

**NOMINATION OF HISTORIC BUILDING, STRUCTURE, SITE, OR OBJECT
PHILADELPHIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PHILADELPHIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION**

SUBMIT ALL ATTACHED MATERIALS ON PAPER AND IN ELECTRONIC FORM (CD, EMAIL, FLASH DRIVE)
ELECTRONIC FILES MUST BE WORD OR WORD COMPATIBLE

1. ADDRESS OF HISTORIC RESOURCE *(must comply with an Office of Property Assessment address)*

Street address: 12965 Townsend Road (formerly 2953 Southampton Road)

Postal code: 19154

2. NAME OF HISTORIC RESOURCE

Historic Name: Byberry Store and Post Office

Current/Common Name: _____

3. TYPE OF HISTORIC RESOURCE

Building Structure Site Object

4. PROPERTY INFORMATION

Condition: excellent good fair poor ruins

Occupancy: occupied vacant under construction unknown

Current use: Most recently residential

5. BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Please attach a narrative description and site/plot plan of the resource's boundaries.

6. DESCRIPTION

Please attach a narrative description and photographs of the resource's physical appearance, site, setting, and surroundings.

7. SIGNIFICANCE

Please attach a narrative Statement of Significance citing the Criteria for Designation the resource satisfies.

Period of Significance (from year to year): from c. 1810 to 1980

Date(s) of construction and/or alteration: c. 1810

Architect, engineer, and/or designer: _____

Builder, contractor, and/or artisan: _____

Original owner: Asa Walmsley

Other significant persons: _____

CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION:

The historic resource satisfies the following criteria for designation (check all that apply):

- (a) Has significant character, interest or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the City, Commonwealth or Nation or is associated with the life of a person significant in the past; or,
- (b) Is associated with an event of importance to the history of the City, Commonwealth or Nation; or,
- (c) Reflects the environment in an era characterized by a distinctive architectural style; or,
- (d) Embodies distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style or engineering specimen; or,
- (e) Is the work of a designer, architect, landscape architect or designer, or engineer whose work has significantly influenced the historical, architectural, economic, social, or cultural development of the City, Commonwealth or Nation; or,
- (f) Contains elements of design, detail, materials or craftsmanship which represent a significant innovation; or,
- (g) Is part of or related to a square, park or other distinctive area which should be preserved according to an historic, cultural or architectural motif; or,
- (h) Owing to its unique location or singular physical characteristic, represents an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood, community or City; or,
- (i) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history; or
- (j) Exemplifies the cultural, political, economic, social or historical heritage of the community.

8. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Please attach a bibliography.

9. NOMINATOR

Organization Byberry Monthly (Friends) Meeting Date 6/29/2022

Name with Title David Nepley, clerk Email davesuzanna@verizon.net

Street Address 3350 Byberry Road Telephone 215-637-7813

City, State, and Postal Code Philadelphia, PA 19154

Nominator is is not the property owner.

PHC USE ONLY

Date of Receipt: 7/6/2022

Correct-Complete Incorrect-Incomplete Date: 12/15/2022

Date of Notice Issuance: 12/15/2022

Property Owner at Time of Notice:

Name: Universal Loan Company LLC

Address: 13072 Townsend Road

City: Philadelphia State: PA Postal Code: 19154

Date(s) Reviewed by the Committee on Historic Designation: 7/19/2023; rec. Criteria I and J

Date(s) Reviewed by the Historical Commission: 9/8/2023

Date of Final Action: 9/8/2023; Criterion J only

Designated Rejected

5. BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the point formed by the intersection of the title line in the bed of Southampton Road (33 feet wide) with the center line of [Old] Townsend Road (33 feet wide); thence extending North 49 degrees 49 minutes 22 seconds East along the center line of Townsend Road 70 feet 8 3/8 inches to a point; thence extending South 45 degrees 26 minutes 31 seconds East crossing the Southeasterly side of Townsend Road and also crossing the Southeasterly side of a proposed street (64 feet wide) 313 feet 8 1/4 inches to a point; thence extending South 51 degrees, 00 minutes, 56 seconds West 268 feet 9 inches to a point; thence extending North 40 degrees 09 minutes 06 seconds West 52 feet 10 3/8 inches to a point on the Southeasterly side of Southampton Road aforesaid; thence extending North 6 degrees 29 minutes 58 seconds West along the said title line through the bed of Southampton Road, recrossing the southeasterly side of said proposed street and also the Southeasterly side of Townsend Road 305 feet 1 1/4 inches to the first mentioned point and place of beginning. Containing 1.3130 acres.



Figure 1: Boundary of 12965 Townsend Road, in blue. Source: Atlas.phila.gov.

6. DESCRIPTION

The property at 12965 Townsend Road is located at a historic crossroads in the far northeast section of Philadelphia in what was historically the rural township of Byberry. The 1.3+ acre property features a circa 1810 freestanding 2.5-story rectangular stone farmhouse with a side gable roof and frame additions at the side and rear, surrounded by open and wooded land. To the south, the property is adjacent to the northeast corner of the historic Byberry Friends Meetinghouse and cemetery property. Nearby, mid-twentieth century housing developments and industrial parks occupy what was historically farmland.

Front (northwest) elevation:

The front elevation of 12965 Townsend Road is three bays wide, 2.5 stories tall, and sits on a slightly elevated basement. The first two bays of the front elevation feature symmetrical columns of windows at the basement, first and second floor. In the third bay, a single window is centered above the first-floor entrance. The windows feature original structural plank frames into which are set non-original windows in a six-over-six pattern at the first and second floors. The entrance is located three steps above grade and features a Georgian wood door surround with a pediment and pilasters, into which is set a four-lite transom and a 12-lite door. Paneling along the inside of the door jamb suggests the original door panel pattern. Two gable dormers are set in the front slope of the gable roof, which is clad in modern shingles. The sides and peak of the dormers are clad in horizontal siding, and the existing windows appear to be one-over-one aluminum windows or storms.



Figure 2: Front elevation, July 2022, David Nepley. Note the original plank frames supporting the window openings. Replacement windows replicate what is likely the original six-over-six divided-lite configuration.



Figure 3: Side and front elevations, left. Entrance detail, right. Note the original paneling in the doorway. July 2022, David Nepley.



Figure 4: Context of the front elevation of the existing building and the old Southampton and Townsend Roads. Google Streetview, August 2022.

Southwest side elevation:

The southwest side elevation of the building presents the side gable of the main block, as well as several frame additions, which appear to date to around 1981.¹ Two small double-hung windows are located in the peak of the gable. Along the first floor of the main block runs a partially-enclosed shed addition with a steeply pitched roof. The side elevation of the two-story rear addition is visible above a one-story frame addition along this elevation. Based on historic maps, aerials, and Zoning Archive documents, frame additions once extended to the southwest from this location, but were demolished around 1979 (See Figure 30, Figure 31, and Figure 32 in Appendix).



Figure 5: Southwest side elevation, July 2022, David Nepley.



Figure 6: Southwest side elevation. Source: Cyclomedia, November 2021.

¹ Zoning Archive drawings for the property's former address of 2953 Southampton Road show the demolition of rear and side frame additions in 1981. <https://s3.amazonaws.com/lni-zoning-pdfs/219-514654.pdf>



Figure 7: View northeast up Old Townsend Road towards the subject property. Source: Cyclomedia, November 2021.

Northeast side elevation:

The northeast elevation of the building is the simplest, featuring only two windows at the base of the gabled third-floor of the main block, and a large double-wide brick chimney that extends above the roofline.



Figure 8: Front and northeast side elevation. Source: David Nepley, July 2022.

Southeast (rear) elevation:

The rear of the building faces a large yard with mature trees to the southwest. The fenestration of the main block corresponds to that of the front façade and is three bays wide, with a one-bay wide two-story frame addition at the southern corner, and two columns of double-hung windows in the bays to the northeast. A single dormer window is centered on the rear slope of the roof.



Figure 9: View from the drive between Byberry Meeting and Old Townsend Road. The single rear dormer is visible. Source: Google Streetview, August 2019.



Figure 10: Birdseye view looking west towards the rear of 12965 Townsend Road. Source: Pictometry, April 2022.



Figure 11: Birdseye view looking north towards the rear of 12965 Townsend Road, including the large yard at the rear of the property. Source: Pictometry, April 2022.

Historic Photographs:



The old Byberry Store and blacksmith shop
Picture taken about 1890.

Old Southampton Road - Byberry Friends Meeting property on the right

Figure 12: Circa 1890 photograph of the subject property. Source: Byberry Friends Meeting.



Figure 13: 1929 Dalin aerial looking northwest, showing Byberry Hall, Meeting House, and the property in question.

<https://digital.hagley.org/islandora/object/islandora%3A2012981/datastream/OBJ/view>



Figure 14: 1964 photograph of the Byberry Store property. Source: Philadelphia Historical Commission archives, available on PhillyHistory.org

7. SIGNIFICANCE

The property at 12965 Townsend Road is historically significant and should be listed individually on the Philadelphia Register of Historic Places. Pursuant to Section 14-1004(1) of the Philadelphia Code, the property satisfies Criterion for Designation J: exemplifies the cultural, political, economic, social or historical heritage of the community of Far Northeast Philadelphia. Formerly known as the Byberry Store, the circa 1810 stone building on a presently 1.3 acre lot once contained numerous frame additions and outbuildings that served various functions, including use as a store, post office, blacksmith shop, and dwelling. Alongside the neighboring Byberry Meeting (1808) and Byberry Hall (1847), the property played a central role in the lives of the residents of the rural Byberry community.

Criterion J: Exemplifies the cultural, political, economic, social or historical heritage of the community

Like much of city, the Far Northeast section of Philadelphia was originally inhabited by members of the Lenni Lenape tribe before being colonized by the Swedes in the 1640s and the English in the 1680s. Development in the area was largely limited to subsistence farms and small crossroads communities along early routes used by travelers between Philadelphia and towns to the north in Bucks and Montgomery Counties, as well as New Jersey and New York. In the third quarter of the seventeenth century, the Walton brothers (Nathaniel, Thomas, Daniel, and William) purchased 400 acres of land along the Poquessing Creek, having made their way north from New Castle, Delaware. The Quaker brothers named the land Byberry, after their hometown of Bibury, England.² The Waltons established a Quaker community in Byberry, which was incorporated in 1703 and went on to flourish as a center of social activism and learning through the next several centuries. Along with Byberry, the tight-knit villages of Bustleton, Smithfield (later called Somerton), and Mechanicsville were also established by the turn of the nineteenth century, and, despite consolidation into the City of Philadelphia in 1854, functioned as individual small towns well into the twentieth century.

Located at the juncture of Southampton Road, Townsend [Mill] Road and Byberry [Meeting] Road, the village of Byberry was surrounded by the land of yeoman and milling families including the Waltons, Comlys, Knights, Thorntons, Walmsleys, and Tomlinsons. At the heart of the community was the Byberry Friends Meeting, which was established in 1683 and met at first in the home of John Hart, and then in a log cabin (1694) and a stone building (1714) before the existing meeting house was erected in 1808.³ A log school house was built near the meeting house in 1720, and, despite the area's rural environs, education became a significant focus of the community, as did the study of literature, science, and natural history.⁴ The Byberry Library Company was established in 1794 and the Byberry Philosophical Society in 1829, with the location of the former moving several times, first from the home of a local resident, then to the Byberry School, and, for a few years, to the Byberry Store at what is now 12965 Townsend Road.⁵

² Joseph C. Martindale, *A History of the Townships of Byberry and Moreland in Philadelphia, PA, From Their Earliest Settlement by the Whites to the Present Time* (Philadelphia: T. Willwood Zell, 1867), and revised by Albert W. Dudley (Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co., 1901), 15.

³ "The History of Byberry Friends."

[https://www.byberryquakers.org/groups/332923/byberry_friends_history.aspx#:~:Text=Byberry%20\(Friends\)%20Monthly%20Meeting%20was,Their%20home%20near%20Bibury%2C%20England](https://www.byberryquakers.org/groups/332923/byberry_friends_history.aspx#:~:Text=Byberry%20(Friends)%20Monthly%20Meeting%20was,Their%20home%20near%20Bibury%2C%20England).

⁴ Martindale, p. 59. An early school house may have been established as early as 1711.

⁵ The location of the Library Company is referenced on page 143 of Martindale's history as "Gilbert's store." Joshua Gilbert owned the property at 12965 Townsend Road from 1815 to 1834. Philadelphia Deed Books IW 10 p. 360, Samuel Brook to Joshua Gilbert, 1815; AM 57 p. 144, Joshua Gilbert to James Thornton, 1834.

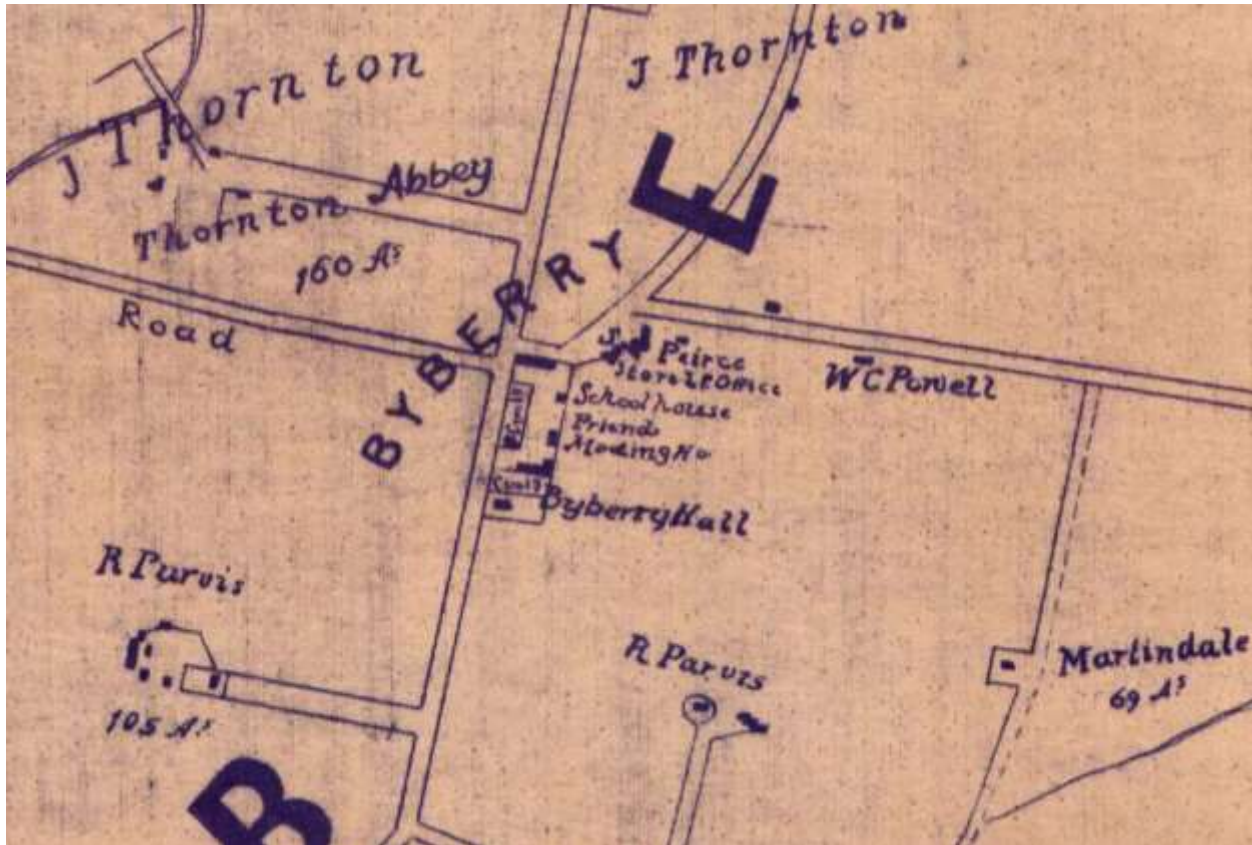


Figure 15: Detail of 1849 J.C. Sidney “Plan of the Townships of Byberry and Moreland” showing the historic community of Byberry, including Byberry Friends Meeting house (1808) and school; Byberry Hall (1847); Pierce’s Store & Post Office (the subject property, c. 1810); and the estate of Robert Purvis. Source: Greater Philadelphia GeoHistory Network. https://www.philageohistory.org/rdic-images/view-image.cfm/FF-Maps_Dripps_ByberryMoreland

The Byberry Store operated alongside the meeting house, school, and—later—Byberry Hall, at the core of the Byberry community. In Joseph C. Martindale’s 1867 history of the Byberry and Moreland, he specifically identifies *Byberry Store* as a significant place, critical to the village of Byberry, and distinctive from Byberry Point (in the western part of Moreland, at the junction of the Bustleton and Byberry turnpike roads) and Byberry Cross-roads (where the Southampton Road crosses the Byberry and Bensalem turnpike, about one mile north of Byberry Meeting-house). He explains:

Byberry Store, now owned by Ross M. Knight, is the chief emporium of Byberry, and is near the centre of the township. A post-office was established here in 1832, and it is now in daily communication, by mail, with Philadelphia. Near by is Friends’ Meeting-house, in which many important events of bygone times have transpired, and around which much that is dear to every native of Byberry still lingers. Byberry Hall and the Cabinet of Natural Curiosities belonging to the Byberry Philosophical Society are here; and the old school, established more than a century ago, and which for a long time was the only one in the township, is still kept open for the education of the youth. A tailor and a shoemaker shop are near at hand; and two or three dwelling-houses also help give importance to the place. It is now as it has been ever since the first settlement, the centre of attraction in Byberry.⁶

⁶ Martindale, p. 207-208.

Martindale notes that, prior to 1780, “but few stores had been kept in Byberry, and storekeeping was very profitable.”⁷ Early stores in the community had been operated by Giles Knight⁸ and James Thornton,⁹ while the present building appears to have been constructed around 1810 by Asa Walmsley, whose father Thomas and grandfather William had owned the land since at least the mid-eighteenth century.¹⁰ Martindale’s 1867 history notes that Asa Walmsley “erected the buildings now occupied by Ross M. Knight, and afterwards kept a store there for 11 years.”¹¹



Figure 16: 1894 G.W. Bromley atlas of the 23rd and 35th Wards, plate 28. Source: Greater Philadelphia GeoHistory Network. https://www.philageohistory.org/rdic-images/view-image.cfm/BRM1894.PhilaWards23_35.032.Plate28 Additional maps are available in the Appendix.

Over the years, the property at 12965 Townsend Road adapted to suit the needs of the residents of the surrounding area, the modest population of which grew from 579 inhabitants in 1800 to 1055 by 1840.¹² "It (Byberry Store) has always, like other country stores, been a great meeting place in

⁷ Martindale, p. 89.

⁸ Isaac Comly, *History of Byberry and Moreland*, unpublished manuscript after his death in 1847, p. 29 explains that Giles Knight's wife's father, Henry English, purchased land from William Penn. A house was built on Giles' share that became the first store in Byberry, run by Giles "for the sale of groceries, dry goods and other articles then in demand...." That building was dated to 1711.

⁹ Martindale, p.89, James Thornton came from England in 1750 and settled in Byberry in 1752. He later became an approved minister at Byberry Friends Meeting. "...He brought with him some books for sale. Being a weaver by trade, he set up a loom ...afterwards employed journeymen, and carried on the business. He soon took up the idea of keeping a store. He and his family continued in that line for about 40 years." It was said that he earned 6,000 pounds in twelve years.

¹⁰ Philadelphia Deed Book IC 2, p. 549, Thomas Walmsley to son Asa Walmsley, 1809. This deed notes that the property is part of a tract of land which William Walmsley, father of Thomas Walmsley, left to him in a deed dated 12/10/1771.

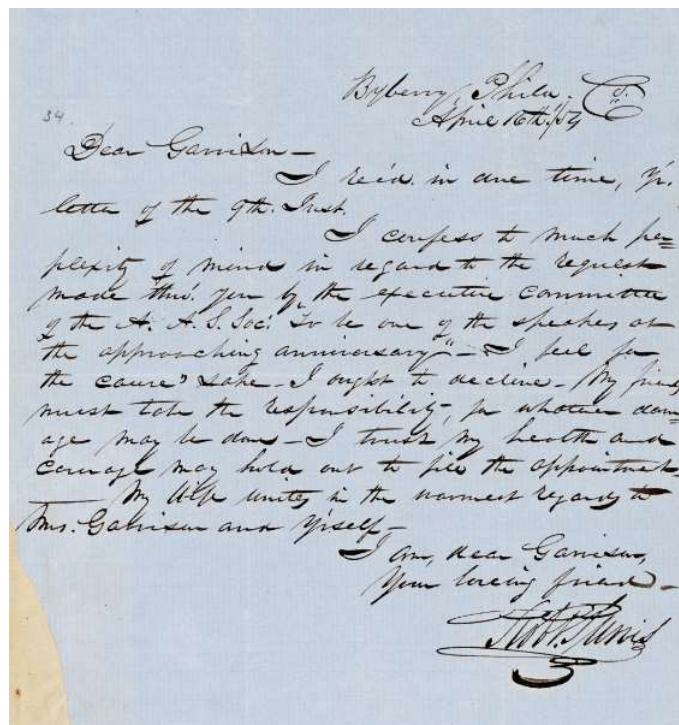
¹¹ Martindale, p. 342

¹²Alicia M. Freitag and Harry C. Silcox, *Historic Northeast Philadelphia: Stories and Memories*. 2nd ed. (Brighton Press, Holland, PA, 1994); 16.

the evenings for the neighbors. During the early settlement, before taverns were established, alcohol could be obtained here. It is said that school boys could buy a quart of whisky and pass the measure around and thus empty it. The customers learned not to ask for spirits directly but ' The same as I got last time.'"¹³ To this day, people associated with Byberry Meeting discover old flasks dug from the Byberry Meeting and Byberry Hall grounds, somewhat of an anathema to the usual temperance sought by its Quaker members.¹⁴

In 1832, the Byberry Post Office set up shop at the Byberry Store, having relocated from Byberry Crossroads to the north (where Southampton Road crossed over what is now Roosevelt Boulevard). The Byberry Post Office removed to Mechanicsville in 1858, but inconvenience led to reestablishment at the Byberry Store in 1862. The Byberry Post Office remained in operation at the Byberry Store into the 20th Century.¹⁵ "The office has at different times been under the care of Oliver Parry, Cyrus Pierce, Jackson Brown, William Penrose, and Ross M. Knight. It is now under the charge of the latter gentleman...The amount of mail matter to this office has been gradually increasing since its first establishment, and for the quarter ending June 30th, 1863, was as follows: Letters received, 1496; sent, 1095; newspapers received, 4019; sent, 40."¹⁶

Among the residents who would have sent and received mail through the Byberry store and post office was renowned abolitionist Robert Purvis. Following the race riots in Philadelphia in the late 1830s and resulting threats to his life, the Purvis family moved to Byberry in 1842. He and his wife Harriet (nee Forten) purchased a significant amount of land and in the vicinity of Byberry Meeting and named the eighteenth-century mansion house "Harmony Hall," which became a hub of abolitionist movement and stop for an estimated 9,000 escaped slaves on the Underground Railroad.¹⁷ In 1846, the Purvises purchased a lot bordering the Meeting House property for the construction of a hall "to be dedicated to free discussion, to be independent of, and untrammelled by, any sect or party, to subserve the interest or caprice of no bigot, dogmatist, or tyrant, but in the fullest and freest sense to give ample scope and a fair field for the utterance of free speech."¹⁸ While also used as a meeting place for local organizations, Byberry Hall became well known for hosting anti-slavery activities. Many famous abolitionists and social activists spoke there, including Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony, and William Lloyd Garrison, the latter of whom can be found



34
Byberry, Phila. Co.
April 16th 54

Dear Garrison -

I rec'd. in due time, yr. letter of the 9th. Inst.

I confess to much perplexity of mind in regard to the request made thru' you by the Executive Committee of the A. S. Soc. to be one of the speakers at the approaching anniversary. - I feel for the cause' sake - I ought to decline. My friends must take the responsibility - for whatever damage may be done - I trust my health and courage may hold out to fill the appointment.

My Wth regards in the warmest regards to Mrs. Garrison and myself -

I am, Dear Garrison,
Your loving friend -

Wm. Purvis

Figure 17: Letter from Robert Purvis to William Lloyd Garrison, April 16, 1854, sent from the Byberry post office.

¹³ Martindale, 1901 ed., p. 224, footnote 75.

¹⁴ David Nepley, clerk for Byberry Meeting, personal account, July 2022.

¹⁵ Martindale, pp. 158-159.

¹⁶ Martindale, pp. 139-40.

¹⁷ "Byberry Hall," https://www.byberryquakers.org/Groups/335754/Byberry_Hall.aspx

¹⁸ Philadelphia Deed Book AWM 51 pp. 549-551, Robert Purvis et ux to Trustees of Byberry Hall, 1847.

having corresponded with Robert Purvis at Byberry. Some of the correspondence addressed to and from Robert Purvis at Byberry has been digitized and is available online (see Figure 17 and Figure 34 in Appendix).

Newspaper advertisements from the mid-nineteenth through early twentieth centuries speak to the property's continued multi-functional use (see Figure 35 in Appendix). For example, in the 1860s and 1880s, newspaper notices identify Byberry Store as the location of the polling place for certain divisions of the 23rd Ward. From the 1890s through the turn of the century, owner Lewis O.T. Hall advertised the property for rent, describing it as "A valuable store property consisting of a large dwelling, store, and about 7 acres of land, situated in Byberry, 23d ward, Phila., and known as Byberry store. Barn and out buildings new."¹⁹

It is unclear precisely when the Byberry store ceased to function and the property converted to solely residential use, but it appears it may have been around the mid-twentieth century, corresponding to dramatic changes in the surrounding area.²⁰ After remaining relatively unchanged for over two centuries, the Far Northeast section of Philadelphia witnessed a rapid transformation from a land of small farm villages to suburban development following the construction of Roosevelt Boulevard before World War I, and especially in the post-World War II era. Between the 1940s and 1960s, new developments sprang up all over the northeast, including on what had been open farmland behind the Byberry store and Byberry Meeting properties.²¹ In the late 1970s and early 1980s, the Streets Department widened Southampton/Byberry Road and opened a new Townsend Road, bypassing the eighteenth-century section of Townsend Road on which the subject property sits (see Figure 29 in Appendix). The property sold around that time as well, and the earlier frame additions demolished.

Conclusion:

Today, little is left of the historic community of Byberry, with the exception of Byberry Friends Meeting (1808), Byberry Hall (1847), and the property at 12965 Townsend Road (c. 1810). Housing developments and industrial parks now fill the open land and replace the farmhouses that once characterized the area, but this small enclave remains to speak to the community's early and rich rural history.

¹⁹ *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 28 February 1890, p. 5.

²⁰ The 1942 land use map shows the property as having a commercial use and dwelling.

²¹ The development behind 12965 Townsend Road and Byberry Meeting appears to have been constructed c. 1960, as a 1958 aerial view on historicaerials.com does not show the development, and the 1962 WPA land use map and 1965 aerial show the development.

8. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

“Byberry Hall,” available online:

https://www.byberryquakers.org/Groups/335754/Byberry_Hall.aspx

Comly, Isaac. 1847. *History of Byberry and Moreland*. Unpublished Manuscript.

Freitag, Alicia M., and Harry C. Silcox. 1994. *Historic Northeast Philadelphia: Stories and Memories*. 2nd ed. Brighton Press, Holland, PA.

“The History of Byberry Friends,” available online:

[https://www.byberryquakers.org/Groups/332923/Byberry_Friends_History.aspx#:~:Text=Byberry%20\(Friends\)%20Monthly%20Meeting%20was.Their%20home%20near%20Bibury%2C%20England](https://www.byberryquakers.org/Groups/332923/Byberry_Friends_History.aspx#:~:Text=Byberry%20(Friends)%20Monthly%20Meeting%20was.Their%20home%20near%20Bibury%2C%20England)

Martindale, Joseph C. 1867. *A History of the Townships of Byberry and Moreland in Philadelphia, PA, From Their Earliest Settlement by the Whites to the Present Time*. -1st ed. T. Willwood Zell (revised edition, Albert W. Dudley, 1901).

Philadelphia Deeds (Chain of Title):

- **1808:** Thomas Walmsley to Asa Walmsley, IC 2 p. 549 – lot or piece of ground
- **1811:** Asa Walmsley to Samuel Brook, IC 25 p. 331— message or tenement, store house, and lot or piece of ground
- **1815:** Samuel Brook to Joshua Gilbert, IW 10 p. 360
- **1834:** Joshua Gilbert to James Thornton, AM 57 p. 144
- **1839:** James Thornton to Thomas and Oliver Parry, GS 4 p. 717
- **1845:** Jesse James, guardian of Mary and Elizabeth Parry, minor children of Oliver Parry, to Cyrus Pierce, RLL 41 p. 408
- **1855:** Cyrus and Ruth Pierce to Joseph H. French, RDW 81 p. 163
- **1889:** Charles H. Krumbhaar, sheriff, to Lewis O.T. Hall, GGP 565 p. 290
- **1921:** Sarah A. Hall et al to George and Sarah Mortimer, JMH 1186 p. 317
- **1937:** George S. Mortimer to Harry B. and Barbara E. Wellendorf, DWH 262 p. 121
- **1951:** John and Mary K. Wellendorf to John J. and Catherine T. Keller, CJP 3099 p. 461, 1.313 acres, part of earlier premises.
- **1981:** Ethel Howelett, executrix of the will of John J. Keller, to Frank Foremski and Susan Greco, EFP 142 p. 418 (address: 2953 Southampton Road)
- **1983:** Frank and Susan Foremski to Thomas and Eleonore Sudikatus, EFP 920 p. 30 (legal data: SE Townsend Rd WS Southampton)
- **2005:** Thomas and Eleonore Sudikatus to 507-19 Carpenter Street Developers LLC (legal address: 12965 Townsend Road)
- **2007:** 507-519 Carpenter Street Developers, LLC to Eugene Caputo Jr

APPENDIX: ADDITIONAL MAPS AND FIGURES



Figure 18: 19792 Howell Map of the State of Pennsylvania. Courtesy of the Historical Society of Frankford, via the Greater Philadelphia GeoHistory Network.



Figure 20: Detail of 1843 Charles Ellet, Jr. atlas of Philadelphia County. Source: Greater Philadelphia GeoHistory Network.



Figure 21: Detail of 1855 R.L. Barnes Philadelphia atlas. Source: Greater Philadelphia GeoHistory Network.



Figure 22: Detail of 1862 Samuel Smedley atlas showing the historic community of Byberry. Source: Greater Philadelphia GeoHistory Network.



Figure 23: Details of G.M. Hopkins 1887 Atlas of the City of Philadelphia, 23rd Ward. Source: Greater Philadelphia GeoHistory Network. <https://www.philageohistory.org/rdic-images/view-image.cfm/GMH1887.PhilaWard23.018.Plate15>



Figure 24: Detail of 1900 35th Ward map. Source: Historical Society of Frankford via Greater Philadelphia GeoHistory Network. <https://www.philageohistory.org/rdic-images/view-image.cfm/HSF.D2F14>

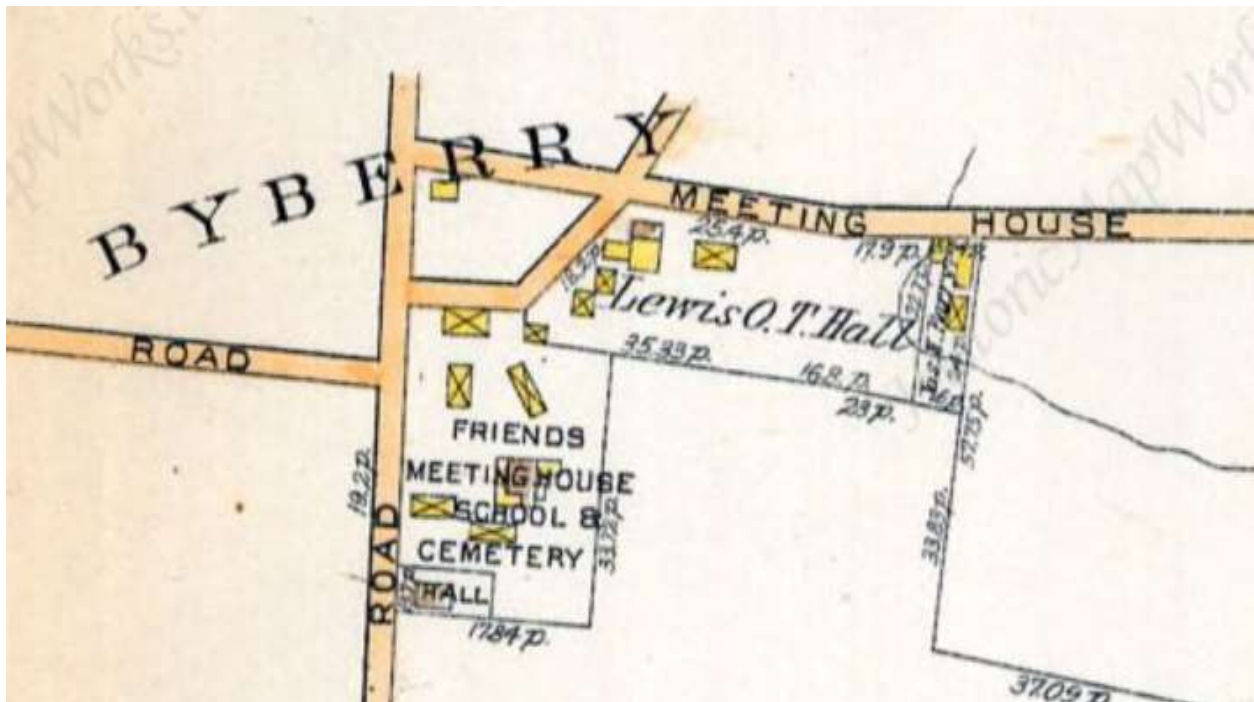


Figure 25: Detail of 1921 35th Ward map, plate 24. Source: Historic Map Works. <http://www.historicmapworks.com/Map/US/12143/Plate+024/Philadelphia+1921+Ward+35/Pennsylvania/>

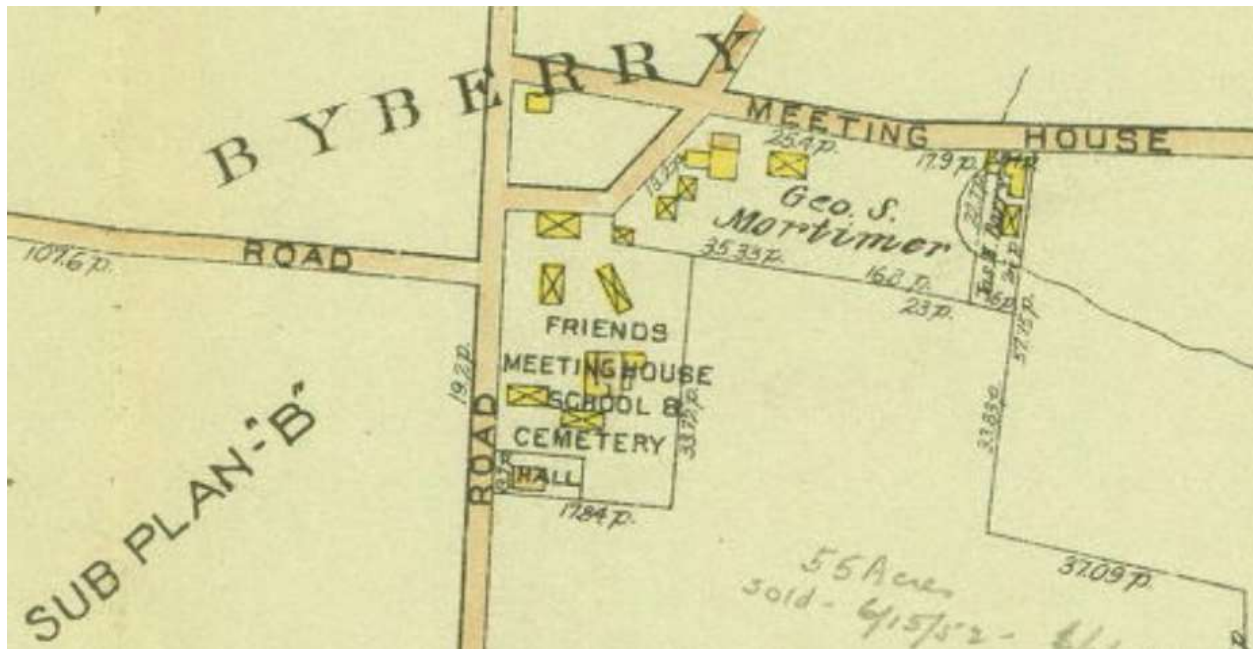


Figure 26: Detail of 1927 35th Ward map. https://www.philageohistory.org/rdic-images/view-image.cfm/BRM1927.PhilaWard35_c2.028.Plate24



Figure 27: 1942 Land Use map, Works Progress Administration. Speckled area around property denotes a commercial use, and the double underlined D denotes a detached dwelling. Source: Greater Philadelphia GeoHistory Network.



Figure 28: 1962 Land Use map, Works Progress Administration. Source: Greater Philadelphia GeoHistory Network.

STREET		FROM	TO	COUNTY
TOWNSEND RD.		SOUTHAMPTON-BY-BERRY RD.	MCNULTY RD.	PHILA.
CITY PLANS		P. 47-9		No. 2
376-385				
DEED NO.	"A" JURY	"B" ORD.	"C" ORD.	LC005308
DATE	DEC. 1767	3-23-1979	8-20-1982	
ACCEPTED	33' Wide	3-17-1980	12-6-1982	
RECORDED		DECLARED	DECLARED	
DATE RECORDED		LEG. OPEN	LEGALLY OPEN	
		NAME OF	NAME OF	
		CITY OF PHILA.	CITY OF PHILA.	

PLOT:

77-138 (Rev. 5/58) RECORD OF LEGAL STATUS OF STREET

Figure 29: Legal card for the 12300 block of Townsend Road. Source: Philadelphia Streets Department.

<https://s3.amazonaws.com/streets-legal-cards/LegalCards/LC005308.JPG>

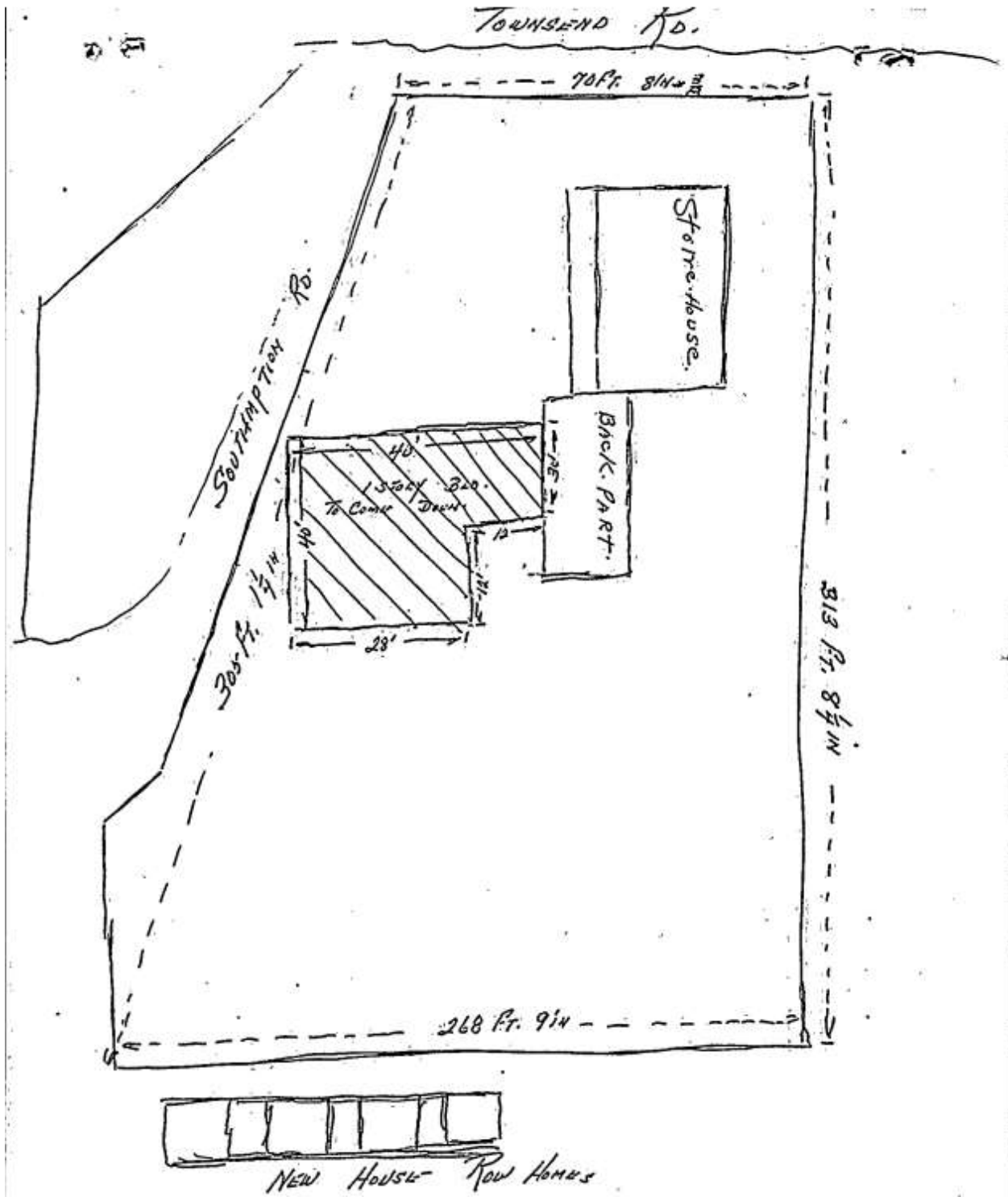
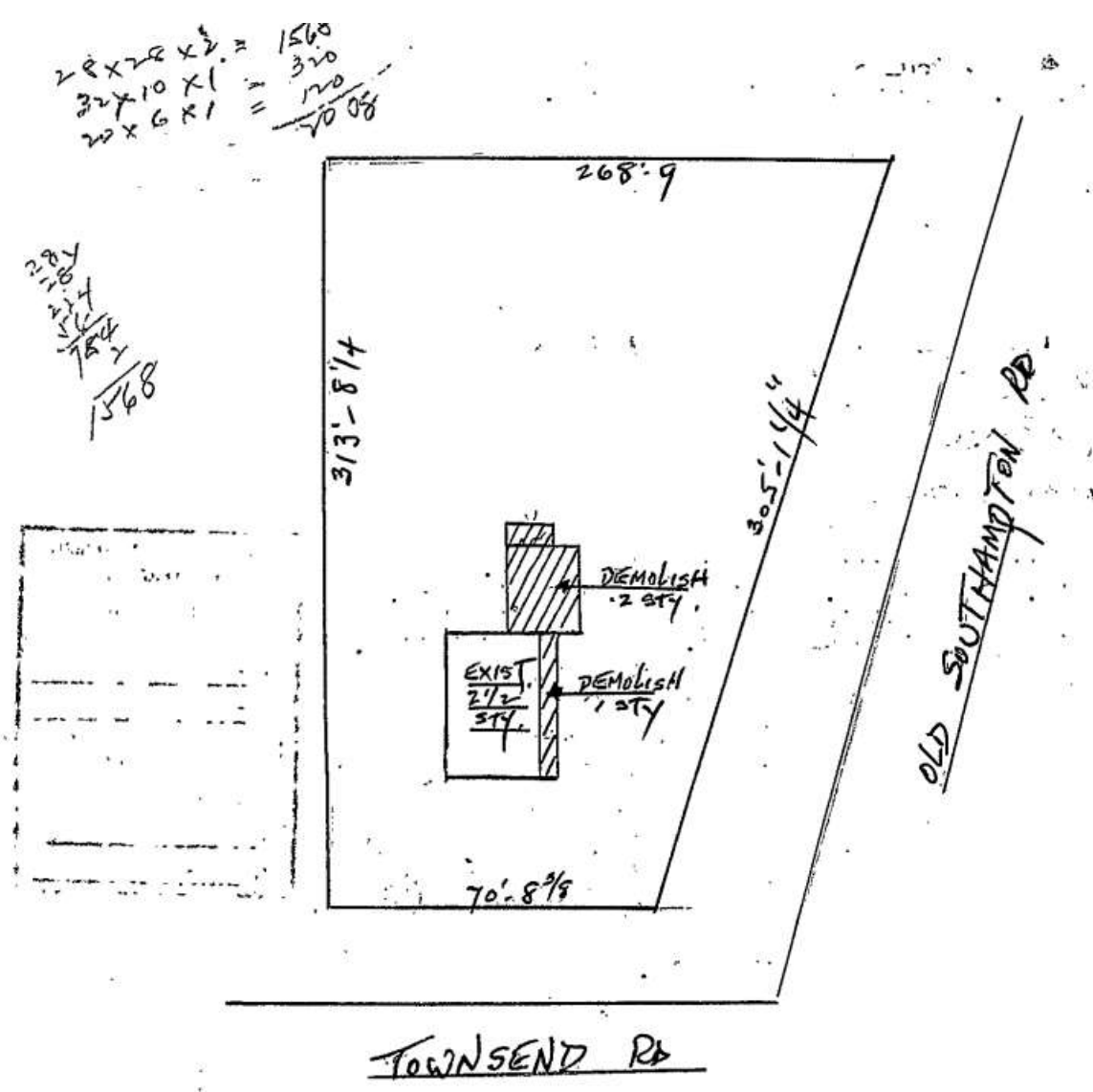


Figure 30: 1979 zoning drawing. Application called for "partial demolition of old part of store."
<https://s3.amazonaws.com/lni-zoning-pdfs/219-514654.pdf> p. 19.

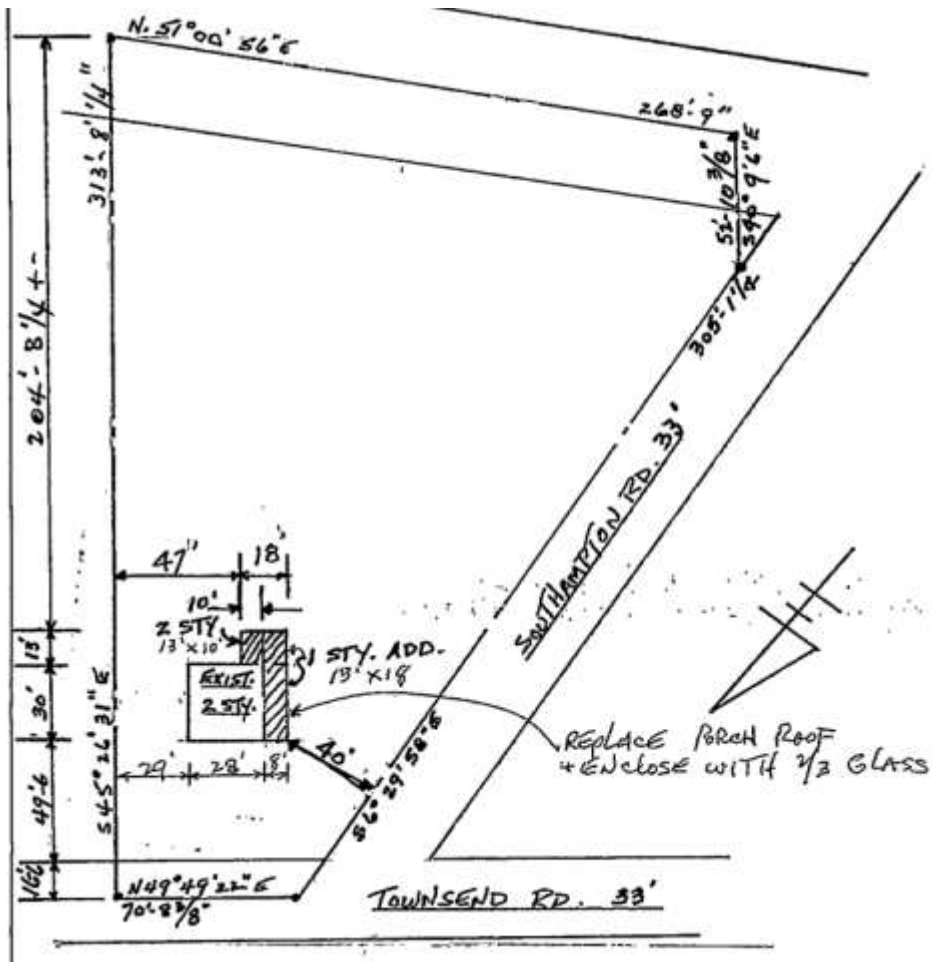


If lot is irregular in shape, give deed description below
 DEPT. OF LICENSES
 AND RECREATION
 MARIO-81

DUNKS FORDY

EXPLAIN ANY ALTERATIONS OR PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
 Partial demolition of existing one sty. & two sty. frame areas. Repair exist. roof dormers, new roof sheathing & interior renovations, windows, ceilings & walls, to comply violation.

Figure 31: 1981 zoning drawing showing the removal of rear and side frame additions.



53824
 AS
 10/21/82

Figure 32: 1982 Zoning drawing. <https://s3.amazonaws.com/lni-zoning-pdfs/219-514654.pdf>

34.

Byberry, Phila. Co.
April 16th, '54

Dear Garrison -

I rec'd. in due time, Yr.
letter of the 9th. Inst.

I confess to much perplexity of mind in regard to the request made thro' you by the executive Committee of the A. S. S. Soc: to be one of the speakers at the approaching anniversary - I feel for the cause's sake - I ought to decline - My friends must take the responsibility - for whatever damage may be done - I trust my health and courage may hold out to fill the appointment - My Wth unite in the warmest regards to Mrs. Garrison and Yourself -

I am, Dear Garrison,
Your loving friend -

Wm. Lloyd Garrison

Figure 33: Letter from Robert Purvis to William Lloyd Garrison, April 16, 1854, likely mailed from the Byberry Store and Post Office. Source: Boston Public Library. <https://www.digitalcommonwealth.org/search/commonwealth:2z10zb11h>

Boston, April 28, 1854.

My dear Purvis:

Your letter is received, and we are all very much gratified that you have given an affirmative answer to our invitation to speak at our approaching anniversary at New York. Your acceptance is made with your characteristic diffidence, but you really have no occasion to feel the least embarrassed. Large halls of some pharisee of pro-slavery or colonization scandalism as a point on which to try the lightning of your moral indignation, and blaze away. But I need suggest nothing. You know every wife in the ship, and a better sailor never yet took upon a plank than yourself.

With Dr Furness, Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips, Lucy Stone, and yourself, our anniversary cannot fail to prove highly attractive, and to be deeply interesting. We are not without hope that either E. H. Chapin or Henry Ward Beecher will also consent to speak on the same occasion.

Our cause has recently met with a severe loss at the West, in the death of one of our leading agents, James W. Walker. He was the Parker Pillsbury of the West, only more active and energetic; sometimes a little impetuous, perhaps, but always unflinching, and "faithful unto death." It seems hard to part with one so efficient, especially as the true laborers are so few.

Please give to your dear wife the loving remembrances of my own partner, and also of myself.

Yours, devotedly,

Robt. Purvis, Esq.

Wm Lloyd Garrison.

Wm L. Garrison,
April, 21, 1854.


Robert Purvis,
Byberry,
Pa.

APR 21 1854

Figure 34: Letter from William Lloyd Garrison to Robert Purvis at Byberry, 1854. Source: Boston Public Library. <https://www.digitalcommonwealth.org/search/commonwealth:cv43r9580>

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.
First division—Johnson's, Main and Baker.
Second—Mundy's, Bustleton, Holmesburg.
Third—Knight's, **Byberry store.**
Fourth—Sackett's, 4808 Frankford street.
Fifth—Curren's, 4708 Frankford street.

Twenty-fourth division, vote Donat's Hotel, Chestnut Hill.
TWENTY-THIRD WARD.
First division, vote **James Thornton's, Byberry store.**
Second division, vote Edwin Hogeland's, Somers-

 **FOR RENT—A VALUABLE STORE** property consisting of a large dwelling, store and about 7 acres of land, **situated in Byberry, 23d ward, Phila., and known as Byberry store.** Barn and out buildings new. For particulars address **L. O. T. HALL, Torresdale, Pa.**

Byberry.
STORE AND DWELLING, STABLING, OUT- buildings in good order, six acres ground, plenty fruit and shade; situated Byberry, Thirty-fifth ward. L. Hall, Torresdale.

conveniences; small amount cash; nice homes, gas, trolley.
NELSON WOODWARD, Norwood, Pa.
BYBERRY—STORE AND DWELLING, CON- taining 16 rooms, 8 acres ground, fruit and shade, outbuildings good order; situated 35th ward, city. **L. HALL, Torresdale, Pa.**
THE WAYNE TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY,

Figure 35: Select newspaper advertisements for Byberry Store. Source: newspapers.com