathered songsters, reigns amid this beautiful garden of the dead. True, my friend, the occasional sound of the boatman's horn, borne from the passing canal boat on the opposite side of the river, or the whistle of locomotives, which ever and anon are seen whirling their immese trains across the distant bridge, comes wafted on the breeze. They interrupt not, however, but rather enhance, by contrast, the repose of the scene. Here may the friend of nature open that great volume, and commune undisturbed with its God. Here may the bereaved, who are hourly seen stationed near, or seated upon the grave in which their affections are deposited,

> "Breathe their yearnings
> Under the shade of this beauteous shore,
> And pour forth the soul's untold and restless burnings,
> For looks, tones, and footsteps that return no more."

Fragrance is in the air, beauty in the earth, and brilliancy in the sky—the whole scene around us wears that

aspect of youth, innocence and loveliness, so congenial to the thoughts and feelings of those who love to meditate upon the future—the better land.

Resuming our walk, we pass through the fifth into the sixth avenue, where is seen a pyramid remarkable for the execution of its lettering. The inscription sets forth that the memorial was erected in memory of

MARGARET, relict of Captain M. King, and mother of Edward and William King, who died July 21st, 1839, aged sixty-five years.

"Early widowed, her life was devoted to the culture of her children. She left them a noble example of perseverance, integrity and usefulness."

Below this is the following tribute to the memory of

HARRIET, wife of the Hon. Edward King, and daughter of Col. Alexander Hampton, who died July 31st, 1840, aged thirty-six years.

"Ne'er did a kindlier spirit part
From earth, at heaven's behest;
A truer or more tender heart
Ne'er throbbed in woman's breast.
Take earth, all that to thee can come,
The cold insensate clay;
The immortal spirit hath found its home—
The bosom of its God!"

Also to COL. ALEXANDER HAMPTON, who died August 18th, 1837, aged sixty years.

The inscription upon the north front is in memory of

ANN ELIZA, wife of the Hon. Edward King, and daughter of James and Maria Hepburn. Born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, June 20th, 1818, died January 15th, 1845.

"To a heart replete with affection, she united an understanding enriched by culture and purified by taste; a temper of the sweetest feminine gentleness, and a deportment of the most winning modesty. In her social relations she ever evinced a self-sacrificing spirit, finding her happiness in promoting that of those she loved." Beneath is the memento to

MARY JANE, daughter of the Hon. Anson V. and Mary Parsons. Facing the river at the end of this avenue is seen the elegant monument of

HENRY EWING, consisting of a noble shaft, enriched with a floriated cornice, dental band, &c. It bears upon the east front a basso-relievo representation of the Tennessee coat of arms. In the

Seventh Avenue

The first lot claiming our attention is the property of

DANIEL BRAY, ESQ., in which lie the remains of Elizabeth his wife, and their two children, John and Henry. The memorial, very neat and picturesque in appearance, consists of an altar-table raised on a rusticated base; above the table is a massive (too much so we think) canopy, supported by four columns; surmounting the canopy is an elegantly sculptured sarcophagus, and upon the altar-table stands a chaste and richly ornamented vase of flowers, bearing on the topmost bud the effigy of a bird. A friend at our elbow suggests the impropriety of attempting to delineate in this manner "the sweet songsters of the grove," where so many living examples are continually seen; and we think he is more than half right, for while he was yet speaking a beautiful little creature perched upon the summit of the monument under notice, and poured forth its sweet

silvery lay, exhibiting a striking illustration, by contrast, of the timely remark. This lot, which is assuredly one of the most tastefully ornamented that has so far come under our observation, contains, in addition to the memorial, two graves decorated in the French style, viz., the head and foot-stones designed to represent the scrolls of a couch, connected by ornamental side slabs, the pure white marble of which forms a beautiful contrast to the rich and varied hues of the countless flowers springing from the mound of the grave. On the opposite side of this walk is

THE KIRKPATRICK MONUMENT. It has a commanding appearance, and is exceedingly well proportioned and admirably executed. The decorations, also very chaste and appropriate, are more striking for their disposition than exhuberance.

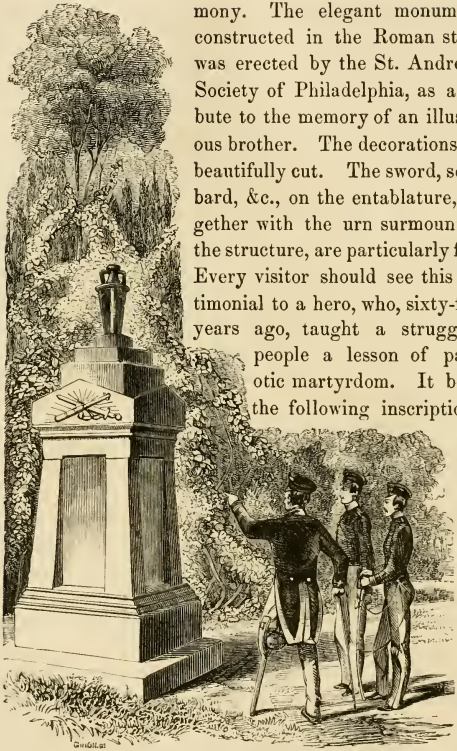
About midway on the north side of this avenue lie the remains of DR. SAMUEL G. MORTON.

Eighth Avenue.

The portion of the cemetery which we are now entering is overshadowed by majestic forest trees, which, with the great variety of flowering shrubs, and the countless plants adorning almost every enclosure, imparts an impressive effect to the ground. The remains of the gallant soldier,

GENERAL HUGH MERCER, lie at the south-east corner of this avenue, on the open space fronting the chapel, &c.

The remains of General Mercer were originally interred in Christ church-yard, Second street; whence they were removed to Laurel Hill on the 26th of November, 1840, attended with unusual pomp and cere-



mony. The elegant monument, constructed in the Roman style, was erected by the St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia, as a tribute to the memory of an illustrious brother. The decorations are beautifully cut. The sword, scabbard, &c., on the entablature, together with the urn surmounting the structure, are particularly fine. Every visitor should see this testimonial to a hero, who, sixty-four years ago, taught a struggling people a lesson of patriotic martyrdom. It bears the following inscriptions:

On the east front—"Dedicated to the memory of General Hugh Mercer, who fell for the sacred cause of human liberty and American independence in the battle

GENERAL MERCER'S TOMB.

of Princeton." "He poured out his blood for a generous principle."

The west front—"General Hugh Mercer, a physician of Fredericksburg, Virginia, was distinguished for his skill and learning, his gentleness and decision, his refinement and humanity, his elevated honour, and his devotion to the great cause of civil and religious liberty."

North front—"General Mercer, a native of Scotland, was an assistant surgeon in the battle of Culloden, and companion of Washington in the Indian wars of 1775 and 1776. He received a medal from the corporation of Philadelphia for his conduct and courage in the expedition against the Indian settlement of Kittanning."

South front—"The St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia offer this humble tribute to the memory of an illustrious brother."

Westward from this point we meet a succession of beautifully decorated enclosures and splendid monuments; among them is a double lot, situated on the north-east corner of this avenue, the property of

FREDERICK SCHOBOER and FREDERICK FŒRING; the garden-like appearance of which, together with the elegant testimonials, elicit admiration from every visitor of taste. Also the beautiful monument to

MARY BARTON COOKE, wife of John Cooke, and only daughter of William S. and Matilda Crothers, who died at Cairo in Egypt, January 25th, 1842, aged 27 years.

This is an altar-tomb in the much admired Roman style, and is one of the most elegant specimens of art in Laurel Hill. The south front is very chaste, and imposing in appearance. Indeed, it is the only point from which this fine tomb is seen to any advantage, the sight being obstructed from other directions; which is much to be regretted, as its several parts are singularly beautiful. Upon the south panel is an oriental scene, representing in basso-relievo the pyramids of Egypt; in the foreground of which are two palm-trees, one of them crushed by a sudden whirlwind from the desert, which is seen stretching far away in the distance. The execution of this panel is rivalled only by the view of

Fairmount on the Lewis monument by the same artist. The leafy tracery, as well as the perspective, is designed and executed with masterly skill and spirit.

Adjoining is another memorial, to the memory of

William Shirmer Crothers, likewise designed in the classic style. It consists of a sarcophagus resting on a rusticated base, above which rises a beautiful shaft, surmounted by the Roman urn, partly shrouded. This monument possesses elevation, an important desideratum, which imparts a fine effect to its proportions and rich details.

Immediately over the terrace, at the end of this avenue, is the monument of

Ferdinand Rudolph Hassler, consisting of a massive block of marble in the rough, surmounted by a chastely designed pedestal and urn. Reclining against the rock is a tablet, or "headstone," containing the following inscription—"In memory of Ferdinand Rudolph Hassler, born at Aarau, in the canton of Argovie, Switzerland, October 6th, 1770.

Having filled with honour, both in his native and adopted country, offices of high trust and responsibility, died in Philadelphia, November 20th, 1845, in the midst of his labours as superintendent of the United States coast survey and standards of weights and measures, both great national works, which were from their origin intrusted to and conducted by him with distinguished reputation and success.

"Strict integrity and love of truth, with strength and activity of intellect, characterized him as a man, whilst his various scientific writings, as well as the two national works projected by him, are alike memorials of his laborious life, and of his contributions as a man of

science to the instruction and improvement of his fellow men."

The tablet also contains a likeness in basso-relievo of the deceased, which is pronounced by competent judges to be very correct. It possesses much artistic merit, and is an evidence of superior skill in the sculptor. Upon the pedestal is the representation of a set of philosophical instruments in mezzo-relievo, the execution of which is superb. Adjoining this lie the remains of

CHARLES A. HASSLER, Surgeon U. S. N. His monument bears the following inscription:

"In memory of Charles A. Hassler, Surgeon U. S. N., born February 2d, 1810. Returning with high hope but impaired health from a protracted cruise, within a few hours embrace of all he most tenderly loved, he perished, aiding the feeble and the timid in the wreck of the steamer Atlantic, Long Island Sound, November 27th, 1846.

"By his brother officers admired for his rare attainments, and loved for his exemplary life. Those whose chief happiness it was to call him husband and father, and who only could appreciate the whole worth of his gentle and noble nature, would here inscribe the deepest blow heaven could inflict. 'It was thy will—thy will be done.'" Situated on the south-west corner of the

Ninth Avenue

Is the spacious family lot of EDWARD COLEMAN, Esq., containing six beautiful specimens of monumental architecture. The basso-relievo on the south front of that, in memory of

MARY JANE COLEMAN, together with the adornments forming the apex, is especially worthy of commendation. The three sarcophaguses, ranged side by side, also elicit

general admiration, no less for their appropriate enrichments, than for the inscriptions which they bear.

Adjoining these is a Grecian monument, presenting two elevations, both of great beauty, and, we might add, to some extent, grandeur. The lower part, or tomb, terminates with a handsome sculptured cornice, &c., designed in that most elegant of all orders, the Corinthian. Above the tomb a light and graceful shaft rises to the altitude of about eight feet, and is crowned with an elaborately carved urn. On the opposite side of the avenue is the altar-tomb of the

Rotch Family; and immediately adjoining, the memorial to

Hugh J. Hollingshead. The next monument is that of

Beulah Clark, wife of James N. Dickson, and daughter of Solomon Allen.

We now observe another of those beautiful specimens of monumental architecture, so characteristic of Laurel Hill. It was erected in memory of

Caroline, daughter of Levi and Mary Ann Taylor, and wife of George W. Phyfe, who died at the early age of twenty-three years. The structure consists of an octagonal pedestal and shaft, the pedestal being supported at the angles by scrolls. The shaft, resting upon an ogee plinth and foliated bead, is surmounted with the funeral urn. This composition has a pleasing as well as a durable appearance.

The Shuster Monument, directly opposite, a simple pyramid of marble resting on a sculptured plinth and base, and bearing near the apex a wreath of oak leaves, is one that, for its unassuming simplicity, attracts general

attention. On the north side is another of the same design and materials, erected to the memory of

DAVID WOELPPER, Sen.; and on the south-west corner of this avenue is yet another, though of more majestic proportions and elevation, marking the grave of

WILLIAM PHILLIPS. The massive and artistic railings enclosing this spot will not fail to arrest attention. We now enter

THE LARGE OVAL PLOT extending from this point to the observatory. It is divided by five small paths running north and south into eighty-six lots. A more delightful spot cannot be found to pass the sunny hours in contemplation. Majestic forest trees throw a delicious shade; and flowers, sweet, lovely flowers, bloom in wondrous profusion around. Here the heart can forget the cares and sorrows of busy life, and muse upon the future with calmness, looking up to heaven for happiness and consolation. Among the memorials in this "sweet resting-place of the dead," we notice those in memory of

BENJAMIN TEVIS, situated on the east end, the BROLASKY FAMILY VAULT, one in memory of ELIZABETH MECKE, and the monument sacred to

MARY, wife of James N. Barker, on the west front. We also observe near the east end of the plot a beautiful testimonial of affection to the memory of an infant daughter, consisting of a sarcophagus, bearing the effigy of a lamb in repose.

South of the oval plot is another smaller one containing a few enclosures, one of which is a pyramid erected to the memory of

EMELIE STEVENS, wife of James Stevens. It bears the following beautiful inscription—

"There is not an hour of day or dreamy night,
But I am with thee;
There is not a wind but whispers of thy name,
There is not a flower that sleeps aneath the moon,
But in its hues or fragrance tells of thee."

The large altar-tomb overlooking the river north of the observatory, designates the grave of

NATHAN DUNN, one of the founders of Laurel Hill Cemetery. Mr. Dunn was more extensively known and distinguished as the collector and proprietor of the celebrated "Chinese exhibition" of the industry and skill of that singular but by far most populous empire in the world. In the collection of this rare and costly cabinet, so long an object of interest and attraction to the citizens of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, this gentleman spent, to use his own words, "the flower of his days, and never hesitated at expense." It was his desire, we believe, that his native city should possess this valuable collection. Not realizing his expectations, he had it removed to Europe, where it yet remains. Mr. Dunn died at Vevay, in Switzerland, from whence his remains were brought to Laurel Hill.

We complete our tour through Section G, by a glance at that portion of it opposite the chapel, comprising four small divisions, the first of which, embracing about thirteen lots, is surrounded by the carriage-road. Among the monuments here, those of

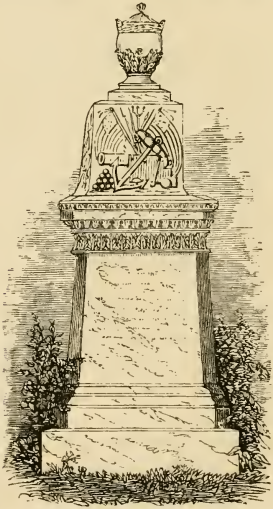
MARY CATHARINE, wife of Thomas J. Megear, and their only daughter KATE; and of

ROBERT STEWART, together with the adjoining one, marking the family vault of

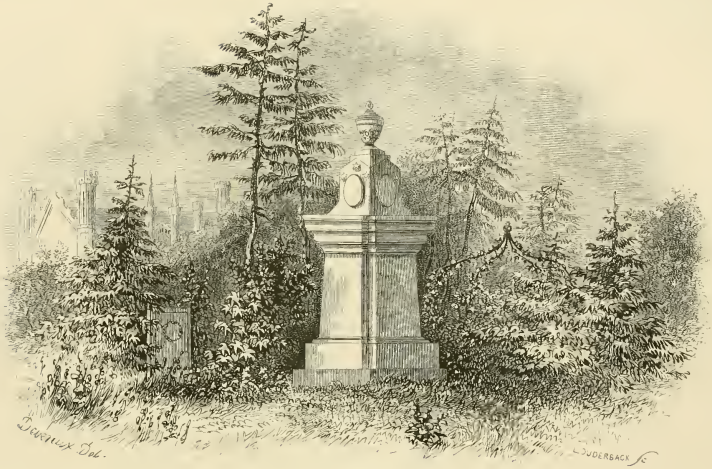
E. SAFFORD, Esq., as well as that of P. PENN GASKILL, are worthy of particular notice.

THE SECOND PLOT, containing five enclosures, is situated opposite the green-house, and immediately west of the last named. The visitor will not omit seeing the beautiful monument in this plot entitled "A Wife's Tribute."

The remaining two divisions adjoin the last named on the north, and are bounded by the carriage-way on the east, on the west by the avenue surrounding the large oval plot, and on the south by an avenue running due east and west. Here is situated the monument of



STEPHEN DECATUR LAVALETTE, U. S. N., which is in the Roman style, and consists of a large square pedestal, on which rests a sarcophagus, with medallions on



VIEW IN SECTION G—MONUMENT OF STEPHEN DECATUR LAVALETTE, U. S. N.

each side bearing appropriate naval emblems—the flag, anchor, &c., the whole surmounted by an urn.

L. A. GODEY'S lot, in this division is one of the most tasty enclosures in the ground. The memorial is also very chaste and appropriate. The altar-tomb of

JOHN LAMBERT, for many years a merchant of Philadelphia, as well as the adjoining beautifully adorned sarcophagus, together with the memorial to

JOHN ECKLE, are all creditable specimens of art.

Chapter Sixth.

"With shadows of the past, we fill the woodland shades,
And a mournful memory of the dead is with us in the glades;
Our dream-like fancies lend the wind an echo's plaintive tone,
Of voices and of melodies, and of silvery laughter gone."

Section P,

Extending from the summer house to the northern boundary, and from the first terrace to the river, is still, to a great extent, left to the care of nature, and is covered with a luxuriant growth of forest trees, intersected only here and there by paths. Immediately skirting the river, masses of rock rise in picturesque grandeur, some of them half covered with soil and brushwood; others with hoary lichen and creeping vines. One of the most attractive objects here is

The Cross, situated on a craggy point below the summer-house. It is of a composition known as "the Portland stone," and was, we believe, erected by a manufacturer of that article, whether as a memorial of his skill, or of his admiration of the beauties of nature, it is not for us to decide, never having had the gentleman's acquaintance; however, it is presumed that it was the latter, from the following inscription which it bears:

Stranger! whose steps have reached this solitude,
Know that this spot was dear to one
Who here has heard delighted,
The rustling of these woods, that now perchance
Melodious to the gale of summer move;
Till all around
Had filled his senses with tranquillity,
And ever soothed in spirit he returned
A happier, better man. Stranger! perchance
The stream, more lovely to thine eye,
Will glide along, and to the summer gale
The woods move more melodiously. Cleanse thou then
The weeds and mosses from this stone.

North of this, on another picturesque point, rises a well proportioned obelisk, the most exquisite of all monumental designs. In it art seems for once to vie with nature in durability. Many of these, the memorials of long buried ages, are to be found in Asia, Africa and Europe; the most celebrated of which were brought to Rome during the reign of the Emperors Augustus and Claudius from Egypt. Two originally stood in Heliopolis, adorning the front of the temple of Isis and Serapis. Though fashioned by the being of a day, they have survived all that mankind deemed most stable-laws —languages, institutions, nations, and gods, and stand in solitary grandeur, the memorials of a religion passed away. They are the work of a once mighty people now no more; and are covered with the characters of a language that has for ages been forgotten.

A monument of such a design was therefore peculiarly suitable to commemorate the memory of such a man as

Charles Thompson, the first and long the confidential secretary of the continental Congress. Two marble slabs lie at its base, one of which bears the following

MONUMENT OF CHARLES THOMPSON.

inscription: "This monument covers the remains of the Honourable Charles Thompson, the first, and long the confidential secretary, of the continental Congress, and the enlightened benefactor of his country in its day of peril and need."

"Born November 1729. Died August 16th, 1824, full of honours and of years."

"As a patriot, his memorial and just honours are inscribed on the pages of his country's history."

"As a Christian his piety was sincere and enduring."

"His biblical learning was profound, as is shown by his translation of the Septuagint."

"As a man, he was honoured, loved and wept."

The other tablet sets forth that the monument was "erected in memory of an honoured uncle and benefactor, by his nephew, John Thompson of Delaware."

"*Hic jacet Homo Veritatis et gratiæ.*" Also of

MONUMENT OF JOSEPH C. NEAL.

HANNAH, wife of Charles Thompson, died 1807, and of

CHARLES THOMPSON, great nephew of Charles Thompson, born January 17th, 1793, died March 26th, 1820. Their remains were removed from Lower Merion to this spot in 1838. The monument of

JOSEPH C. NEAL, the author of the celebrated "charcoal sketches," and for several years the editor of "Neal's Gazette" is situated on the first terrace, a short distance north of the summer house. It consists of a massive block of marble in the rough, surmounted by an urn, which, remarkably graceful in form, is tastefully ornamented with floriated bands, &c. A stringless lyre reclines against the vase; below it, on the south front, is a tablet in the form of a shield, bearing the following:

"Joseph C. Neal. Born 1807. Died 1847. A tribute of affectionate regret from those who loved him as a man, and admired him as an author."

This memorial, together with the enclosure, forms an admirably appropriate testimonial to the memory of a talented writer and an amiable man. To the right of this is a noble monument in the Roman style, beautiful in design and remarkably well executed; upon its east front is the name of

John H. Beusse, formerly of South Carolina. Opposite are four extensive family vaults, one of them presenting a fine specimen of the Egyptian, and another of the Doric, order of architecture.

On the north portion of this terrace are several enclosures, aptly called "gardens," so carefully are the shrubs and flowers with which they are planted attended to. The inscriptions on the memorials are also worthy of notice for their simplicity and beauty. "We love her still," "Cherished—never to die," "Gone to the spirit land." How full of eloquence—of unaffected grief are these sentences.

The sorrow for the dead, says Irving, is the only sorrow from which we refuse to be divorced. Every other wound, we seek to heal—every other affliction to forget; but this wound we consider a duty to keep open, this affliction we cherish and brood over in solitude. Where is the mother who can forget the infant who has perished like a blossom from her arms, though every recollection is a pang? Where is the child that would willingly forget the parent at whose knee he first learnt to lisp his infant prayer, though to remember be but to lament? Who, even in the hour of deepest agony would forget the friend over whom he mourns? Who, even

when the tomb is closing over the remains of her he most loved; when he feels his heart as it were, crushed in the closing of its portals, would accept of consolation that must be bought by forgetfulness? No, the love which survives the tomb, is one of the noblest attributes of the soul. If it has its woes, it has also its delights; when the overwhelming burst of grief is calmed into the gentle tear of recollection; when the sudden anguish over the ruin of all most dearly loved is softened away into pensive meditation, on all that it was in the days of its loveliness. Yes, there is a voice from the tomb sweeter than song. There is a remembrance of the dead to which we turn, even from the charms of the living. Oh, the grave! the grave! it buries every error, covers every defect, and extinguishes every resentment. From its peaceful bosom spring none but fond regrets, and tender recollections. Who can look down upon the grave, even of an enemy, and not feel a compunctious throb that he should ever have warred with the poor handful of earth that lies moulding before him.

But the grave of those we loved! what a place for meditation! There it is that we call up in long review the whole history of virtue and gentleness—the thousand endearments lavished upon us, almost unheeded in the daily course of intimacy—there it is that we dwell upon the tenderness, the solemn, awful tenderness of the parting scene. The bed of death with all its stifled griefs—its noiseless attendance—its mute watchful assiduities—the last testimonies of expiring love!—the feeble, fluttering, thrilling—oh, how thrilling, pressure of the hand! the last fond look of the glazing eye, turning upon us even from the threshold of existence!—the faint, falter-

ing accents, struggling in death to give one more assurance of affection!

The following scene of grief we witnessed in this cemetery, which can never be effaced from our memory. One lovely afternoon in early spring, the season when the earth, bearing the impress of its Creator's hand, puts forth its verdure, and the trees and flowers, expanding into full leaf, clothe themselves in their gayest and freshest dress—when the rural scene, particularly in this beautiful spot, seems to carry the thoughts to that period when man came uncorrupted from his Maker's hand, and the earth blossomed forth into unnumbered beauties beneath its Creator's first blessing;—on such an evening, while collecting notes for the present work, our attention was arrested by a sobbing as of a person in deep anguish. Seeking for the cause, we observed a lady by a new-made grave, around which she was strewing flowers. At intervals, she would wring her hands, and give vent to her grief in exclamations, which were, though uttered in a low tone, and such was the repose of the scene, borne to us at some distance from the spot. Among the ejaculations we distinctly heard the words, "Oh! William, William, why did you leave me! Oh! why did you leave me alone!" During our subsequent visits, we always observed the mound which wrapt in its cold embrace the object of her affections, ornamented with fresh flowers, tokens of remembrance.

Section S

Comprises all that portion of the property on the west or river front, south of the summer-house. Its improvement, according to the original design, will

consist of a succession of terraces, conforming to the shape of the ground—an amphitheatre, which will enhance its picturesque appearance, and render it one of the most desirable sections in the cemetery, especially for the construction of family vaults.

The following lines, by the gifted Mrs. L. Barton Stout, were suggested by a visit to this spot.

"Through the green vista see the tranquil river
Bathed in the sunset's richest glow!
The sparkling waves lift up their voices ever,
And murmur music in their onward flow!
Now o'er the slope the parting radiance gleameth,
Tinging its verdure with a hue more bright;
Now broken through the quivering leaves it streameth,
On flower and tomb, a shower of softened light.

"Fast fades the day, how gloriously in dying,
The sun his splendors round him fold!
Clouds piled on clouds, their gorgeous tints supplying
A monarch's pall of purple and of gold.
Even as we gaze those heaven-born hues are fading,
Brief as the day-dreams—hope delights to weave—
And solemn twilight, stealing o'er, shading
With her dim veil the calm and starry eve.

"Here, as I linger, nature's voice awaketh
Echoes long silent in the care-worn breast,
The weary thrall awhile the soul forsaketh,
And all life's troubled waves are now at rest—
Scenes of the past unchecked are stealing o'er me;
And through the mists of long departed years
Forms, that to earth are lost, uprise before me,
To claim once more the tribute of my tears."

On the first terrace the visitor will find the grave of Major Adam Hoopes, of the first regiment of United States artillery; a gallant, accomplished, and patriotic

soldier of the Revolution. A Lombardic slab covers his last resting-place. Among the lots to be found here are those of the

FIELD, SHERMAN, SWORD, FALLON, PRICE, ROBERTSON, THOMPSON, GRAHAM, and LEEDOM families.

SECTION H

Is bounded on the east by the carriage-road, on the west by the first terrace of section S, on the south by an avenue running north-west from the carriage-road to the aforesaid terrace, and on the north by a serpentine path, which separates this from section G. It is divided by a graveled walk running north and south into two parts, which we shall designate the "east and west plots."

The first monument to which we would direct the attention of the visitor in this section is that of

JOSEPH S. LEWIS, situated in the west plot. Mr. Lewis was for many years chairman of the Watering Committee of the Philadelphia Councils, and president of the Schuylkill Navigation Company. To the perseverance and disinterested efforts of this gentleman the citizens of Philadelphia owe, in a great measure, the successful completion of the Fairmount Water-works, an enterprise justly esteemed one of the noblest achievements of the present age.

The memorial, consisting of a magnificent altar-tomb, is much admired for its design and artistic construction. The south panel, representing a view in basso-relievo of the Fairmount Water-works, dam &c., is especially worthy of attention; no less for the wonderful skill displayed in the perspective, than its admirable execution. This fine tomb, one of the most perfect specimens

of monumental architecture in the cemetery, is from the establishment of Mr. J. Struthers and Son, of Philadelphia. The obelisk a little south from this is the monument of

ROBERT PATTERSON, L. L. D., who, the memorial sets forth, was principal of the Wilmington Academy, an officer in the army of the Revolution, professor in the University of Pennsylvania, president of the Select Council of Philadelphia, director of the United States Mint, president of the American Philosophical Society, and an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He died at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

Near this spot is the grave of a young and beautiful girl, who passed away to her long home, a victim to that fell disease peculiar to northern climates.

"On her blue lip, and on her pallid cheek
The fatal blight of deep consumption sat;
The mother gazed on her with eyelids wet,
And at our entrance scarce had power to speak.
The maiden, to our question, answered meek—
That she was better, and the coming spring
Would quite restore her, for she found it bring
A balm already, though she felt so weak.
The mild spring came, and brought its balm and flowers,
But ere it issued in the full mid-May,
She lay among its daisies; yet the hours
Seem not to miss her in their sportive play;
The birds sing none the less amid the leafy bowers,
And morn and evening still make up the day."

In the east plot, on its southern extremity, is the

RIPKA MONUMENT, an elegant structure in the gothic style. The shaft, surmounted by an enriched canopy, terminating in crotchets and finals, is very light and

graceful. Indeed the whole, as seen in the foreground of the accompanying plate, has a singularly beautiful appearance, much enhanced by its open and commanding situation.

Adjoining is a large family lot, containing three graves in the French style. The next enclosure, also a large one, contains eight memorials, respectfully dedicated to the memory of

THOMAS, SARAH, and POWELL MORRIS, SARAH M. TYSON, SANSOM PEROT, HENRY C. and LIZZIE PEROT. North from this, likewise on the carriage-drive, is an antique obelisk, the memorial of

BENJAMIN BRANNAN, a patriot of the revolution, and of Eunice his wife, and Grace his daughter. Further north is a picturesque tomb, in the Greek style, dedicated to

"MY MOTHER." The urn upon the altar-table is very chaste and beautiful, and the canopy is surmounted by a cineraria of ancient form.

Here are seen two more of those exquisite monuments (obelisks). The shaft of that erected to the memory of

AUGUSTUS H. DENCKLA rests upon a foliated plinth. The other, marking the grave of

THOMAS C. DUBS, rests upon an elevated base, and is terminated by a classic urn. Both structures are justly proportioned, and well executed.

The large and handsomely enclosed lot on the northeast corner of this section is the property of John S. Lippincott.

VIEW IN SECTION I—THE RIPKA MONUMENT IN THE FOREGROUND.

Chapter Seventh.

"Ye are not dead to us,
But, as bright stars unseen,
We hold that ye are ever near,
Though death intrudes between;
Like some thin cloud that veils from sight
The countless spangles of the night."

Sections I., L. and M.

These sections, forming the subject of the present chapter, comprise all that portion of the ground extending to the south and east boundaries south of the carriage-road.

Section I

Is subdivided into four general plots, (see the accompanying ground-plan) which we shall designate respectively, the north, south, east, and west plots, according to their location. Commencing our tour through the

North Plot,

At its western extremity on the carriage-way, we have the enclosure in which lie the remains of

Charlesanna E., wife of Dr. Wm. H. Tingley, and daughter of Dr. Charles Lukens, of Chester county,

Pennsylvania. The memorial, a beautiful headstone, was erected as a "tribute of affectionate love by her afflicted mother." It bears the following inscription:—

"The happiness of a bright young life was laid down with child-like submission at the feet of a redeeming Saviour; and of such, we are told, is the kingdom of heaven."

"How blessed are the youthful dead,
That e'en like thee depart;
Heaven on thy dying lips,
Peace in thy trusting heart."

Adjoining is a lot enclosed by several yew trees of the beautiful Taxus Hibernicus species, intermixed with rose bushes. In it lie the remains of

MARY, wife of Isaac Macauley, Sen. The next contains a monument in white marble, erected, as the inscription sets forth, in memory of

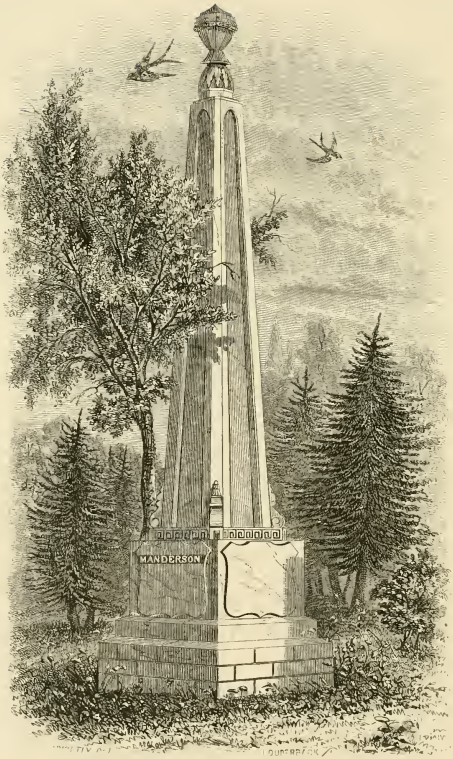
JOSEPH O'BRIEN, of Massachusetts, who died June 12th, 1839, in the 47th year of his age. "He desired no epitaph, and he needs none." Here is also a picturesque altar-tomb, upon which reclines the effigy of an open Bible. It was erected in memory of

NANCY DARLING, wife of John S. Richards, of Reading, Pennsylvania, and daughter of Joseph and Nancy D. O'Brien; also of

JOSEPH EDMUND and NANCY VALERIA, children of John S. and Nancy D. Richards. In this lot also repose the remains of

HANNAH O. B. DUNNING. The massive marble slab, slightly raised from the ground, east from this, marks the graves of

JONATHAN and MARY SMITH, together with those of



THE MANDERSON MONUMENT—SECTION I.

several of their children and grand children The next memorial we meet is that of

ANN MARGARETTA, wife of John Snyder. This is an elegant tomb in the Ionic order.

THE MANDERSON MONUMENT, and burial lot, is the next.

The design and proportions of this stately memorial are so harmonious and correct, and its decorations display so much elegant simplicity, that it may be referred to as a specimen of cultivated taste, and a work of art creditable to any country. The lot, containing also an elegantly sculptured sarcophagus, two tombs in the French style, and a beautiful coped tomb, is enclosed by an ornamental iron railing, of a rich and appropriate design, from the establishment of Mr. Robert Wood. We regard this railing, both in design, solidity of construction, and finish, as among the most gratifying evidences of artistic progress, in this important branch of domestic industry, presented in the cemetery.

Beneath the shade of three trees to the south are the tombs of

CHARLES ROCKLAND THOMPSON, and of THEODORE THOMPSON. The remains of

LIEUTENANT EDWARD LE CLERC, an officer in the United States army during the Mexican war, repose near this spot. An antique tomb in the Grecian style marks his grave. It bears the following inscription:—

"Lieutenant Edward Le Clerc, son of Joseph P. and R. M. Le Clerc. Died August 12th, 1849, aged thirty years. After bravely defending his country's flag in the sanguinary battles in Mexico, he returned home but to die from disease contracted in that country."

The lot on the east front of the Le Clerc Monument

is enclosed by a hedge of the evergreen or Buxus Sempervirens bush. It contains two memorials, each designed in the form of a couch. These, with the floral decorations of the lot, attract general attention.

The next is a monumental stone, surmounted by a delicately shaped urn, inscribed

"LIZZIE'S GRAVE;" a running rose-bush, springing from the mound, twines in graceful folds around the monument, imparting a singularly picturesque appearance to it. The burial lots of the

LAPSLEY, KENDALL, and WELSH families, also in this plot, are worthy of attention, no less for their appropriate inscriptions, than for their floral adornments; each being highly cultivated garden spots.

The South Plot

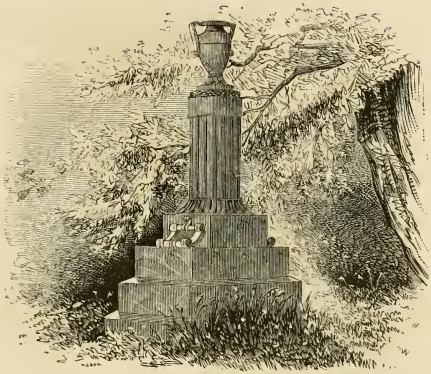
Is one of the most charming localities in the cemetery. It contains several rich and beautiful monuments, among which is that erected in memory of

CADWALADER EVANS. This is a coped tomb, and its execution is of a very superior order, both as regards style and finish. The monument of

COMEGYS PAUL is also a beautiful memorial, gracefully and highly decorated. It is an altar-tomb. Here also we have the burial lot attached to the

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND, purchased as a place of interment for such pupils as might die within that institution. Within this enclosure repose the remains of

WILLIAM YOUNG BIRCH, an early friend and benefactor of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind; a charity which enlisted his warmest interest from its first organization, and to which he bequeathed,

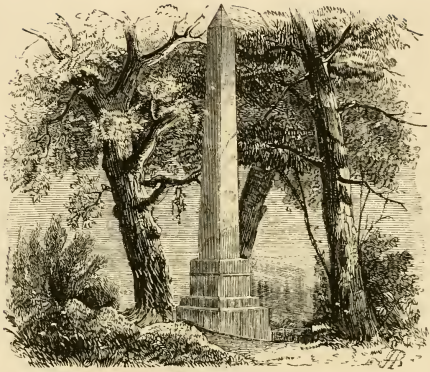


MONUMENT OF WILLIAM YOUNG BIRCH.

untrammeled by limitations or conditions, his whole fortune.

The memorial, consisting of a cippia, or monumental pillar, surmounted by a Grecian urn, was erected by the managers of the above institution, as a testimonial no less to his benevolence and virtue, than their appreciation of his generous bequest. Here too lie the remains of

JULIUS R. FRIEDLANDER, the benevolent principal and founder of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind. This distinguished philanthropist, who fell a victim to his efforts in the cause of suffering humanity at the early age of thirty-six years, was born in Upper Silesia, in the year 1803, of Jewish parentage. While at Leipsic, where he was sent to complete his studies, he united his eternal interests with the Christian church. He early devoted himself to the



MONUMENT OF JULIUS R. FRIEDLANDER.

cause of education, and was engaged as tutor in the family of the Prince of Furstenburg, whose confidence and respect he entirely secured and ever retained.

The effectual relief which he saw afforded to the apparently hopeless and helpless destitution of the blind, through the system invented and adopted in Europe, eventually concentrated the benevolent impulses of Mr. Friedlander, and directed them to that class of sufferers, as demanding his peculiar solicitude and exertions. After previous preparation for his holy mission, which was truly to open the eyes of the blind; to send them to those fountains of living waters, which many who have the privilege of natural sight neglect, Mr. Friedlander selected the United States as unoccupied ground, and addressed himself to the city of Philadelphia as the best place to develop his object, and execute his plans. His was not the spirit of an adventurer seeking personal

advancement, but was actuated by a true and practical philanthropy. He came to carry out a plan which he had carefully examined and determined upon, previous to leaving his cherished home. His was a zeal happily guided by knowledge, and tempered by sound discretion. No attraction withdrew him for a moment from his purpose; no obstacle dismayed him, nor was he daunted with his comparative disappointments in his first efforts. He commenced with a single pupil in the seclusion of his own chamber. With admirable patience he devoted laborious hours day and night to the instruction of this child. His success eventually was such in this instance, as to attract the liveliest interest and ardent support of those who witnessed it, several of whom were prominent citizens. These gentlemen, fully impressed with the necessity of devising and applying means for the intellectual instruction of the blind, regarded it as a happy circumstance that the subject of our notice had come to Philadelphia with the noble purpose of devoting himself to this laudable design. Their hearts being enlisted in the cause, they were soon enabled, with the aid of kindred spirits, to establish a school, which is now not only a credit to the city of his adoption, but an honour to the state.

Having accomplished the dearest object of his heart, Mr. Friedlander was not long permitted to contemplate the work of his hands. A hopeless malady seized upon his already feeble frame, and defied the skill of physicians, and the action of the most genial clime. After a voyage, fruitless of benefit to his sinking body, he returned to the bosom of his adopted and cherished family at the Institution, where he lingered for a few days, his spirit cheered by grateful voices, and solaced by the sound of

melodies which he himself had tuned. On the 17th of March, 1839, he sank tranquilly to death. Sightless eyes shed tears of unbidden and heartfelt sorrow over one who had been to them a father and a brother, and the citizens of Philadelphia felt and acknowledged that a good spirit had departed from their midst.

As the stranger views this beautiful shaft, rising in simple and unadorned majesty, bearing the name of "Friedlander," he will rejoice that amidst the memorials commemorative of public or social merit, science or wealth, the enlightened labours of a true Christian and a practical philanthropist are not forgotten. In this lot repose the remains of

LEWIS BEAUMONT, a pupil of the Institution, who died in the thirtieth year of his age. Also those of

BRICE HENDERSON, aged ten years. The fruits of religious instruction were strikingly apparent during the illness of this amiable child. He had been two years in the institution; the summer vacation previous to his death he spent in reading through the whole Bible. Here also repose the remains of

MARY JAMES, a young, interesting, and amiable child from Pittsburg, who died in the eighth year of her age. Likewise those of

MICHAEL SNYDER, a teacher in the institution for many years. The first lot to which we direct our steps, in

The East Division

Of Section I, is that of the HOLMS' FAMILY. It is situated on the north-west corner of the plot, and is enclosed by an ornamental railing, of an elegant gothic

design. South-west from this is another which contains several memorials, among them one dedicated to

"OUR KATE." This memento claims particular attention. It combines simplicity, unity and harmony; very important requisites in works of this description. Its general appearance is much more commendable than many of the more elaborate and ornate designs in its vicinity. Next is the family lot of

JACOB PETERS, and adjoining the monument of

HENRY LENTZ, very simple and effective in design and execution.

THE LEWIS FAMILY LOT is the next. In it repose the remains of WILLIAM WEST LEWIS, and of SARAH FRANCIS, wife of Mordecai Lewis. In the

LEWAR'S LOT, adjoining, is a headstone containing the following pathetic address:

"Adieu, Helen, adieu;
My life, my light, adieu. To me
Of all earth's gifts the loveliest,
Dearest, adieu!

"'Twas God
That called thee home. All's well
With thee. Thy footsteps o'er
The flowing paths of yon bright home
Now meekly glide. There, fair spirit,
Rest thee.

"Soon too, I must away—
Oh, then may my lone spirit
Wing its flight to that realm
Of bliss, where we again shall meet
No more to part. Till then, loved one, adieu."

Proceeding along the avenue, which now assumes a serpentine course, we pass the lots of the

GRAHAM, BAILEY, STOKES, RICHARDS, LUKENS, WOOD, and LEECH families. In the last named is an exquisitely designed and remarkably well executed memorial, dedicated to our

"DEAR WILLIE." During the afternoon the effect of the little statue placed at the head of the grave is very fine. Then the sun brings out its every lineament of form with admirable sharpness and distinctness; one would almost imagine it to have been wrought out of statuary porcelain, so perfectly transparent is the marble. West from this is seen several artistic marble posts, of elaborate design and execution. They each bear in basso-relievo the dial of a clock, and the goddess of Liberty. Time and the goddess of Liberty! Whatever may have been the idea intended to be here represented, we cannot but condemn the intruding of anachronisms and mythology into such sacred places as Christian cemeteries. Appropriate symbols are intelligible, but allegory on sepulchral memorials are, in most cases, a sealed language, and in exceeding bad taste. The monument of

MARY ANN GARRISON, situated in this vicinity, will bear a very minute examination in all its details. It is a good example of a "monumental stone" in the gothic style, with the rare advantage of having a meaning and purpose, in all its decorations and ornamental curves. It presents a decidedly beautiful and rich appearance.

Before leaving this portion of section I., we must direct attention to the monument of

DANIEL FITLER, formerly sheriff of Philadelphia County, as one of the most graceful and appropriate designs that has yet come under our notice. The fountain and broken pitcher cut on the north front, impart a

grave and serious impression to the mind. It recalls the words of the preacher in Holy Writ, exhorting his children to remember their Creator before the day "when the keepers of the house shall tremble, and the strong men shall bow themselves, and the grinders shall cease because they are few, and those that look out of the window be darkened, and the doors shall be shut in the streets, when the sound of the grinding is low, and all the daughters of music shall be brought low; when they shall be afraid of that which is high, and fears shall be in the way, and the almond-tree shall flourish, and the grasshopper shall be a burden, and desire shall fail: because man goeth to his long home, and the mourners go about the streets: or ever the silver cord be loosed, or the golden bowl be broken, or the pitcher be broken at the fountain, or the wheel broken at the cistern. Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was, and the spirit unto God who gave it."

The remaining or western portion of this section is beautifully situated, and from it several charming views are obtained of the river, embracing the Columbia bridge and Peter's Island in the distance.

Proceeding along its southern boundary towards the west, we meet a number of little parterres, each of which is rarely without some memento of love. Among these lots are those of the

Reed, Bird, Parsons, Fassitt, Johnson, Waldie, Law, Perit, and Miller families. The monuments of

Thomas Fassitt, of John W. Perit, and of Peter Miller, are of superior execution. The urn and pall introduced in the first named is designed with spirit, and produced with great truthfulness of effect.

Section L.

This is an extensive section, though not so generally occupied, particularly on its east front, as other portions of the cemetery. It is bounded on the east by the Ridge Road, on the west by Section S, on the north by Sections H. I. and M., and on the south by the southern boundary of the ground. Commencing our observations on the west front, at its southern extremity, we have the monument of

Major Nathaniel Donnell, an officer of the American army during the revolutionary war, near which is the grave of

Dr. George McClellan, a well-known and talented physician of Philadelphia, whose surgical cabinet in the Pennsylvania Medical College of that city will long remain an endearing monument of his scientific researches. Among the lots in this vicinity, which is truly a lovely spot, are those of the

Graham, Lejee, Reeves, Price, Scott, Rawle, Church, Swift, Crawford, Taylor, and Buinker families. There are also several beautiful monuments, among them an Egyptian one in memory of

Acsah Willis, wife of James Nevius; near which is the testimonial in memory of

Charles Stewart Fry, erected by "his female friends, in commemoration of his talents and virtues, as well as to record their sorrow for his early death." He died in the 22d year of his age. Proceeding eastward, we observe the burial lots (some of which are very large and richly enclosed) of the

Gibson, Craige, Wetheral, Hollond, Dixon, Baker, Tarpley, Hillborn, Harrison, Fleming, Eck-

ERT, CRAWFORD, BOWEN, DICKEY, ARROT, and ROSENGRENTZ'S families. About midway between the east and west front of this section is

THE GOTHIC MONUMENT, erected to the memory of three sisters, daughters of John A. Brown. This is the largest and most costly memorial in the cemetery. It is designed in that style of Gothic architecture which prevailed in England during the greater part of the fourteenth century, and which, from the amount of ornament employed, has been named the "decorated." The foliage and decorations generally on this specimen, are skillfully carved, and the whole structure presented in a graceful and delicately worked manner. Adjoining this imposing monument is an extensive place of sepulture containing four altar-tombs in the antique style, erected respectively to the memories of

MARY, wife of Charles Williams, daughter of William J. Duane; FRANKLIN BACHE DUANE; ELLEN, wife of B. Scatterthwaite; SARAH FRANKLIN, daughter of Wm. J. Duane; and Sally, daughter of Charles Williams. The majestic obelisk standing in the next lot, is the monument of

CAROLINE BURRILL, wife of Henry Farnum. In regard to correctness of proportion, and excellency of execution, this tribute to the memory of an amiable lady, stands pre-eminent among the memorials of Laurel Hill. The flowers which adorn the west front are truthfully conceived, boldly sculptured, and display artistic merit of a high order, united with great mechanical skill. It is worthy the establishment from which it emanated—Struthers & Son, of Philadelphia, the first in the city in the artistic excellence of its productions. Next is the chastely designed and well executed monument of

ELIZA, wife of John W. Claghorn; then the altar-tomb of

GEORGE PEPPER. The ornamental iron enclosure to this lot is worthy of particular attention, from those taking an interest in the artistic merits of ornamental iron work. East from this we find the burial places of the

GRAHAM (THOMAS), BARGER, DIXEY, RIGGS, STEEL, VOIGT, HARMSTEAD, OLDHAM, CARSE, LOUGHREY, ROSE, NATT, LEACH, LOLUH, TAYLOR, GROFF, MARSHALL, KEACY, STERLING, KIRBY, GEMMILL, MILES, BARNES, BECK, STANDLY, BUNTING, HULLINGS, HACKET, COSFELDT, DONATH, GARDNER, HEYLIN, WILKINS, MARKLEY, ADAMS, MEINELL, MILLER, DRINNAN, THOMPSON, DUEY, WILSON, CARTERS, ANNER, AUSTEN, and MCHENRY families. Among the monuments in the eastern portion of this section, is an elegantly designed altar-tomb, beneath which repose the remains of

ISABEL, daughter of Thomas and Hannah Coleman. It is proposed to complete this memorial according to the design presented in our engraving. The figure, which will be life-size, is, we learn, being executed in Italy. When complete, this monument will be one of the most beautiful and interesting in the cemetery. The next is the tribute to

"MY HUSBAND." Roses and other lovely flowers twine around, and much enhance the effect of its striking appearance. The lots of the

MITCHELL, RANDAL, and WISE families in this vicinity, are also remarkable for their floral adornments, and beautiful memorials. The monument of

CADET HENRY W. WILSON, of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, stands immediately on the line

DESIGN OF A PROPOSED MONUMENT IN THE COLEMAN FAMILY BURIAL LOT.

of the eastern front of the cemetery, overlooking the turnpike-road. It is a massive granite obelisk, and was erected by his classmates in 1841.

Section M

Is bounded on the east by Section L, on the west by the carriage-road, on the south by Section I, and on the north by the ground belonging to the Entrance, and porter's lodge. It is divided into three general parts, viz: an eastern, middle, and a western plot.

Let us proceed southward, along the carriage-road from the north-west angle of the section, to the boundary dividing it from I and L. The burial vault attached to the first Presbyterian Church, in which repose the remains removed from the old burying ground, Market and Bank streets, in 1848, occupies the first lot. In addition to the memorial marking this interesting spot, where lie mingled the bones of many who once inhabited the places we now occupy, but whose memories are forgotten, is the monument of

Brooke Smith, a native of Birmingham, Great Britain, for many years a resident of the United States. "He was eminently distinguished by the affectionate respect of the principal inhabitants of Philadelphia, to whom he was endeared and united by his extensive abilities, probity, and active benevolence."

The memorial, designed in the Roman style, and wearing the impress of the destroying hand of Time, was erected by his friends in England as a token of their affection, and as a tribute due to his character and many virtues. He died October 1–8–, aged 37 years." Next is the memorial of

Captain Gustavus S. Drane, second regiment U. S. Artillery, who died at Fort Mifflin, in 1846, in the 57th year of his age.

Captain Drane was a brave and meritorious officer, who faithfully served his country for many years. He distinguished himself at the storming of Fort George, and at the battle of Williamsburg, during the war of 1812 with Great Britain. He likewise, being ever ready for the most arduous duties, served with zeal during the protracted and harassing war with the Florida Indians; and in the battle of Ouithlacootie, fought December 31st, 1835, he signalized himself by his coolness and determined courage. We next meet in our progress the monument of

Samuel Woodward. This memorial is designed in exceedingly good taste, and its enrichments, which are both beautiful and emblematic, are very chaste. It is an appropriate and worthy tribute from a wife to the memory of a cherished companion of many happy years. Upon the shaft is the following inscription:—"The Sons of Temperance, Pennsylvania Division, No 4, consecrate this tablet to

Their Brother. Ardent, but gentle, the friend of all the good, but no man's foe, his life was a well of ever-springing virtue, his death the triumph of the Christian; the memory of his virtues is with us; their exceeding great reward with his Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

We had the pleasure of Mr. Woodward's friendship, and can therefore without partiality say that he was truly beloved, for the simplicity of his manners, the benevolence of his character, and unaffected reverence for religion. To the young and inexperienced in par-

ticular, he was ever ready to extend acts of kindness and counsel. In all the benevolent movements of the day he took an active though silent part. He secured the respect and esteem of all good citizens, during the short period he participated in the politics of his country, by the consistency of his principles, and his unwearied activity in supporting them. He was

> "A friend to truth, of soul sincere,
> In action faithful, and in honour clear!
> Who broke no promise, served no private end,
> Who gained the title of "the poor man's friend."
> Ennobled by himself, by all approved,
> Praised, wept, honoured, and by all beloved."

There are several family lots in this section elegantly, and many of them richly enclosed, and ornamented with flowers, &c. Among them are those of the

Osbourn, Reed, Wells, Watt, Boller, Lawson, Smith, McCauley, Way, Lord, Lamb, Cox, Okie, Sutton, Croome, Baldwin, Martin, Cope, Hamilton, Mitchel, Coates, Koons, Euston, Carter, and Panen families. The monument of

Rebecca, wife of Pollard McCormick, and daughter of Peter and Sarah K. Shoenberger, is a beautiful testimonial. It attracts attention from almost any part of the section, being situated on a gentle slope, near the north end of the middle plot.

Our next visit will embrace all that portion of the ground bounded by the carriage-way, comprising sections A, B, C, D, E, and F.

Chapter Eighty.

"Art is long and time is fleeting,
And our hearts though stout and brave,
Still like muffled drums are beating
Funeral marches to the grave!"

Our fifth visit extends through

Sections A, B, C, D, E, and F,

the most improved, and in many respects the most beautiful, in the Cemetery. These sections, as seen by the map, are bounded on all sides by the carriage-road.

The scene from the front of the chapel is one of unparalleled loveliness. Through it innumerable monuments are tastefully disposed—some of them exquisite works of art; while trees, shrubs, and flowers of every variety and hue throw a delicious shade around. In such a pleasing spot, when the birds are singing, and the trees and plants present their verdure, the dreariness of the grave is lost, the utter oblivion that awaits the tenant of the tomb is forgotten; death is here robbed of half its terrors.

The botanical riches of Laurel Hill is justly celebrated. Many rare and choice varieties of plants, particularly those suitable for the adornment of a cemetery,

are here to be found. This is principally owing to the managers of the corporation, who from the very commencement of the enterprise, have displayed a commendable taste in the selection of the choicest specimens, peculiar to our own climate, and in intermingling them with the more rare and curious productions of other lands. We consider the cultivation of plants, apart from hygienic considerations, in burial places as peculiarly appropriate, and the labour and care taken in their collection and nurture, as labour well bestowed. In this respect Laurel Hill stands unrivalled—almost every enclosure in it displaying the appearance of a garden—every grave a flower bed. Around these hallowed spots the bereaved are continually seen, pruning the young branches, wreathing chaplets wherewith to adorn the memorials, or seated by the mounds, ruminating on the dearest memories. Beautiful flowers! who can help loving them? The spirit of poetry abides in them. Whole histories are chronicled in their blossoms. They think with us, speak to us, and no voice is like theirs—so gentle, so consolatory, and so sweet. Everlasting flowers! ye are wreathed with all seasons and affections; ye twine around the heart, and cling to sweet memories past. What more fitting, what more beautiful emblems than these to deck the grave? With what pleasure do we view the snow-drop, sweet herald of the spring, appearing and raising day after day its white head above the snow that shrouds the lowly bed of a beloved one! With what emotions do we behold the lily in her innocent and lovely vestment, the beauty of which man, with all his pride and art, cannot equal, blooming over the spot where lies the form of one, the very hairs of whose head, the Saviour tells us, were numbered, and not one of

which fell to the ground without his father's knowledge. The bay tree, too, shading that humble mound, recalls the minstrel king of Israel, and as it waves in the passing breeze, we think we hear him chant the psalms, and sing of the tree of life, and the green pastures and still waters of the heavenly land.

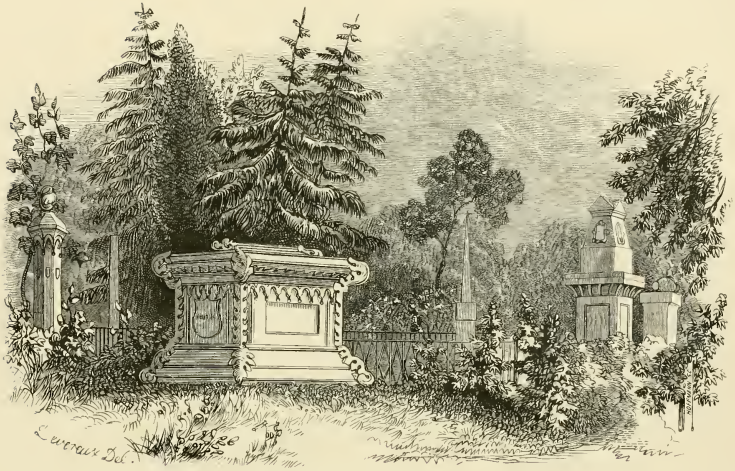
Flowers are also appropriate mementos for the grave, reminding us of the vanity and fleeting nature of all earthly things. From their short-lived duration, we learn the transitory nature of human glory, and the little reason there is that any mortal should pride himself upon those distinctions, which, at best, are but fleeting as a flower. "Man," says the sacred writer, "cometh forth as a flower, and fleeth as a shadow; his days are as grass, as a flower of the field, so he flourisheth; but the wind passeth over it, and it is gone"—so we, too, must pass away with the same silent rapidity to our mother earth, and be seen or remembered no more by a world which, after all that can be said of it, is at best but a sorrowful, transient, and deceitful pilgrimage, destined itself to pass away. Commencing our perambulations, we enter

Section A.

The ground plan accompanying the work, will here be found very convenient, owing to the winding and picturesque confusion of the paths through which we are to pass. The first object arresting the attention is the monument of

George Troutman, near the carriage-road, opposite the chapel. The next is the splendid altar-tomb, erected in memory of

Dr. Evans. This memorial is a treat to admirers of



VIEW IN SECTION A—THE EVANS MONUMENT IN THE FOREGROUND.

the chaste and beautiful in monumental architecture. The beauty of design, picturesque combination of the parts, harmony of detail, and boldly and richly sculptured adornments, place this tomb in the highest class of art. It was executed by J. Struthers & Son, to whose establishment it does infinite credit. The monument of

SAMUEL LEVIS, JR., a triangular pyramid, standing immediately to the east of this magnificent tomb, is the next. It was erected by Mr. Levis' friends and associates of the engineer's corps of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as a tribute of respect and esteem for his memory. In this vicinity is likewise the monument of

HENRY SWEYER, and of MARGARET, his wife. It also marks the last resting place of

HENRY S. TREVOR. In the same enclosure with these is the artistic and appropriate tribute to the memory of

FREDERICK GRAFF, the originator and designer of the Fairmount Water-works; the first public work of the kind in the United States, and one in the possession of which the citizens of Philadelphia may well be proud. The monument is worthy of attention, as being a new architectural composition. It bears also a feature of much importance in monumental designs *i. e.* durability, and is likely to remain a memorial of this distinguished man, long after the more elaborate ones around have crumbled into dust.

Proceeding along the avenue running north-east from this point, we have the monument of

SARAH, wife of Davis Pearson, alongside of which is a beautiful sculptured headstone, inscribed to

OUR DEAR WILLIE. Rarely have we had the pleasure

of beholding a more appropriate idea embodied on any memorial than this. Next is the monument of

JOHN ELY, and nearly adjoining that of

CAROLINE SARAH ANN, wife of William West. Then we have the grand and lofty one of the

WETHERAL FAMILY. The elegance of outline, and masterly execution of this monument is much admired.

On the east part of this section is a large plot, enclosed by a substantial and ornamental iron railing, and shaded by six lofty white pine trees. It contains the place of sepulchre of the

ROCKHILL FAMILY, which is designated by a Lombardic slab, slightly elevated from the ground. Here is also seen one of those happy designs, so peculiar to Struthers and Son's establishment. Beneath it repose the remains of

CHARLES, son of George and Julia Boker. West from this is another beautiful monument, erected to the memory of

ALFRED THEODORE MILLER, son of Matthew T. and Caroline Miller, consisting of a shrine in the "Doric Order," within which, reclining on an altar-table, is the figure of a lovely child, exquisitely cut in Italian marble by the celebrated sculptor Pettrich. The likeness, which is said to be very good, is from a portrait taken after death. Upon the north panel of the tomb is the following verse:

> "A bud of beauty, nipped by death?
> Oh no! upborne to milder skies,
> Where no rude wind with icy breath
> May blight a flower of paradise."

This is also from the establishment of Struthers and Son.

Section B.

Among the many elegant and pleasing memorials in this section, we notice those of

John Vaughan, Francis Harrison, (a native of the island of St. Domingo) and of Charles Graff. The whole surface of this last is sculptured in a very rich and elaborate manner. In this respect it may be considered as among the most attractive and interesting that has come under observation. Next is a picturesque design inscribed

To Our Mother. These two last named are situated near the south extremity of the section. The tribute to the memory of

Andrew U. Prevost, erected by the Union Lodge of the A. Y. M. in testimony of his worth as a man, and the rare virtues of his masonic character, is the next we meet proceeding north from the Graff Monument. In this neighbourhood are a number of beautiful designs and enclosures. Among them one in which lie the remains of

James Edwin, son of Benjamin and Ann Burnell, late of England, who, the memorial states, was "a rare scholar—of retired habits, and free from the *world's piety;* he lived and died a pure Christian."

Adjoining is another, remarkable for the mementos which are at all seasons to be seen hanging on the tombs. In it repose the ashes of

Henriette Florine Icher, wife of Eugene Roussel, and of Anastasie Francoise Ycher, wife of Zavier Bazin; also of Adam Eugene Edword son of Zavier

and Adele Bazin. In this vicinity too repose the remains of the poet, scholar, and divine,

WALTER COLTON, Chaplain U. S. N., and for some period principal editor of the North American newspaper, published in Philadelphia.

Mr. Colton was a man of much talent and great worth, which he exhibited in various stations, public and private. His professional duties as a chaplain in the navy, endeared him to both officers and sailors. To the latter he was ever an ardent and sympathizing friend.

Called by the exigency of war from the peaceful position of Chaplain, to the responsible post of Alcade or chief civil magistrate of Monterey in California, he displayed administrative abilities of a high order, and performed the duties of that office so as to secure universal respect and admiration. The poor almost worshipped him; the rich knew that with him justice had no itching palm. He was what all men in such stations should be—incorruptible. As an author his works evince talents of no common order. "Land and Sea," "Sea and Sailor," "Three years in California," &c. &c., will long give him a claim upon public recollection. He died on the 22d of January, 1851. His memorial is a simple marble obelisk, void of all ornament, excepting where the name, birth, age, and death are inscribed. The following lines are from the pen of this lamented author:

"There is a voice which yet will thrill the grave,
And wake the sleeper from his bed of clay;
He who this intellectual being gave
Will pour upon its form His quickening ray,
Call back its vital bloom, its tuneful breath,
And warm exulting pulses chilled in death.

Upspringing from their graves, the dead of ages,
  Countless as forest leaves will reappear;
The saints and sinners—savages and sages,
  All who have left the impress of their being on our sphere,
And each of every clime, colour and of race
  Will at the judgment take his place."
O Saviour! when that fearful morning
  Shall show thee on the coming cloud,—
And the last trumpet's awful warning,
  Pierce the slumber of my shroud;
And earth and sea, with all their glories pass away,
  Be thou, O Lord! this trembling spirit's stay.

Section C.

The southern boundary of this section is on a line with the front of the chapel. It is subdivided also, by an avenue running parallel with the carriage-road into two plots.

On the south-east termination of this portion of the ground, immediately overlooking the carriage-road, rises the monument of

Oscar Douglass, a Philadelphia fireman, who was killed by the falling of a wall, while in the discharge of his duty, January 23d, 1841.

The monument is decorated with several creditable pieces of sculpturing. The ornamental wreath surrounding the name "Douglass" on the south, and the two hands on the north front, are boldly and correctly executed. The memorial sets forth that the deceased "fell a sacrifice to his zeal as a fireman, in the twenty-seventh year of his age, at the conflagration of January 23d, 1841, in Market Street above Third," and that this tribute was "dedicated August 2d, 1841, in respect to his many virtues, by his fellow-members of the Philadel-

phia fire company," and the "Light Artillery corps of Washington Grays."

Following the carriage-road, we have a short distance further west, the monument of

MAJOR LEVI TWIGGS, U. S. A., who fell leading his command to the assault at the storming of Chapultepec in Mexico on the 13th of September, 1847.

This rich and appropriate tribute of departed worth, erected by several public spirited citizens of Philadelphia, is also the memorial of

GEORGE DECATUR TWIGGS, the gallant son of the above, who having distinguished himself in a prior action, was killed serving in a combat at the National bridge, near Vera Cruz, while discharging the duties of a brother officer who had just fallen.

SECTION F

Is most delightfully situated, and is particularly rich in monuments, Among them we direct attention to the imposing gothic structure in the

FOTTERAL FAMILY LOT, and also to that of

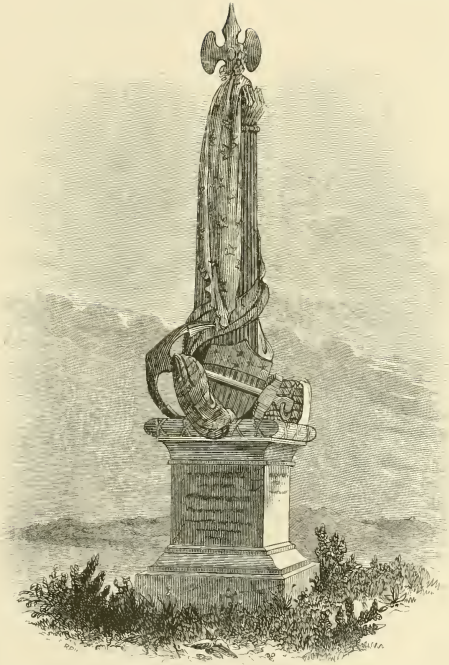
HENRY TROTH, of ANN, wife of Edmund James Stiles; of BARBARA STRICKER, and of SAMUEL HIGHLANDS; all situated fronting the carriage-road.

Near the Fotteral Monument is an altar-tomb, exhibiting artistic and mechanical skill of the first order. This monument, which is much admired, was erected to the memory of

JOHN BOHLEN. We now enter

SECTION E.

On the south-west end of this section, we have one of the most richly enclosed and decorated lots that has come under observation. It contains four memorials,



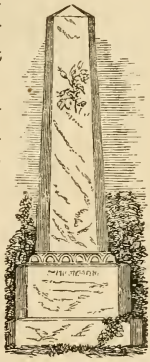
TWIGGS MONUMENT—SECTION C.

all of considerable artistic merit. That particularly, inscribed to the memory of

SAMUEL RICHARDS, is a creditable specimen of monumental architecture. The coped tomb adjoining is likewise an object of attraction. Its decorations in high relief are admirably executed. Next is a monumental pillar dedicated to the memory of

OUR BELOVED CHILDREN, a very pleasing composition. Then in succession are the memorials of

JACOB AND DOROTHEA KATES, SAMUEL GRICE, FRANCIS ANN SPOONER, SARAH B. DANIELS, ISABEL S. wife of Samuel J. Bodine, and of JOHN and SUSANNAH AUGUE. In this section, near the "shrubbery," is the monument of



JOHN COOK, remarkable for the epitaph, said to have been composed by Mr. Cook, previous to his death. That portion of the cemetery known as

THE SHRUBBERY, now claims our attention. This lovely spot is divided by separating paths, into twenty-two parts, most of which are appropriated as family lots.

Among the monuments here, all of which are very tastefully disposed, we notice those of the

DERINGER, BURT, DAVIS, TOLAND, SWAIM, GILBERT, STRUTHERS, and HERTZOG families.

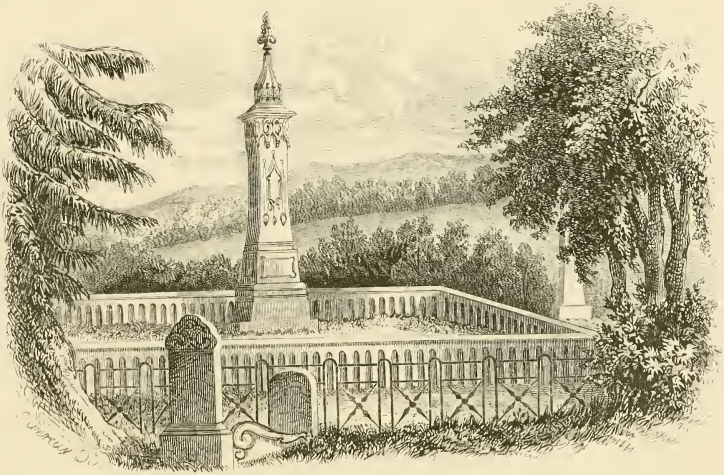
SECTION D

Consists of a narrow strip extending along the carriage-road from Section C, on the north, to E, on the south. On the south end we have the burial lot of the

Ashmead Family; adjoining which is a gigantic vase, erected as the monument of

Ann Margaret Kugler. Then we have the light and graceful composition erected to the memory of

Amy wife of George R. Harmstead. The north part of this section contains a range of enclosures adorned with commendable taste. The headstones, mostly plain are remarkable for their epitaphs:—thus we have on one, "Though lost to sight, to memory dear," on another, "None but thyself can be thy parallel."



VIEW IN SOUTH LAUREL HILL.

Chapter Ninth.

"Hark! how the sacred calm, that breathes around,
Bids every fierce tumultuous passion cease,
In the still small accents whispering from the ground,
A grateful earnest of eternal peace."

South Laurel Hill Cemetery,

To which we now direct our steps, is also a charming spot. Like North Laurel Hill, from which it is divided by the Pepper estate, it occupies a lofty promontory above the river, the views of which, and through the glades and avenues of the grounds, are unsurpassed for sweetness and repose. Nowhere could a more attractive spot be found for the purpose of burial.

The Cemetery is divided into ten Sections, which are again subdivided into plots of various dimensions, by avenues laid out for the most part at right angles.

The First Section,

Occupying the centre of the ground, and surrounded by the main avenue or carriage-road, is appropriated for family vaults, several of which have already been excavated. On its north end is the superintendent's residence, carriage-house, &c.

The Second and Third Sections

Extend from the main to the lower entrance, fronting the Ridge Road, and is bounded on the north, south, and west by the carriage-road.

The Fourth (Friends' burying-ground), Fifth, Sixth, and Tenth Sections occupy all that portion of the ground lying between the Ridge Road and the main avenue, extending from the lower entrance to the lane leading from the steamboat landing to the before-mentioned road.

The Eighth Section

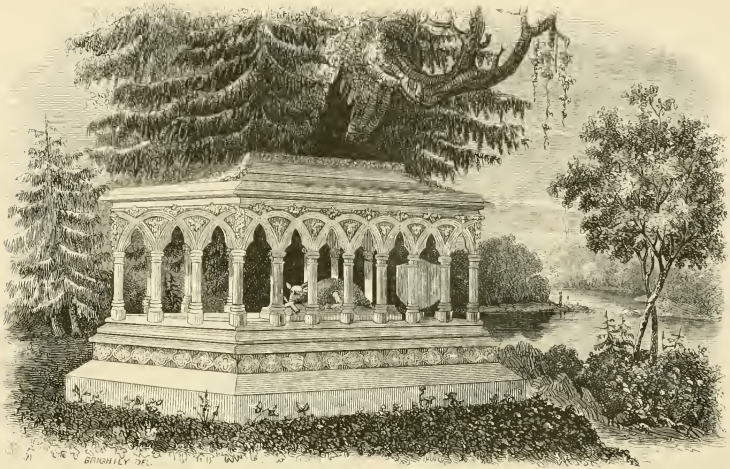
Is a strip extending westward between the main avenue and the southern boundary, to a gravelled path, which separates it from

The Seventh Section.

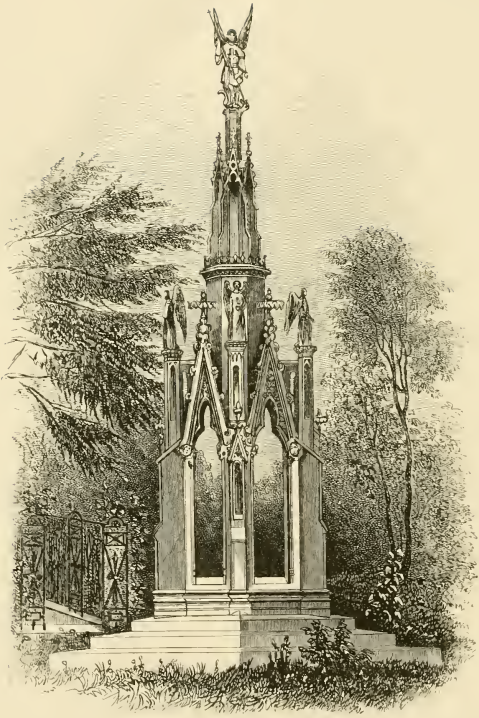
This last, bounded on the east by the carriage-road, on the south and west by the river, and on the north by a gravelled path running from the main avenue to the summer-house overlooking the Schuylkill, is the most improved and attractive in the cemetery.

South Laurel Hill, although but a new enterprise, possesses several monuments of considerable interest as works of art; indeed, most of those already erected are of a superior order, and should the same refined taste continue to prevail among the lot-holders, it will in a few years, in this respect, rival the adjoining one. Among the monuments we call attention to that erected in memory of

Sarah Ann, wife of George L. Harrison. The composition of this tomb is beautifully picturesque, the conception spirited, and execution excellent. In every



THE HARRISON MONUMENT—SOUTH LAUREL HILL.



THE TOWNSEND MONUMENT—SOUTH LAUREL HILL.

respect it may be regarded as a work of the highest merit.

The HAYES MONUMENT (see the accompanying plates for a view of these two memorials,) is another of those rich and elegant designs, in the Gothic style. It is truthful in proportion, and chaste in decoration.

Before this work appears, it is probable that the burial lot of SAMUEL TOWNSEND, in this cemetery, will be graced by a beautiful composition in the Gothic style, similar in design, though not so elaborate in minute decoration, to the far-famed "Waltham Cross," in England. It also possesses a novel interest, and peculiar attraction, being of cast iron—the first of that material ever erected in the United States. Our illustration is a correct representation of this elegant monument—for the drawing of which we are indebted to Mr. Robert Wood, at whose establishment it is being constructed.

THE FOURTH SECTION,

Or Friends' Burial Ground, is truly a "quiet place, of silence and of graves," in which no memorials or distinctions of any kind are seen to mark the spot where loved ones sleep. It might be termed a little meadow, to use the words of an accomplished writer in describing a similar spot, for the long green grass waves over, while it in a great degree conceals the several undulations which show where many sleep; but when observed more closely, the very undulations give an appearance of green waves to the verdure, as it sweeps above the slightly raised mounds. There is something sacred beyond all expression in this green place of nameless graves; as if, having done with the world, the world had nothing

more to do with those whose stations were filled up, and whose names were forgotten! How still and beautiful a scene! How grand in simplicity. How unostentatiously religious those green mounds upon which the sun was casting his beams in "floods of golden lustre!" It seemed to us more spirit moving than all the vaunted monuments of antiquity we have ever seen.

VIEW FROM SOUTH LAUREL HILL OF THE VILLAGE AT THE FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL.

Chapter Tenth.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF MONUMENTAL ARCHITECTURE—ANCIENT AND MODERN.

"A weary pilgrim, wandering 'midst the tombs
Of ancient empires, thrones, and temples, comes
To this great wreck of thine, whose stillness teems
With awful teachings, and transcendent themes."

THE most ancient kind of sepulchral monuments, it is supposed, was the barrow or tumulous, i. e., a heap of earth surmounted with a stele or memorial stone.

The southern part of Siberia (the ancient Scythia) is full of these mounds. They are usually of a conical form, flat at the top, and of all dimensions, from two hundred and seventy feet, to three thousand five hundred in circumference and from thirty-five to two hundred and ten in heighth. The ancient Scythians measured their affection and loyalty to their chiefs by the magnitude of the mound which they raised over their remains, and the value of the precious stones and gold which they deposited in them. The enumeration of articles found in these mounds is almost incredible—they have for ages been a source of traffic to the uncivilized marauders who traversed that country before its occupation by the Russians. Indeed their trade on the frontier was a power-

ful reason for the invasion of the country, which that government imagined must be full of gold mines. These barrows are seen in various parts of Western Europe. They are also to be found in Asia Minor, Greece, and America. Mr. Harriss, a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, gives us an interesting account of the ancient graves which are to be found scattered over the western states of the latter country.

These monuments of a by-gone age, and a long forgotten people, are to be found on the sources of the Alleghanies in the western part of the state of New York, whence they extend westwardly, along the southern shore of Lake Erie, and through Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, to the Nebraska territory on the west.

Travellers mention them as existing on the shores of Lake Pepin, and some are to be found near Lake Travers, under the forty-sixth parallel of latitude. Lewis and Clarke saw them on the Missouri river one thousand miles above its junction with the Mississippi, and they have been observed on the Kanzas and Platte. They are found all over the intermediate country, and spread over the valley of the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, which they line from Texas to South Carolina. The learned have divided these mounds into altar-mounds, mounds of sepulture, temple mounds, and anomalous mounds. In the mounds of sepulture, human remains, with ornaments, implements of industry, authority, or war, are invariably found. The works of art found in them, are superior to anything the existing tribes of Indians are capable of producing, and the implements of metal so closely resemble those of bronze found in Great Britain, that it would not be difficult to

procure their counterparts from the collections in the museums of that country.

The earliest sepulchral monument mentioned in scripture, is that spoken of in Genesis xxxv. 20, where Jacob is said to have erected a pillar upon the grave of Rachel. A monument exists at the present day between Bethlehem and Jerusalem, called Rachel's tomb; which no doubt is spurious, yet the site may be the true place of her interment.

The sepulchre of Belus, in the city of Babylon, the first city known in history, is noted for its grandeur and elevation. The ruins of this monument is supposed to exist to this day, in the debris of the celebrated mound known by the name of the Birs Nemroud. It ascended to the lofty altitude of about five hundred feet, and had a base of about seven hundred feet square. A modern traveller found, by excavation, in it an earthen sarcophagus, and various urns of the same material.

The sepulchral monuments of Egypt exhibit the highest efforts of ancient art, of which any evidence remains. They are to be found along both sides of the river Nile for the distance of perhaps a thousand miles, and consist principally of pyramids, obelisks, and monolinths, or large single stone pillars. The pyramids are built, some of sun-dried bricks, others of stone. The most noted are those of Jizeh, near Cairo. This celebrated group comprises three large and several smaller ones. The greatest of them is that of Cheops, which covers, we are told, an area of nearly eight hundred feet square, and had a vertical height, when perfect, of about four hundred and eighty feet. Its sloping height is at present about six hundred feet.

Of all the works of ancient art, which, by the sim-

plicity of form, colossal size and unity, and beauty of sculptured decorations, excite our wonder and admiration, none can be put in comparison with the Egyptian obelisks. They are four sided pieces of stone set up on one end, and tapering gradually towards the top, which generally terminates in a small pyramid. The horizontal section is not always square, but is more frequently an oblong; two of the sides being wider than the others. Those of the smaller dimensions were usually of sandstone, but the larger ones consisted of huge masses of red granite. There were at Alexandria two of these structures, one of which only is now erect. These are supposed to have adorned the entrance to a palace or temple. They are of red granite, and are about sixty-five feet high, by seven or eight feet at the base. Beneath the obelisk, still standing, is a cubical kind of base, six feet high. This is the obelisk known as "*Cleopatra's Needle.*"

Of Egyptian architecture little remains but of tombs and temples. The ravages of successive conquerors, war and famine, time and fanaticism, with the depredations of travellers, have triumphed over other monuments of Egyptian greatness, but those of sacerdotal pride and superstition have survived and resisted all efforts for their destruction.

The celebrated *Rock Tombs* of ancient Thebes, the most wonderful in the world, are situated in the Libian Mountains, northwest of that city. The face of the mountain is excavated, in all directions, for a great distance, into numerous caves, or vaults. In these tombs abound paintings and sculpture of great beauty. Magnificent pillars, cut out of the living rock, support the roof.

The tomb of *Rameses the Fifth* is particularly interesting. The roof of the passage leading to the principal chamber is most richly painted. The ceiling of this chamber itself is quite beautiful, and delightfully mystical—describing the procession of the sun through the hours of the day and night.

The *Egyptian column* is generally round in form up the greater part of the shaft, but varies in diameter at different parts of the heighth. In general the width bears a much greater ratio to the heighth than in Grecian buildings, and this imparts to it a greater degree of heaviness. In some columns the surface is sculptured with representations of the lotus-leaf; in others it is made to appear like a bundle of reeds fastened together by hoops. Some pillars are of the same diameter all the way up. Square columns are also observable, particularly in the tombs; these exhibit sculptured human figures, which project more or less from the face of the stone, seemingly designed to support a weight aloft. The form of the capital of an Egyptian column, and the relation in size and appearance it bears to the shaft, vary exceedingly. The most common form, however, is that of the calyx of a plant. This simple and graceful form has received many modifications from the hands of the Egyptian mason, who appears not to have been at all deficient in taste in the selection of natural models, nor in the power of adapting them to architectural ornament. In some capitals the design has undoubtedly been taken from the graceful hanging palm leaves as they appear at the top of the trunk, bending down on all sides. In some cases the top, or outer ring, is exactly circular; in others, the circle is broken into a number of curved lines, with their convexities turned out-

wards—thus forming a series of beautifully bending petals. On the surface of these bends, various ornaments are cut. We have the bulrush, with its stem, and leaves, and fruits; and the calyx of the lotus-flower, grouped with the leaves of the same plant; and the round-tufted head of the palm before it is expanded in spring; and the lotus again, with its flower alternately in the bud and full bloom; the vine is also occasionally seen intermingling its shoots and leaves with those of the palm-tree. The cornice, &c., is generally adorned with figures and hieroglyphics, over the centre of which the winged globe is predominant.

The *Rock tombs* of Petra are also worthy of attention, both for their richness of decoration and vast extent; but possessing no peculiar feature apart from the Egyptian, Syriaœ-Egyptian, and Græco-Roman styles of architecture. We shall pass them over, and direct our attention to those of Etruria.

This ancient nation is said to have embraced the greater part of Italy, from the plains of Lombardy to the Gulf of Salerno, on the one side, and on the other, from the Tyrrhene Sea to the Adriatic, comprising Elba, Corsica, partially, and several other islands on the western shores. Etruria proper, which included the modern Tuscany territory, the Duchy of Lucca, and a part of the Papal States, was the peculiar seat of Etrurian power. This once flourishing part of Italy, which in those days yielded rich harvests, has now merged into wilds and wastes—fens and marshes—regions of pestilence—desolated by malaria, haunts of the wild boar and of noxious reptiles, from which man flies as from a plague-stricken land.

Yet this was once an opulent and mighty country—the parent of great and powerful states.

The principal feature in *Etrurian tombs* is their subterranean position. They are hollowed in the living rock, either beneath the surface of the ground, or at the foot of a cliff, shaped into a monument, and inscribed with an epitaph. They, like those of Egypt and Asia Minor, show, in their general construction, an imitation of the abodes of the living.

Of their work in stone, numerous specimens still exist upon the façades and walls of these rock-hewn sepulchres, in detached statues, on sarcophagi and cinerary urns. So far as relates to sculpture, the sarcophagi are the most valuable of the Etrurian antiquities in point of art. The sides of these stone coffins are sculptured in bas-relief, in a very rich and elegant manner; and upon the top reclines a figure in such high relief as almost to appear to be separate from the groundwork beneath. "As a general remark," however, says an intelligent writer upon Etrurian sculpture, "it may be observed, that the productions in the Etrurian style are very deficient in beauty." They neither exhibit that repose and simplicity which gave dignity to the Egyptian, nor the fine forms and sentiment which ennoble Grecian sculpture; and whatever interest they excite is derived rather from the value that attaches to them in an archæological point of view, than for their merit as works of art. The most ancient kind of monuments in Greece was the barrow, erected upon a stone basement, or composed of massive stones. The next were sepulchral mounds with altars raised upon them, which relatives and friends reverenced as temples of their gods. The Greeks, with

most other nations in those early days, worshipped their gods upon high mountains; thus Homer alludes to Mount Ida, as the scene of many sacrifices and prayers. Many are of the opinion that temples originated from this superstitious reverence and devotion paid to the memory of the dead; and as most of the gods of heathen nations were but men deified on account of some public benefit conferred on mankind, so most of these temples are thought to have been, at first, only stately monuments erected in honour of the dead. Nor need we wonder that this should be the case, when we remember that at every common sepulchre it was the custom to offer up prayers, sacrifices, and libations. The primitive Greeks buried their dead within their own houses, but the law was, in latter ages, without the city walls. The memorials were generally tomb-stones or pillars, ornamented with garlands or festoons of flowers, typical of repose from toil and trouble. The Greek epitaphs were very simple, and consisted only of the names and a short character, as—a good man, a good woman. The practice in Athens was to inscribe the name of the deceased, his father, tribe, and profession.

At the last mentioned city, there were two burying-grounds—one within, and one without the walls. The former was devoted to those who died upon the field of battle, for the good of the State. Over these graves columns were erected, inscribed with the name of the place where they fell, and their epitaphs. These memorials were sometimes decorated with the representations of the arms, &c., of the hero. Here was celebrated the race called the "Lampadedromia," at which persons ran with torches in their hands. It was divided into several fields and enclosures. In addition to these ceme-

teries, the Athenians (and the custom was peculiar to other Greeks also) interred their dead in gardens attached to their villas. It was usual to place in the tomb various articles of pottery.

The body was deposited in a case called a *soros;* or, as it is more generally known in modern days, a sarcophagus.

Upon the beauty of *Grecian architecture* it is needless for us to dwell. We shall, therefore, merely glance at the different "orders" or styles adopted. The term order is not applied except when columns are used; but as all Grecian and Roman buildings partaking of a public character had columns, and as the character of the column influenced that of the edifice in many other respects, it has been found advantageous to use terms to distinguish them.

These orders were three in number, viz.: *Doric*, *Ionic*, and *Corinthian*. The Romans made slight changes in them all, and introduced two others, viz.: the Tuscan and the Composite. The columns, with their capitals and bases, the entablature which surmounts the columns, and the platform or pedestal on which these stand, all combined make up the characteristics of the order.

Of these orders, the *Doric* in majesty far surpasses all the others. It bears a noble feature of unassuming grandeur, and is characterized by a chaste simplicity, and a disdain of minute decoration, which conspire to produce the sublime in the greatest degree. It is therefore peculiarly suitable for monumental designs. The Corinthian and the Composite are light and graceful. They are too cheerful and ornamental for a cemetery, except as single pillars, when they form a pleasing contrast. The Ionic and Tuscan approach the Doric in

simplicity, grandeur, and strength—three important requisites; and are also well suited for monumental structures.

Among the Grecians it was the custom, when the body of a drowned person, or of one who had died away from home, could not be recovered, to erect in a consecrated grove, a tomb in honour of him. These tombs were called *Cenotaphia;* that is, empty monuments.

In *Rome*, every spot of earth is suggestive of great reminiscences. The vestiges of tombs, sarcophagi, and statuary speak of magnificence and ruin—of death and departed greatness.

The Via Appia is studded with sepulchral remains, among which are those of the once stately monuments of Ennias and Archias, and of the Scipios. In the vaulted chamber of the latter (a beautiful model of which is presented in the tombs of Commodore Hull, and of the Cooke family, noticed in Section G, Laurel Hill Cemetery) busts, tablets with inscriptions, and a beautiful sarcophagus have been found. Near it stands a tomb upon an eminence, said to have been the sepulchre of Horatia, the sister of the conqueror of the Curiatii, who stabbed her for lamenting her lover's fate. Near the Circus of Caracalla is a magnificent monument, emulating the far-famed Mausoleum of Adrian in grandeur. It was erected by Crassus, in memory of his wife Cecilia Metella.

The tomb of Caius Cestius, a pyramidical structure, is situated in the Prati del Popoli Romano. This monument remains entire—owing its preservation, doubtless, to its form. It stands on a base of about ninety feet square, and is about one hundred and thirty feet high.

Of all the splendid monuments in the eternal city none surpassed the vast tomb of Adrian, or the mausoleum of Augustus. The latter was described by Strabo as a pendent garden, resting on lofty arches, planted with evergreens, shrubs, and plants. In the centre of this hanging garden was a conical mound, surmounted by a statue of the emperor. In a vault beneath, reposed the remains of this celebrated monarch and his family; around the tomb was an extensive area, laid out into walks, and thickly planted with forest trees. The ruins of this famed work of art and splendour is now occupied as a kind of amphitheatre for bull baiting. The tomb of Adrian was esteemed one of the wonders of the world; and it is supposed that in material, elevation, and artistic excellence, it equalled if not surpassed the Halicarnassian Mausoleum. This monument is now the chief fortress of the papal sovereign. It is the castle of San Angelo.

Outside of the Porta Pia, on the Via Nomentana, is the mausoleum of Constantia, the daughter of Constantine the Great. This lady was in after years placed in the calendar of the saints, and her tomb converted into a church.

In all Grecian, as well as Roman tombs, vases have been found. These vases have been classified into the *votive*, the *sacrificial*, and the *cinerary*.

Urns in most ancient monuments are shaped like boxes with pyramidical covers; in general, however, they were round-bellied, placed in mimic columbria. Some had points to fasten them in the niches; others were flat-bottomed, to stand on the ground. Those called "*Ovrendaria*" were very large. Some urns were divided into compartments, for the reception of the

ashes of distinct persons. Cremation became rare about the time of the Antonines; therefore, all cinerary urns are to be regarded as prior to that date.

The urns for the common people were not only common in material and execution, but were larger than the more costly ones; because the bodies of such were imperfectly burnt, or they sometimes contained the ashes of a whole family. Those who could not afford a tomb, placed the urn upon *cippi*, a monumental stone, which usually contained an inscription.

Phials have also been found in these tombs. They are called *Lacrymatories*, from a supposition that they were a receptacle for tears. Instead of tears—says a learned gentleman, in an article on the antiquities, &c., of Rome—as is generally supposed, or of perfumes or ointments, as some critics assert, these phials contained the *purgamenta*, which came off the bones when bathed in wine, milk, and balsams; for such, necessarily retaining some portion of the dead, could not be thrown away, nor yet mixed with the purified relics. They were deposited separately. The remains of ashes found in these phials, tend to confirm this opinion.

We have been thus particular in regard to vases, because of their frequent adoption as ornaments in monumental designs. It was customary in not only Rome, but in Greece, and other ancient nations, to inter their dead in the evening, and by the light of *torches*. The funeral customs of the Romans at the present time, differ but little from those of their forefathers. In no part of the world, says Dr. Madden, have I seen such long and lugubrious funeral processions as in Rome. When a rich merchant dies, the whole city is filled with the funeral train. The corpse, dressed out in gay and

splendid attire, is carried, at the close of the evening, through the streets on an open bier, attended by every description of mourners that can be collected, and invariably followed by hired deputations of friars, clad in the long penitential garb, which covers even the head, chanting the slow and solemn service for the dead. These dismal sounds—the long funeral procession, that sometimes fills the streets as far as the eye can reach, seen by the lurid glare of immense tapers, that are borne by the mourners—and the shocking sight of the corpse exposed to view, dressed up with the unseemly decorations of life and vanity, have a never-to-be-forgotten effect upon the stranger.

In every respect these modern funerals remind us of those of the ancient people of this city; and it is curious to see a similitude in such minutiæ, after the lapse of two thousand years, and a change in manners and religion so complete. From this custom of interring by torches, has originated that of decorating tombs with their representations.

We now come to the sepulchral monuments peculiar to the early ages of the church.

The early Christians had more exalted notions for that veneration and respect which they displayed in their care of their dead, than the heathen among whom they dwelt. The doctrine of the resurrection threw a halo round the grave. The memorials which were erected upon these places of repose were such as to inspire the bereaved with comfort and consolation, by reminding them of the cross, and the hopes of eternal life through the merits of the Redeemer.

The most noted place of Christian burial, previous to the time of Constantine, was the *Catacombs of Rome.*

These excavations are to be found beyond the limits of that city, extending in various directions, and are, perhaps, the most extensive of the kind in the world. They are, for the most part, low, dark, narrow, and difficult of access (those of St. Sebastian and St. Agnes are exceptions). In many places the roofs and sides have fallen in, and the visitor is obliged to crawl on his hands and knees. Here and there they branch out into subterranean streets or alleys. The bodies of the dead are ranged in the caverns on either hand of the corridors—their arrangement displaying the systematic attention of a general supervision of burials.

The original Christian designation of these subterranean cells and galleries was *Cryptæ*. The name of "*Catatumbæ*" was applied to that portion of them known in ancient times as the cemetery of St. Calistus, in A. D., 218. This Catatumbæ is now the cemetery of Saint Sebastian. All the ancient Christian cemeteries about Rome were originally called Catatumbæ. The remains in the catacombs are frequently found accompanied with small vessels, such as urns or lacrymatorie vases; the placing of which, in such sacred places, appears to have been a common custom with the ancient Christians. Slabs, containing inscriptions, also abound. Emblems of various kinds are likewise observed sculptured on both them and the vases. These emblems generally comprise such objects as palm-leaves, a crown, a cross, an anchor, a ship, a lamb, a dove, a fish, Noah's ark, baptismal rites, flowers, foliage, particularly of the vine, &c.

It has been well observed by a modern author, that there is something appropriate in the poor and abject manner in which these catacombs were formed—recalling

with their significant voice, the poverty and suffering attendant on the life of their Redeemer. They were buried in the earth; for how could lofty temples be the fitting abode of his followers, when He so lately knew not where to lay his head? The heathen and idolater might boast of their divine works of art—of the creations of inventive genius, teeming with fancy and proud intelligence—the Christian meekly bowed his head in hereditary sorrow, and found these types of his humility, devoid and naked of splendour, knowing that all was vanity but the love of God. Undaunted by the terrors of persecution, heedless of the scoff of the world, the disciples of that glorious faith pursued an even path; and, in these dark and silent catacombs, they met near the tombs of their martyred brethren—the living near the ashes of the dead—and poured forth their fervent prayers. The iron hand of oppression might heap suffering upon them, but still they clung to these dim and death-like solitudes; where with pious care they loved to trace upon the walls the representation of their faith, their hope, and charity. The glory of their oppressors has long since passed away, but these silent abodes still exist; and the stranger may see amidst the ruins of paganism, and the tinselled magnificence of modern grandeur, these simple memorials, which have outlived the glory of one, and are the truest monitors of the fleeting vanity of the other.

Upon the conversion of Constantine the Great to Christianity, ecclesiastical architecture underwent a great change; and from that period to the sixteenth century, the spirit of innovation continued. Thus we have the *Romanesque*, or *early Christian*, the *Byzantine*, the *Mahomedan*, or *Moorish*, the *Norman*, and the

Gothic, or *Pointed styles of architecture*. These were again subdivided; which divisions are known by the names of the countries or periods in which they prevailed. Thus we have the *Italian*, the *German*, and the *French churches in the Romanesque style.*

The influence which the Norman style exerted upon architecture is confined chiefly to three countries—Normandy, Sicily, and England. They are denominated the *Norman-French*, the *Norman-Sicilian*, and the *Anglo-Norman styles.*

The Gothic, which, after the Greek, has perhaps more beauty and distinctness of character about it than any other that has yet been devised, is divided, in England, where it most prevailed, and where the best specimens are yet to be seen, into the "*Early English*," the "*Decorated*," the "*Florid*, or *Perpendicular*," and the "*Tudor*" *styles of architecture.*

The *sepulchral monuments of the Anglo-Norman* times consisted generally of a stone coffin sunk in the earth, just so deep that the cover should be a little above the level of the ground. Sometimes the cover was plain, at other times it contained an inscription with emblems engraved upon it. In some places the coffin was placed wholly above the ground, like a sarcophagus, and was ornamented with sculpture and architectural decorations. An effigy of the deceased person was, in the earlier stages, engraved in a sort of *intaglio* on the cover of the coffin—no part of the figure being above the general surface level; subsequently these effigies were executed in high relief. When the *pointed style* was introduced, these tombs had canopies given to them, supported at the corners by columns, and enriched with such decorations as were most prevalent at the time

of their erection. In the beginning of the thirteenth and part of the fourteenth centuries, the effigies are frequently found executed in full relief—representing a sculptured or bronze figure lying recumbent on the tomb. As we advance, during this period, we find that the placing of the tomb above the level of the ground came by degrees to be disused; and the general form was the adoption of *an altar tomb*, or flat, raised table, even when no effigy was added.

At the close of the fourteenth century these sepulchral monuments had assumed an imposing appearance. There was on the upper surface of the altar-tomb an effigy made of stone, of bronze, of gilt-wood, or of wood plated with copper; there were highly decorated niches around the sides of the tomb, for containing effigies of the family of the deceased; there were shields and armorial bearings placed in panels, and the whole surmounted by a highly enriched canopy. These canopies were sometimes supported by columns, springing from the tomb, and at others they were detached from it.

During the prevalence of the perpendicular style, the monumental tombs were very gorgeous. The canopies increased, not only in richness, but in size; insomuch that they at length formed small enclosures, many of which eventually became chapels in Chantries, where the mourners met for prayer by the tombs of their departed relatives.

In the *fifteenth century*, monumental brasses were very extensively used. Much of our knowlege of the costume of that period is derived from effigies engraved on these brasses.

Monuments and tombs of the periods referred to were both magnificent and appropriate. The altar-

tomb, with its recumbent effigies, convey to the spectator a feeling of awe and solemnity. The supplicating attitude of those "who sleep beneath" awaken feelings which ought not to be hastily dismissed.

With the introduction of the *Debased Italian style*, in the seventeenth century, taste in monumental architecture was, so to speak, altogether banished. The altar-tombs of this period are covered with circular arcades, the soffits of which are richly panelled; the entablatures are highly finished, and are supported at the angles by columns of the different orders. Above these, other arcades and entablatures of smaller dimensions, supported also by columns, often arise; and the whole is usually finished with obelisks and escutcheons, surrounded with scroll work. These *stately* memorials are composed for the most part of various coloured marbles, fancifully decorated with painting, gilding, sculpture, presenting a combination and infinite variety of arches, columns, tablets, pyramids, obelisks, escutcheons, arabesques, and scroll work.

It is only within the last twelve or fifteen years that monumental architecture has had an existence, as such, in the United States. Previous to that date, attempts to adorn sepulchral memorials were of a very primitive character, and consisted for the most part of cherub-heads, or the figure of a female veiled with drapery, sitting under a willow, or leaning over a tomb; sometimes we find the representation of a lamb, a dove, an inverted torch, or a lamp, and not unfrequently a death's head, engraved upon the tombstone. The sculpturing of these form a striking contrast to the more elegant tombs of the present day.

Since then, we question whether any other country

has produced, with the same limited opportunities, works more gratifying to the eye or pleasing to the fancy than are to be found in our rural cemeteries, particularly in Laurel Hill. For this desirable change we are principally indebted to one establishment in Philadelphia, viz.: that of Messrs. J. Struthers & Sons, 360 Market Street.

Previous to the period referred to, marble masons practised the avocation of architect, sculptor, and mason; and such was the case with the former principal of the firm in question. But this gentleman was the first in the United States who, to give prominency to that part of his business connected with monuments, united with it an architectural department, which he then placed, and where it still remains, under the management of a talented artist.

Aided by the labours of this gentleman, the Messrs. Struthers have succeeded in the introduction of a high tone and correct taste in regard to monumental designs, and in establishing a precedent which has ever since been productive of good results. In testimony of the superior excellence of their production, we refer the reader to Laurel Hill, where the most valuable compositions are allowed by all impartial judges to be those from this establishment. Not only here, however, are the artistic merits of the Messrs. Struthers' productions appreciated; throughout the United States, the Canadas, West India Islands, Mexico, and South America, in all which they are to be found, they have been commended as combining the higher qualities of the art.

The Hull, Cooke, Crothers, Evans, Lewis, Manderson, Brown, Beusse, Donaldson, Drayton, Farnam, Ripka, Harrison, Wetheral, Townsend, Hayes, Miller, Neal,

Douglass, and the Twiggs monuments, are a few examples of the many beautiful memorials in Laurel Hill Cemetery. The designs and enrichments of these are of a chaste and appropriate character, and are a creditable evidence of the progress made in the arts of sculpture and monumental architecture, and of the refined and cultivated tastes of our citizens.

From the interest manifested by the public in this matter, we feel assured that in a few years these arts will be brought to that degree of perfection which will place our country second to none other in these respects. To secure the more speedy and effectual accomplishment of this desirable object, let those proposing to erect memorials of their love or regard to the memory of departed relatives or friends, seek out artists and employ them.

Being ourselves very ardent admirers of the beauties of architecture and sculpture, we are the more anxious to see them conducted so as to emulate the best authorities, not in the mere copying, but in spirit; that is, in artistic feeling and composition. This can only be done by *artists;* and we would advise all persons in future to bestow their patronage with discrimination, making the skill and experience of the practitioner the *principal* cause of his employment. By acting thus, we not only stimulate to further exertions such of our architects and sculptors as are entitled to be called such, but we open a new field of enterprise for others to enter and cultivate.

In connection with the present chapter, we think it proper to say a few words respecting ornamental iron work, and its application, in a certain extent, to cemetery purposes. In doing so, we propose a visit to

Mr. Robert Wood's Iron Works, Ridge Road, near Spring Garden street.* It may be well, perhaps, first to notice the properties of this metal, that we may more fully appreciate its merits and capabilities. The first is its hardness, which in one state, that of steel, is so great as to cut every substance, but the very hardest in nature. The next is its tenacity, in which, when pure, it is surpassed by no metal. Another is its malleability. It may be hammered into almost any shape, and be converted into innumerably important uses. Upon the application of a very high degree of heat, iron is capable of being welded—a process by which two surfaces are united by a kind of cementation. Few metals, and no other substance known, exhibit this property. Cast iron, so called, is the metal in a state of admixture with other ingredients—chiefly silica and carbon. Bronze-casting is a composition of copper, tin, and sometimes zinc. Bell-metal, cannon-metal, and statuary-metal, are all modifications of bronze.

Mr. Wood first commenced ornamental iron casting about thirteen years ago; when the art, not only in the

* From a new work preparing for the press by the author, entitled, "the Cities of the United States." Being a historical, statistical, and architectural description of their public buildings; religious, literary, scientific, and benevolent institutions; their commerce and industry. The "Cities of the United States" will be illustrated in a superb manner by the most talented artists in the country. The work will also contain, in addition to notices of public institutions, &c., an account of the most important manufacturing establishments in each metropolis, embracing their extent and variety, and value of articles produced.

The first volume, embracing the cities of Philadelphia, Lancaster, Reading, Pottsville, Trenton and Wilmington, will be issued at an early date.

United States, but in Europe, was imperfectly understood. His establishment was then a small one-storied house, temporarily fitted up for the purpose, occupying the site of his present extensive works.

These buildings, a noble evidence of American enterprise, energy and industry, cover an area of about one hundred and forty-four feet, fronting on the Ridge Road, by one hundred in depth. They average from five to six stories in height, and are divided into twenty different departments. Some idea of the extent of the works may be formed from the fact, that there are employed over one hundred men in them as moulders, carvers, pattern-makers, carpenters, foundry-men, fitters, drillers, smiths, engineers, finishers, &c. Throughout this vast establishment the utmost order and attention prevail; indeed, the management is such as to immediately convince the stranger that the whole is under the direction of one who practically understands his business. Wood's Ornamental Iron Works are justly esteemed among the first in the United States in the artistic excellence of their productions. To accomplish this object the proprietor spares no exertion or expense in securing good workmen, or in procuring the latest and best models. The success he has already met with is most encouraging, and we hope his spirit of enterprise will devise new applications of iron to objects of both ornament and utility.

Among the great variety of designs of enclosures for burial lots, we observe a massive one in the Romanasque style, which for beauty of outline, harmony of its proportions, and excellency of execution and finish, cannot be too highly commended. A specimen of this railing is noticed in connection with the Manderson monument,

Section I, page 93. Also one in the Gothic style, a specimen encloses A. Kitchen's lot, Section N. The ornaments on which are of a decided character, so much so, as to be at once recognized as belonging to the "decorated" style. The floriated moulding or band, running along the top-rail, adds much by its richness to the general effect.

We likewise noticed another pleasing composition, which, like the last, is designed in the Gothic or pointed style, though not so elaborate in decoration. A creditable specimen encloses the lot of L. A. Godey, Esq., Section G., see page 79.

No production of Mr. Wood's establishment is more highly esteemed than his garden and arbour chairs, and settees, which generally combine lightness, strength and stability. Some of these articles are of superior execution; the decorations, principally foliage and flowers, are designed with great force and spirit, and are reproduced with truthfulness of effect. These chairs and settees form agreeable and appropriate adornments to a family burial lot. We also notice a great variety of urns and vases copied from ancient Greek and Etruscan remains. Their execution for the most part is very brilliant and effective. These vases, together with his beautiful figures of dogs, lions, &c., form graceful and pleasing embellishments for gardens, lawns, and entrances to dwelling houses. The first named might also with great propriety be introduced into cemetries, as the receptacle of plants, flowers, &c.

The iron castings of bas-relief exhibited to us, possess artistic merit of no mean order. These bas-reliefs might be introduced very effectively, both in domestic decorations, and sepulchral monuments.

The application of iron to figure-casting is likely to make some considerable change in the arts. We have already stated (says a writer in an English periodical) the greater difficulties which have to be overcome in the manipulation of iron, as compared with bronze, but when those difficulties are overcome (they have been within the last two or three years) we think that the result is equally artistic, and more surprising. The casts of "the wild horses," the "hermit," the "crusader" and "Saracen," are equal in striking effect and accuracy of detail to the best bronzes. And if such perfection can be attained in small figures, assuredly there is no reason why similar success should not be attained with the largest statues. The carbonized surface of jet black would give a solemn and imposing effect to a monumental statute, and we believe it would be found to resist atmospheric action, even better than a bronze superfice. The galvanic plaistic process has been successfully applied to statues of cast iron in Europe.

Several of the figures and designs cast in the establishment under notice, particularly the Townsend monument, noticed in South Laurel Hill, deservedly rank as works of art, and refute the opinion, founded in prejudice, that iron is not suited for statuary.

The introduction of cast iron stairs is of recent date, and from present appearances they bid fair to supersede the common use of wood, by the many advantages they possess over that material, not the least of which is their comparative security against fire. The permanency of iron—says a writer in the Philadelphia Ledger—and the difference it makes in the cost of insurance, are facts worthy of consideration. The iron may forever remain uninjured, if properly protected by paint. This estab-

lishes an important difference between brick and mortar on the one side, and of cast iron on the other. The difference is so clearly in favour of the latter, that it at once settles the question of economy. The stairs under consideration, can be recommended, not only for their economy in this respect, but for their elegance and convenience. Rarely have we seen structures of the same kind, either in wood or stone, combining the same architectural taste and skill. The railings, banisters, steps, &c., are all susceptible of ornamentation. They can be painted, burnished, lacquered or japanned in colours, and enriched by arabesque, or any other of the many styles of decorative art, so as to present an exceedingly brilliant appearance.

The varandas embrace a great variety of designs, principally, however, in the Moorish and Byzantine style. These forms of architecture are particularly suited, by their light and graceful character, to structures of this kind. The specimens we had the pleasure of inspecting are at once elegant and substantial.

Among the minor objects produced at these works are music-stands, brackets, lamp-stands, inkstands, mirror-frames, card-racks, clock-cases, paper-holders, bedsteads, centre and pier tables, &c.

In closing this notice we direct attention to the cast iron fountain, erected by Mr. Wood in Spring Garden near Sixth street. The artistic care and skill bestowed upon this composition, will not fail to merit the approbation of every beholder, and from the successful complecation of which, we feel assured that fountains of the most elegant designs and classic details will ere long grace *all* our public squares.

President:

JOHN JAY SMITH.

Secretary:

LLOYD P. SMITH.

Treasurer:

FREDERICK BROWN.

Managers:

JOHN JAY SMITH,
LLOYD P. SMITH,
FREDERICK BROWN,
BEN. W. RICHARDS.

Superintendent:

THOMAS DRINNAN, (on the premises.)

Assistant Superintendent:

JOHN DUNN, (Southern ground.)

A LIST

OF THE

LOT-HOLDERS

IN

LAUREL HILL CEMETERY,

TO APRIL 1, 1852.

[Sections indicated by the figures 1, 2, 3, &c., are situated in South Laurel Hill. Section 4 is "Friends' ground."]

CLERGYMEN.

Name.	Section.	Number.
Barnes, Rev. Albert	G	77
Boardman, Rev. Henry A	G	146, east half.
Breintnall, Rev. Thomas	G	159, north half.
Chandler, Rev. George	C	32
Chester, Rev. William	G	194
Clemson, Rev. J. B	G	22, 34
Crawford, Rev. Samuel H	L	69
Demme, Rev. Chas. R	7	350
Durbin, Rev. John P	7	21
Durborrow, Rev. G. A		
Fowles, Rev. James H	7	25
Gillette, Rev. A. D	7	140
Goddard, Rev. Kingston	7	23
Good, Rev. Caleb J	R	60
Grant, Rev. John L	C	34
Hall, Rev. Richard Drason	L	252, south half.
Hazlehurst, Rev. Samuel	C	9
Higgins, Rev. Solomon	R	57
Howe, Rev. M. A. De Wolfe	7	9
Jones, Rev. Joseph H	C	38

Name.	Section.	Number.
McKnight, Rev. John	H	100
Maxwell, Rev. John Gordon	L	330
Mayer, Rev. P. F.	O	33
Mitchell, Rev. James	M	110, south half.
Morton, Rev. Henry J.		
Neill, Rev. Wm., Germantown	C	36
Patton, Rev. John	H	99
Pinney, Rev. J. B.	G	147, west half.
Potter, Rt. Rev. Alonzo	7	27, 28
Rood, Rev. Anson	B	25
Spear, Rev. Wm. Wallace	I	115
Stevens, Rev. W. Bacon	7	29
Thomson, Rev. Charles W.	L	86
Wiltbank, Rev. James	H	54

A.

Abel, Jane, Charleston, S. C.	G	176, one-third.
Abbey, Charles	B	63
Abbott, James G.	F	37
Adams, A. W.	F	18
Adams, John Quincy	F	19
Adams, John S.	L	198
Adams, R. H.	C	28, west half.
Addicks, John Edward	G	21
Afflick, Morris E.	D	67, 68, one-sixth.
Agnew, William	F	130, 131
Airey, John	2	201
Aldridge, Samuel H.	A	224, one-third of west half. 226 " east "
Alexander, Hugh	3	146
Alexander, William	R	100, south half.
Allen, Charles W., Ex'r, &c.	M	38
Allen, Eliza	R	151, south half.
Allen, John B. A.	G	185
Allen, Robert	A	28
Allen, Thos. and Geo. W., M.D.	B	21, 22
Allibone, Samuel Austin	L	44
Allibone, Thomas	E	15, 16, 20, 21
Allison, James	2	136

Name.	Section.	Number.
Allman, Thomas, jr	3	184
Altemus, Samuel T	G	361
Alston, Sarah M., of N. Carolina	R	151, north half.
Alter, Jacob	G	173, ½ with T. J. Megear.
Alter, Solomon	G	152, half east.
Amer, William	M	112
Amos, Jacob	3	251
Anderson, William V	L	25, 26
Andrews, Alexander J	R	190
Andrews, John (vault, shrubbery)		15, 16, 17, 18
Andrews, Mrs. Margaret	L	201
Angue, Albert D	G	323, 325, 327, one-third east.
Angue, Charlotte E	G	323, 325, 327, one-third west.
Angue, John, jr	F	4
Anners, Mary Frances	L	145
Anson, Louis	E	58
Anspach, John	H	161
Anspach, William	H	160
Appleton, Christopher	C	26, 27
Archambault, Joseph	17	152, east half.
Archambault, La Fayette	17	152, west half
Archer, Ellis S	B	88
Armour, William	B	140
Armstrong, Andrew	B	128
Arrott, James	L	95
Ash, Thomas T	7	202
Ashman, Peter	3	241
Ashmead, Albert S	7	85
Ashmead, Lehman P	D	81
Ashmead, Thomas	7	86
Asson, William T	R	61
Atherton, Humphrey, Estate of	C	77, 79
Atkinson, Joseph	G	209
Atwood, John M	I	86, 87
Audenried, Anna C	G	322
Austin, D. P	F	148, 149
Austin, David, St. Francisville, La	L	146
Axford, Edward J	F	67, west half.

B.

Name.	Section.	Number.
Backus, El. F. } Bayard James } a Vault	P	4
Bacon, Franklin	E	33
Bailey, Joseph T.	P	65
Bailie, Mary Jane	C	1
Baily, William	I	172
Baily, Eli W.	P	70
Baker, Abraham	O	19
Baker, Charles H.	O	47, 60
Baker, George N.	H	90, 91
Baker, Isaac E.	A	82, south half.
Baker, John C.	E	10
Baker, Michael	G	259
Baker, Michael V.	L	62, 64
Baldwin, M. W.	M	45
Ball, Mrs. E., Egypt. Tomb	G	110, 112
Bancroft, Thomas	I	124, 125, 126, ⅔ of each.
Baptist Church, the Fifth	6	32 to 123
Barclay, Andrew C. shrubbery		41, 42, 43, 44, 45
Barclay, J. K.	R	92
Barclay, Miss Margaret	M	54
Barcroft, Stacy B.	G	35
Barger, William	L	178, 179
Barker, Abraham	G	285
Barker, James N. (vault)	G	71, 81
Barnes, Rev. Albert	G	77
Barnes, Ann	P	69
Barnes, Henry	L	157
Barrett, R., Estate of	A	19
Barron, George	O	97, 98
Barton, C. C., U. S. N.	L	331
Barton, Irvine	3	239
Barton, John Rhea, M. D.	G	281
Bartram, Mrs. Ann	F	38
Bastian, George	3	245, west half.
Bastian, John	3	245, east half.
Baugh, Samuel	O	20
Bazin, Xavier	B	33

Name.	Section.	Number.
Beaver, Thomas	G	290
Bechtel, Abraham	B	161
Beck, Charles F. (oval)	1	10, south half.
Beck, Mrs. Elizabeth	H	117
Beck, Harvey	G	57
Beck, Henry Paul (oval)	1	10, north half.
Beck, John	L	258
Beck, William Henry	H	187
Beebee, George W	B	108
Beehler, Tobias	G	346
Behm, C. F. W	R	146
Beidelman, Abraham	O	21
Beidelman, Daniel	M	18
Beirne, Oliver, New York	L	140
Bell, Charles	R	88, south half.
Bell, Levi H	4	125
Bell, Samuel	4	127
Bellangee, Isaac	4	141, 143
Bellas, James	H	80
Benfer, John Christian	C	16, 17
Bensell, Edward S., and	L	493, north half.
Pinkney, Henry		493, south half.
Bent, Edwin J	R	96, north half.
Berger, Mary	B	9
Berks, John	2	191
Besson, John M	R	14 / 16, west half.
Beusse, Henrietta	P	72, north side Neal mon.
Bevan, Matthew L	E	68, 69, 70, 71
Bibighaus, C. H., M. D	G	240, south half.
Bibighaus, Samuel H	G	240, north half.
Bicking, George H	F	9
Biddle, Edward C	G	82
Biddle, Thomas (a vault)	G	247
Bilger, Isaac	F	111
Binder, Wm., Jacob, and Geo	O	77
Bird, Charles	I	26, 27
Bird, Henry	I	28, 29
Bird, Thomas	I	30, 31
Birnbaum, Charles	G	88

Name.	Section.	Number.
Bisbee, Catharine	R	123, north half.
Bispham, Joseph	H	47, 53
Bispham, Samuel	I	108, 109, 110, 111
Bissell, J. H., Estate of, N. C	L	256
Black, Samuel A	R	94, north half.
Bladen, Washington L	P	10
Blaikie, George D	G	212, south half.
Blaine, Sarah E	R	163
Blake, George E	H	68
Blanchard, Wm. A	F	150, 151
Blanding, William, M. D	L	250
Blye, Sarah	N	20
Boardman, Rev. Henry A	G	146, east half.
Bodder, Levi D., M. D	3	112
Bodine, Samuel T	F	6
Boggs, James	R	121, north half.
Bohlen, John (vault)	F	61, 62, 63, 64
Boker, Charles S	A	91 to 102, north third.
Boker, Joseph	G	286, north half.
Boker, William C	G	286, south half.
Boldin, George	E	80
Boller, Henry J	M	12
Bolton, Beulah S	C	94
Bond, Henry, M. D	G	349, west half.
Bond, William	G	349, one-fourth.
Bonnel, Lydia	B	102
Bonnell, Samuel	B	103
Booth, Mrs. Jane C	L	206
Boraef, Martin	I	191, one-fourth part each.
Boraef, Henry	I	191, one-fourth part each.
Boraef, Valentine	I	191, one-fourth part each.
Boraef, Lawrance S	I	191, one-fourth part each.
Bouvier, Judge John	F	81, 82
Bowen, William E	L	96
Bower, Charles P	B	81
Boyles, James	B	19, 20
Boyter, Louisa C. and Caroline	A	79, north half.
Bradford, Cornelius J	R	140
Bradley, C. and Shriver, W	C	58, 59, half to each.
Bradshaw, Edmund	C	89

Name.	Section.	Number.
Brady, James D	B	101
Bray, Daniel	G	184
Breintnall, Rev. Thomas	G	159, north half.
Brenner, John G	O	22
Brewer, Thomas A	R	164
Brickman, George	G	89
Bridges, N. W	R	106
Bridport, Hugh	R	59
Bringhurst, John	C	78, 80, one-fourth.
Brock, John	B	44, 45, 46, 47
Brock, Samuel L	3	185
Brognard, Joseph R	C	92
Brognard, L. Ney	B	120
Brolaskey, S. (vault)	G	43, 44
Brooke, Charlotte P	D	74
Brooke, Gen. Geo. M	L	132
Brooke, Robert L	3	118
Brooks, Jeremiah M	P	11
Brooks, Mary	C	57
Broom, George L	B	153, 154
Browne, Alexander	3	254
Browne, Alexander	L	348
Brown, Charles	S	28, north half.
Brown, David Paul	G	133
Brown, David S	4	158, 159
Brown, Elizabeth D	L	252, north half.
Brown, Frederick	L	8, 9, and half of 10, 11
Browne, Hannah and Ann T	G	187
Browne, N. B. & S. A. Harrison	B	145, north half, and 147
Brown, Mrs. Jane	2	134, east half.
Brown, Jeremiah	4	156
Brown, John and Lewis	A	24
Brown, John A	L	100 to 106 inclusive.
Brown, John H	P	13
Brown, Lewis	A	20
Brown, Theodore	C	25, west half.
Brown, William	G	258
Bryan, George S	C	13
Bryan, Tim. M. & Thos. J. (vt)	H	103, 104
Buck, F. N	B	15, 16

Name.	Section.	Number.
Buckley, M. Brooke	L	214, 215
Budd, Henry	G	280, north half.
Buddy, John	O	41
Buist, Robert	L	169
Bunker, N., Estate of	L	50 to 54, inclusive.
Bunting, Catharine	L	249, 251
Bunting, Jacob T	G	51
Bunting, Joshua, Estate of	3	215
Burdsall, Wm. H	F	116
Burgess, Mary	P	17
Burgess, Robert	H	142
Burk, James (vault)	L	35, 36, 37
Burkhard, Peter	2	138
Burkhart, Robert	D	13
Burnell, Benjamin	B	35
Burr, Joseph, jr	C	73
Burr, Margaret	C	72
Burt, Nathaniel	shrubbery	32 to 36, inclusive.
Butcher, Washington	G	97
Butz, Geo., jr. (a vault)	H	173
Byrne, Ann	R	93

C.

Caldwell, Eliz. & James, & Kepple, Catharine, (vt.)	G	245
Caldwell, Thomas " "	D	17, north half. 15, whole.
Camblos, Charles	M	62
Campbell, George	S	10
Campbell, Quintin	I	95
Carlton, John, U. S. N	G	242, north half.
Carpenter, Samuel H	G	12
Carr, Edward W. Carr, John G.	R	48
Carr, Margaret H	L	161
Carr, William H	G	26
Carse, W. H., Mt. Holly, N. J.	L	224
Carman, William	C	84, 86

Name.	Section.	Number.
Carson, Joseph, M. D.	G	69
Carter, Charles H., Maryland	B	61
Carter, James, Jr.	B	30
Carter, Mrs. Lucy Lelia	L	143
Carter, Robert W.	B	89
Carter, William T.	M	100
Carver, Alexander B	M	15
Castle, James H	I	113
Castner, Samuel and Enoch	C	52
Cave, Sarah H	G	161, south half.
Chadwick, W., Lower Merion	L	500
Chaloner, Aaron Denman, M. D	B	104
Chamberlain, Briton E.	D	3, north half.
Chambers, Jane	L	335, north half.
Champion, Ann	A	10, east half.
Chance, Jeremiah C	L	343 & north half of 341
Chandler, Rev. George	C	32
Chandler, Joseph R	E	31
Chaplin, W. J. & H. Whitman	I	74
Chapman, William	A	22
Charleton, Catharine	A	44
Charnley, William S.	L	59, 60
Chase, Edwin J.	A	82, north half.
Chauveau, Anthony J.	L	393
Cheetham, William H	G	38
Cheetham, Wm. H., Jr	I	124—126, undivided ⅓ part of E
Chester, Rev. W. & J. Ralston (v.)	G	194, one half to each.
Childs, C. G	D	35, 37
Chisolm, John H., Est. of	R	160
Christie, Wm., Estate of	H	3
Christman, Henry, William, Elizabeth, and Sarah	G	170
Chur, Augustus Theodore	O	23
Church, Frederick M	L	49
Church, the 5th Baptist	6	32 to 123, inclusive.
Church, German Lutheran	O	.....
Churchman, Charles W	I	32
Claghorn, John W	L	114, 116, 118
Clarke, J., Lower Merion	O	25
Clark, Robert	D	17, south half

Name.	Section.	Number.
Clark, Robert	D	19, whole.
Clarke, Samuel	E	26
Claxton, Edmund	L	453
Clay, Joseph A	H	147
Clement, Samuel L	A	7
Clement, Samuel L	A	10, west part.
Clemson, Rev. J. B	G	22, 34
Cleveland, C. D	G	29, 30
Coates, Abraham	A	64, 65, 66, 67, one-third centre.
Coates, George Morrison	M	68
Coates, Joseph H	H	112
Cobb, Capt. Edward B., N. Y	P	66, north half.
Cockburn, John, Jr	G	41
Coffin, Thomas M	H	129
Colcord, E. L	H	82, 83
Cole, Alice (vault)	I	188, south half.
Cole, John	H	131
Coleman, Edward	G	99, one half.
Coleman, Harriet M., (vt.) and Anna C. Parker	7	125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131.
Coleman, R. W., Cornwall, Lebanon County, Pa.	L	294
Colhoun, E. Ross	R	149, south half.
Colladay, Charles	O	38
Collins, Mrs. Ann B	M	90
Collins, Charles	2	83
Collins, Isaac	4	96
Colton, Cornelia B	B	7
Columbier, Joseph Martin Du	M	40
Comly, David, Estate of	3	78
Conkle, Henry, Jr	L	144
Connelly, Ann Maria	O	120
Connelly, Eliza	O	115
Conrad, Matthew	F	47
Conrad, Robert T. & Henry	H	41
Conrad, Robert T	G	90
Conrow, W. G., Spring Garden	F	120
Conway, John	B	80
Conyers, Walter	C	76
Cooke, David, Montgomery Co	G	342

Name.	Section.	Number.
Cook, John	F	55
Cooke, John	G	140
Coolidge, Edwin	L	235
Cooper, Britain	B	90
Cooper, Benjamin C	F	54
Cooper, Capt. James, Estate of	I	156
Cooper, John	F	25, 26
Cope, Caleb	H	16, 17
Cope, Edwin R	G	213
Cope, Herman	M	36
Corbit, Henry C	G	158
Corey, Augustus	M	29
Cornelius, Christian	G	164, and west half 166
Coston, Martha Jane	D	62
Cottringers, Joseph F	7	138
Cowan, Henry	R	117, south half.
Cowperthwait, Joseph	E	1
Cox, Catharine	M	126
Cox, Gideon,	I	82
Cox, Mary Ann	C	14.
Cragg, Dennis	E	11
Craige, Eliza	A	38, 39
Craige, Seth	L	61, 63
Craige, Thomas H	N	42
Craig, Henry B	H	73
Crawford, Rev. Samuel W	L	69
Crawford, William H	L	98
Crean, William	B	151
Creely, George R	B	144
Creighton, Robert	B	59, and 57, north half.
Cresson, James, Jr	G	228
Cresson, William & Walter	G	230
Cresson, Wm. P	H	61, 62
Cresswell, Robert	I	186, north half.
Crim, S. A. (Miss)	C	69
Crissy, James	E	79
Croome, William	M	72
Croskey, Elizabeth	C	91
Crothers, William S	G	142
Crutcher & Morgan	H	38

Name.	Section.	Number.
Culbert, Robert	B	79, north half.
Curran, J. C., & J. C. Marll	C	54
Curtis, John H	A	70, 71
Cushman, Susan	7	93, 94, 95, 96, one-fourth.
Cuthbert, Allen	H	102

D.

Dalby, Daniel	3	216
Dale, Gerald F	7	39
Dalzell, John	E	63
Danforth, James M	C	15
Daniels, William	3	119, one-half.
Darley, John C	B	24
Darley, Wm. Henry Wesley	A	40
Davauld, Frederick	A	42
Davids, Benjamin	3	68
Davidson, Elias W	L	261
Davidson, Robert B	L	31
Davies, John	R	130
Davis, Armon	G	10
Davis, Benjamin	shrubbery	28, 29
Davis, Charles	B	13, 14
Davis, Edward M	H	128
Davis, Isaac R	G	156
Davis, John	B	150, south half.
Davis, John G. & Saml. H	I	216
Davis, John, Sen'r	C	65
Davis, Samuel, Natchez	G	283
Davis, Samuel	B	84
Davis, Thomas	7	141
Deacon, Edmund	F	88
Deal, Daniel	G	275, 277, & south ½ of 276 & 278
Deal, Elias	D	54
Decker, Francis I	F	31, one-half.
Degranges, Stephen A	F	93
De Haven, Holstein	B	126
Demme, Rev. Chas. R	7	350
Denckla, Ann	H	106, 107

Name.	Section.	Number.
Derbyshire, Alexander J.	H	165
Derringer, Henry	shrubbery	10, 11, 12, 13, 14
Desauque, Charles L.	I	52
Desilver, Charles	B	135, 136
Desilver, Mary	L	162, one-half.
Devereux, John	D	33
Dewey, William	G	349, one-fourth.
Dick, John, & Ritchie, James	M	120
Dickey, Nathaniel L.	P	25
Dickey, Robert, New York	L	94
Dickerman, Lemuel	I	63, west half.
Dickerson, John	B	71
Dickson, Elizabeth	C	6, one-half.
Dickson, Est. of John, N. L.	B	130
Dickson, J., Levi & James N., & Levi Taylor.	G	126, 127, 128
Dickson, Ruth J.	L	75, 77
Diemers, George	3	246
Diemer, Michael	F	28
Dillard, Thomas, M. D., U. S. N.	F	146, 147
Dillingham, Simeon.	I	215
Dilworth, Charles	I	114
Dingee, Charles H	B	105, 107, one-third north.
Dingee, John H	B	105, 107, ⅓ in the centre.
Dixey, Capt. Charles, Estate of	L	151
Dixey, Capt. Thomas.	L	150
Dixon, Ruth J	L	75, 77
Donaldson, Sophia, and Sparks, Thomas.	G	219 south half. / 219 north half.
Donath, James A	L	219
Donnell, James C	L	34
Donnell, Robert	L	32
Dorrance, David.	C	90
Douglass, John C.	R	96, south half.
Douglass, Oscar	C	45
Doughty, James H.	M	104
Doyle, Hugh, (vault)	H	183
Drayton, W., Est. of, (vault)	G	249
Dreer, Ferdinand W	7	31, 32, 33, 34
Drinnan, Th. Superintendent	L	147

Name.	Section.	Number.
Duane, William J.	L	107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112
Dubois, W. E	2	180
Dubs, Wm. Jones	H	74, 75
Duey, Mrs., Falls of Schuylkill	L	168
Duhring, Henry	G	189
Dunbar, Elon	L	133, 134, 135, 136
Duncan, Mrs. Mary	L	195
Dundas, James	17	317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322
Dungan, Charles B	G	268, one-half
Dunglison, Robley, M. D	B	106
Dunn, Elenor	R	123
Dunn, Nathan	G	107, 109
Dunton, Isaac	G	188
Dunton, Jacob	G	207
Dunlap, Sallows	H	43
Dunlap, Sarah	3	111, 113, 115, 117, ⅓ centre.
Dupuy, Bernard	B	160
Durbin, Rev. J. P	7	21
Dutihl, Edmond G	G	117

E.

Ebert, Peter	F	46
Eckel, John	H	175
Eckert, George	L	78
Eckhardt, Margaret	R	41
Ecky, John H	O	110
Edwards, Richard L	R	102, north half.
Egbert, Lydia A., Manayunk	L	240, north half.
Ehrley, Michael	L	259
Eldridge, Jeremiah E	G	25
Elison, John A	R	124
Ella, John	C	56
Ellet. C., sen., deceased, Est. of	C	12
Elliot, Charles	G	173 (130 feet) & 174 (110 feet)
Elliot, Hugh	17	330
Elliott, Henrietta G	G	159, south half.
Ellis, Amos	shrubbery	30, 31
Ellis, Jacob	B	111

Name.	Section.	Number.
Ellis. William	L	199
Ellis, Wyatt H., Estate of	L	257, north half.
Ellison, John B	F	105
Ellison, Wm. P	F	115
Ellmaker, Hannah	L	212
Ely, John, Jr	A	78, & south half of 79
Emerick, P. K., Estate of	O	12
Emery, Henry	3	217, & south half of 219
Emlen, George, Estate of	G	252, east half.
Emlen, Wm. F. & George, Jr	G	251
Engle, Aaron C	G	224, $\frac{1}{3}$ of W. half, 226, $\frac{1}{3}$ of E. half.
English, Edward B.	C	74, north half.
Enterline, Amos	C	28, east half.
Erben, Peter C	O	131
Esher, Conrad S.	O	61
Esher, Jacob	F	73
Esher, William	F	70
Esherick, George	O	37
Esherick, Joseph	O	42
Esherick, Joseph	O	111
Espy, Mrs. Rebecca	L	180, 181
Etting, Benj. and Edward J	L	23, 24, and south half 21 and 22
Eustis, Alexander Brooks	L	231
Euston, James	M	102
Evans, Cadwallader	I	145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150
Evans, Franklin	2	178, west half.
Evans, Horace, M. D.	A	1, 2, 3, 4
Evans, Jacob	F	72, two-thirds.
Evans, John M	2	176
Evans, Maria	D	11, south half.
Evans, Robert	L	497
Evans, Thomas	H	19
Evans, Thomas	2	178, east half.
Evans, William E.	M	48
Evans, William H.	D	61
Everett, Michael, Estate of	R	165
Everly, Adam	E	74, 75, 76, 77
Everly, William A	E	72, 73
Ewing, Henry, Estate of	P	16

F.

Name.	Section.	Number.
Fagan, John	G	272
Fairbairn, John	2	134, west half.
Fairman, Henry B	B	131
Fales, George	G	197
Fallon, Chris., (on Terrace)	S	24
Faries, William	H	123
Farnum, Henry	L	113, 115, 117
Farnum, John	4	83
Farnum, Peter	R	74
Farquhar, Edward Y	I	117
Farquhar, E., Executors of, (v.)	B	36
Fassit, James, (vault)	I	20, 21
Fassit, Mrs. Thos. (vault)	I	22, 23
Fassit, Thomas S. R	I	35
Fell, Courtland J	G	102
Felten, Philip H		
Feltwell, Benjamin M	L	156
Ferguson, Alexander	L	479
Fernley, John	B	
Ferree, James B	B	74
Field, Benjamin	S	7
Field, Isaac C. Estate of	S	6
Field, James	I	129, 130
Fifth Baptist Church	6	32 to 123, inclusive.
Firth, Thomas	L	288, two-thirds, south.
Firth, Thomas T	R	6
Fisher, Charles Henry	B	114, 115
Fisher, Coleman	G	254, one-half.
Fisher, Elizabeth	G	254, one-half.
Fisher, James	A	75
Fisher, James C. (vault)	G	104, 105
Fisher, Julia (vault)	H	181
Fisher, William Logan	I	225
Fisher, Rodney	N	31
Fitch, Samuel S., M. D	A	45
Fithian, Charles B	7	299
Fithian Lemuel, S	7	300
Fitler, D., deceased, Estate of	I	214

Name.	Section.	Number.
Fitler, Elizabeth	D	75, 78, one-third centre.
Fleming, Thomas	L	87, 89
Fling, William B	H	168, 169
Fobes, George W	I	131, 132
Foering, Frederick	G	136
Fontenelle, Maria Sophia	C	53
Ford, Isaac	H	45
Ford, Samuel C	H	50
Ford, William	L	183
Forepaugh, John F	3	248
Forrest, J. D., St. Francisville	C	44
Forward, Elizabeth F	A	23
Fotterall, W. F. and S. G	F	41, 42, 44, 57, 58, 59
Foulke, Richard P. & W. Parker	7	224
Fourestier, F E. B. De	7	328
Fowles, Rev. James H	7	25
Fox, George, M. D. (vault)	G	253
Fraley, John U	O	46
Franck, William	7	325
Franklin, Edward	L	349
Fraser, John F	G	161, north half.
Freas, P. R., Germantown	G	233, north half.
Frederick, Wm. S	G	32
Freed, David	D	65, 66, one-third
Friend, John	F	31, one-half.
Friends' Section	4	
Fritz, Henry C	L	220
Fritz, Jacob	O	93
Frost, John	C	63
Fry, Saml. B. & Peter Sides	I	185, south half.
Fuering, William	A	35
Fuller, Oliver	G	80
Fullerton, Alexander H	H	115, 119, 121, one-half.
Fullerton, Charles J	G	91
Fulmer, Mary	E	49
Fulmer, Nicholas & Geo	E	51
Furness, James T	G	234

G.

Name.	Section.	Number.
Gamble, John	shrubbery	39, 40
Gamble, John K	shrubbery	37, 38
Gardner, Grace	L	218
Garret, John	F	68
Garrigues, Marshall	3	186, 187
Garrison, John	7	304
Garrison, Eli	I	213
Garsed, John, Frankford	M	67
Garwood, Eliza	F	27, east half.
Gaskell, Peter Penn	G	168
Gaul, Martin, Estate of	R	26
Gaul, William	R	66, 68
Gemmill, Mrs. E. H	L	138
Gemmill, James R	G	341, west half.
Gemmill, Zechariah	I	186, south half, & 16 feet of M, 7.
George, Daniel H	D	67, 68, one-sixth.
Gerhard, Benjamin	7	112, west half.
Gerhard, Wm. W	7	112, east half.
Gerstner, F. A., Chevalier, of Austria, Estate of	E	5
Ghriskey, Charles M	3	144
Gibbons, Charles	7	229
Gibbs, Josiah W	2	198, three-fourths.
Gibson, John	G	231
Gihon, James	N	34
Gihon, James L	N	35
Gilbert, George	O	30
Gilbert, Hen. R. (vt.)	shrubbery	6, 7
Gilbert, John	G	203
Gilbert, Samuel	G	7
Gilbert, Wm., (vault)	shrubbery	8, 9
Gilchrist, Elizabeth L	L	80
Gill, Bennington	I	155
Gill, John Jr	A	30, 31, 32
Gill, Sarah M	H	49
Gill, William	G	232, south half.
Giller, John U	B	85
Gillett, Rev. A. D	G	85½, 80 feet west.

Name.	Section.	Number.
Gillman, J. C.	3	111, 113, 115, 117, ½ north.
Gilpin. Vincent, J. F., & C.	G	192
Glass, Alex. F.	7	91, 92
Glass, Mary & Sarah.	R	172, south half.
Goddard, Rev. Kingston	7	23
Goddard, Paul Beck, M. D.	G	58
Goddard, William B.	H	174
Godey, Louis A., (vault)	H	177
Godfrey Monument	N	3
Godon, Sylvanus W., U. S. N.	F	14
Goldtrap, Thomas W., Est. of	F	110
Good, Rev. Caleb J	R	60
Goodfellow, James.	A	87
Goodrich, Wm. & Thomas	R	51
Goodrich, William	R	50
Gordon, Thomas S., New York	C	11
Gosh, John	F	101
Graff, Charles	B	96, 97, 98, 99
Graham, George A.	L	30
Graham, George R	I	174
Graham, James	S	29, one-half.
Graham, Thomas	L	155
Graham, Thomas	L	152, 153
Graham, William	2	82
Grant, Rev. John L	C	34
Grant, Samuel	G	196
Gratz, Edward	R	86
Gratz, Edward	G	182
Graves, Bartholomew	C	78, 80, one-fourth.
Gray, Robert E.	G	149, half east.
and White, Elizabeth.	G	149, half west.
Gregory, Henry D.	7	133
Greiner, George	O	2
Grice, Daniel S	H	194, 196, ⅓ south of each.
Grice, Francis	H	194, 196, ⅓ centre of each.
Grice, Joseph	H	194, 196, ⅓ north of each.
Grice, Samuel, Kensington	F	39
Grier, Robert C., S. C.	I	15
Griffith, James	G	92
Grigg, John	G	181

Name.	Section.	Number.
Grim, Daniel K.	A	83
Groff, Jeremiah R.	R	114
Groff, Ruth Ann	L	187
Grove, Daniel B	A	86
Groves, Daniel	O	1
Groves, Daniel, Guardian	O	5
Grub, Edward B	G	11
Grugan, Charles C	P	20
Grund, F. J	L	143
Gullen, Helen	I	178, one undivided fourth part.
Gumbes, Mrs. Rebecca	A	57

H.

Hacker, Isaac	I	121
Hacker, Isaiah	4	85
Hacker, William E	M	6
Hacker, William P	F	45
Hagner, Chas. V., Att'y	O	13
Haines, Ephraim	G	73, 83
Hall, Charles	B	66, 67
Hall, Mary H	B	10, one-half.
Hall, Rev. R. D	L	252, south half.
Hallowell, D. Albert	R	173
Hallowell, Morris L	7	1, 2
Hallowell, Wm. S	B	60
Hamill, James M	A	29
Hamilton, J. B. W	A	89
Hamilton, Robert S	M	34
Hamman, Joseph	L	491, east half.
Hammond, Samuel	L	227
Hance. David E	R	1
Hancocks, William	L	242, 243
Handy, Edward S. (vault)	H	166
Handy, George	G	53
Hankinson, Thomas A	B	37
Hanson, Albert F	G	111
Hanson, Mrs. Catharine L	L	85
Hanson, Joseph B	L	193

Name.	Section.	Number.
Hanson, William R.	G	113
Harley, Francis, Est. of	B	132, north half.
Harley, George	H	29, 30
Harmstead, George R.	D	31, 32
Harmstead, James	L	203
Harper, Claudius	R	143, 144
Harper, James	H	116, 122
Harraden, Jabez	R	175
Harris, Thomas, M. D.	H	10, 11
Harris, William, M. D.	H	12, 13
Harrison, A. W.	R	53
Harrison, Charles W.	L	254
Harrison, Mrs. Eliza	B	123
Harrison, L., T., M. L., G., L.	7	11, 13, 15, one-fourth to each.
Harrison, Samuel (vault)	L	389, north half.
Harrison, Samuel A., and N. B. Browne.	B	145, north half. 147
Hart, Alexander C., M. D.	7	3
Hartman, Hannah	2	102
Hartwell, Hiram I.	G	218, south half.
Haslam, Elizabeth	B	79, south half.
Hassler, Ferdinand R.	P	2, 3
Hatfield, N., M. D.	A	5
Haverstick, Sarah H. and	M	16, north half.
M'Mullin, Joseph T.	M	16, south half.
Hay, Maria G.	O	79
Hay, Moses	M	2, two-thirds.
Hay, Samuel F.	O	124
Hayes, George	7	107, 108, 109, 110
Hayes, Samuel	B	121
Hazard, Erskine	H	115, 119, 121, one-half.
Hazlehurst, Isaac	L	216, 217
Hazlehurst, Rev. Sam'l.	C	9
Heaton, Augustus (vault)	B	34
Heberton, Mrs. A. H. deceased	F	75
Heberton, Arabella L.	G	313, west half.
Heberton, Sophia G.	G	313, east half.
Heebner, Charles	I	185, north half.
Heiskell, Ferdinand & Colston	G	225, & west half of 227
Helmuth, Catharine	G	144

Name.	Section.	Number.
Helverson, Nicholas	F	33
Hemphill, Ann C	I	189, north half.
Hemphill, Ann	B	73
Hemphill, Joseph	G	99, one-half.
Hemsley, Francis West	F	76
Henderson, Henry	7	136
Henderson, Samuel J	F	85
Henley, Elizabeth (vault)	A	37, south half.
Henry, H., U. S. N.	D	64
Henzey, Wm. C., M., S. C	B	118, 119, one undivided third part to each.
Hepburn, J., & Anson V. Parsons	I	17, 19
Herkness, Mrs. Elizabeth	B	28
Hertzog, Mrs. Ann	shrubbery	24, 25, 26, 27
Hess, John J	G	6, 17, 18
Hewson, Henry N. (vault)	1	4
Heyl, David S	D	73
Heyl, John, Jr.	O	45
Heyl, John and Wm. M	O	26
Heylin, Isaac, M. D	L	194
Heylin, Isaiah B	H	101
Heylin, John L	L	221
Heylin, Roland	L	253, north half.
Hicking, Isaac	I	178, one undivided half part.
Hickling, C	L	197
Highlands, Findlay, (vault)	F	128
Hight, Charles W	C	45
Higgings, Rev. Solomon	R	57
Higgs, Richard, Estate of	3	201
Hildeburn, Samuel	G	190, $\frac{1}{3}$ east, 345, $\frac{2}{3}$ west.
Hill, Marshall	I	127, 128
Hill, Robert F., Undertaker	C	18, 80 feet of.
Hillborn, Cyrus	L	76
Hirst, Andrew H	R	98, north half.
Hirst, James M	H	51, 52
Hitchcock, William E.	2	173
Hobson, Sarah	B	95, south half.
Hodge, John L	G	154
Hodge, H. L., M. D.	G	155
Hoffman, John	G	63

Name.	Section.	Number.
Holden, Almira W	G	270
Holland, Mrs. Ann E., (vault)	L	79
Hollingsworth, Thomas G	G	344
Hollingshead, Hugh F	G	131, and half of 130
Hollinshead, B. M	I	9
Holmes, John	I	190
Holmes, Seth C.	I	188, north half.
Holmes, Emeline E.		
Hood, Matthew	R	148
Hood, Nathaniel P	R	44
Hood, Samuel	G	319
Hooper, John	G	54, 66
Hopewell, John C	C	10
Hopper, Samuel M	3	149, 150, one-third of both.
Hoppin, Henry	F	48
Horn, John	I	183
Horne, Cyrus	I	102
Horne, Henry H	C	42
Horner, William E., M. D	I	88, 89
Hornor, Benjamin	H	110
Hornor, John W	H	113
Horstman, Sigmond H	2	199, south half.
Horstman, Wm. J	2	199, north half.
Hoskins, John, Executor of Mrs. Ann Hoskins.	B	57, south half.
Hough, Deacon C	I	179
Housum, Peter	D	58
Howe, Rev. M. A. De Wolfe	7	9
Howell, Asher M	D	77
Howell, Clarissa J	I	69
Howell, George	C	85
Howell, Henry C	D	1
Howell, John A	C	83
Howell, Robert	G	248
Hubbell, Ferdinand W	7	301, 302
Hubeli, Jacob	B	11, 12
Huber, Maria H	3	220
Huber, M. M., Estate of	3	242
Huddy, Benjamin F	B	112
Huequenele, John H	H	42

Name.	Section.	Number.
Huey, Samuel C	B	142
Huffnagle, William R	H	188
Hughes, William, Undertaker	2	137
Hulings, Wm. E., M. D., Est. of	L	247
Hull, Commodore Isaac	G	241, and part of 243
Hunt, Sarah Ann	R	119
Hunter, J., Est. of, deceased	7	200, south.
Hunter, Samuel	L	391
Hurlbut, William M	3	24
Huston, Alexander F	L	236, one-half.
Hutchinson, Benjamin P	G	190, two-thirds.
Hutchinson, Charles	L	471
Hutchinson, I. Pemberton	G	214

I.

Iddings, Caleb P	L	81, 83
Ingersoll, J. R. & B. C. Wilcox	N	21
Innes, Elizabeth	2	198, one-fourth.
Ireland, George	3	257
Irwin, Anna	C	21
Israel, Hannah H	A	33

J.

Jackson, Joseph	L	164
Jackson, Mrs. Louisa C	I	176
Jacobs, John F	H	162
James, Israel E	L	160
James, John F	L	192
Janney, Benjamin S., M. D	G	150
Jarden, Samuel	3	96
Jarret, J., Mont'y. Co., Pa	B	70, south half.
Jeanes, Jacob, M. D	S	28, south half.
Jenkins, George	R	150
Jenkins, James, M. D	R	10
Jenks, Barton H., Bridesburg	R	56

Name.	Section.	Number.
Jenks, Watson	4	110, 111, 112, 113, west half.
Jenks, William P	G	338, west half.
Johnson, Ellen	7	190, one-half.
Johnson, Jane	R	84, south half.
Johnson, Joseph	R	183
Johnson, Henry D	R	84, north half.
Johnson, Moses	L	72
Johnson, Topliff	I	16, 18
Jones, Agnes	C	6, one-half.
Jones, Andrew M	I	153, 154
Jones, Benjamin W	I	168
Jones, Caleb	G	288
Jones, David P	2	162
Jones, Isaac C	4	107, 109
Jones, Isaac C., Jr	L	290, south half, & 288 ⅓ north.
Jones, Isaac F	F	109
Jones, Isaac R	G	55
Jones, J. Hillborn	G	279
Jones, John Sidney	G	56
Jones, Joseph	O	48
Jones, Joshua	L	257, south half.
Jones, Justus P	F	117
Jones, Rev. J. H	C	38
Jones, Mary (widow of G. B.)	F	92
Jones, Owen, Lower Merion	G	262
Jones, William (vault)	B	87, 127
Jones, William D	F	108
Jordan, William	L	222
Justice, Alfred B	P	67
Justice, George M	G	52
Justice, Philip S	P	66, south half.
Justus, Philip	2	184

K.

Kane, John K., Tomb in the Rock		
Kates, Jacob John, Estate of	F	51
Kates, Michael	F	52
Kates, William	F	50

Name.	Section.	Number.
Kay, Benjamin	C	7
Kay, James, Jr.	G	48
Kay, John Ibbotson	G	36
Keady, John, St. Louis	3	192
Keagy, Mrs. Dr.	L	191
Keller, Adam	O	64
Kelley, Wm. D.	3	145
Keen, Charles	G	146, west half.
Keen, James, Kensington	B	48, 49, 50, 51
Keen, John E.	H	64, 65, 66, 67, one-third north.
Keen, William W	G	148
Keene, Charles	E	19, two-thirds.
Kendall, E. Otis	I	103
Kenderdine, Eliza G.	H	164
Kennedy, James M	E	23
Kennedy, John M	H	97, 98
Keppele, Catharine & Elizabeth & James Caldwell (vt).	G	245
Kern, Charles T.	R	138, south half.
Kern, George	R	136
Kern, Horatio G.	R	138, north half.
Kern, Joseph C.	B	26, south half.
Kern, Peter	B	26, north half.
Kern, William H	H	192
Kerr, James	A	80
Kerr, John D.	L	478
Kessler, John	L	210, 211
Kiehl, John	A	8, 11
Kimball, Stephen	G	293
Kimber, E., Jr.	G	74
Kimmey, Henry M.	F	90
King, Judge Edward	G	183
King, J. W.	G	326
King, Samuel G	3	214
Kinsman, Elizabeth	B	110
Kintzle, Christian	B	150, north half.
Kirby, Patience	L	165, south half.
Kirk, Charles H., Estate of	O	80
Kirk, William, Lower Merion	R	170
Kirk, William, (vault)	H	81

Name.	Section.	Number.
Kirkbride, Thos. S., M. D.	L	73
Kirkbride, T. S.	4	110, 111, 112, 113, east half.
Kirkland, William R.	C	22
Kirkpatrick, David	G	145
Kirkpatrick, Robert B., Est. of	G	147, east half.
Kirkpatrick, Sophia A.	G	180
Kitchen, Maria Matilda	N	17, 18
Kitts, Hannah, P	B	39
Klemm, Frederick A.	O	40
Klett, Frederick	A	14, and 46 feet of A 18
Kneass, Samuel H.	G	60
Kneedler, Jesse S., and Ludwig, William C.	G	167, and east half 166
Knight, Rev. W. L.	C	18, fifty feet.
Knowles, Levi, Jr.	H	146
Kohler, Frederick W.	R	36
Kohler, J., J. F., G. A.	R	37, 39
Kohne, Mrs. Frederick	H	57
Konigmacher, Mrs. Elizabeth	I	3
Koons, Charles	M	106
Koons, Isaac	O	17, 18, 31, 32
Koons, Michael	M	108
Korn, Henry	A	12, 13
Kripps, Jacob and Margaret	H	178, 179, west half.
Krug, Frederick V.	B	17, 18
Krumbhaar, Lewis	L	350
Kugler, B., M. D., E., M. A., B. G	D	67, 68
Kunzi, Abraham, Est. of, dec'd	C	43

L.

Laing, Alva Edgar	F	106
Laird, Ellen	E	14, and half of 13
Laird, Maria Kunkle	O	78 one-half.
Lamb, Clayton B., and Lawrence, Eliza A.	M	50, north half, south half.
Lamb, Francis	2	174
Lamb, Lemuel (vault)	B	23
Lamb, Sarah J.	R	104, one-fourth.

Name.	Section.	Number.
Lambdin, J. R.	C	71
Lambert, Edward	G	261
Lambert, John (vault)	H	172
Landell, George	B	4
Landell, Washington J	A	90
Lang, George S.	2	139
Lange, John C	O	35
Lapsley, David	I	94
Lapsley, David, Executors of	I	98, 99
Lapsley, J. B	I	96
Lapsley, John	I	97
Large, James	7	155, south.
Lasher, Francis, Jr.	I	75, 76
Law, William H., Norwich, Ct.	I	7
Lawrence, Eliza	M	50, south half.
Lawrence, F., Cincinnati, Ohio	M	2, one-third.
Lawrence, Mary E.	L	65, 66
Laws, George	I	13
Laws, James	I	12
Lawson, Alexander	R	134
Lavallette, E. A. F., U. S. N.	H	180, and 179, east half.
Lea, J., & T. T., Roxborough	G	124
Lea, Robeson & Joseph	G	125
Le Brun, Charles	F	83
Lealerc, Joseph P. Wilkesbarre	I	122
L'Ecuyer, Jean Baptiste	L	130
Lee, George F.	G	309
Lee, Sarah B.	3	238
Lee, Thomas	I	6
Lee, Wetherill	7	151, south.
Leech, Margaret	L	230
Leech, William F.	I	218
Leedom, Benjamin J.	H	21
Leedom, Jacob H.	S	29, one-half.
Leeds, Joseph	R	58
Lehr, William	N	19
Le Huray, George H. (vault)	H	114
Lehman, Charles	O	16
Leibrandt, Frederick	I	50, 51
Lejee, William R.	L	48

Name.	Section.	Number.
Lelar, Henry, Jr	O	4
Lelar, Henry	O	3
Lennig, Charles J	B	116, 117
Lennig, Frederick (vault)	P	5
Lentz, Maria Barbara	I	182
Lesley, Peter	H	39
Levely, Mary F. B	A	58
Levis, M. M., M. D. (vault), E	H	191, west half.
Levis, Rebecca O	R	189
Lewars, James E	I	178, one undivided fourth part.
Lewis, Anna Maria	7	190, half.
Lewis, B. W., Glasgow, Mo	7	172
Lewis, Charles S	B	134, south half.
Lewis, George A	I	66
Lewis, John	F	27, west half.
Lewis, Jno. F	G	98
Lewis, Mrs. Joseph S	H	6, 7, 8, 9
Lewis, Mordecai	G	5, 16, 28, 40
Lewis, Mordecai D	I	180
Lewis, Samuel A	A	74
Lewis, Samuel N., Estate of	G	4, 15, 27, 39
Lewis, Thomas B	O	125
Lewis, William D	A	91 to 102, centre third.
Lewis, Wharton	R	18, west half, 16, east half.
Lightfoot, Philip, of Virginia	R	172, south half.
Linck, George	F	103
Lincoln, Abel	G	238
Lincoln, Thomas B	L	229
Lindsay, Joseph	H	111
Lippincott, Jno. S	H	65
Lippincott, Joshua	I	104, 105, 106, 107
Lippincott & Way	F	107
Linton, John L	D	41
Lisle, John	R	42
Livezey, John	4	90
Livingston, I., of Nash., Tenn	L	139
Livingston, Walter C. (vault)	H	184
Lloyd, R. L., & Lippincott, Jno. S., Estate of, (vault)	H	65
Lodge, Samuel G	B	132, south half.

Name.	Section.	Number.
Long, Joseph Y.	F	56
Longstreth, Mary Anna	4	98
Lord, George W.	M	46
Loudenslager, Jacob	O	62
Louder, William H.	2	161
Lough, Joseph	L	238
Loughead, Joseph	B	72
Love, William H.	D	9, and north half of 11.
Lovering, Joseph S.	G	157
Lowden, Francis E.	3	219, north half.
Lucas, James	A	59
Ludwig, William C., and Kneedler, Jesse S.	G	167, and east half 166.
Lukens, Isaiah, dec'd Estate of	D	7
Lukens, Jacob (vault)	F	65, 66
Lukens, Reuben	I	205
Lunt, Enoch	3	84, north half.
Lye, Henry	R	122

M.

Macauley, Isaac	I	40, 41
Magoffin, John and Cornelia	L	245, north half.
Magruder, George A., U. S. N.	G	24
Makins, J. N., Est. of, dec'd	B	152
Maloney, James	G	266
Man, Daniel, Jr.	G	284
Manderson, Andrew	I	55
Manderson, Andrew, Jr.	I	54
Manderson, James	I	56, 57
Manning, James H.	R	90
Markley, Edward C.	L	196
Markley, George W.	O	130
Markoe, James (vault)	H	182
Marl, J. C., and J. C. Curran	C	54
Marple, A., Mont. Co., Pa.	A	49
Marshall, Betsey (vault)	L	189
Martin, James S.	E	28, 30
Martin, John C.	I	152

Name.	Section.	Number.
Martin, Joseph, M. D.	M	40
Martin, Prosper D	M	42, east half.
Maslin, M. M	I	34
Mason, John	C	23
Mason, Jno. L.	3	259
Mason, William R.	3	260
Masson, Abraham	3	72
Mather, Joseph T.	M	21, and 24, south half.
Mattson, Samuel H	F	8
Mauck, John H	G	193
Maull, James, Sr.	G	122
Maxwell, Rev. John Gordon	L	330
Maxwell, Mrs. R.	H	56
Mayer, Rev. P. Frederick, D. D.	O	33
Mayhew, Lavinia M. (vault)	R	47, and 9 by 3 or 27 feet of 46.
McAdam, Mary	L	141
M'Allister, G. W., Sav., Ga.	H	105
McAlpin, James	G	263, south half.
M'Callmont, George	H	76, 77
McCauley, Francis G., U. S. N.	M	10 and west half of 118, south half of 13, and S. west fourth of 14.
M'Clellan, George, M. D.	L	46
McClelland, J., M. D., U. S. A.	3	73
McClellan, Samuel, M. D.	7	332
McClintock, James	3	111, 113, 115, 117, ⅓ south.
McClintock, Ralph	A	17
M'Clintock, Eliza	A	18, 100 feet thereof.
McCloud, John	R	2
McClung, William	I	46
McClure, James	G	255, north half.
McClure, William	R	52
McCormick, Pollard, Shoenberger, Peter, Watts, Henry M.	M	114, 116
McCrea, James A., M. D.	G	201
McCune, Clement	H	78
M'Curdy, Hugh	L	149
McDonald, John	L	241, south half.
McFadden, George	7	174

Name.	Section.	Number.
McFarland, Walter	3	119, one-half.
McFee, John	G	260
M'Henry, James, M. D.	L	148
McKaraher, Eleanor	L	546
McKean, Henry Pratt, (vault)	G	210, 211
McKee, Thomas	M	42, west half.
M'Kee, William	L	91, 92, 93
M'Knight, Rev. John	H	100
McIlvain, Wm., Jr., McIlvain, Alexander Murray, Executors of J. Murray, dec'd.	G	243
McLean, W. J., New Orleans	L	163
McMakin, Andrew	B	122
McMakin, Joseph	7	168
M'Michael, Morton	H	46
McMullen, Joseph, T., and Haverstick, Sarah H.	M	16, south half. 16, north half.
McMurtrie, Henry, M. D	I	47
McNeir, Wm., Est. of, dec'd	D	55
Meade, Eliz. Rickets	I	61
Meade, Margaret Coates, Est. of	I	79
Mears, Benj. R., M. D	M	4
Mecke, George	F	29, 30
Mecke, George Anthony	G	84
Mecke, George H	L	188
Mecke, Henry	O	14
Medara, Joseph S	L	29
Megargee, Samuel	G	3, 14
Megear, Thomas J	G	173, one-third.
Meigs, Charles D., M. D	I	71
Meinell, W., of New York	L	173
Melius, Elizabeth	3	244
Mellon, Thomas	E	50, 52
Mercer Monument	G	121
Mercer, Samuel, U. S. N	L	185
Mercer, Singleton A	G	115
Merrick, Sam'l Vaughan	G	119, east half.
Merwin, Mary	R	43
Meyers, Lewis B	E	19, one-third.

Name.	Section.	Number.
Michener, John H.	B	75
Miles, Jacob	L	158
Miles, John	G	169, east half.
Miles, Thomas	L	159
Miller, Andrew	D	43
Miller, Andrew H. and Joseph	I	187
Miller, Charles	L	200
Miller, D. Sutter	A	53
Miller, Elizabeth	B	95, north half.
Miller, Frederick W.	G	86
Miller, George	D	72
Miller, George R.	2	126
Miller, Jacob	G	87
Miller, John, Jr.	2	124
Miller, Jonathan	O	65, 66
Miller, Matthew T.	A	68, 69, 76, 77
Miller, Peter, dec'd, Est. of	E	36
Miller, Col. Samuel, U. S. M.	L	19, 20, and half of 21, 22
Miller, William	I	10, 11
Miller, W., and J. Shuttlewood	B	146
Millward, Richard	7	134, east half.
Millward, Sarah	7	132
Millward, William	7	134, west half.
Milnor, Robert, M. D.	R	28
Mingle, John, Sr.	F	1, one-half.
Mingle, John, Jr.	F	2
Mitchell, Rev. Jas., and	M	110, south half.
Mitchell, Joseph, M. D.	M	110, north half.
Mitchell, Jno. K., M. D.	R	181
Mitchell, Jonathan B.	2	200, south half.
Mitchell, Joshua, and Charles W.	2	200, north half.
Mogridge, Joseph	R	178
Montgomery, Joseph	I	68
Montelius, William	O	132
Montelius, William	G	70
Moore, David P. (undertaker)	H	87
Moore, Eliz. and Caroline	R	117, north half.
Moore, Hannah Penington	R	132
Moore, Joseph	D	75, 78, one-third north.
Moore, Marmaduke	E	78

Name.	Section.	Number.
Moore, Mary C.	C	82
Moore, Thomas	E	81
Moore, William H. (undertaker)	H	84, 85
Morgan & Crutcher	H	38
Morgan, David	M	32, one-third.
Morgan, Joseph	B	62
Morgan, Sarah	I	72
Morgan, Thomas W.	G	59
Morgan, W. C.	H	31, 32
Morrell, James	G	163
Morris, Anthony S.	H	135
Morris, Charles M.	G	227, east half.
Morris, Isaac P.	4	102
Morris, Jacob G.	3	66
Morris, J., Falls of Schuylkill	2	167, south half.
Morris, Thomas	H	141
Morris, Thomas E.	B	76, one-half.
Morris, Thomas W.	H	4, 5
Morrison, William	G	47
Morton, F. Knox, M. D.	F	91
Morton, Samuel G., M. D.	G	179
Morton, Walter	L	172
Moss, Joseph Mora	G	250
Mott, Edward T.	G	137
Mulford, John, Jr.	G	152, half west.
Mulhollan, George, Infant of, single interment		
Mulhollan, J.	L	137
Mullen, Wm. J., Point of Rock		south L. H.
Mullins, Edward	C	19
Murphey, Abigail	R	156
Murphy, James	G	324
Murphy, John	G	321
Musser, William	O	59
Mustard, Archibald	R	98, one-half south.
Muzzey, William M.	G	93
Myers, Isabella	R	164
Myers, John B.	G	101
Myers, Peter D.	F	71
Myrick, N. L., M. D., Est. of, Logan Co., Ky.		3, 80, north half.

N.

Name.	Section.	Number.
Naphys, George C.	D	80
Nash, Gilbert, St. Louis	R	107
Natt, Joseph S.	D	69
Natt, Mrs. Mary	L	228
Natt, Thomas J.	E	29
Neal, Joseph C., Monument to	P	71
Near, Jane Ann	L	337
Needles, Edward	2	186
Neff, Charles	O	29
Neff, John R.	I	24, 25
Neff, Rudolph	E	34
Neill, Rev. Wm., D. D., Ger.	C	36
Nelson, James, Est. of	I	181
Nelson, James H.	R	161, south half.
Nevins, James	L	57, 58
Newbold, Anthony T.	G	186
Newbold, Caleb, Jr.	7	7
Newbold, John L.	G	2, 13
Newbold, Thomas H.	2	166
Newbold, William L.	E	22, 35
Newell, William	H	126, 127
Newman, Jno. B. Jr., and R. R. Stewart.	G	171
Nichols, Gustavus Anthony	C	78, 80, one-fourth.
Nichols, James Kent	B	68
Northorp, John, Jr.	E	32

O.

Oat, George R.	2	182
Oat, Joseph,	F	56
O'Brien, Mrs. Hannah	I	42, 43
O'Daniel, Perry	H	167
Ogden, Jonathan	R	154
Ogle, Williams	E	24, 25
Okie, J. B.	M	124
Oldham, James	L	223

Name.	Section.	Number.
Osborne, Richard B	C	78, 80, one-fourth.
Osbourn, Alexander	M	27
Overholzer, Isaac B	L	410
Overman, Henry W	7	191, one-half.
Overman, Wm. W	7	135, south.
Owen, Elizabeth	L	162, one-half.
Owen, Thomas M	G	341, east half.
Owens, Jesse	O	63

P.

Page, James	H	118
Palmer, Samuel	3	76
Pancoast, Joseph, M. D	G	199
Parker, Anna C. (vault)	7	125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, one-half.
Parker, Edward, (vault)	A	37, north half.
Parker, Joseph, (vault)	G	33
Parkinson, Mrs. Eleanor	H	59
Parrish, Robert A	H	93, 94
Parrott, Henry H	B	83
Parsons, A. V., & J. Hepburn	I	17, 19
Patten, J. W., Patten, W. Jr., Patten, George D.	M	153, 154, one undivided third each.
Patterson, Edward	C	8
Patterson, Jonathan	F	144, 145
Patterson, Jonathan	G	235, north half.
Patterson, Joseph	H	33, 34
Patterson, Robert	H	13
Patterson, Gen. Robert	G	244
Patterson, Robert M., M. D	H	20
Patterson, Samuel D	C	5
Patterson, William C	L	213
Patton, Rev. John	H	99
Patton, R. A. and Wm., Jr	G	75
Patton, R., Est. of	L	245, south half.
Paul, Bettle	L	167
Paul, Comegys	I	160
Paul, James W	I	161

Name.	Section.	Number.
Paul, Jno. Marshall	I	162
Paul, Jno. Rodman, M. D.	I	158
Paul, Sidney	I	157
Paulding, Theophilus	G	276, north half. 278, north half.
Paxon, Richard	L	82, 84
Paxson, Edward	G	280 south half.
Peale, Franklin T.	G	72
Pearsall, Robert	S	5
Pearson, Davis	A	26
Pedrick, Silas	F	1
Pelton, Caleb	I	53
Penington, Edward H	H	24
Penington, John	H	23
Penington, J. W	I	212
Penn. Hospital for the Insane	3	84, south half.
Penn. Ins. for the Instruction of the Blind.	I	139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144
Pennebaker, Amos, M. D. (vt.)	H	176
Pepper, George	L	119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125
Pepper, George J	B	27
Perkins, Abraham R	H	154, 155
Perkins, Samuel H	L	33
Perkins, Thomas I	H	150, 151
Perit, John W	I	8
Perot, Francis	H	140, 134
Perot, Joseph	H	143
Peters, Dell P	B	113
Peters, Jacob, Jr	I	184, south half.
Peters, Levi Rex	I	184, north half.
Peterson, Alexander, Jr	R	108
Peterson, George	F	79, 80
Peterson, Henry	F	78
Peterson, John, (vault)	7	38
Peterson, Laurence	G	160, half west.
Pettit, Andrew, Est. of	R	185
Pettit, William	P	7
Pettit, W., and William V	P	8
Pfeiffer, Joseph, M. D. Est. of	2	195, 196
Phille, George	R	49

Name.	Section.	Number.
Phillips, John	3	243
Phillips, William, (vault)	G	120
Phipps, Robinson	B	58
Phipps, Stephen	B	54, 55
Phipps, Charles	B	56
Pinchin, William	E	12
Pinckney, Elisha S	H	14, 15
Pinkney, Henry, and Bensell, Edward S.	L	493, south half. 493, north half.
Pinney, Rev. J. B	G	147, west half.
Platt, George, Est. of	G	223
Platt, William	G	129, and half of 130
Pleasants, J. Pemberton	4	104
Plitt, Sophia Wager	7	156, 157, 158, 159
Pogue, John, Est. of	G	42
Pomeroy, J. C. & J. Y	L	491 west half.
Porter, Elizabeth	R	125
Potter, Alonzo, Rt. Rev	7	27, 28
Potter, Robert B. (vault)	H	170
Potts, Isaac W	H	25, 26
Potts, W. L., and T. J. (vt.)	G	221
Potts, William B	G	291
Powers, Thomas	C	25, east half.
Powers, Wm. R., M. D.,	L	165, north half.
Pratt, Thomas	2	172
Prevost, Charles M	B	64
Price, J., Price, T. C., Price, J., Jr., Price, Callender.	S	25
Price, Richard	S	25
Price, Richard,	L	half of 10 and 11, and 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18.
Price, Thomas L	B	6
Prowattain, E	G	224, one-third of west half. 226, one-third of east half.
Pryor, Edmund	A	6
Pue, Hugh A	L	509
Pugh, Isaac	7	5

Q.

Name.	Section.	Number.
Queen, James W.	P	24

R.

Raiguel, Augustus H.	7	63
Raiguel, Abraham H.	7	66
Raiguel, William.	7	65
Ralston, J. & W. Chester, (vt.)	G	194, one-half to each.
Ralston, Mary	G	9
Ralston, Robert	G	108
Randall, Joseph.	M	98
Randall, Joseph C.	M	99
Ranguett, Sarah.	R	102, south half.
Rawle, William	L	47
Ray, David	H	71
Rea, John	G	287, 289
Read, J., & Smith, M. W., (vt.)	G	217
Reakirt, Conrad	B	65
Reakirt, Conrad	B	65
Reakirt, Joseph	A	15, 16
Reath, Thomas	E	2, 3
Reaver, E., Falls of Sch.	L	384
Reed, Charles D.	M	52, one-half.
Reed, Michael	M	25
Reed, Robert	H	163
Reed, Willoughby H.	G	255, south half.
Reed, William B.	I	33
Reeves, Benjamin	G	239
Reeves, Biddle	F	129
Reeves, David.	G	237
Reeves, Thos., Est. of	L	27, 28
Reford, Elizabeth	C	62
Rehn, Caspar	L	460, 462
Reichert, Gab'l. A., Jr.	I	177
Reichline, Elizabeth	F	110, (30 square feet.)
Reid, John	G	263, north half.
Reiff, Matthias S	R	139

Name.	Section.	Number.
Reinboth, Joseph D	C	4
Remington J. and Sarah	F	17
Remington, Thomas P	G	141, 143
Rex, Willoughby M	I	204
Reynolds, Rachel	G	235 south half
Reynolds, Thompson	R	4
Rhoads, R. R	R	168
Rice, John	12	1
Richards, Aug. H. Est. of	I	136
Richards, Benjamin W	I	133, 134, 135, 137, 138
Richards, Catharine S	3	82, south half.
Richards, Samuel	E	64, 65, 66, 67
Richards, John	F	34
Richards, John	I	203
Richards, Samuel	F	104
Richards, William H	L	38, 39
Richardson, William H	R	62
Ricketts, John T	G	95
Ridgway, J. and John J., Rotch, S. R., Rush, P. A.	G	271
Ridgway, Thomas	G	200
Ridgway, William	C	93
Riehle, William	O	49, 50, 57, 58
Riggs, Romulus.	L	174, 175, 176, 177
Ripka, Joseph, Manayunk	H	156, 157, 158, 159
Ripperger, Conrad	F	13
Risley, Richard S	L	40, 41
Ritchie, J., and Dick, J	M	120
Robbins, Catharine	2	167 north half.
Robbins, Thomas	G	76
Roberts, Algernon S	H	27
Roberts, Christiana	R	121, south half.
Roberts, Edward	H	28
Roberts, George, Est. of	G	205
Roberts, Geo. H	D	2
Roberts, Joseph L	H	95
Robertson, Archibald	S	26
Robertson, William H	B	5
Robeson, S. L., Lower Merion	E	9
Robinson, Moncure	G	206

Name.	Section.	Number.
Robinson, Charles W.	A	48
Robinson, E. W., Tomb in hill	P	1
Robinson, Daniel M.	A	46, 47
Rockhill, Amos	2	187
Rockhill, Daniel H.	H	195
Rockhill, Thomas C.	A	91 to 102, south third
Rodes, Caroline	3	80, south half.
Rodman, Lewis, M. D.	M	24, north half.
Rogers, Evans	G	153
Roland, Catharine	O	11
Roland, James	G	212, north half.
Roney, Ann	G	330
Roney, Thomas	G	334
Rood, Rev. Anson, N. Liberties	B	25
Roop, Samuel W.	R	188
Root, Sebastian	7	206
Rose, Mrs. Ann	L	225, 226
Rosencrantz, J., M. D., Man'k	L	97, 99
Ross, James B.	R	145
Ross, John	G	218, north half.
Rotch, Thos, Clermont	G	132
Rowand, J. R., M. D.	R	193
Rowland, Wm. (vault)	7	17
Rowland, J. G.	G	67, 68, 78, 79
Rowland, Nathan	7	19
Rowland, William	D	59
Rubicam, Charles A.	C	60, 61
Ruddack, Rachel	G	236
Rugan, Charles	O	44
Rugan, George	O	36
Rugan, William	O	43
Ruschenburger, W. S. W., M. D., U. S. N.	I	221, north half.
Rush, Harriet	L	244, south half.
Russell, John George	F	49
Ryan, William	R	30

S.

Name.	Section.	Number.
Safford, Erwin, (vault)	G	169, west half.
Salter, Heliacal A., Ky	3	123
Sanders, Ann, Est. of	3	190
Sargent, George W	E	27
Saring, Nicholas	F	121
Saunderson, Z. W	L	234
Sayres, Edward S	M	56
Schober, Frederick	G	134
Schober, Samuel	G	135
Schott, James	A	72, 73
Schrack, Christian	A	27
Schwartzwelder, Marshall	G	264
Scott, Ann Jane	L	184
Scott, John M	L	43, 45
Scott, Samuel	H	67
Scull, David	I	206
Scull, Gideon	C	46, 47, 48, 49
Seal, Joseph H	E	7, 8
Seckel, Frederick	G	216
See, Abraham S	F	74
Seeger, Ann	R	128
Sellers, Edwin M	C	81
Sergeant, John	L	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
Severn, William	H	189
Seybert, Henry	D	39
Seyfert, John H	A	34
Shackleford, Henry A	L	142
Shaffer, M	L	167, one-half.
Shannon, Jacob B	R	112
Shapleigh, Augustus F	P	6
Sharpe, Jacob L	O	56
Sharpe, Joseph	H	111, one-half.
Sharpless, Jno. T., M. D	F	5
Sharpless, Joseph J	F	3
Sharswood, George	L	501
Shaw, Mrs. Mary Ann	L	209
Shaw, S. H., Est. of dec'd	H	125
Sheaff, Geo. Whitemarsh	I	163, 164, 165, 166, 167

Name.	Section.	Number.
Shelby, Martha	R	104, one-fourth.
Shelmire, Wm. H	2	175
Shenck, Geo. E	O	24
Sheppard, Thomas	A	61
Sheridan, Owen	B	86, 87
Sherman, Conger	S	9
Sherwood, John	B	148
Shively, Henry, (vault)	O	34
Shively, William, (vault)	O	6, 7
Shriver, W. and C. Bradley	C	58, 59, half to each.
Shoenberger Peter, Watts, H. M. and McCormick, P.	M	114, 116
Shoemaker, Mary K	B	76, one-half.
Short, Wm., Est. of dec'd	P	21, 22
Shourds, Rachel and Mary A	4	123
Shufflebottom, William	F	135
Shugart, George S	F	87
Shull, Edwin	3	240
Shuster, L	G	103
Shuttlewood, J. & W. Miller	B	146
Sibley, John	R	153
Sides, Peter and Sam'l B. Fry	I	185, south half.
Sieger. Peter	B	29
Sill, Joseph	G	176, two-thirds north.
Silver, Mary De	L	162, one-half.
Simpson, Hood	B	69
Simpson, Joseph D	B	100
Simpson, W., Sr., Falls of Sch	G	233, south half.
Sims, L. C., Est. of, Wil'n. Del	H	48
Singer, Mary N	M	70
Singles, Ann	F	32
Sinn, Davis M	F	99
Slade, Alfred	G	165
Siter, John	F	140, 141, 142, 143
Slaughter, William F	L	244, north half.
Small, Robert H	B	155, 156, 157, 158
Smiedel, H., Manayunk	E	13, one-half.
Smith, Benjamin	G	31
Smith, Mrs. Eliza M. J	M	1
Smith, George K	G	139, east half.

Name.	Section.	Number.
Smith, G. R., (vault)	F	96, 97
Smith, Hancock	R	158
Smith, Jacob R.	G	175
Smith, James S., Jr.	G	220
Smith, James R	G	331
Smith, James P.	E	17
Smith, Jane E	R	184, south half.
Smith, Joel B.	L	186
Smith, John Jay	G	8, 9, 19, 20
Smith, John J	3	149, 150, one-third of both.
Smith, John K., Est. of	G	139, half west.
Smith, John T	L	342
Smith, J. and Mary Ann	I	44, 45, one-half.
Smith, Joseph Few	O	10
Smith, Joseph P	G	178
Smith, Lloyd P	4	105
Smith, M. W., & Read, J., (vt)	G	217
Smith, Robert, (vault)	H	171
Smith, Samuel B.	3	149, 150, one-third of both.
Smith, Sarah G	3	218
Smith, Sidney	A	88
Smith, Thomas S	E	18
Smith, Wm. J. B.	C	24
Smith, William W.	F	123
Snodgrass, William T.	7	192
Snyder, Elias B.	H	66, east half.
Snyder, George W.	L	389, half south.
Snyder, Jacob J., (vault)	I	48, 49
Somers, Rachel	G	215
Southern, Adam	R	12
Soutter, Robert, Jr.	F	60
Sowers, Jonathan	F	11
Spackman, Samuel	C	75
Spang, Samuel	O	51
Spangenberg, L., (vault)	H	191, east
Sparhawk, John	7	41
Sparks, Sarah	A	81
Sparks, Thomas, and Donaldson, Sophia.	G	219, north half. 219, south half.
Speagle, Hannah	H	66, west half.

Name.	Section.	Number.
Spear, Rev. W. Wallace	I	115
Spencer, James S	E	37 to 48 inclusive.
Spering, William, (vault)	B	52, 53
Sperry, Mrs. Margaret	B	31
Spohn, Elizabeth	G	222, and half of 224, east.
Spooner, William	F	35, 36
Sproat, Harris L	7	137
Starr, Isaac	G	202, 204
Steel, James W	B	149
Steel, Keziah	L	202
Steen, Robert	L	126, 127
Steiner, J. P	F	43
Steiner, Jacob	G	191
Stelwagen, Jos	7	148
Stelwagon, Jesse L	7	87
Sterling, Henry, Pittsburg	L	190
Stevens, James	G	85 and 85½, east part.
Stevens, Rev. William	7	29
Stevenson, Augustine	F	53
Stevenson, John B	H	89
Stevenson, Mary	B	10, one-half.
Stevenson, William	C	30
Stewart, Benjamin D	G	256
Stewart,	I	120
Stewart, John	7	88
Stewart, R. R., & J. B. Newman	G	171
Stewart, Thomas, Est. of	G	332
Stewart, Wm. H	B	105, 107, one-third south.
Stiles, Benjamin	G	246
Stiles, Edward J	F	124, 125
Stiles, J., N. Liberties	F	20, 21, 40
Stockton, Ann R	R	63
Stockton, C. and Charles M	C	2
Stockton, Samuel W	G	320
Stockton, Mrs. Wm. T	G	242, half south.
Stoddard, Curwen	I	83, 85
Stoddard, John A	C	67, western half.
Stoddart, Joseph M	I	84
Stoever, Henry D	G	208 one-half.
Stokes, Charles	I	199

Name.	Section.	Number.
Stokes, Uriah H.	I	201
Stone, Dexter	G	198
Stone, John	B	82
Stott, Elizabeth, (vault)	G	195
Stratton, Jacob H.	H	130
Stratton, Margaret A	R	104, south half.
Stratton, Samuel T. and Stratton, G. W.	G	138, half west. 138, half east.
Strawbridge, John	H	35, 36, 40
Street, Robert	L	495
Strickland, William	D	47
Striker, George W	F	126, 127
Stroud, George M	F	22, 23, 24
Stroupe, Anna M	O	15
Struthers, John, (shrubbery)		1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Stuart, George H	L	70
Sturdevant, Lewis, Ger'n	G	292
Sturges, George	O	81
Subers, T. B	2	185
Sully, Thomas	A	41
Summers, William, Est. of	M	13, north half.
Sutton, William	M	47
Swaim, James, (shrubbery)		46, 47, 48, 49
Sweyer, Henry, (vault)	A	9
Swett, John B	E	62
Swope, George	E	4
Sword, John D	S	11, 12
Symington, Alexander	H	96

T.

Tagert, Joseph, Est. of	G	329
Tams, John	F	77
Tarply, C. S., Clinton, Miss.	L	71
Tatem, M. R., R., and M. H.	R	186
Tatham, Geo. N.	R	70
Taws, Lewis	L	388
Taylor, Bernard	2	84, 85
Taylor, C	L	236, one-half.

Name.	Section.	Number.
Taylor, Charles M.	7	191, one-half.
Taylor, Charles	G	100
Taylor, Geo. & Wm	F	7
Taylor, H. P., C. R., and Ann C.	R	46
Taylor, James, Falls of Sch.	R	171
Taylor, Jane	F	72, one-third.
Taylor, John	L	233
Taylor, John M.	L	74
Taylor L. and J., Levi and James N. Dickson	G	126, 127, 128
Taylor, Nathan	G	162
Ter' Hoeven, Mrs. A. S. H.	F	102
Terry, Asaph	C	40
Tevis, Benjamin	G	45, 46
Thackara, Samuel W.	I	118, 119
Thayer, Martin Russell	I	112
Thayer, Zipheon	M	52, one-half.
Thomas, Charles J.	A	51
Thomas, George	G	268
Thomas, Jacob	A	50
Thomas, John	D	63
Thomas, Joseph M	A	52
Thomas, Moses	I	67
Thompson, A. W., (terrace)	S	27
Thompson, Robert, Jr	G	267
Thompson, Isaac	M	122
Thompson, J., Falls of Sch.	L	170
Thompson, John J.	4	100
Thompson, Newcombe, B.	C	50, 51
Thompson, Wm. R.	G	265
Thomson, Ann, widow of T. H. Thomson.	R	179, south half.
Thomson, Charles W.	L	86
Thomson, G. H., C. R., & Mrs. A.	I	81
Thomson, John, Newark, Del., Granite Monument on the Bank, to Charles Thomson, first Secretary of the Old Congress.		
Thomson, Peter,	D	3, south half.
Thrasher, Geo. F.	M	32, one-third.
Thurlow, Paul	A	33

Name.	Section.	Number.
Tilden, Hiram B.	E	57
Tilford, J. W.	F	134
Tingley, Benjamin W.	I	38, 39
Tingley, Clement	I	36, 37
Todhunter, William	G	177
Toland, H., and R., (shrubbery)		50, 51, 52, 53, 54
Tolman, Samuel	I	63, east half.
Toppan, Charles	G	1
Torbert, James	3	143
Towne, John	G	119, west half.
Towne, John, Est. of	7	75, 77
Townsend, Ogden	R	72
Townsend, Samuel	3	281, 282, 283, 284
Traquair, Adam	B	129
Traquair, Samuel H.	R	20, and east half 18
Troth, Henry	F	122
Trotter, Joseph	G	61, 62
Trotter, Nathan	G	49, 50
Troutman, George	A	21
Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church.	M	39, 41, (vault.)
"The Trustees of the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of St. John's Church, in the city and vicinity of Philadelphia," Section O, in the north-east corner of the Cemetery		
Tucker, John	B	92, 93
Tucker, John E., of Miss	L	241, north half.
Tucker, William E.	H	88
Tustin, Thomas, (vault)	A	36
Twiggs, Mrs., widow of Major Twiggs.	C	20
Tyndale, C. J.	O	27
Tyndale, Robinson	H	1, 2
Tyson, Job R.	4	93
Tyson, Sarah R.	O	78, one-half.

U.

Uhler, George, M. D.	R	162, south half.
Uhler, William M.	R	162, north half.

Name.	Section.	Number.
Umstead, Jacob	D	65, 66, one-third.
Upton, John	B	94
Urquhart, David C.	F	12

V.

Valentine, James C.	G	229
Van Dusen, Joseph B.	7	150, one-half.
Van Dusen, Samuel B.	7	150, one-half.
Vandyke, James C.	B	38
Vanseckel, Elijah, (shrubbery)		19, 20, 21, 22, 23
Vaughan, John	G	118
Vaughan, John, dec'd, Est. of, Kensington.	B	40, 41
Vaux, Mrs. George	H	69, 70
Vaux, William S.	H	63
Vezin, Charles	O	52, 53, 54, 55
Vogel, Julia Ann	D	75, 78, third south.
Voight, Edward P.	L	205
Voight, Mrs. M., Est. of	L	248
Voight, Thomas	L	204
Volans, Samuel	7	315, 316
Voute, Louis C.	R	115

W.

Waldie, Adam	I	4
Waldron, Nathaniel	L	154
Walker, Edward L.	7	35
Walker, Samuel I.	L	131
Wallace, J. K.	I	189, south half.
Waln, Jacob S., Est. of	4	106, 108
Walter, Edwin	G	64
Walter, Joseph S.	L	387
Walter, Thomas U	G	232, north half.
Walter, Thomas U.	L	387
Walton, Samuel D.	D	60
Wandell, John	D	82

Name.	Section.	Number.
Ward, George W.	L	246
Ward, Samuel L.	D	65, 66, one-third.
Warner, Francis B.	O	94
Warner, Joseph	F	67, east half.
Warner, Lydia F	S	23
Warner, William	O	95, 96
Warrington, S. R.	F	15, 16
Wartman, Michael	D	45, 46
Warwick, Edward	R	75, one-half.
Waterman, Isaac S.	I	100, 101
Waters, Aaron	A	84
Waters, Samuel	A	60
Watkin, Robert	B	91
Watson, Anne	I	62
Watson, James U	I	60
Watson, James	F	132, 133
Watson, Phoebe	3	213
Watson, William	R	180
Watt, David	M	9, north half.
Watt, William	M	9, south half.
Watts, George	G	282
Watts, Henry M., Shoenberger, P., McCormick, P.	M	114, 116
Wattson, Thomas	G	96
Wattson, Thomas B	G	94
Way, Francis D.	M	44
Way, Lippincott &	F	107
Weatherly, David	2	170
Weatherly, Thomas	2	168
Weaver, Ann Maria	O	120
Weaver, D. J., J. F., and H. J.	C	3
Weaver, George J	F	86
Webb, Reuben	I	64, 65
Webb, William	A	62, 63
Wells, Ellenor	M	22
Wells, Lewis E	R	110
Welsh, John, Jr	I	93
Welsh, John	I	91
Welsh, J. H., West, J	B	8
Welsh, Samuel,	I	92

Name.	Section.	Number.
Welsh, William	I	90
Wentz, Silas H	D	29, 30
Wenzel, J. C	R	24
West, George E	R	22
West, George G	I	123
West, James	L	88, 90
West, Robert	C	64
Wetherill, Geo. D	L	67, 68
Wetherill, Mrs. M. S	A	57
Wetherill, Martha B., Susan, Rebecca, and Edward.	7	93 to 96, one-fourth to each.
Wetherill, Mrs. Rachel	A	54, 55
Wetherill, Wm., M. D.,	A	56
Whartenby, Thomas	3	74
Wharton, Dan. Clark	G	23
Wharton, F. R., (vault)	1	3
Wharton, Mrs. John, (vault)	H	108
Whelan, Edward S	L	55, 56
Whelan, Edward	H	60
Whetham, Joseph	N	33
Whildin, Alexander	G	37
Whipple, Mary	G	65
White, E., and Gray, R. E	G	149, half west, half east.
White, Henry	B	1, 2, 3
White, John P	7	37
White, Samuel	R	32
White, William R	G	172
Whitecar, Benjamin	2	128
Whiteman, David	C	67, east half.
Whiteman, Hannah, and Wm. J. Chaplin.	I	74
Widdifield, James	I	58, 59
Wiener, Heinrich	F	64
Wilcox, Augustine	R	75, one-half.
Wilcox, B. C., & J. R. Ingersoll	N	21
Wilcox, Edmund	I	70
Wilkins, Wm. W., M. D., Gaston, N. C.	L	171
Wilmer, J. Ringgold	H	44
Williams, Christopher C	L	208

Name.	Section.	Number.
Williams, E., North'n, Mass	H	86
Williams, John A	E	59
Williams, Samuel, Est. of	F	112
Willing, Charles B	A	64 to 67, one-third south.
Willits, Joseph B., Est. of	4	142
Wilson, Cadet	L	499
Wilson, Elizabeth P	I	159
Wilson, Franklin S	H	190
Wilson, Joseph L	L	207
Wilson, Margaret L	G	323, 325, 327, one-third centre of.
Wilson, Thomas, Falls of Sch	R	8
Wilson, Thomas	L	166
Wilson, William	F	136, 137, 138, 139
Wiltbank, Rev. J. & Jno., M. D.	H	54
Wiltbank, P. W. & A. W	H	55
Wiltberger, Elizabeth E	3	82, north half.
Wines, Enoch C	L	42
Wise, Charles	M	111, north half.
Wise, Charles	M	111, north half.
Wise, Jacob	R	113
Wise, John	M	111, south half and M. 32, ½.
Wistar, Richard	G	257
Wister, William Wynne	I	223
Withers, Joseph N	F	119
Witman, Jacob	7	297, 298
Woelpper, David, Est. of	G	123
Wolff, Jacob R	7	230
Wonderly, Elizabeth	D	76, 79
Wood, C. S. and G. B., M. D	G	295
Wood, G. A	G	234, north half.
Wood, Joseph	H	144, 145
Wood, Josiah	B	32
Wood, Robert	G	174, (262½ feet of.)
Wood, Thomas	H	148, 149, 152, 153
Wood, William B	L	129
Wood, William W	I	207
Woodward, C. and S	M	19
Woodward, Charles, Est. of	3	211
Woodward, James S	F	10
Wray, Alexander	R	152, south-half.

Name.	Section.	Number.
Wray, James	R	152, north half.
Wright, Archibald	G	269
Wright, James A	B	42
Wright, P. S., Utica, N. Y	L	240, south half.
Wright, Peter	B	43
Wright, Robert K	I	5
Wurts, W. & C. S	H	132, 133, 136, 137, 138, 139

Y.

Yard, Edmund	G	160, east half.
Yard, Pearson	B	78
Yardley, Thos. H., M. D	I	2
Yardley, Wm., Jr	I	1
Yarnall, Charles	4	95
Yarnall, Edward	4	92, 94
Yeager, Benjamin	E	6
Yeager, Joseph	A	25
Yeager, Peter	O	28
Yocom, James	2	188
Yohe, Mrs, C., Est. of	H	120, 124
Young, Edwin	D	5
Young, Wm., M. D	R	54

Z.

Zehnder, John A	L	513
Zeiber, W. B	R	109
Zelley, Samuel	3	98

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