

and trimmed the interior with wainscoting to the ceiling, "dentile cornish round the rooms, Freese, Architrave and Pediments over Each Room door," and all other ornamentation in keeping with his position as a Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and a member of the Philadelphia Common Council. Because of the dramatic treatment accorded Joseph Galloway as a traitor to his country; the removal by force of poor deserted Mrs. Galloway by an exasperated Commissioner, the usual urbane Charles Willson Peale; and the taking over of the house by the Robert Morris when General Washington moved into their house; history has left many records of the south-east corner of 6th and High (Market) Streets.²⁷ The evidence is clear, however, that Galloway did not build this house, nor did he own it until several months after Anderson wrote his letter to Providence. If we are to believe Anderson, then the only solution is that Joseph Galloway intended to build a handsome residence on his estate on the Schuylkill in 1770, bought the town house instead or felt that the time was not auspicious for building.

Summing up the American career of Mr. Anderson, Architect, is to a large extent a negative statement. It is not known where or in what way he "had knowledge of several Courts of Europe." He had no wife or she would have signed the deeds for "Gaither's Intent" and no estate records or death notice can be found though he probably died in the colonies. He took no oath of allegiance in Maryland, required after 1777, nor does he apply to the British government to make good losses received during the war. He worked in Annapolis, Philadelphia, Frederick and Alexandria. The drawing of plans, the designing of buildings, rather than superintending any of the actual construction, was his profession. He regarded himself highly and others took him at his own valuation. The church wardens thought him "Eminent" and his plans for the enlargement of "Whitehall" show skill and training. There is good probability that his statement is correct in claiming that he drew plans (though they were not used), for the Annapolis State House and for Joseph Galloway in Philadelphia. He did not fulfill his desire to design buildings for the College at Providence.²⁸ In spite of the braggadocio, it can be

²⁷ Raymond C. Werner, ed., "Diary of Grace Growden Galloway," *Pa. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.* LV, LVIII (1931, 1934), 32-94; 152-189.

²⁸ Lawrence C. Wroth to R. R. B. May 23, 1958.

stated with assurance that Joseph Horatio Anderson was a man of parts who had had training somewhere and that he drew plans for buildings in a manner which entitled him to be known in the colonies as "Architect."

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ROBERT KEY

Whereas Joseph Horatio Anderson did his own advertising Robert Key had a devoted wife who made known his talent Rebecca Campbell Key was a very old lady when she dictated what she could remember of her youth in Annapolis and these recollections were eventually published.²⁹ Where her memory has been checked, it has been proved remarkably accurate but there is some testimony resting solely on her word.

Mrs. Key said that her husband, an architect, was an English man, meaning that he was born in the old country. She came of a family that had been in Maryland since the Jacobite troubles forced them from Scotland in 1715. Her father, John Campbell II, and his wife, Frances Hammond, were members of St. Anne's Parish and her great grandmother had been the wife of that early architect, Simon Duff, who came from Scotland, she says to build Governor Bladen's official residence. This was the building long known as "Bladen's Folly," too grand a structure for the Assembly's taste. It has since been proved, however, that Patrick Creagh, not Duff, should be given credit for this initial building for St. John's College which stood a deplorable ruin for over thirty years.³⁰

The name Key was sometimes pronounced and spelled Kay and as often as not, had a final "s" added. The only contemporary one in the London Apprentice Book of the Carpenters and Joiners' Guild is Robert Keys who was apprenticed in 1754 to one "Richard Priest of Clerkenwell, joiner, £5."³¹ This could well have been our man who might then have come to America at age twenty-one in the 1760's. He appears to have been no relation to the well-

²⁹ Annie Leakin Sioussat (ed.) Rebecca Campbell Key's "A notice of Some of the First Buildings with Notes of Some of the Early Residents." *Md. Hist. Mag.*, XIV (1919), 269.

³⁰ Joy Gary, "Patrick Creagh of Annapolis." *Md. Hist. Mag.*, XLVIII (Dec., 1953), 310-326.

³¹ Apprentice Books, Vol. 17, 3517-20/36, 1754, London.