

John Crump House Historical Report, Block 17 Building 3B Lot 57

Originally entitled: "The Red Lion Block 17-2, Lot No. 57"

Mary E. McWilliams

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February 20, 1951 Rec 2/11/55

To: Mr. Middleton

From: Mary Stephenson

Re: *Red Lion in Williamsburg*

In working on Philip Ludwell's lots in Williamsburg which descended to William Lee and John Paradise, I ran into evidence which seems to prove that the Red Lion tavern was not located on lot 57 as hitherto supposed but was on lot 44 north side of Duke of Gloucester Street, which lot was the property of John Paradise via Ludwell's estate.

M.A.S.

LOCATION OF "THE RED LION"

Reasons to believe that "The Red Lion" was located on lot #44 (now known as Blair's Brick House) are given below:

Proof that the Red Lion was located on lot #44 hinges on the fact that John Paradise owned the "Red Lyon" as part of his inheritance via Philip Ludwell, father of Lucy Ludwell Paradise. In making a division of Ludwell's property in 1770, "Mrs. Paradise's Part," was noted thus:

| | |
|---|------|
| "Rich Neck | |
| Houses & Lotts in W ^{ms} burg vis | |
| The Tenement adjoining the Speaker ¹ | £125 |
| Red Lyon | |
| Powels Tenement ² | 10" |

(Lee Ms., Virginia Historical Society.)

In 1768 Walter Lenox, barber and wig-maker, announced in the *Virginia Gazette* that he had moved "to the house known by the name of the Red Lion, next door above Mr. Rind's Printing Office, where he carries on his business in all its branches, as usual, and ... has good accomodations for private lodgers ..." In July 1770 Richard H. Lee wrote his brother, William Lee in London that "the large brick house that Rind lives in ³... fell to your share" in the settlement of Ludwell's estate. (Lee had married Hannah Ludwell and - as did Paradise - inherited three of Ludwell's houses in Williamsburg also.)

In the General Court Records is an indenture of November 6, 1770 in which Ludwell's lots in the city assigned to Mrs. Paradise were described thus:

"... also the following lots of land or tenements in the city of Williamsburg to wit one tenement adjoining the Speakers one tenement called the red Lyon where Walter Lenox now lives and the tenement where Peter Powell now lives adjoining the Blue Bell tenement..." (Southall Ms. Papers, Uncatalogued, William and Mary College.)

In 1779 an inquisition for the Commonwealth of Virginia was held in York County as to the right of Paradise, not a citizen of Virginia, to land and lots in Williamsburg:

"... likewise three houses & lots in the City of Williamsburg; north main street adjoining William Lee [who owned Paradise

House], now in possession of Walter Lennox, lot on north side of Market Sq. adjoining lots of Mrs. Betty Randolph & lot of W^m Lee, now in possession of Mr. Harrison Randolph; the third in possession of Peter Many (houses and lots) on the street leading to Capitol Landing Road & adjoining the Lot of William Lee, Esq."

From the above sources, we see that Mrs. Paradise was allotted the "Red Lyon" as part of her inheritance from Philip Ludwell, her father; that Walter Lenox, barber and wig-maker, rented the "red Lyon" in 1770 and undoubtedly was there in 1768 (see "[Reasons against locating The Red Lion on colonial lot #57](#)" attached to this memorandum); and in 1779 the lot was described as "north main street adjoining William Lee, now in possession of Walter Lennox." In 1778 an account of Humphrey Harwood, made out to "M^r Cary Wilkinson for M^r Paradise D^r To 10 bushels of lime 75p^s & 1/2 d^o of hair 2 2/2 for W. Lenox ... £-.17.-." This seems to indicate that Lenox was occupying property of Paradise and repairs were made for his benefit.

The Williamsburg Land Tax Records beginning in 1782 show that John Paradise's Estate held three lots in Williamsburg valued at £7, and William Lee's Estate held three at same valuation

M. A. S.

Reasons against locating "The Red Lion" on colonial lot #57:

Briefly, if the "Red Lion" was ever located on lot #57, that lot must have been owned prior to 1767 by Philip Ludwell, and must have passed to Lucy and John Paradise by 1770.

According to available records, lot #57, originally owned and built upon by Francis Sharp, 1717-1740, passed to his son John Sharp, who, in 1742, sold it to Henry Wetherburn. Wetherburn died ca. 1760, and left his property to his widow and nephew Edward Nicholson. His widow claimed her share, and Nicholson owned the remainder, including #57, after 1761. Nicholson is noted as the owner of lot #57 in 1773 and 1779, in deeds to adjoining property. In 1787, Henry Nicholson sold lot #57 to Samuel Crawley. (See research report on "Red Lion" block 17, lot #57, pp. [1-8](#).)

Therefore lot #57 could *not* have been involved in the settlement of Ludwell's estate in 1770.

Two advertisements in the *Gazette* refer to the "Red Lion" - neither of them locating the building. In 1766 a Stephen Buck, tailor, announced that he was moving "from the Red Lyon." (Purdie & Dixon, Nov. 6, 1766.) In 1768, a Walter Lenox Perukemaker announced that he had "moved to the house known by the name of the Red Lion, next door above Mr. Rind's Printing Office." (Ibid., March 24, 1768.) The possibility that Rind's printing office was at one time adjoining lot #57 was based on his earlier location as given in his first *Gazette* and subsequent *Gazettes* in the year 1766: "WILLIAM RIND, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the CAPITOL." (May 16-Sept. 5, 1766. Papers missing between that date and February, 1767.) However, Rind moved his printing office; for in the issue of Feb. 19, 1767, he advertised his location: "at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, on the main street, where Joseph Pullett lately kept Tavern," (Ibid., Feb. 19, 1767.) The location continued to be so given for several weeks, and then was shortened to "at the New Printing-Office on the main Street." The printing office continues "on the main Street" throughout the remainder of Rind's life.

Joseph Pullett had a tavern in Williamsburg in 1766 at which the king's birthday was celebrated by "his Honour the Governour, with some of the principal Gentlemen" who "spent the evening in honour of his Majesty." Pullett died, probably early in 1767 - for his personal property was sold to pay his debts in the spring of that year. An inventory of his personal estate was filed in the York County Records. He did not own his tavern - and could well have leased the Paradise House, prior to Rind's occupancy of it. We do not know when Rind moved to this building - we know that he and his family occupied it by 1770-1774 and he may have followed Pullett's possible occupancy.

M.G.

THE RED LION *Block 17-2, Lot No. 57*



PHOTOSTAT COPY OF THE
WILLIAMSBURG PLAT IN "WILLIAMSBURG,
THE OLD COLONIAL CAPITOL" BY LYON G. TYLER

Footnotes

¹ "The Tenement adjoin^g the Speaker" was on lot #233 Nicolson Street. See House History

² "Powels Tenement" was adjoining the Blue Bell (lot #62) now known as the "Emily Lane lot."

³ When the "Paradise House," (the large brick house owned by William Lee and occupied by Mrs. Paradise in her latter years) was restored in 1930 pieces of Rind's newspaper were found *[illegible]* the old plaster. Also a broadside dated May 27, 1774.

THE RED LION

Block 17-2, Lot No. 57

In 1713 the Trustees for the City of Williamsburg granted Francis Sharp ¹two lots of land in the city: lots #57 and #58 on the north side of Duke of Gloucester Street, adjoining Capitol Square. (*York County Records*, Deeds and Bonds, III, p. 1.) Evidently Sharp failed to comply with the usual instructions in such a deed - that a house be erected on each lot within the space of twenty-four months - for the lots reverted to the trustees. In 1717, they again conveyed lots #57 and #58 to Sharp, with the building clause included in the deed of conveyance:

May 2, 1717

Trustees City of Williamsburg

to

Francis Sharp

Consideration: 30 shillings

...Two certain lots of ground in the city of Williamsburg denoted in the plan of the said city by the figures 57 and 58... Shall build within twenty four months upon each of said lots one or more dwelling houses of such dimensions and in such manner as directed by Act of Assembly of 1705.(*Abstract* from *Ibid.*, Deeds and Bonds, III, p. 168.)

Sharp erected buildings on the property within the prescribed period, for the lots remained in his possession until his death in 1740 - although they were leased to tenants prior to that time - Sharp having removed to Surry County. ²

As Francis Sharp was granted a license to keep an ordinary in his "now dwelling house in Williamsburg for the year next ensuing," in May 1718 it is evident that one of his houses was completed by that time. It is believed that Sharp's ordinary was kept in the house on lot #57, which was later described as being "commonly known by the name of Francis Sharp's in the city of *Williamsburg*." (*Ibid.*, Deeds V, p. 21.) He probably leased the building on the adjoining lot #58 - it is certain that he was leasing it prior to his death. (See report on *Burdette's Ordinary*, Block 17, Lot No. 58.)

The record of Sharp's license in 1718 reads:

May 19, 1718

Know all men by these presents, that we Francis Sharp, James Dowling and Joseph Wade, of the county of York, are held and firmly bound to our Sovereign Lord George, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King defender of the faith etc., in the sum of 10,000 Pounds of tobacco convenient in the said county of York. To which payment well and truly to be made to our Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors; we bind ourselves and every of our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, dated this 19th day of May, 1718.

The condition of this obligation is such that whereas the above bound Francis Sharp hath this day an order granted him for a license to keep an ordinary at his now dwelling house in Williamsburg for the year next ensuing. If therefore the said Francis Sharp shall constantly find and provide in his said ordinary good, wholesome and cleanly lodging and diet for travellers and stabbleage, fodder and provender for their horses, or pasturage and provender (as the season shall require) from the date of these presents for and during the term of one year. And shall not suffer any unlawful gaming in his house nor on the Sabbath day suffer any person to tipple or drink more than is necessary. then this obligation to be void else to remain in full force and virtue.

(*York County Records*, Book 15, Orders, Wills, p. 270.)

Sharp renewed his license on September 21, 1719. (*Ibid.*, p. 482.) It is not known how long Sharp kept an ordinary (no further licenses were issued him), nor do we know when he moved from Williamsburg to Surry County. He was well established in that county when he wrote his will on August 14, 1739, in which he devised his Williamsburg property as follows:

Imprimis, I give and devise to my son Francis Sharp the Lot of Land House and Appurtenances in the City of Williamsburg that Mr: Burdet now liveth upon Adjoining to the Capitall Square (Excepting thirty five feet to be laid off out of the East end of y^e said Lot) ... [Lot #58]

...

Item I Give to my Son John Sharp the House or Tenement now in the Occupation of Roadwell a Shoemaker it lying in the City of Williamsburg and the Plantation whereon I now live upon that is now called by the name of Young Thomas Smiths...

Item I give and devise to my Son William Sharp the remaining part whereon I live now....and I also give to my said Son William Thirty five feet out of the East End of y^e Lot given to my Son Francis whereon M^r Burdet in Williamsburg now lives [Lot #58]...

[Will recorded February 21, 1739/40. See Appendix, *Burdette's Ordinary* report, pp. ii-iii.](*Surry County Records*, Deeds, Wills, 1738-54, p. 115.)

In 1742, John Sharp, who inherited the house on lot #57 (occupied by "Roadwell a Shoemaker" in 1739) leased the property to Thomas Penman, Carpenter, for seven years, the deed of lease stating that it was then in the occupation of the said Thomas Penman:

July 17, 1742

Sharp, John - Planter Surry Co. for 7 years

to for 7 years

Penman, Thomas - Carpenter Williamsburg for 7 years

Consideration: Yearly rent of 8 Pounds.

All that lot and houses commonly known by the name of Francis Sharp's in the city of Williamsburg, deceased, now in the possession of the above said John Sharp, son of the said Francis, and now in the occupation of the said Thomas Penman ... Yearly rent of 8 pounds until such a time as there shall be a convenient brick chimney built either to the present *Billyard* house which is on the said lot, or to a house which the said Penman is to build 20 feet by 16 feet at the said *Penmans* costs except the said brick chimney which is to be at the cost of the said John Sharp, but in case the said Sharp shall build a convenient kitchen 16 feet by 12 feet with a brick chimney ... The said Sharp is further to pull down the back shed which is now adjoining to the Mansion House on said lot, and rebuild it 2 feet wider, and pale in the said lot and put the said house in tenantable order by next March. Also to build a smoke house 8 feet square. (*York County Records*, Book V, Deeds, p. 21.)

As will be seen by the above lease, Penman agreed to do certain work on the property, which then had a mansion house and a billiard house on it, and was in need of a "convenient kitchen" and smoke house. Sharp sold the property to Henry Wetherburn later in the same year, for £80:

October 1, 1742

Sharp, John - Planter - Of Surry

to

Wetherburn, Henry - Ordinary Keeper

Consideration: 80 Pounds.

All that messuage, tenement Lott and half acre of land situate, lying and being upon the Duke of Gloucester Street in the city of Williamsburg, and bounded on the East by the lot lately purchased by one Thomas Pattison of Jacob Sharp, brother of the said John Sharp, on the South by the said Duke of Gloucester Street, on the West by the lot of Rachel Rhodewell and on the North by Nicholas Street, the said premises being now in the tenure and occupation of one Thomas Penman, and marked in the plan of the said city with the number 57.

And all houses.

(*York County Records*, Book V, Deeds, p. 39.)

The deed of sale stated that Thomas Penman still occupied the property at that time. Penman evidently sub-leased the buildings on lot #57; for in May 1743 Seth Seekright "Lessee of Thomas Penman" sued John Burdette (who occupied as lessee of Thomas Pattison, the property to the east - Lot #58) for trespass. During the suit, surveyors measured the lot, and made a sketch of the properties involved. (See sketch on [opposite page](#).)

Details of the court record concerning this suit follow:

May 16, 1743

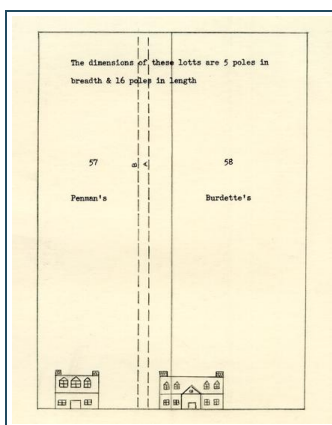
Seekright, Seth - Plaintiff
Lessee of Thomas Penman
vs.
Burdett, John - Defendant.

In the Ejectione Firma between Seth Seekright lessee of Thomas Penman, Plaintiff and John Burdett, Defendant, this day came the parties aforesaid by their attornies and waived the tryal by jury and submitted the matter to the opinion of the Court, which is, that the black line in the surveyors plot returned in this cause is the bounds of the Plaintiff's land in dispute. And that the Plaintiff hath sustained one shilling damage by occasion of the trespass and ejectment aforesaid. And it is considered by the Court that the Plaintiff recover against the defendant his term yet to come of and in one messuage one tenement and one lot or half acre of land with appurtenances situate, lying and being on the Duke of Gloucester Street in the City of Williamsburg as in the deed mentioned together with his damages aforesaid and also his costs by him about his suit in this behalf expended. And the said defendant in mercy etc.

And it is ordered that his Majesty's writ of Habere Fac's possionem issue to put the Plaintiff in possession of the premises.

And it is ordered that the surveyors plot and certificate returned in this cause be recorded and they are recorded as follows:

[Drawings of lots 57 and 58 with houses thereon [opposite page 4.](#)]



Surveyors Note:

In obedience to an order of York County Court dated the 16th of May 1743, I have surveyed the lot in dispute between Seth Seekright, lessee of Thomas Penman, Plaintiff and John Burdette, defendant, as each party directed, that is to say, the lot No. 57 claimed by the Plaintiff and the Lot No. 58 claimed by the defendant according to the above plan, by which it appears that the body of the defendants house stands about 8 feet on the plaintiffs lot. The prickt line A shows the bounds of Burdetts lot as held by Mr. Kerr, taking in _____ 14 feet from Penmans lot: and the prickt line B. taking about 4 ft. more, was lately a line of pales of Burdette.

Jos. Davenport - Surveyor City Wmsburg.

In the action of Trespass between Thomas Penman, Plaintiff and John Burdett, Defendant, this day came the parties aforesaid by their attornies and thereupon came a jury to-wit: Andrew Anderson, Edward Baptist, John Goodwin, Jr, Wynne Edward Dobson, Edward Curtis, William Fuller, Edward Peters Edward Potter, James Goodwin, George Holloway and Hugh Orr, good and lawful men who were elected, tryd and duly sworn to say the truth in the matter in issue and upon their oaths they say that the defendant is guilty of the trespass in the declaration mentioned and they assess the damages of the Plaintiff by occasion thereof to 5 pounds.

Therefore, it is considered by the Court that the Plaintiff recover against the said defendant his damages aforesaid by the jurors aforesaid in form aforesaid assessed, and also his costs by him about his suit in this behalf expended and the said defendant in mercy, etc.

(*York County Records*, Book 19, Wills and Inventories, p. 234.)

A deed to lot #56 on June 17, 1749, shows that Penman was still in possession of lot #57. It describes the eastern boundary of lot #56 as "the lot of Henry Wetherburn now in the possession of Thomas Penman."(*York County Records*, Book V, Deeds, p. 293.)

The history of lot #57 has many gaps in its occupancy after 1749. An item in the will of its owner, Henry Wetherburn, probated on December 15, 1760, proves that Edward Nicholson was Wetherburn's nephew and inheritor after the death of the tavernkeeper's wife. That part of the will reads:

[Ite]m. I Give and Devise to my Nephew Edward Nicholson the Reversion [of m]y Lands Tenements and Slaves given to my wife for her Life and all other m— Estate real or Personal of what Nature or kind soever in the whole we —ld to him and his Heirs forever... (*York County Records*, Book 21, Wills and Inventories, p. 23.)

With the consent of Nicholson, Anne went into York County Court and demanded her dower right. [York County Records, Book III - Judgments and Orders, 1759-1763, p. 191. November 29 1760.] Four prominent Williamsburg citizens selected by the court accordingly allotted to the widow certain slaves, also lots #21 and 22 with the houses thereon. [Ibid., p. 216, March 16, 1761. This was the Bland-Wetherburn house.] According to law, this demand of her dower right revoked the will and paved the way for Edward Nicholson and his heirs to inherit the rest of Nicholson's property at once. [Telephone conversation with someone in Mr. Geddy's office, August 1, 1941.] It seems a reasonable assumption to state that Edward Nicholson or an heir owned lot #57 after 1761. Apparently the Nicholsons continued to rent it, for both Edward and Henry Nicholson were designated in deeds as being "of James City County." Too, all deeds to lot #56 speak of its eastern boundary as "the lot of Edward Nicholson" or "the lot of Henry Nicholson," but never indicate the lot in the *occupation* of the Nicholsons. ¹

Williamsburg citizens who knew the city in the nineteenth century locate a Red Lion Inn ²east of Mrs. Victoria Lee's house now standing (1941) - i. e. on lot #57. In his *Virginia Gazette*, William Rind described his paper as published "at the New Printing-Office, near the Capitol." These two contributing pieces of information furnish the bases for the conclusion that a tailor first, then a peruke-maker, were located at lot #57. Their notices read:

November 6, 1766

Stephen Buck Tailor from London, Begs leave to inform his Customers, and others, that he has removed from the *Red Lyon* to a house adjoining Mr. Attorney's; where he continues to carry on his business with the greatest expedition. . .
N. B. Ladies *Riding Habits* neatly made, . . [*Virginia Gazette*, Purdie and Dixon, Eds.]

March 24, 1768

Walter Lenox, Perukemaker, Begs leave to inform the Publick in General, and his Customers in particular, that he has moved to the house known by the name of the Red Lion, ²next door above Mr. Rind's Printing Office, where he carries on his business in all its branches, as usual; and as he has good accomodations for private lodgers, he will be much obliged to those Gentlemen who may please favour him with their custom, and they may depend upon the best usage for themselves and horses. . . [*Virginia Gazette*, Purdie and Dixon, Eds.]

In 1773 and again in 1779 the deeds to lot #56 mention "the lot of Henry Nicolson" as its eastern boundary. [York County Records, Book VIII - Deeds, p. 316; Book VI - Deeds, p. 36.]

In 1789 Henry W. Nicholson ¹and Sarah, his wife, deeded lot #57, already in the occupation of Ebenezer Ewing and Joseph Bryan, to Samuel Crawley. The deed is as follows:

July 10, 1789

Nicholson, Henry W.

Sarah, his wife

James City County

to

Crawley, Samuel

Consideration: 200 Pounds current money

All that piece or parcel of land lying and being in the Parish of Bruton, City of Williamsburg, County of York, bounded as follows: On the South by the Duke of Gloucester Street, on the West by the lot of William Nicolson, on the North by Nicolson Street, and on the East by the lot of David Meade, and denoted in the Plan of the said city by the figures 57, which said lot is at present in the occupation of Ebenezer Ewing and Joseph Bryan.

All houses, etc. [York County Records, Book VI - Deeds, p. 427]

The Frenchman's Map (c. 1782) shows a fairly long building with two outhouses in this area. Two buildings of equal area and a ravine separate the Francis Sharp house from the Capital Square.

In 1802 John Crump and Esther Whitfield were joint owners of lot #57 and jointly insured the property in insurance policy #585 with the Mutual Assurance Society. Crump said he was living in the house which was situated between Robert Greenhow and J. W. Dixon. [p. 16] A confusing statement is that concerning the location of the lot in James City County. This may have been an error of the scribe.

A reference to the Unknown Draftsman's Map (which was either copied by Benjamin Bucktrout or was a copy of Benjamin Bucktrout's map of 1803) shows the name Crump in lot #57 with the name Greenhow in lot #56 and Meade at lot #58. A reference

to David Meade's letter of August 14, 1796, ¹shows that he had already gone to Kentucky to live. The renter of his lot on the east may have been J. W. Dixon.

In 1806, an agreement of trust was entered into by Crump, Robert Anderson, and Leroy Anderson, which reads as follows:

August 28, 1806

Crump to Anderson - Trust

Between John Crump of the City of Williamsburg of the first part, Robert Anderson of the same city of the second part, and Leroy Anderson of the same city mutually chosen by the aforesaid parties of their Trustee of the third part: Witnesseth that John Crump and Mary his wife by deed bearing date June 15, 1805 duly recorded in the District Court of Williamsburg did convey unto Joseph Prentis Junior in Trust to secure the sum of \$239.50 to Robert Anderson with other property therein named a certain house and Lot then and still in the occupation of the said John Crump situate lying and being in the City of Williamsburg... [abstract - Crump owes Anderson \$727.30 which he honestly desires to pay to Robert Anderson]. Now this indenture witnesseth that the said John Crump in hand paid by the said Leroy Anderson the receipt whereof the said John Crump doth acknowledge hereby and thereof acquit and discharge him the said Leroy Anderson, he the said John Crump hath granted, bargained, sold, aliened, enfeoffed and confirmed and by these presents Doth grant bargain, sell, alien enfeoff and confirm unto him the said Leroy Anderson and his heirs all that piece parcel or Lot of Land before mentioned with the messuage or tenements thereon situate lying and being in the said City of Williamsburg and bounded by its known and reputed boundaries, being the same whereon he the said John Crump resides. Also one-half of that piece or parcel of Land above recited which was sold to the said John Crump and Charles Z. Abraham by the said Aaron Abraham and Elizabeth his wife by Deed bearing date as aforesaid containing 55 acres and fifteen poles situate lying and being in the County of York and at present occupied as a race field by the said John Crump and Z. Abraham and all houses woods ways, waters, water courses, buildings, appurtenances whatsoever to the said house and lot and to the one half of the said tract of Land belonging or in any wise appertaining and the reversion and reversions remainder and remainders, rents issues and profits thereof and of every part and parcel thereof and all the estate right title, interest use and property claim and demand whatever of him the said John Crump of in and to the same. To have and to hold the said house and lot and the said one half of the said piece or parcel of Land hereby conveyed with all and singular their appurtenances unto him the said Leroy Anderson his Heirs and assigns forever to the only proper use and behoof of him the said Leroy Anderson his Heirs & assigns forever. In Trust nevertheless and this Indenture is upon this express condition that he the said Leroy Anderson at any time after December 1st next when he the said Robert Anderson or his Heirs shall require it, shall sell and dispose of the said house and lot and the one half of the said piece or parcel of Land with all and singular their appurtenances for ready money at public auction to the highest Bidder after giving ten days previous notice of the time and place of such sale by advertisement posted at the Raleigh Tavern door in the City of Williamsburg and shall duly convey the same by sufficient legal assurance to the purchaser or purchasers thereof at such sale in fee simple and the said Leroy Anderson for himself and his Heirs doth hereby covenant and agree to and with them the said John Crump and Robert Anderson that he the said Leroy Anderson will sell and dispose of the aforementioned premises with their appurtenances at public auction for ready money to the highest Bidder after giving ten days previous notice by advertisement posted as aforesaid and that he will well and truly pay and satisfy the said Robert Anderson the nett amount of such sale after paying the necessary expences. And the said John Crump for himself and his Heirs doth hereby covenant and agree to and with him the said Robert Anderson his Heirs and assigns that he the said John Crump will well and truly pay and satisfy unto him the said Robert Anderson the aforesaid sum of \$727.30 on or before Dec. 1st next. And the said Leroy Anderson for himself and his Heirs doth hereby covenant and agree to and with them the said John Crump and Robert Anderson and their heirs that he the said Leroy Anderson will not sell or dispose of the aforesaid premises hereby conveyed but on the request of him the said Robert Anderson or his heirs and then only in the manner herein before particularly directed, and the said Leroy Anderson for himself and his Heirs doth hereby covenant and agree to and with him the said Robert Anderson his heirs and assigns that he the said Leroy Anderson will sell and dispose of the aforesaid premises at any time after Dec 1st next when he the said Robert Anderson shall require it. [abstract - John Crump agrees with Leroy Anderson that he] the said John Crump & his heirs the aforesaid House and Lot in the City of Williamsburg and the said one half of the aforesaid tract or parcel of Land with all and singular their appurtenances unto him the said Leroy Anderson and his Heirs and against the lawful claim and demand of him the said John Crump and his Heirs and against the lawful claim and demand of all and every person and persons whomsoever will warrant and by these presents forever defend.

Signed by

John Crump

Leroy Anderson

Ro. Anderson [York County Records, Book VII - Deeds, pp. 543-545]

Evidently the property by this means came into the possession of Robert Anderson for the Williamsburg transfers show in 1807 and in 1809 that Robert Anderson had 1 lot which he got "via Crump."

The following information is found in the report (dated June 17, 1932) on the Red Lion Inn and offered for further study.

"The Red Lion Inn for a brief period had its name changed to Union Tavern [by Robert Anderson, its owner] in the patriotic fervor following the Revolution. A fence was built on the lot in 1808:

August 1808

| | |
|---|--------|
| Sundries dr To Merchandise Account | |
| Union Tavern for 39 chestnut posts a 25 ea.- | 7.50 |
| for 145 oak rails a 4 - | 8.06 |
| these are for the dividing line between Marrison & myself. | |
| Union Tavern dr To William Armistead for morticing and putting up | |
| 29 pannels posts and rails between Morrison & myself- | 9.67 |
| George Morrison dr To Union Tavern for half expence of our division fence - | 12.61½ |

[Anderson, Ro., Account book, etc. No. 3, 1806-1808, p. 87]"

(George Morrison owned a portion of a lot in Williamsburg from 1806 on. In 1817 the tax record of David Chalmers shows that his property [formerly Joseph Hague's] was "on the main street adjoining Morrison's & Ro. Anderson's lots."

It will be found that Mr. Charles, in his "Recollections," mentions the Morrison house as the last house on the Duke of Gloucester Street.) ¹

Robert Anderson's Account Book shows in March, 1809, a statement by him that "I have rented my house to John Crump until 1 december next at the rate of one hundred dollars per annum to commence the 1^s day of April. The lot which adjoins the dwelling is not considered as being included.[No. 4, 1808-1812, p. 6, in the Virginia Historical Society.]

When Robert Anderson revalued the buildings which had been valued in Policy No. 585 in 1815, he said his buildings were "now occupied by George Bray and Edward Teagle situated between R. Greenhow's lot on the West and Joseph Hague's lot on the East." [Policy No. 1387, p. 17.]

Anderson wrote the Assessor of District No. 17 in Virginia, assessing his property "One House and lot on the main street in Williamsburg between Greenhow's lot on the West and Hagues lot on the East. valued at \$700. \$467." He added, "On 23^d May 1815 I sold to Edward Teagle of Williamsburg the west part of the above property for \$400." [Letter to John B. Clopton, Account Books, No. 3. no date]

The manuscript deed to this property is in the possession of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, and reads:

[May 23, 1815]

This Indenture made between Robert Anderson and Helen Maxwell his wife of the one part and Edward Teagle of the other part Witnesseth that the said Robert Anderson and Helen M his wife for and in consideration of the sum of four hundred dollars in hand paid or secured to be paid by the said Edward Teagle, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged at and before the sealing and delivery of these presents, Have granted bargained, sold and conveyed and by these presents Do grant bargain sell and convey unto the said Edward Teagle his heirs and assigns forever, all that part of the house and lot of the said Anderson, now occupied by the said Teagle, beginning at the corner of Greenhows lot on the main street in Williamsburg, and running eastwardly - twenty-four feet across a lane and into the dwelling until it reaches a partition between that part of the same which is occupied by the said Teagle and that part now occupied by Bray, being about one third part of the dwelling, thence Northwardly through the said dwelling and by the line of the said partition, thence to the corner and along the line of the wood kitchen, and thence from the Northeast corner of the kitchen in a direct line by the last post of the present dividing line to the back street, thence westwardly to the said Greenhows lot now occupied by Diverges and thence southwardly along the said Greenhows line to the beginning, which said part of the house and lot, was lately held by Esther Whitefield in right of her dower . . .

In the Office of the Clerk of the Court of Hustings for the City of Williamsburg the 26th day of June 1815.

This Indenture between Robert Anderson and Helen M his wife of the one part and Edward Teagle of the other part was acknowledged by the said Robert Anderson and thereupon together with the Certificate of the relinquishment of Dower of the said Helen M was admitted to record

Teste

Leon C Henley C. H. C.

Apparently the lot passed from John Crump and Esther Whitfield to Robert Anderson who sold the western part of the building to Edward Teagle in 1815. The Williamsburg Land Tax Records in the year 1815 show Esther Whitfield's estate as taxed in the sum of \$1.87 for 1/3 of a lot valued at \$50 rent. In 1816 the Williamsburg Land Transfers show that Edward Teagle had "1/3 lot via Robert

Anderson and Helen Maxwell his wife, 1/3 part of a house and lot in Williamsburg and is the same held by Esther Whitfield decd as and for her dower." From 1817 through 1819 Edward Teagle owned 1/3 of a lot valued at \$40 annual rent. In the year 1820 all portions of lots are listed as 1 lot in the tax records. The tax commissioners valued Teagle's one lot at \$450, the house at \$350. From that time on, the tax history of the lot is not at all clear.

However, the insurance policies on this property with the Mutual Assurance Company throw some additional light on the situation:

As has been noted, in 1802 John Crump and Esther Whitfield insured a house "on the Main Street" between Robert Greenhow and J. W. Dixon, described as being "A Dwelling house 40 [or 48 - last digit blotted] by 27 feet 1 story high built of wood and cov^d with wood" for \$1000. (See [policy No. 585](#), p. 16 of this report.) In 1815, Robert Anderson insured the property (formerly declared for assurance by Crump and Whitfield in policy No. 585) for \$1700, noting that it was occupied by George Bray and Edward Teagle. At that time the building was described as being 48 x 26 feet (See [policy No. 1387](#), page 17, for policy giving sketch of building.) Outbuildings indicated in this policy were a brick kitchen, wood kitchen, and chicken house. Robert Anderson insured part of the building in 1823, when it was divided into three parts: Sally and Eve Hughes to the east, Mr. Banks in the center, and John and Elizabeth Ball's tenement to the west. (See policy [No. 5009](#), page 18.) Ball's tenement was not covered by the policy. In 1830, Anderson insured some of the building for \$400, as a "Store and Dwelling of wood entire and two stories high 27 by 32," occupied by Thomas Moore. (See Policy No. 7575, p. 19.) In 1838, the property was again insured by Anderson for \$1000; all three portions being indicated on the policy as being occupied by James T. Bowery, and M. J. Orrill's representatives. (See policy [No. 10,992](#), p. 20.) The "Dwelling of Wood" occupied by James Bowery was insured by Anderson in 1846, again for \$1000. (See policy [No. 14,374](#) p. 21.) By 1853, Thomas O. Cogbill had come into possession of the western third of the house, and he insured it as a "Cabinet Makers Shop" occupied by Allen Lindsey for \$333 1/3. The other two sections of the house were indicated on the policy, as was the brick kitchen and wood kitchen. (See policy [No. 17,626](#), p. 22.) Cogbill's estate still owned this portion of the building in 1860, insuring it again for \$333 1/3. It was then occupied as a School House, by Mr. Woolfolk. (See policy [No. 21,319](#), p. 23.)

Former Williamsburg residents who remember the building ca. 1861, describe the house and the buildings to its east and west as follows. It will be noted that one late citizen remembered it as having two entrance doors on the main street, and the other as having three. The insurance policies indicate three separate entrances at one period:

On the site now occupied by the new dwelling owned by Mr. Bryhn, and the house next to the Cogbill house, there stood, up to a few years ago, a long one-story-and-a-half frame building with dormer windows, and two doors opening on the street. The uptown door was the entrance to the part used as a dwelling, and the downtown door was the entrance to the store once kept there. This house was the original "Red Lion," and not the little reddish brick house now at the N.W. corner of Duke of Gloucester and Colonial streets, which in recent years has been erroneously called the Red Lion.

This old Red Lion was evidently one of the originals. On account of its age it became dilapidated and a menacing fire trap so it was removed not many years ago.

Where the house of Mr. Donegan now stands, there stood, until after the War Between the States, a two-story frame house with porch on the western front, which was used as a residence; and in the eastern end there was a store for many years, which had the distinction of having been the only store here for a long period of the War.

The last house on the square facing on Duke of Gloucester street was upon the present site of Mrs. D. Armistead's residences, and was known as the Morrison house. This was a story-and-a-half frame house, with dormer windows. There was a porch along the street; but was high from the ground at the back. This old domicile was evidently also one of the originals, and being worn out in service, it was pulled down in 1883.

(Mr. Charles, Recollections, pp. 46-47.)

Across the street from this [Kerr] house, on the site of the present Armistead home, stood a large, frame, story-and-a-half house. This house was owned and lived in by Miss Morrison and her bachelor brother's [?] and so called the Morrison house. The premises surrounding this house were beautiful. The present Armistead house is built on the foundations of this old house.

To the west of the old Morrison house was a tiny, frame, story-and-a-half cottage, occupied and owned by the Blassinghams. *

The Red Lion Inn, a story-and-a-half house, stood a few yards west of the Blassingham house. The Red Lion was a rather long house, three doors opening on the street. This old house had a very interesting interior, I remember a hunting scene painted above the mantel in the west living room. Like so many other houses in Williamsburg, this house was occupied during the war by three families of refugees. The Red Lion was only a few feet east of the house in which I now live.

(Mrs. Victoria Lee, Recollections, pp. 72-73.)

Department of Research and Record

August 27, 1941

Revised 1951 to add
additional material.

Mary Goodwin

NO. 585

DECLARATION FOR ASSURANCE

I THE underwritten *John Crump & Easter Whitfield* residing at *Williamsburg* in the county of *James City* [sic] do hereby declare for Assurance in the MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY against Fire on Buildings of the State of Virginia...

MY Own buildings on *the Main Street at the sd place* now occupied by *Ourselves* situated between *Robert Greenhow* and that of *J. W. Dixon* in the county of *James City* ...

...

The *Dwellg hs.* marked A at *1000* Dollars, say *one thousand* Dollars

...

I do hereby declare and affirm that I hold the above mentioned buildings with the land on which they stand, in fee-simple, and that they are not, nor shall be insured elsewhere, without giving notice thereof...

Witness my hand and seal at *Williamsbg.* this *19* day of *Febry 1802* .

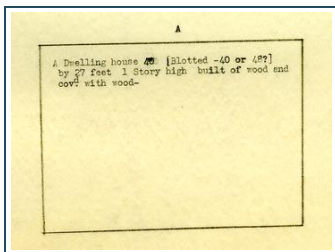
/s/ *John Crump* [seal]

/s/ *E. Whitefield* [Seal]

WE the underwritten, being each of us house-owners, declare and affirm that we have examined the above mentioned property of *John Crump* and that we are of opinion that it would cost in cash *Fifteen hundred* Dollars to build the same, and is now (after the deduction of *Five hundred* Dollars for decay or bad repair) actually worth *One thousand* Dollars in ready money...

/s/ *Tho^s Sands* Residing in *Williamsburg*

/s/ *Josias Moody* Residing in *Williamsburg*



A

**NO. 1387 (Revaluation of Buildings formerly declared for assurance
(by John Crump and Esther Whitefield per declaration
(No. 585.**

I the underwritten *Robert Anderson* residing at *Williamsburg* in the county of *York* do hereby declare for assurance in the MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY against fire... my building^s on *the Main Street in Williamsburg* now occupied by *George Bray & Edwd Teagle* situated between *Robert Greenhows lot on the West and Joseph Hague's lot on the East* in the County of *York* ...

...

The *Dwelling House* Marked A at Dollars, *1700* ...

...

Say *One thousand seven hundred* Dollars in all.

I do hereby certify, and affirm, that I hold the above mentioned building^s with the land on which *they* stand in *fee simple* and that *they* are not, nor shall be insured elsewhere... Witness *my* hand and seal this *3d* day of *May 1815* .

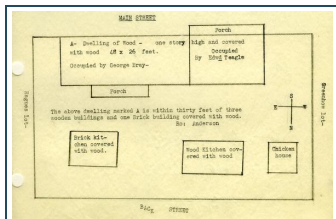
/s/ *Ro: Anderson* (Seal)

...

WE the underwritten, being each of us Freeholders, declare and affirm, that we have examined the above-mentioned building ^s of *Robert Anderson* and we are of opinion that *they* would cost in cash *Two Thousand* dollars to build the same, and that now (after the deduction of *Three hundred* dollars) *they are* actually worth *one thousand seven hundred* dollars in ready money...

...

/s/ Geo. Morrison Residing in *Williamsburg*.
/s/ Edward Teagle Residing in *Williamsburg*.



NO. 5009. (Revaluation of Building formerly declared for Assurance (by Robert Anderson per Declaration No. 1387.

I the underwritten *Robert Anderson* residing at *Williamsburg* in the county of *York* do hereby declare for Assurance in the MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY against fire on buildings in the state of Virginia, *my* building on *the main street in the said city* now occupied by *Sally & Eve Hughes and Banks* situated between the *lot of David Chalmers on the East, the lot of John and Elizabeth Ball on the West, and streets on the North and South* in the county of *York* ...

...

The *Dwelling* marked A at Dollars 534

...

Say *Five Hundred and thirty four Dollars*

I do hereby declare and affirm, that I hold the above mentioned building with the land on which *it* stand ^s in *fee simple* and that *it* is not, nor shall be insured elsewhere... Witness, *my* hand and seal this 7th day of *April* 1823

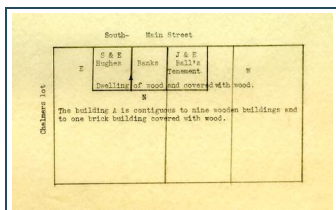
...

/s/ Ro: Anderson [seal]

WE, the underwritten, being each of us freeholders, declare and affirm, that we have examined the above-mentioned building of *Robert Anderson* and we are of opinion that *it* would cost in cash *Eight hundred* dollars to build the same, and that NOW, (after the deduction of *two hundred and sixty six* dollars for decay or bad repair) *it* is actually worth *Five hundred and thirty fo* dollars in ready money...

...

/s/ Thomas Sands Residing in *Williamsburg*
/s/ Richd Garrett Residing in *Williamsburg*



NO. 7575 (Revaluation of Building formerly declared for Assurance (by Robert Anderson per Declaration No. 5009

I the underwritten *Robert Anderson* residing at *Williamsburg* in the county of *York* do hereby declare for Assurance in the MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY against Fire... *my* building on *the main street in Williamsburg* now occupied by *Thomas Moore* situated between *Morrisons lot on the East, Fosters lot on the West, and streets on the North and the South* in the county of *York* ...

...

The Store and Dwelling Marked A at \$ 400 ...

...

Say *Four Hundred dollars.*

I do hereby declare and affirm, that I hold the above mentioned building with the land on which *it* stand ^s in *fee simple* and that *it* is not, nor shall be insured elsewhere...

Witness *my* hand and seal this 12 day of May 1830

...

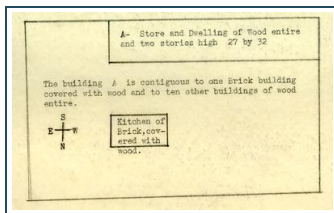
/s/ Ro: Anderson (Seal)

We, the underwritten, being each of us freeholders, declare and affirm, that we have examined the above-mentioned building of *Robert Anderson* and we are of opinion that *it* would cost in cash *Six hundred* dollars to build the same, and that NOW, (after the deduction of *Two hundred* dollars,) *it* is actually worth *Four hundred* dollars in ready money...

/s/ Thomas Sands Residing in Williamsburg

/s/ Wm. M: Moody Residing in Williamsburg

...



**NO. 10992 (Revaluation of Building formerly declared for
(Assurance by Robert Anderson per Declaration No. 7575.**

I the underwritten *Robert Anderson* residing at Williamsburg in the county of York do hereby declare for Assurance in the MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY against Fire... *my* building on *my* own land in Williamsburg now occupied by James T. Bowery and M. J. Orrill's representatives, situated between the lots of George Morrisons estate on the East, William Donnelly's representatives on the West, Nicolson street on the North and the main street on the [east] in the county of York ...

...

The Dwellings Marked A at \$1000 ...

...

Say *One thousand Dollars*

I do hereby declare and affirm, that I hold the above-mentioned building with the land on which *it* stand ^s in *fee simple* and that *it* is not, nor shall be insured elsewhere...

Witness *my* hand and seal this 27th day of November 1838

/s/ Ro: Anderson [seal]

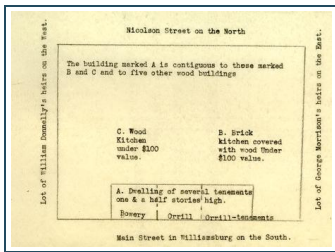
...

We, the underwritten, being each of us freeholders, declare and affirm, that we have examined the above-mentioned building of *Robert Anderson* and we are of opinion that *it* would cost in cash *Two thousand* dollars to build the same, and that NOW, (after the deduction of *One thousand* dollars) *it* is actually worth *One thousand* dollars in ready money ...

/s/ A. G. Southall Residing in Wmsburg.

/s/ Lucius F. Cary Residing in Wmsburg.

...



**NO. 14,374 (Revaluation of Building formerly declared for Assurance
(by _____ per Declaration No. 10992.**

I the underwritten *Robert Anderson* residing at *Williamsburg* in the county of *York* do hereby declare for Assurance in the **MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY** against Fire... *my Building on my own land now occupied by James Bowery situated between the lot of George Morrison's estate on the East, the lot of William Donnelly's estate on the West, and Streets otherwise in the county of York*

...

...

The Dwelling Marked A at \$ 1000 ...

...

Say *One thousand Dollars in all*

I do hereby declare and affirm, that I hold the above-mentioned Building with the land on which it stand^s in *fee simple* and that it is not, nor shall be insured elsewhere ... Witness *my hand and seal this third day of October 1846*

/s/ *Ro: Anderson* [seal]

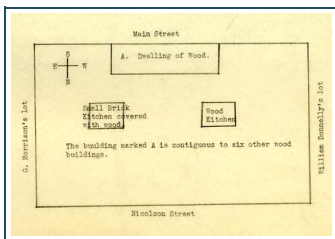
...

We, the underwritten, being each of us freeholders, declare and affirm, that we have examined the above-mentioned Building of *Robert Anderson* and we are of opinion that having regard to *its* local situation, state of repair, and the present cost of building, it is now actually worth *One thousand* dollars in ready money...

/s/ *G Durfey* Residing in *Wmsburg*

/s/ *Jno M Maupin* Residing in *Wmsburg*

...



**NO. 17626 (Revaluation of Building formerly declared for Assurance
(by *Robert Anderson* per Declaration No. 14374.**

I The underwritten *Thomas O. Cogbill* residing at *Williamsburg* in the county of *James City* do hereby declare for Assurance in the **MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY** against Fire... *my portion of Building on the Main Street - being one third part thereof now occupied by Lindsay situated between the other portion of the said building on the East, the lot of William Donnelly's heirs on the West, Main Street South and Nicolson Street on the North in the county of James City* [sic]

...

The *Cabinet Makers Shop* Marked A at \$ 333-1/3

...

Say *three hundred and thirty three and one third dollars*

I do hereby declare and affirm, that I hold the above-mentioned Building with the land on which it stand^s in *fee simple* and that it is not, nor shall be insured elsewhere... Witness *my hand and seal this 28th day of November 1853*

/s/ Th: O. Cogbill [Seal]

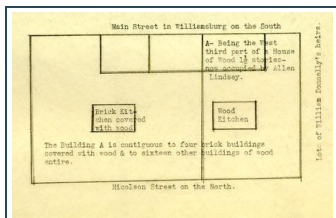
...

We, the underwritten, being each of us freeholders, declare and affirm, that we have examined the above-mentioned Building of *Thomas O. Cogbill* and we are of opinion that having regard to *its* local situation, state of repair, and the present cost of building, *it is* now actually worth *Three Hundred and thirty three and one third* dollars in ready money...

/s/ Wm: S: Peachy Residing in Williamsburg

/s/ Jno A Deneufville Residing in Williamsburg

...



NO. 21319 (Revaluation of Building declared for Assurance by (Thomas O. Cogbill as per Declaration No. 17626.

We, the underwritten *Walker W. Vest & Parkes Slater*, Appraisers, do hereby certify that we have viewed and revalued the Building heretofore declared for Assurance, in the MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY against Fire... by *Thomas O. Cogbill* as per *his* Declaration for Assurance, Numbered 17626

That the said Building *is* at present owned by *The estate of the said Thomas O. Cogbill dec^d* and is occupied by *Mr. Woolfolk* That *it is* situated on the *North side of Main Street, between a tenement of John Blassingham on the East and a Lot on the West in the City of Williamsburg and in the County of James City ...*

...

The *School House* Marked A at \$ 333-1/3 ...

...

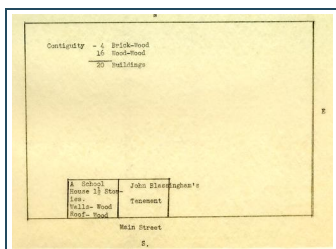
Say *Three hundred & thirty three & one third* Dollars.

We, the underwritten, declare and affirm, that we have examined the above mentioned Building of *Thomas O. Cogbill's Est:* and we are of opinion that having regard to *its* local situation, state of repair, and the present cost of building, *it is* now actually worth *Three hundred & thirty three and one third* dollars in ready money...

As witness our hands, this *31st day of Dec^r* one thousand eight hundred and *Sixty*.

/s/ *Walker W. Vest - Parkes Slater*) Appraisers.

...



¹ See [Appendix](#) of this report, p. i, for biographical notes on Sharp.

² See copy of report on *Burdette's Ordinary* (block 17, lot 58) for copy of Sharp's will.

¹. In the James City County records for 1787 (this date begins the records on hand for the county taxes) Henry Nicholson is shown as owning 236 acres.

². A statement of facts pointing to the location of the Red Lion Inn elsewhere on the Duke of Gloucester Street is appended.

¹. It is not known what the relationship of Edward and Henry Nicholson was but perhaps the two were father and son. Is the W. for Wetherburn?

[^] 2. See [Addenda](#), pp. 1-8, for additional notes on location of "Red Lion" and William Rind's Printing Office.

[^] 1. Tucker-Coleman Papers in the Department of Research and Record

[^] 1. This information about George Morrison is interpolated to show that there is some basis for believing that the house on lot #57 may have been called "Union Tavern." (See report on "Burdette's Ordinary", Lot #58.)

[^] * [See history of "Walthoe Storehouse" and "Burdette's Ordinary" for history of two houses on lot #58. At one time Morrison owned both houses.]

Appendix i

FRANCIS SHARP

In 1702, Francis Sharp purchased 100 acres of land in Bruton Parish, York County, adjoining the land of Richard Page and James Whaley. (*York County Records*, Deeds, Bonds, II, 41.) In 1707 he purchased 50 additional acres from Mary Whaley, "bounding to the southward of the said Francis Sharp's plantation," (*Ibid.*, II, 284.) In 1714, Sharp purchased a lot (#7) at Queen Mary's Port and evidently erected something upon it; for in 1726, Francis Sharp "Planter" and his wife Elizabeth sold the lot and buildings to Samuel Cobbs for £8. (*Ibid.*, Deeds, Bonds, III, 464.)

Francis Sharp was granted lots #57 and #58 in the City of Williamsburg in 1713, but he evidently failed to comply with the building clause in the deed (*Ibid.*, III, p. 1.); for the lots were again granted him in 1717, with the building clause included. (*Ibid.*, III, 168.) As he owned the two lots until his death in 1740, he evidently erected buildings thereon within the required twenty-four months after the date of the second deed. In 1718, Sharp obtained a license to keep an ordinary in Williamsburg, and he probably kept it in his house on lot #57. At the time he wrote his will, August 14, 1739 (proved February 21, 1739/40), Sharp owned houses on both lots, which were leased. (See reports on *Burdette's Ordinary*, Block 17, lot 58, and *Red Lion*, Block 17, lot 57.) By that time he had established himself in Surry County at a plantation known as "Young Thomas Smiths" (See Sharp's will - Report on *Burdette's Ordinary*, Appendix, pp. ii-iii). Francis Sharp died in 1740, leaving his houses and lots in Williamsburg, his plantation in Surry County, land in Surry and Isle of Wight Counties, and slaves and other personal estate to his children: Francis Sharp, John Sharp, Jacob Sharp, William Sharp, Sarah Sharp, Mary Sharp, Eliza. Garriss, and Comfort King.

In 1717, while still living in York County, Sharp had difficulty with the law on two occasions, although, apparently in both instances, he was acquitted. At a court held June 17, 1717, for the County of York, Sharp was tried and found not guilty of a charge "presented by the Grand jury for living in fornication with his late wife's Sister." (*York County Records*, Wills, Orders, XV, 126.) On November 18, 1717, he was again tried by the York County Court "on Suspition of his haveing murdered John Marott." That court found that there was "just cause for trying the said prisoner at the Court of Oyer & Terminer for the murder whereof he is accused." He was "therefore ordered...remanded to the prison of the County under the Custody of the Sheriff & from thence to be conveyed to the publick Goal at W^{ms} burg as the law in Such cases directs." (*Ibid.*, XV, 169.) The records of the Court of Oyer and Terminer are not extant, but the fact that Sharp continued to acquire property, and obtained an ordinary license in 1718, is sufficient evidence that he was again found "not guilty."

Francis Sharpe, according to a reference to a record, murdered another tavernkeeper, John Marot. This information is found *Tyler's Quarterly*, Vol. II, p. 271 and reads: " *Francis Sharpe* [was] remanded to the public gaol for the murder of John Marot, Nov. 18, 1717."

On the next page, the editor gives August 31, 1717, as the date of Marot's will, and December 16, 1717, as the date of probation. This seems to imply that a controversy had been going on, that Marot feared there might be trouble and made his will. The date of the jail sentence and the probation of the will fit into this conjecture.

Addenda to Burdette's Ordinary and Red Lion Inn

The Location of the William Rind Printing Shop and the Red Lion Inn

There is some evidence pointing to the location of Rind's printing shop in the Ludwell-Paradise House — the house where he lived at least from 1770 to 1773, and the Red Lion Inn at lot #44, west of the Paradise House. This report is an attempt to put in ordered form all the evidence on that subject.

The primary reason for locating the Red Lion Inn at lot #57 is statements of citizens who remember its location in the nineteenth century. Less strong reasons are the following: the statement of William Rind in his Rind's [Virginia Gazette](#) on May 16, 1766, in his first available publication of the paper that his "New Printing-Office" was near the Capitol (the word "New" has been interpreted to mean "new" in the sense of comparison with the Parks printing shop at lot #48); and an advertisement of March 24, 1768, by Walter Lenox, perukemaker, that he had moved to the Red Lion "next door above Mr. Rind's Printing Office." [*Virginia Gazette*, Purdie and Dixon]

The information overlooked in using Rind's shop near the Capitol as a means of locating the Red Lion Inn was an announcement by the printer in his paper now called the *Virginia Gazette* on February 19, 1767:

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by William Rind, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, on the main street, where Joseph Pullett lately kept Tavern. All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at 12s.6 per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate length are inserted for 3s. the First Week, & 2s. each Time after: And long ones in Proportion.

The only information yet found on Pullett's tavern is a notice in the *Virginia Gazette* [Purdie and Dixon] for June 6, 1766, saying that the King's birthday had been celebrated at Mr. Pullett's tavern. The Governor and some of the principal gentlemen of the city were present. Since Rind's announcement above came six months later, and Pullett as a tavernkeeper does not again appear in the records, it is reasonable to raise the question of whether the location of Rind's printing shop was the same one of 1766 or was a new one. If it was new, its distinguishing feature was its location on the main street rather than its nearness to the Capitol.

The reasons for Rind's renaming his paper in 1767 and changing the location of his printing shop is not clear. The last known issue of his paper in 1766 is September fifth. On November 7, 1766, he was appointed public printer by the General Assembly. [*Journals of the House of Burgesses, 1766-1769*, p. 18]

Perhaps his increased income justified new quarters. Rind now had not only the printing of the laws of the colony, but also the publishing of his newspaper. In their issue of November 27, 1766, Purdie and Dixon printed an announcement indicating that they expected both their's and Rind's paper to continue publication. Their announcement reads:

OUR readers and well-wishers are hereby humbly put in mind that the printing business conferred by the Hon. the House of Burgesses is to be withdrawn at the end of this session from the old office, and removed to that kept by Mr. William Rind: which will deprive the former of one of its principal supports, if not totally destroy its existence. Now as we have reason to believe it the almost universal desire of the country that there should be two presses maintained, for the security of freedom to one or both, we take this opportunity of informing the publick that we intend to continue our paper for some time, under the encouraging expectation that such a subscription will be promoted among the friends of liberty . . .

A series of articles written by "Elizabeth Barebones" [*Virginia Gazette*, Purdie and Dixon, November 20, 27; December 4, 11, 1766] implies that her articles had formerly been sent to Rind because of his paper's motto, "Open to All Parties, but Influenced by None." She further says that "she" would have preferred his use of the phrase "refusing to publish" rather than the one he used "omitting to publish." Although Rind had sent the articles to the press of Purdie and Dixon, the writer declared to Rind that she had no enmity to him or his printing office. "She" had no wish to see him overthrown. An examination of Rind at the Bar of the House of Burgesses on April 9, 1767, strongly indicates that he had printed an advertisement obnoxious to the House in his own *Virginia Gazette*. [Ibid, p. 120] All of this indicates that in spite of the disappearance of his *Virginia Gazette* so far as the modern historian goes, Rind must have been publishing one in April, 1767.

In his advertisements, Rind throws no certain light upon the question of whether the location of his dwelling house and printing shop are in the same building or on the same lot. The following announcements are offered for purposes of study:

Thursday, July 13, 1769.

A few Copies of
CHURCHILL'S WORKS,
In two Volumes, Octavo, are to be SOLD, for ready money only, by WILLIAM RIND, PRICE two Dollars.
[*Virginia Gazette*, William Rind]

April 23, 1772.

Just arrived, and to be SOLD by ROBERT MAC GILL, Bookseller, during the present General Court, at the House of Mr. William Rind, in Williamsburg,
A SMALL Collection of BOOKS, consisting of HISTORY, ENTERTAINMENT, NEW NOVELS, SONG BOOKS, some LAW BOOKS, and a few DIVINITY BOOKS; likewise a neat assortment of Ladies and Gentlemens MOROCCO POCKET BOOKS with or without Instruments, also a Variety of MERCHANTS ACCOUNT BOOKS.
N. B. Printed Catalogues, with the Prices annexed, may be had gratis.
[Ibid., Purdie and Dixon]

January 14, 1773.

Just Published And to be SOLD, Wholesale and retail, by William Rind, Hymns and Spiritual Songs, Collected from the
WORKS of Several Authors
In three BOOKS
I On Baptism

II On the Lord's Supper
III On Various Occasions

Large allowance will be made to those who Purchase to retail.

[Ibid., Rind]

August 19, 1773.

This Day died Mr. WILLIAM RIND, Printer to the Colony, after a tedious Illness. He was a Gentleman of a very amiable Character, being a tender Husband, a kind Parent, and indulgent Master, and a faithful Servant of the Publick.

[Ibid., Purdie and Dixon]

WILLIAMSBURG, September 23, 1773

To be SOLD, on Saturday the 2d of October, at the dwelling-house of the late Mr. William Rind, deceased, ALL the estate of the said Rind, consisting of HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c. Six months credit will be allowed the purchasers, on giving bond, with approved security, to the subscriber, who is empowered by the court of York county to settle the said estate. All persons who have any demands against the same are desired to make them known immediately; and those indebted are requested to pay their respective balances, that I may be enabled to settle the estate, and pay off the creditors, as no indulgence will be given.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, Deputy Sheriff.[Ibid., Clementina Rind]

January 13, 1774.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by CLEMENTINA RIND, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, on the Main Street. All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at 12/6 per year . . .

[Ibid., Clementina Rind]

June 2, 1774.

LOST,

A Lady's small plan GOLD LOCKET, with hair in it, and tied with a black ribband. Whoever brings it to Mr. Rind's printing office shall receive a CROWN reward.

[*Virginia Gazette*, Clementina Rind]

June 16, 1774 (Supplement)

The Subscriber begs Leave to inform the Publick that (as soon as the Courts proceed on their Dockets) he proposes to practice as an Attorney in the County Courts of York and James City, and in the Court of Hustings at Williamsburg . . . He proposes to attend, at his Lodgings (at Mrs. Rind's) in Williamsburg, the Day before (or after) the Courts of York, James City, and the Hustings, and in all publick Times, to receive the Commands of those that will employ him . . . B.

DANDRIDGE. [*Ibid.*, Purdie and Dixon; Clementina Rind, June 23, 1774]

The inventory of William Rind's estate lists the printing office equipment and his personal estate in such a way that the reader is still uncertain as to whether the office occupied a part of his dwelling:

Rind, William - Inventory
Williamsburg - Printing Office
September 27, 1773.

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| 500 Weight of Long Primer 1/3 | 31/ 5/0 |
| 500 Weight of English 1/3 | 31/ 5/0 |
| 25 Weight of double Pica 1/3 | 1/11/3 |
| 25 Weight of French Canon 1/3 | 1/11/3 |
| 2 Presses | 25/ 0/0 |
| 2 Imposing stones | 5/ 0/0 |
| 15 chases | 3/15/0 |
| 1 Rack | 0/10/0 |
| 8 Frames | 4/ 0/0 |
| 18 pair cases | 18/ 0/0 |
| 15 gallies | 1/ 0/0 |

| | |
|---|---------|
| Composing sticks, 12 letter boards, 2 large pine tables of sundry other impliments belonging to the Printing Office | 5/ 0/0 |
| Cutting press and other material for binding | 4/ 0/0 |
| New ledger of alphabet | 2/10/0 |
| Personal Estate | |
| 7 beds, 3 bolsters and 4 pillows | 16/ 0/0 |

Fn. Copy of Rind sale is in York County Records, Book XXII - Wills, Inventories, p. 227.

.....
.....

[York County Records, Book XXII - Wills, Inventories, p. 197]

The theory that the Red Lion Inn of the eighteenth century might have been located at lot #44 is based on the following facts:

The list of Mrs. John Paradise's inheritance from her father Philip Ludwell III includes the Red Lion. It reads:

[1770]

| | |
|--|------|
| Houses and Lots in Williamsburg | |
| The Tenement adjoining the Speakers & Red Lyon | £125 |
| Powels Tenements | 50 |

[Lee Manuscript Papers, c. 1770]

Her sister, Mrs. William Lee, inherited "the large brick house that Rind lives in, the Mansion as it is called where my Uncle's family lived in Town; with the Blue Bell a large house just behind the Capitol." [Lee Manuscript Papers, Vol. IV, pp. 149-157]

Mrs. Lee's Ludwell property was more fully described in the announcement of its sale:

September 23, 1773.

For SALE,

The Three following TENEMENTS in the City of Williamsburg, which formerly belonged to the Honourable Philip Ludwell, and are now held by William Lee, Esquire, of the City of London, in Right of his Lady; namely, the large wooden House, on the Back Street, next Door but one to Mr. Speaker's; the Brick House on the Main Street, where Mrs. Rind lives; and the House called the Blue Bell, below the Capitol, opposite to the Playhouse, and in which Mr. Brammer formerly lived, together with all the Lots and their Appurtenances. The Terms may be known of the Subscribers. If these Tenements should not, in the mean [time] be disposed of, they will be offered at Publick Sale, before Mr. Southall's Door, on Friday the 29th of October, at Four O'Clock in the Afternoon.

RICHARD HENRY LEE. FRANCIS L. LEE.

RO. C. NICHOLAS. [*Virginia Gazette*, Purdie and Dixon]

This description of Mrs. Lee's property fits into the location of every one of the lots marked "Lee" in the Unknown Draftsman's Map. It would therefore seem reasonable to assume that the draftsman was equally correct in marking the lots "Paradise."

On March 24, 1768, Walter Lenox, perukemaker, announced that he had "moved to the house known by the name of the Red Lion, next door above Mr. Rind's Printing Office."

March 24, 1768.

Walter Lenox, Perukemaker, Begs leave to inform the Publick in General, and his Customers in particular, that he has moved to the house known by the name of the Red Lion, next door above Mr. Rind's Printing Office, where he carries on his business in all its branches, as usual; and as he has good accomodations for private lodgers, he will be much obliged to those Gentlemen who may please favour him with their custom, and they may depend upon the best usage for themselves and horses . . . [*Virginia Gazette*, Purdie and Dixon]

Although Lenox inserts six notices in the *Virginia Gazette* after that date, he never mentions any change of his business or his residence. [See *Virginia Gazette*, Purdie and Dixon, October 13, 1768; August 3, 1769; Ibid., Rind, April 19, 1770; March 21, 1771; August 19, 1773; Ibid., John Pinkney, July 13, 1775]

The list of the John Paradise property that escheated to the Commonwealth of Virginia because Paradise was a British subject was described as follows:

September 30, 1779.

Paradise, John
Land Escheated.

Likewise three houses and lots in the City of Williamsburg, the first being on the North side of the Main Street adjoining the lot of William Lee, now in the possession of Walter *Lenox*; the second on the North side of the Market Square adjoining the lots of Mrs. Betty Randolph and the lot of William Lee, Esq., now in the possession of Mr. Harrison Randolph; the third being the houses and lots which Peter Many has now in possession, being situate on the Northeast corner of the Capitol Square, being the corner lot on the street leading to the Capitol Landing and adjoining the lot of William Lee, Esq. Become escheated to the Commonwealth. [*York County Records*, Book VI - Deeds, p. 68]

Lyon G. Tyler in 1897, wrote the following very interesting comments about the Ludwell-Paradise House:

A workman was engaged in knocking down the plaster on the walls of a room of the old Paradise residence in Williamsburg (now owned by Mr. J. C. Slater), when it was discovered that on the original surface of the wall some papers had been pasted and subsequently concealed by successive coats of whitewash. The discovery came too late to save the papers intact. A small fragment of one of these proved to be part of a play-bill of the "Virginia Company of Comedians," which, under Lewis Hallam, opened its first engagement in Williamsburg in 1752. Only enough of this remained to show, from the *dramatis personae*, that the play was Otway's "Venice Preserved." Other fragments were of the "Association," or non-importation agreement entered into by the late members of the House of Burgesses on the 27th of May, 1774, printed on a broadside, and the proclamation of the Hon. William Nelson . . . also printed on a broadside. With the latter were two small sheets about four by six inches in size, with a heavy black line an inch within the margin. One of these was recovered entire . . .

The announcement was of October 16, 1770, and concerned the funeral of Lord Botetourt to be held the following Friday.

The Procession to begin precisely at Three, and move to the Church, where the usual Service will be performed; after which the Corps will be conducted to the College Chapel, and there interred.[William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. V (1), p. 169]

Mary E. McWilliams
Assistant to the Director Department of Research and Record

August 27, 1941
18.28