

This bears the earmarks of having been written by the effusive architect himself.

In the meantime Anderson had signed with most of the Crown officials and the monied interests of Annapolis the protest against citizens who did not want to pay their just debts to the merchants. The protest of May 30, 1774, carried the signatures of many who had the most to lose, as well as of those with Tory leanings. J. H. Anderson was one of them. In July of that year another letter waited at the post office to be claimed by "Joseph Horatio Anderson, Architect at Annapolis."²⁰

After this there are but a few traces of Anderson's meteoric career. A runaway servant of his was brought into court in 1775; he is mentioned as a participant in a rather shady deal when stolen goods changed hands in Alexandria, Virginia. Anderson may have been only an innocent friend when he passes "the papers" on to his old acquaintance William Noke.²¹ But in this case, brought into the Anne Arundel Court in 1781, he is mentioned as deceased.

Long after his death another important suit in Chancery Court involved Anderson. It was in 1794 that Robert Key, another local architect, sued the committee responsible for building the second edifice for the Anglican parish.²² The committee had not paid Key what he felt was his due and there is much recrimination in the evidence presented. St. Anne's had been completed in 1792 at a cost of £6000. The brick building was 110 feet by 90, surmounted by a tower. Pilasters between the long windows gave it character. The interior walls were frescoed and besides the many pews for the subscribing gentry, there were galleries for servants and a gallery for slaves.²³ The Hon. John Ridout's answer to the suit contains the following statement: "The elegant Plans provided by Mr. Anderson left nothing for Mr. Key to do in the line of drawing excepting what arose from an alteration in the framing of the Roof." Dr. Upton Scott filed his answer saying: "The Plans of the intended Church were drawn by Mr. Anderson, an eminent Architect who died soon afterwards." Eighteen years after the new church was begun it was still very clear in the minds of the committee what part Anderson had taken and what they

²⁰ *Maryland Gazette*, July 14, 1774.

²¹ Anne Arundel County Chancery Court, 1781, Vol. 13, p. 424.

²² *Ibid.*, #2942, *Hyde vs. Key*.

²³ Elihu S. Riley, *The Ancient City* (Annapolis, 1887), p. 75.

owed Key. Here Joseph Horatio Anderson's design for a building which yielded to fire in 1858 is well documented.

Having covered as completely as possible Anderson's life in Annapolis, we return to his letter to the College at Providence and find that in 1770 he was at work upon "a grand and Eligan Construction for Joseph Galloway, Esq." Here real detective work is required. Joseph Galloway, that eminent Philadelphian who originated in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, who though Speaker of the Pennsylvania Assembly and delegate to the first Continental Congress, could not break with the Mother Country and was marked as a traitor, owned three houses. The most famous of these was "Trevose" in Bucks County, a seat on the Neshaminy River, back a little from the old mail route from Philadelphia to New York. It belonged in reality to his wife Grace Growden, who had inherited it. The dwelling begun in 1685, finished two years later, was two and a half stories of stone and stucco with two detached two-story wings. Though much altered through the years, its history is well known and Anderson could not be considered the designer.²⁴

A second estate of 45 acres nearer the city, on the banks of the Schuylkill, was bought by Galloway and used as a rural retreat. There must have been a simple house of some sort on the place but "Ormiston" as we know it now was built after the Revolution. Bought in as confiscated property by Edward Burd, the third of successive owners, it is dated by his letter of October 10, 1798, saying: "I have built a good house at Schuyekill and call it Omiston."²⁵ Anderson was dead long before this event.

Galloway's only other house was his town address of 6th and Market Streets, Philadelphia. This he bought in 1770 from Asrae Pemberton on the very day, June 9, that Pemberton had bought it from Alexander Stedman. The purchase price was £2700, representing a fairly handsome structure and from a detailed description in an insurance survey, this was the case.²⁶ Stedman bought the property in 1761 or 2, erected the three-story brick dwelling

²⁴ H. D. Eberlein and C. V. D. Hubbard, *Portrait of a Colonial City* (Philadelphia, 1939), pp. 68-75.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 493-495; also Thompson Westcott, *Historic Mansions & Buildings of Philadelphia* (Philadelphia, 1877).

²⁶ The Philadelphia Contributionship #1133, 1134, 1135, 1766; Philadelphia Deed Book 1—16/162; Work No. 610 for the Philadelphia City Planning Commission, Preliminary Report, Historical Sites. Through the kindness of Penelope Hartshorne, architect, National Parks Service.