

Gregory Anthony Perdicaris

By Demetrios Constantinos Andrianis

Early Life.....	3
Professor and Lecturer.....	3
South Carolina.....	5
Consul to Greece.....	5
Return to United States	7
Coal Gas Empire Begins.....	9
Family Feud.....	13
Aftermath of the Civil War	15
Conclusion.....	17
Notes.....	18

Early Life

Gregory Anthony Perdicaris was a statesman, lawyer, American entrepreneur, the first United States Consul to Greece, author, and educator. He wrote *The Greece of Greeks*. Perdicaris was part of dozens of companies in the United States and amassed a small fortune. Perdicaris partnered with James Hoy Jr. and created the framework for the coal gas industry from the late 1840's until his death. Later in life, he owned massive land parcels in the city of Trenton.

In 1810, Perdicaris was born in the Heroic City of Naousa. Naousa is in the Imathia region of Macedonia, Greece. He survived the Massacre of Naousa during the Revolt of 1822. Gregory ended up in Izmir and migrated to the United States on July 7, 1826, around age 16. He arrived on the ship Romulus with Nicolus Prassas and Nicolus Vlassopoulo none of them spoke English.¹

By the late 1820's he learned English and became a teacher at Mount Pleasant Classical Institute. He taught Greek students John C. Zachos and Christophorus Plato Castanis.² While at Mount Pleasant on November 7, 1827, he wrote *Suffering Greece*, a letter that was later published in the Phenix Gazette.³

Suffering Greece was a plea to the American people about the condition of war-torn Greece. The paper was an outcry about the current state of the country during the revolution. Perdicaris was treated very well in America. He was welcomed by the philanthropic community, he wrote: "It forcibly reminds me of the immense debt of gratitude which rests upon Greece and her sons towards the benevolent and patriotic of this land, where the genius of liberty loves to dwell."

Professor and Lecturer

He obtained a master's degree at Washington College, now Trinity College in Hartford Connecticut. He was a Greek teacher from 1830-1832 and a librarian at the institution from 1832-1833.⁴ Prominent future Harvard Professor Evangelinos Apostolides Sophocles lived in Hartford, Connecticut around the same time.

By 1834 he wrote *Dr. Coray and the Greek Church*. In the essay, Perdicaris discusses Doctor Corey and the problems facing the Greek Church and the possible solutions to the problem. He proposes a system of government and solutions to education problems facing the new democracy. He discusses the future of the ancient Greek language. He also suggests the role the church should play in the newly formed country. He raises awareness about the oppression and difficulties facing the church. Gregory also assesses the bureaucratic system of the church in Constantinople.⁵

When Perdicaris left Trinity College he began a massive lecture tour all over the country. He advertised in local newspapers and was paid for each lecture. The tour was about Greece and it lasted from 1834 to 1837. His lectures began at New Haven.⁶ He lectured at Yale University for a small period.⁷ While at Yale he became an honorary member of the Phi Beta-Kappa Society of Yale.⁸

His lectures were reviewed by local news sources and began to become extraordinarily popular.⁹ About the fall of 1834, he lectured briefly at the Female Monitorial School Temple in Boston.¹⁰ The winter of that same year, he was lecturing in Cambridge at Harvard University. Around this time, Perdicaris was taking the bar exam to become a lawyer.¹¹ Thereafter he lectured at Salem.

He was at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, around the beginning of 1835. He lectured courses with the title: *Moral and Intellectual Condition on Modern Greece*.¹² The lectures consisted of a brief overview of Greece's current political state. He taught Greek history from antiquity to present. He continued to lecture about the difference between the classical and modern Greek language.¹³

Professor Perdicaris discussed the Ottoman Empire, and Greece's state after the revolution began. The Greeks had many schools but they were wiped out because of the war. In the United States, there were a large number of refugees from Greece; some were former slaves. Gregory told a story about a village of Greeks hidden in the mountains. The village was never exposed to Ottoman leadership.¹⁴

Perdicaris advertised his lectures in newspapers. His lecture cost 50 cents per person, per lecture, and 2 dollars per person, for the entire series.¹⁵ He was lecturing in Cincinnati during the month of February 1835, making his way to Baltimore.¹⁶ He stayed in Baltimore and lectured about the *History and Topography of Macedonia*.¹⁷ Perdicaris was a local sensation and gained positive reviews from Baltimore newspapers, he was an exceptional lecturer.¹⁸ Gregory was back in New England in the fall lecturing in New York.¹⁹

The lectures were entitled: *The Moral and Intellectual Condition of Greece*.²⁰ In the early portion of 1836, he continued lecturing in New York.²¹ Famous American poet Edgar Allan Poe was impressed by his lectures.²² He published *Perdicaris* in the Southern Literary Messenger during the summer of 1836.²³ Early next year, he published another article from Perdicaris entitled *Lectures On Greece* in the same publication.²⁴ Gregory went on to lecture in Cincinnati during the month of August 1836.²⁵

Perdicaris began lecturing at the Mercantile Library Association in New York City in November 1836 about *The History and Topography of Macedonia*.²⁶ He continued lecturing at the association towards the end of the year.²⁷ In early 1837, he lectured at the Brooklyn Lyceum.²⁸ He began to travel south stopping in Washington D.C. for a lecture series at the nation's capital.²⁹ He was in North Carolina lecturing at Raleigh, Fayetteville, and Chapel Hill around April 1837.³⁰ During his lectures in the South he met Margret Hanford.

Margret Hanford and South Carolina Politics

Margret Hanford's grandfather was Captain William Dewitt. He was an American Revolutionary War hero. William Dewitt ratified the U.S. Constitution for South Carolina.³¹ He was state senator in 1790 when the state constitution required lawmakers to own 1000 acres and 20 slaves. Wealthy planters instituted these laws. By 1800, he owned 55 slaves and was a major planter.³² His daughter Margaret Dewitt married Yale-educated Professor of Languages Enoch Hanford.³³

Enoch died in 1817, around this time his daughter Margaret Hanford was born. Her mother Margaret died while she was about 7 years old in 1825, leaving Margaret an orphan.³⁴ The granddaughter of the American Revolution was not abandoned. Her sister Mary married Alexander McIver the nephew of David Rogerson Williams.³⁵

David Rogerson Williams was Brigadier General in the War of 1812 and Governor of South Carolina. Most of her family members were wealthy planters and politicians in South Carolina including her uncle U.S. Senator Josiah James Evans.³⁶

Alexander McIver later became a state congressman and his son was South Carolina Supreme Court Chief Justice Henry McIver. Margaret was 8 years old when her nephew Henry was born and they probably played together. Margaret was close to the McIver family. The family also had an association with Vice President John C. Calhoun who was from South Carolina.

Gregory Anthony Perdicaris married Miss Margaret Hanford on May 25, 1837, in Cheraw South Carolina, she was about nineteen.³⁷ The family names associated with her were Dewitt, Evans, McIver, and Hanford. They were from Society Hill, South Carolina.

Consul to Greece

Greece experienced a war from 1821-1832 because of the nature of the war countless refugees traveled across the world. The United States accepted hundreds of young refugees including Perdicaris. In Greece before, during, and after the revolution there were countless missionaries established.

America had experienced two Barbary Wars because England did not want to allow America to trade in Europe. The Strait of Gibraltar was an important passage and was heavily guarded by the English. By the 1820's, the United States established gunboat diplomacy and the Mediterranean Squadron. Greece was important because America needed allies in Europe.

The United States officially recognized the independence of Greece on November 7, 1837. The United States established a Consulate and under the appointment of President Martin Van Buren Perdicaris became the first American Consul to Greece.³⁸ Senator John C. Calhoun of South Carolina was a member of the U.S. Senate when they approved his position.

The voyage to Greece lasted 60 days. On January 7, 1838, Gregory assumed his role as consul.³⁹ His job was to protect America's interests abroad while at the same time helping his fellow countrymen. During his time in Greece, there were over 50 Consul Generals, Consuls, and Vice Consuls representing over 18 different nations.⁴⁰

Perdicaris frequently attended royal balls and diplomatic gatherings. Gregory befriended the Greek revolutionaries that liberated Greece. He was associated with most of the foreign dignitaries and the King and Queen of Greece. Margaret Hanford Perdicaris began to meet people of different cultures.

The granddaughter of the American Revolution began to experience a cultural infusion with multiple ethnicities.⁴¹ In 1840, his son Ion Hanford Perdicaris was born in Athens Greece. The family became prominent members of the diplomatic community. Two notable members of the community were Jonas King and David Pacifico.

Margaret sent letters to her family in South Carolina. Her nephew Henry McIver was a teenager. The entire McIver family learned about the Greek royal court, balls, and the diplomatic community.⁴²

Perdicaris was assessing the damage due to the war and communicating important information to the United States. During his tenure, the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens was established. Money from the United States was flowing to the community to build schools.⁴³

Two societies were established around 1840: the Natural History Society and the Archaeological Society, Perdicaris was a member of both⁴⁴. Gregory also joined the Education Society (Φίλεκπαιδευτική Εταιρεία)⁴⁵. He toured Greece with countless American dignitaries during his tenure. He contributed to Greek American relations immensely.

Charles Lowell was a prominent minister from Boston and philhellene. He spent three years visiting Europe and stopped in Athens. Perdicaris was acquainted with Reverend Lowell and introduced him to Petrobey Mavromichalis. Mavromichalis was very thankful for the schools the A.B.C.F.M. had established in Mani. Charles Lowell published a letter from Mavromichalis in a Boston newspaper asking for additional money to establish more schools in the Sparta Laconia region⁴⁶.

Godey's Magazine and Lady's Book was an American women's magazine that was published in Philadelphia from 1830 to 1878. They published an article by Gregory Anthony Perdicaris in July 1841, entitled *The Court of King Otho*. The article describes

the Greek royal court to the American people. He illustrates the dignitaries and the role they play in the court. Gregory details their rich attire.⁴⁷

Around the time the Royal Palace was completed in Athens, there was a revolt. The newly independent people demanded a constitutional monarchy and Assembly. The exact date of the revolution was the Third of September 1843. The King agreed to the terms immediately. This was the second time Perdicaris experienced a military coup in Greece. The first occurred when he was a child.

The Council of State had already drawn up the Constitution in anticipation of the coup. The Assembly designated a Constitutional Commission and a Constitution was proclaimed in March 1844. Around this time, according to American news sources Perdicaris was in the process of writing a book, outlining his experience in Greece.⁴⁸

Return to United States

The population of Trenton, New Jersey during the early 1840's was 4031 people and it was the seat of the New Jersey government.⁴⁹ The first Consul of Greece resigned his position because he desired to return to the United States. Perdicaris left Greece before the adoption of the March 1844 Greek Constitution, initially taking a leave of absence.

His resignation was formally submitted to President James K. Polk on Feb 9, 1845.⁵⁰ Records indicate that Perdicaris was in Trenton during the winter of 1845. He purchased a home later known as the Perdicaris Ashley Cottage. Gregory was also considering a professorship at the University of South Carolina. Nephew Henry McIver was attending law school at the institution.⁵¹

During the remainder of 1845, Perdicaris focused on finishing the historical account of the time he spent in Greece entitled *Greece of Greeks*. The book was presented in two volumes and was published towards the end of 1845. The book details every city he visited, his interaction with the people, and the Greek royal family. Gregory details the different parts of war-torn Greece and the need for aid.

Dino was the most populated city of the time. Jonas King was married on the island. Perdicaris specifically mentions the mysterious icon of the Virgin that was discovered on the island of Dino shortly before his journey to Greece. He mentions thousands of pilgrims that traveled to the holy place every year. This also sparked the curiosity of many Americans who also visited the shrine. Gregory indicates a market established outside of the church that presented the icon. The money collected was used to fund roads, schools, and local infrastructure.⁵²

Greece of Greeks was similar to Petros Mengous's book, a *Narrative of a Greek Soldier* published around 1830. Petros Mengous was a teacher with Perdicaris at Mount Pleasant Classical Institute. Their students Christophorus Plato Castanis and John C. Zachos also

published books for the American public. Castanis published *The Greek Exile* in 1851. The book had similar themes to the first two books. In 1851, John C. Zachos's book *New American Speaker A Collection of Oratorical and Dramatical Pieces* featured many stories with Greek themes.

Perdicaris lectured about his book in Trenton at the Irving Institute Jan 1846, by May he was the vice president of a committee that examined the Mexican American War. Prominent participants included Mayor of Trenton Charles Burroughs and Governor Peter D Vroom.⁵³ That November he edited the Plain Dealer.⁵⁴ The family lived at the intersection of Cottage and Row. The home was called the Perdicaris Ashley Cottage. The neighbors included Joseph C. Potts and Xenophon J. Maynard.⁵⁵ They were the elite of Trenton.

Trenton Academy was a school in Trenton. The school was established in 1781 and served students from 4-16 years of age. The school resembled Mount Pleasant Classical Institute. Perdicaris taught at Mount Pleasant when he first came from Greece 1827-1830. Trenton was not a boarding school. Gregory was one of the trustees of Trenton Academy from 1847-1880.

Other prominent members during his tenure included: Former Trenton Mayor: Charles Burroughs 1835-1861, Associate Justice N.J Supreme Court: Stacy G Potts 1847-1865 New Jersey State Senator and Justice of New Jersey Supreme Court: Edward W. Scudder 1859-1880, New Jersey Senator, Attorney General and U.S. Minister to France: William Lewis Dayton 1847-1859 and Samuel Rene Gummere's father Barker Gummere 1859-1881.

The academy also included General Philemon Dickinson's grandson Philemon Dickinson 1847-1881. The general also presided at the founding of the institution. The school served the children of the political and wealthy elite of Trenton.⁵⁶ The children of the trustees usually attended the institution. There is no historical indication that Perdicaris lectured at the institution but due to his academic background, it is a possibility.

Trenton Saving Fund Society was established in 1844, it was a savings bank for the people regardless of their financial background with the intention of promoting savings. Perdicaris was a manager at the bank for thirty-one years from 1847-1878. The initial framers included: Stacy G Potts, Xenophon J Maynard, and Thomas J Stryker. Stryker was also a trustee at the Trenton Academy and Gregory's business partner.

Other prominent managers included: Peter D Vroom 1844-1854 former Governor of New Jersey, Edward W. Scudder 1862-1869, Samuel D Ingham 1850-60 former US Treasury Secretary, and Aaron H Vancleve 1849-1864. The latter was Gregory's business partner. He built coal gas plants in Virginia.⁵⁷

Perdicaris was involved in a meeting with the Democratic Party on March 5, 1847.⁵⁸ During the summer of the same year records indicate Gregory attended the Committee for the Mexican American War for a second year.⁵⁹ He and other prominent members

discussed peace and a solution to the war. In November 1847, according to news sources, he ran an unsuccessful campaign for the New Jersey Assembly representing Mercer County.⁶⁰

Peter Cooper, Abram S Hewitt, and Perdicaris were at the 1849 New Jersey State Tariff Convention. Perdicaris, Hewitt, and Jackson participated in some discussions regarding trade, which were adopted by the convention.⁶¹

Xenophon Maynard and Philemon Dickinson et al. began the Trenton Mutual Life and Fire Insurance Company on Feb 5, 1847. Perdicaris was the president of the company in 1852.⁶² Four years later Maynard, Dickinson and others incorporated another insurance company on Feb 19, 1851, it was called the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company.⁶³ Gregory, Joseph C Potts, and Maynard in 1852 were on the Board of Directors.⁶⁴ The secretary was James Hoy Jr and the company held stocks as collateral.⁶⁵

That same year Perdicaris presided as director of the Trenton Library with Charles Hewitt, Barker Gummere, and several others.⁶⁶ Former Treasury Secretary Ingham was president. Names that recur with Perdicaris are construed his inner circle, see page 12. Gregory was still active academically he contributed to *A Pronouncing Gazetteer* with the pronunciation of the Greek language. Thomas A. Baldwin published the book in 1851.

Perdicaris was elected to the Committee on the Inauguration of Governor-Elect Rodman McCamley Price, January 9, 1854.⁶⁷ That same year he ran for School Trustee with Charles Skelton under Democratic Mayor William Napton. He lost the election.⁶⁸ In 1856, he was secretary of the Camden & Amboy Rail Road and Transportation Company.⁶⁹ He was the manager of the Trenton Water Works in 1858.⁷⁰ Thomas J Stryker, Barker Gummere, Perdicaris, and several others in 1859 incorporated the Trenton City Bridge Company.⁷¹

Coal Gas Empire

Perdicaris was one of the incorporators of the Trenton Gas Light Company on February 19, 1847. Xenophon J. Maynard, Joseph C. Potts, and several others participated in the incorporation.⁷² One year later, Gregory was elected one of the company's directors.⁷³ Joseph C. Potts, James Hoy Jr., and Perdicaris were responsible for building the Princeton Gas Light Company's plant and infrastructure in 1849.⁷⁴

Perdicaris and Company began to build coal gas plants all over the country. The company was usually referred to as Perdicaris and Hoy. The company included partners. Initially, Aaron Vancleve oversaw the building of gas works in the state of Virginia. The cities were: Richmond, Wheeling, Alexandria and Petersburg.⁷⁵ Many more cities followed in that state. Aaron owned a massive Iron Foundry in Trenton New Jersey.

Perdicaris was the original incorporator in dozens of company's. Gregory and the other original incorporators were commissioners of stock. They were required to sell stock to raise capital for the company that was established. The public offerings were all chartered by state legislature.

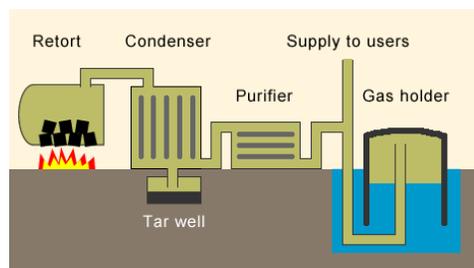
Today this role is given to a brokerage house. They issued shares for the purpose of sale to the public to raise capital to start a company. In the mid 1800's newspapers were used to advertise the sale of the shares. Perdicaris and his partners incorporated many coal gas companies.

The public called the infrastructure gasworks and the gas produced was usually called town gas. The professional's called them manufactured gas plants. The system was an early form of municipal infrastructure. Shares were distributed and money was raised to build coal gas plants. Modern gas and electric companies later replaced the coal gas plants. Perdicaris and Hoy built coal gas plants all over the United States and were the leaders in the industry from the late 1840's until 1860. Perdicaris also played a large role in other municipal infrastructure such as waterworks and bridges in Trenton.

The coal gas was a flammable gaseous fuel made from coal and supplied to the user via a piped distribution system. It was produced when coal was heated strongly in the absence of air. Oven workers shoveled coal into airtight ovens as the gas heated up it produced methane, hydrogen, and carbon dioxide. The gas was sent to a condenser. The gas passed through tubes where it was cooled by surrounding water.

When the gas cooled tar and oil by-products became liquid and were sent to a storage tank. The gas flowed out of the condenser into a scrubber where ammonia was removed from the gas, ammonia by-products were sent to another storage tank. The gas then entered a purifier where sulfur impurities in the gas were absorbed. In early plants, Lyme was used to absorb impurities that method was replaced with iron impregnated wood chips.

The gas finally passed through a meter where the volume was measured and entered the gas storage tank. The gas customers received the coal gas from underground pipes. The customers were municipalities and residents. The municipalities used coal gas for street lamps and residents used the coal gas to cook, illuminate, and warm homes. Municipalities carefully regulated the coal gas prices.



As the population grew, the demand for coal gas increased. Perdicaris and Hoy enlarged the infrastructure of coal gas plants they previously erected. At the Alexandria Gas Works, the storage capacity was initially 12,000 cubic feet, the new plant was able to store 110,000 cubic feet.⁷⁶

Perdicaris, Hoy, and partners built most of the early coal gas infrastructure in the country. The name Perdicaris and Hoy was well known throughout the United States and they were pioneers of the industry. Notable companies include, but are not limited to:

Portsmouth Gas Company,⁷⁷ Saint Paul Gas Light Company,⁷⁸ Hudson and Bergen Gas Light Company,⁷⁹ Natchez Gas Light Company,⁸⁰ Macon Gas Light Company,⁸¹ Columbus Gas Light Company,⁸² Charleston Gas Light Company, and Charlottesville and University Gas Light. John Patterson Kennedy was another engineer; he built some of the gasworks plants. Kennedy was James Hoy's cousin.

Perdicaris and Hoy were recorded in the Trenton directory in 1859, the continued partnership would soon cease.⁸³ James Hoy retired leaving Perdicaris and Hoy. James Hoy's cousin engineer John Patterson Kennedy partnered with his sons James Hoy Jr., born 1837, and William Hoy, both graduates of Princeton. Hoy's sons both attended Trenton Academy and were classmates of Ion Hanford Perdicaris.

Kennedy & Hoy would pave the future of the coal gas industry in the city of New York. Kennedy & Hoy partnered with Cornelius Vanderbilt and his son to build the largest coal gas infrastructure in this country's history. The company was called the New York Mutual Gas Light Company.⁸⁴ The company's they built were later absorbed by Con-Edison.

Perdicaris amassed a small fortune. In the United States Census of 1860, the Perdicaris estate was worth roughly 6 million dollars adjusted for 2019 inflation. The 1850 census recorded his estate worth roughly four hundred thousand dollars adjusted for 2019 inflation. His net worth increased roughly 16 times within a ten-year period.⁸⁵

For clarity, James Hoy Jr. was born 1810 and died 1871⁸⁶, his son of the same name was born 1837. James Hoy Jr.'s father James Hoy owned a cotton mill in Trenton and was born before 1800. James Hoy Jr. born 1810 was Perdicaris business partner.⁸⁸

Perdicaris Inner Circle

Xenophon J Maynard
 Philemon Dickinson
 Joseph G Potts
 Aaron H Vancleve
 James Hoy Jr.
 Barker Gummere
 Thomas J Stryker
 Charles Hewitt
 Edward W. Scudder

Company's affiliated with Perdicaris:

Trenton Gas Light Company
 Princeton Gas Light Company
 Hudson and Bergen Gas Light
 Alexandria Gas Light Company
 Portsmouth Gas Company
 Charleston Gas Light Company
 Charlottesville and University Gas Light Company
 Saint Paul Gas Light Company
 Natchez Gas Light Company
 Gas Light Company of Columbus
 Trenton City Bridge Company
 Trenton Water Works
 Delaware and Raritan Canal Company
 Perdicaris & Hoy
 Perdicaris & Hoy, of Philadelphia
 Perdicaris & Company
 Perdicaris & Hoy Iron Founders of Trenton
 Camden & Amboy Rail Road and Transportation Company
 The Poplar Creek Railroad, Coal and Iron Company
 Hamilton Horse Car Railroad Company
 Trenton Mutual Life and Fire Insurance Company
 Pacific Mutual Insurance Company of Trenton
 Trenton Savings Fund Society
 Jersey Silver Mining Company
 Rosario Silver Mining Company
 Holmes Gold Company of Montana
 Ransome Patent Stone Company
 Star Rubber Company

Family Feud McIver vs. Perdicaris Writing the Civil War

Gregory's son Ion graduated from Trenton Academy with William Hoy in 1855. His essay *Unity of Beauty* was commended by the faculty, they said: "it contained a high order of genius".⁸⁹ One year later, Ion exhibited his painting *Cattle* at the Thirty-Third Annual Exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.⁹⁰ The same year, Ion was a freshman at Harvard. Gregory's friend Evangelinos Apostolides Sophocles was a prominent professor at the University. William Hoy attended Princeton.

During the fall of 1857, the beginning of his sophomore year, Ion stopped attending Harvard.⁹¹ He was on a steamship going to Liverpool by the summer of 1858.⁹² Recall, it took Gregory 60 days to travel to Greece, because of technological advances the trip to England was between 8 to 10 days.

From a narrative published by one of Ion's classmates: his friend described his visits to the Perdicaris estate on Saturdays; he mentioned a large assortment of Ion's paintings decorating the mansion and an estate full of trees.⁹³ Ion traveled to Europe, to study painting.

Benjamin Franklin Perry was a Union supporter, after the onset of the American Civil War he sided with the South. He was very politically active; he was a member of the South Carolina House of Representatives during the war. When the war ended, Andrew Johnson made him Governor of South Carolina, a position he held for 5 months.

Sometime in 1858, Perdicaris and his wife were with the Perry's at a Nehant resort in Boston and St Mary's Hall, a school in Burlington, New Jersey. The Perrys' daughter was a student there but suddenly died. Gregory and his wife sent condolences.⁹⁴

Trinity Church was organized in 1858. It was built in Trenton on Academy St. around 1860. Gregory was elected vestryman on April 27, 1859. That same year he was also a delegate of the diocesan convention for Trinity Church.⁹⁵ He reprised his role as delegate the following year.⁹⁶

The social and political climate was tense, and America was on the verge of war. This was the fourth instance Perdicaris would deal with war. The first two he was in Greece when they occurred, the third dealt with the Mexican War Committee. Gregory was a supporter of the Union, while his wife was a supporter of her family in the South. Their son Ion was traveling back and forth to Europe where he was a student.

In the North, it was legally allowable for Ion to pay a substitute enrollee \$300 to serve in his place. Confederate Conscription Acts had a similar system, Ion was a painter and the family in the South could easily hire a substitute on his behalf prior to 1864.

Martha Bulloch Roosevelt was President Theodore Roosevelt's mother. Her brothers were in Georgia and they fought for the Confederacy. Her husband Theodore Roosevelt Sr. hired a substitute in the North.

Henry McIver with the swift motion of his pen signed the South Carolina Order of Succession, undoing the states association to the U.S. Constitution that his great-grandfather Captain William Dewitt ratified for the state of South Carolina. Margret sympathized with her family in South Carolina and her nephew Henry was one of the leaders. In 1860, her son Ion was required by the McIver family to serve for the Confederacy.⁹⁷

Henry sequestered the property and effects of the Perdicaris family, naming them alien enemies one month after the onset of the American Civil War. The property was in possession of his brother George W. McIver on May 21, 1861, three months before the official Confederate Sequestration Act.⁹⁸

Instead of the family hiring a substitute for their cousin Ion. Margret's nephews confiscated the family property. Henry McIver was a captain in the American Civil War resembling his great-grandfather Captain William Dewitt's role in the American Revolution.

Gregory Anthony Perdicaris was a viable threat to the United States of America due to his time as consul he amassed a large network of international affiliations starting with the King and Queen of Greece. There were 18 different countries represented within the diplomatic community in Greece with over 50 members. The Confederacy needed recognition and Gregory was the key to international acceptance.

The Consular Corps in Athens alone were Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, Denmark, Great Britain, Hanover, Netherlands, Papal Dominions, Portugal, Russia, Prussia, Saxony, Sardinia, Tuscany, Two Sicily's, Sweden, and the United States. The diplomats frequently attended royal balls and parties with Perdicaris.⁹⁹

Gregory and his family were active members of this community. Margret relayed stories about her diplomatic adventures to Henry's sister Anne McIver; this information is available in the McIver Papers. The McIver family was well aware of their diplomatic resources.¹⁰⁰

The Union was indebted to his loyalty. William Lewis Dayton was a prominent member of Trenton and the first Republican Vice-Presidential candidate under John C. Frémont. The Republicans were an abolitionist party. Perdicaris and Dayton served together on the Board of Trustees of the Trenton Academy for 12 years.¹⁰¹

His son, William Lewis Dayton Jr. graduated from Trenton Academy the same year as Ion.¹⁰² During the American Civil War Dayton Sr. was United States Ambassador to France; he worked to prevent French recognition of the Confederacy.

Record indicates Gregory offloaded shares to various companies in Southern states weeks before the onset of the war. Gregory retained ownership in the South Carolina Charleston Gas Light Company, but three thousand seven hundred and seventy-six shares were sequestered and sold at public auction on the 11th of April 1862.

He owned 1351 shares, worth close to one million dollars, adjusted for 2019 inflation. This resulted in the Supreme Court case *Dewing v. Perdicaris*, 96 U.S. 193 (1877). Gregory filed the case on behalf of himself and the shareholders.¹⁰³ Governor Benjamin Franklin Perry could not help him.

In a letter to Samuel R. Gummere, the son of Gregory's business partner Barker Gummere. Ion said he was advised by his parents to use his Greek citizenship to undo the sequestration.¹⁰⁴ He signed a document protesting the confiscation and they deemed expatriation a legal solution.

Records indicate this transaction occurred on March 19, 1862, twenty-three days before the South sequestered close to one million dollars worth of the family's stocks.¹⁰⁵ Expatriation was a complicated act around this time and was not legal until 1868. According to U.S. law, he continued being an American citizen.

Gregory and Margret were reported departing Liverpool England, August 28, 1863.¹⁰⁶ In December of 1864 Ion was in Florence, Italy with the diplomatic community watching a prominent theater play.¹⁰⁷ Ion would later assume a diplomatic role in Tangier resembling his father's work in Greece.

Aftermath of the Civil War Rebuilding

During the war, Gregory continued working at the bank as a manager and engaged in local activities. He was manager of the Trenton Bridge Company, and Water Works.¹⁰⁸ He was at a meeting of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company and he proposed a motion in 1863.¹⁰⁹ Margaret Perdicaris was using the name Meta Perdicaris. Mr. and Mrs. Perdicaris dedicated the continuation of State Street through their twelve-acre property. It was called East State Street.¹¹⁰ The Perdicaris Ashley Cottage was torn down and rebuilt between Clinton and Chestnut. He was at a Pennsylvania Hotel in 1865 with Barker Gummer. They were at a business deal.¹¹¹

In the year 1867, he donated 100 dollars to Samuel Gridley Howe and the Greek refugees of Crete. Roughly \$2500 adjusted for 2019 inflation. Peter Cooper and Theodore Roosevelt Sr. also donated sizable amounts. Perdicaris former student John Celivergos Zachos also contributed to the Greek cause from the Meadville Seminary.¹¹²

Gregory and a new group of partners started to incorporate a slew of new companies around 1867. Thomas J Stryker, Perdicaris, and others appear on the incorporation of the Holmes Gold Company of Montana.¹¹³ The same year he was part of the incorporation

of the Ransome Patent Stone Company of New Jersey.¹¹⁴ Later he was one of the directors.

John A Roebing, Charles Hewitt, Perdicaris, et al. in 1868 incorporated the Hamilton Horse Car Railroad.¹¹⁵ Roebing designed and built wire rope suspension bridges. He built the Brooklyn Bridge. He was a member of the Trenton elite.

Seven people incorporated the Jersey Silver Mining Company in 1870.¹¹⁶ Gregory appears with Barker Gummere, Joseph G Brearly, and Augustus G Richey the later two were managers at Trenton Savings Bank.

Perdicaris was also a trustee at the Rosario Silver Mining Company and one of the directors at the Star Rubber Company.¹¹⁷ According to an 1870 map of Trenton: G.A. Perdicaris owned a massive amount of land in the city.¹¹⁸ James Hoy is also listed as a large landowner. Perdicaris sold and rented houses in Trenton.¹¹⁹

Peter Cooper's son in law Abram Stevens Hewitt was Charles Hewitt's older brother. Charles was Gregory's associate and business partner. Charles was the manager of the Trenton Ironworks. Peter Cooper started Cooper Union in 1859. The next year Abraham Lincoln gave a historic speech at the institution. Gregory's former student, abolitionist John Celivergos Zachos eventually became Peter's very close friend and biographer.

Perdicaris and William Lewis Dayton Jr. in 1871 were on a committee for New Jersey public statues.¹²⁰ One year later Gregory was part of the incorporation of The Poplar Creek Railroad, Coal, and Iron Company in Tennessee.¹²¹

His son returned to the United States in the later part of 1874 married to Ellen Varley. She was a thirty-seven year old woman with four children from another marriage. She was three years older than Ion. The children's names were Ada 18, Cromwell Oliver 17, Hebe, and Fleetwood E. Varley.¹²²

The children were recorded attending the State Normal School of New Jersey for the year 1875-76.¹²³ Ion presented his painting called *Moorish Interior* to the Centennial International Exhibition of 1876. The exposition began May 10 and ended Nov 10.¹²⁴

Ion, Ellen, and the children were recorded traveling on a steamer from Southampton to Gibraltar on July 20, 1876.¹²⁵ They were traveling to Morocco. The next year local Trenton newspapers recorded Ion freeing a slave in Morocco with the help of the United States Government.¹²⁶

Gregory resigned his position at the Trenton Saving Fund Society on June 18, 1878. He was elected president of the Princeton Gas Light Company.¹²⁷ Perdicaris stepped down from his position as trustee at the Trenton Academy in 1880, after 32 years of service.¹²⁸ Gregory and his wife retired in Morocco. Three years later, Gregory Anthony Perdicaris died at age 73, in April 1883.¹²⁹ His wife died two years later, she was 68.¹³⁰

Gregory came to the United States and contributed to the academic community. He lectured all over the United States about Greece. He eventually married into a politically elite family and was sent back to Greece as the first U. S. Consul. While in Greece he served both the United States and the people of Greece.

He helped build countless schools and the University of Athens was erected. Gregory interacted with countless Greek revolutionary historical figures such as; Alexandros Mavrokordatos, Theodoros Kolokotronis, and Petrobey Mavromichalis to name a few. He returned to the United States and published a book outlining his experience in that country.

He helped America understand the needs of his people. Perdicaris played a crucial role in the city of Trenton. He quickly became a leader in his community and helped forge the future of American utility companies and publicly traded corporations. He played a role in countless companies either as trustee, director, manager, secretary, and sometimes president. Trenton honored Perdicaris by naming a street and neighborhood after him.

In 1828, in *Suffering Greece*, Gregory said: “The interest of my beloved oppressed country will never cease to be an object worthy the attention of the friends of liberty and humanity-never unless she herself shall sink into the wide grave of the nations that are not.” Greece never sank into the grave of emptiness and coincidentally in the village he fled as a child, Naousa, of Imathia, a street bears his name G. Perdikari. Most of his fortune was transferred to his son prior to his death. Census data and property valuation estimates based on the 1870 map of Trenton assess his net worth upon his death close to 1,000,000 dollars.¹³¹ Adjusted for 2021 inflation 26.5 million dollars.¹³² The estate valuation is a rough estimate.

Notes

Professor and Lecturer

1. "Greek Youth," *American Watchman & Delaware Advertiser*, Vol. V, No. 466 (Wilmington, Delaware), July 7, 1826, 3
2. Christophorus Plato Castanis, *The Greek Exile, or, a Narrative of the Captivity and Escape of Christophorus Plato Castanis* (Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo, & Co, 1851), 135
3. Gregory A. Perdicaris, "Suffering Greece," *Phenix Gazette*, Vol. IV, No. 797 (Alexandria VA), January 18, 1828, 2
4. Trinity College Staff, *Calendar of Trinity College Hartford 1847* (Hartford: Press of Wm. Faxon, 1847), 16-17, 25
5. Gregory A. Perdicaris, "Dr. Coray, and the Greek Church," *The American Quarterly Observer Volume 2* (Boston: Perkins & Marvin, 1834), 199-227
6. "Notice," *Connecticut Herald*, Vol. 32, No. 35 (New Haven, CT), July 15, 1834, 3
7. "Lectures of Mr. Perdicaris," *Connecticut Observer*, Vol. 10, No. 35 (Hartford, CT), Sept. 01, 1834, 3
8. "At the University Meeting," *Connecticut Herald*, Vol. 32, No. 41 (New Haven, CT), August 26, 1834, 3
9. "Lectured by Mr. Perdicaris," *The Connecticut Courant*, Vol. 70, No. 3632 (Hartford, CT), September 1, 1834, 3
10. "Notice," *Boston Courier*, Vol. 40, No. 3274 (Boston, MA), Oct 14, 1834, 4
11. "Modern Greece," *Boston Daily Advertiser*, Vol. 42, No. 13,355 (Boston, MA), Dec 10 1834, 2
12. "Mr. Gregorio A. Perdicaris," *National Gazette and Literary Register*, Vol. 22, No. 2148 (Philadelphia, PA), January 15, 1835, 1
13. "The Greek Lecture" *Pennsylvania Inquirer and Daily Courier Vol 12 No 36* (Philadelphia, PA) "" Feb. 10, 1835, 2
14. C. Hammond, "An Interesting Greek Story," *The Cincinnati Daily Gazette*, Vol. 8 No. 2360 (Cincinnati, OH), Feb 18, 1835, 2
15. "Terms for Whole Course," *Boston Recorder*, Vol. 19, No. 44 (Boston, MA), Oct 31, 1834, 176

16. "Within the Last Twelve Months," *American & Commercial Daily Advertiser*, Vol. 71 (Baltimore, MD), April 20, 1835, 2
17. "We Heard with Pleasure Sais the Baltimore American," *National Gazette and Literary Register*, Vol. 7, No. 2198 (Philadelphia, PA), May 12, 1835, 3
18. "Mr. Perdicaris," *American & Commercial Daily Advertiser*, Vol. 71 (Baltimore, MD), May 14, 1835, 2
19. "Mr. Perdicaris the Distinguished," *The Evening Star*, Vol. 3, No. 29 (New York, NY), October 28, 1835, 2
20. An Auditor, "Lectures on the Moral and Intellectual Condition of Greece," *New York Commercial Advertiser*, Vol. 39, No. 46 (New York, NY), January 7, 1836, 4
21. An Auditor, "Lectures on the Moral and Intellectual Condition of Greece," *New York Spectator*, Vol. 39, No. 46 (New York, NY), January 11, 1836, 4
22. "Edgar Allan Poe to Stephen Greenleaf Bulfinch," *Edgar Allan Poe Society of Baltimore*, accessed Feb 1, 2021, <https://www.eapoe.org/works/letters/p3606080.htm>
23. "Perdicaris," *The Southern Literary Messenger*, Vol. 2, No. 7 (Richmond VA: Thos. W. White Publisher and Proprietor, June 1836), 410
24. "Lectures on Greece," *The Southern Literary Messenger*, Vol. 3, No. 20, Feb 18, 1837 (Richmond VA: Thos. W. White Publisher and Proprietor, 1837), 159
25. "M. Perdicaris," *Connecticut Herald*, Vol. 34, No. 34 (New Haven, CT), August 23, 1836, 2
26. "Mercantile Library Association Lectures," *The Evening Post*, No. 10683 (New York, NY), Nov 25, 1836, 2
27. "Mercantile Library Association Lecture," *New York Commercial Advertiser*, Vol. 39 (New York, NY), Dec 30, 1836, 2
28. "The Brooklyn Lyceum," *New York Commercial Advertiser*, Vol. 40, No. 47 (New York, NY), Jan 4, 1837, 2
29. "Mr. Perdicaris Will Deliver," *Richmond Enquirer*, Vol. 33, No. 93 (Richmond VA), Feb 21, 1837, 3
30. "Mr. Perdicaris," *The North Carolina Standard* (Releigh NC), April 19, 1837, 4

South Carolina

31. Jonathan Elliot, James Madison, *The Debates in the Several State Conventions on the Adoption of the Federal Constitution as Recommended by the General Convention at Philadelphia, in 1787* (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippinott, 1888), 340
32. Walter B. Edgar, N. Louise Bailey *Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives: Bailey, N.L. and Cooper, E.I. 1775–1790* (South Carolina: University of South Carolina Press:,1974), 184
33. Maximilian La Borde, James L. Reynolds, *History of the South Carolina College From Its Incorporation, December 19, 1801, to December 19, 1865* (Charleston SC: Walker Evans & Cogswell Printers, 1874), 25
34. “Petition 21382502 Feb 13, 1825,” *Race & Slavery Petitions Project* (The University of North Carolina at Greensboro), accessed July 14, 2018. <http://library.uncg.edu/slavery/petitions/details.aspx?pid=11008>
35. John Belton O'Neill, *Alexander Markland McIver: Biographical Sketches of the Bench and Bar of South Carolina Vol II* (Charleston SC: S. G. Courtenay & Co Publishers No. 9 Broad Street, 1859), 104
36. Alexander Gregg D.D, *History of The Old Cheraws Containing An Account of Aborigines of Pedee* (South Carolina: The State Company, 1905), 97
37. “Married,” *Alexandria Gazette, Vol. 37, No. 4573* (Alexandria VA), June 5, 1837, 3
38. "Appointments By the President," *Richmond Enquirer, Vol. 34, No. 18* (Richmond VA), Jul 07, 1837 2

Consul to Greece

39. G. A. Perdicaris, *The Greece of the Greeks, Vol. I* (New York: Paine & Burgess, 1846), 22
40. Frederick Strong, *Consular Corps at Athens: Greece as a Kingdom, Or, A Statistical Description of that Country* (London: Longman, Brown, Green And Longmans Paternoster Row, 1842), 395
41. Department of State Staff, *Official Register of the United States* (Washington: J & G. S. Gideon, Printers, 1843), 15
42. Anna R. McIver, *Perdicaris Letters: McIver family Papers 1807-1972* (The South Carolina Historical Society), 2, accessed Feb 2, 2021, <https://schistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/McIver-family-papers-1071.00.pdf>

43. B.B. Edwards, W. Cogswell, "Education in Greece," *The American Quarterly Register*, Vol. 13 (Boston: Press of T.R. Marvin 24 Congress Street 1841), 360
44. "Revival of Arts in Greece," *The Sentinel of Freedom*, Vol. 42, No. 45 (Newark NJ), May 14, 1839
45. E.C. Tracy, *Greece: Vermont Chronicle*, Vol. 16, No. 10 (Winsor VT), March 10, 1841, 1
46. "Foreign Missions," *Boston Semi Weekly Advertiser*, Vol. 79, No. 6352 (Boston MA), March 9, 1842, 4
47. Sarah J. Hale, Lydia H. Sigourney, E. Leslie, "The Court of King Otho," *Godey's Lady's Book*, Vol. 23 (Philadelphia: Louis A, Godey, July 1841), 260
48. "Greece," *Boston Courier*, Vol. 20, No. 6019 (Boston MA), Oct 20, 1843, 2
51. Gregory A. Perdicaris. "Letter, 1845 April 27, Gregory A. Perdicaris, Trenton, N.J. to Thomas Ritchie, Washington, D.C.," William & Mary Williamsburg, VA The W&M accessed Feb 2, 2021, <https://digitalarchive.wm.edu/handle/10288/18060>
52. Perdicaris, *Greece of the Greeks Vol. I*, 263-264
53. "The War Meeting in Trenton," *Newark Daily Advertiser*, Vol. 14, No 277 (Newark NJ), May 25, 1846, 2
54. "A Capital Jeu D'Esprit," *Richmond Enquirer*, Vol. V, No 59 (Richmond VA), Nov 26, 1846, 2
55. J. C. Sidney, M Dripps, and Augustus Kollner, *Map of the city of Trenton, New Jersey 1849* (Philadelphia: Sidney, Dripps & Kollner, 1849), accessed Feb 2, 2021, www.loc.gov/item/2010592395

Return to United States

49. "Statistics of Population by Decade," *Trenton Historical Society 1929*, accessed Feb 2, 2021, <http://www.trentonhistory.org/His/appendixD.html>
50. Clyde N. Wilson, *The Papers of John C. Calhoun Vol. 21, 1845* (South Carolina: University of South Carolina Press, 1993), 275
56. Francis Bazley Lee, *History of Trenton, New Jersey* (Trenton NJ: F. T. Smiley & Company, 1895), 103-104
57. Lewis Parker, "Gregory A Perdicaris," *History of the Trenton Saving Fund Society, of Trenton, New Jersey* (Trenton: The Brandt Press, 1895), 12
58. "Democratic Meeting," *State Gazette Vol. 1, No 46* (Trenton NJ), Mar 05, 1847, 3

59. "The War-The New Jersey Battalion," *Emporium and True American Vol. 27, No. 10* (Trenton NJ), Aug. 06, 1847, 2
60. "Scattering Election Results," *State Gazette Vol. 1, No 257* (Trenton NJ), Nov. 8, 1847, 2
61. J.A. Nash, "New Jersey Tariff Convention," *American Farmers Magazine, Vol. II* (Philadelphia J.S. Skinner, 1849), 379
62. Henry Wilson, *Appendix, Corporation Of the City, 1852, The Directory of The City of New York for 1852-1853* (New York: John F. Trow, 1952), 18
63. John O. Raum, *History of the City of Trenton, New Jersey* (Trenton N.J. W.T. Nicholson & Co Printers, 1871), 281
64. George Adams, *The Massachusetts Register Serial, No. 86* (Boston: Office, No. 91 Washington Street, 1852), 249
65. William Barnes, *New York Insurance Reports Vol. 1* (Albany N.Y. Weed, Parsons and Company, 1973), 715
66. John O. Raum, *History of the City of Trenton, New Jersey*, 229
67. "Inauguration of the Governor," *State Gazette, Vol. 8, No. 6* (Trenton NJ), Jan 09, 1854, 3
68. "City Election," *Daily True American, Vol. 9, No 86* (Trenton NJ), April 12, 1854, 2
69. "Office of the Camden & Amboy Railroad & Transportation Co. Princeton April 18," *Daily True American Vol. 8, No. 99* (Trenton NJ), April 30, 1856, 2
70. "The Managers of the Trenton Water Works," *Daily True American, Vol. 16, No 172* (Trenton NJ), July 22, 1858, 2
71. "To the act to Incorporate the Trenton City Bridge Company," *Laws of The General Assembly of The State of Pennsylvania* (Harrisburg: A. Boyd Hamilton, State Printer, 1859), 576

Coal Gas Empire Begins

72. "Acts to Incorporate the Trenton Gas Light Company," Acts of the Seventy-First Legislature of the State of New Jersey (Trenton N.J.: Phillips & Boswell 1847), 71
73. "Gas Company," *State Gazette, Vol. II, No 392* (Trenton NJ), April 18, 1848, 3
74. John F. Hageman, "Princeton Gas Light Company," *History of Princeton and it's Institutions, Vol. II* (Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott & Co, 1879), 24
75. "Gas Light in Virginia," *Alexandria Gazette, Vol. 52, No 116* (Alexandria VA), September 11, 1851, 2

76. "The Alexandria Gas Works," *Alexandria Gazette and Virginia Advertiser*, Vol. 55, No. 182 (Alexandria VA), August 3, 1854, 3
77. "An Act to Incorporate the Portsmouth Gas Company Passed Feb 11, 1854," *Acts of the General Assembly of Virginia in 1853-54* (Richmond: William P Ritchie, Public Printer, 1853-54), 86
78. "Pioneer Period," *1856-1882 Part 2 Site Significance St. Paul Heritage Preservation Commission Saint Paul Minnesota*, 3-4, accessed Feb 2, 2021, <https://www.stpaul.gov/DocumentCenter/View/65044.pdf>
79. "Acts to Incorporate The Hudson and Bergen Gas Light Company," *Acts of the Eightieth Legislature of the State of New Jersey* (New Brunswick N.J.: A. R. Speer 1856), 38
80. "An Act to Incorporate the Natchez Gas Light Company," *Laws of the State of Mississippi Jan-March 1856* (Jackson: E Barksdale, State Printer, 1856), 182
81. William S Jones, *Daily Chronicle & Sentinel*, Vol. 17, No. 165 (Augusta GA), July 14, 1853, 159
82. Mac D. Dexter, "A Southern Gas Company," *Stone & Webster Journal*, Vol. 1 (Boston: Stone & Webster, August 1907), 159
83. William H. Boyd, "Gregory A. Perdicaris," *The Trenton City Directory* (New York: Appletons Building 346 Broadway, 1859), 99
84. "New York Mutual Gas Light Company," *Volume of Exhibits Being a Part of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Senate and Assembly* (Albany: Brandow Printing Company, State Printing, 1905), 2640-2645
85. "Schedule 1, Free Inhabitants in East Ward, City of Trenton," *1860 U.S. Census, June 27, 1860*, No. 6
86. "James Hoy 1810 – 1871," *Trenton Historical Society 2001*, Gary Nigh, accessed Feb 2, 2021, <http://www.trentonhistory.org/Cem/Riverview1820.html>
87. "James Hoy," *The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Family Search*, accessed Feb 2, 2021, <https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/LVCS-FVS/james-hoy-1837>
88. "James Hoy Jr," *Compliments of E.W. Alexander, Superintendent of Mails Postal Guide Philadelphia Post-Office* (Philadelphia: Howard March Printer, July 1900), 9

Family Feud McIver VS Perdicaris Writing the Civil War

89. "Trenton Academy," *Daily True American*, Vol. 7, No 16 (Trenton, NJ), July 20, 1855, 3
90. "Northwest Gallery, 293 Cattle," *Catalogue Of the Thirty-Third Annual Exhibition* (Philadelphia: T.K. and P.G. Collins, Printers, 1856), 20
91. Francis M. Weld, *Harvard College Report of The Class of 1860* (New York: S. Angell, Printer and Stationer, 1880), 134
92. "Passengers Steamer Niagara for Liverpool from Boston," *Boston Daily Travel*, Vol. II, No. 205, (Boston MA), June 3, 1858, 4
93. Lewis Parker, "Local Reminiscences," *Trenton Sunday Advertiser*, Vol. 11, No. 41 (Trenton NJ), October 8, 1893, 2
94. "Trenton, Feb 4th, 1859", *A Mourning Tribute to The Memory of Anna Perry* (Greenville S.C. G.E. Elford's Job Press, 1859), 33
95. "Trinity Church," *Daily True American* (Trenton, NJ), April 27, 1859, 3
96. "At the Meeting of the Congregation of Trinity Church," *Daily True American*, Vol. 18, No. 85 (Trenton, NJ), April 10, 1860, 3
97. Harold E. Davis, *Documents: The Citizenship of John Perdicaris, The Journal of Modern History*, Dec 1941, Vol. 13, No. 4 (The University of Chicago Press: Dec 1941), p 525
98. "McIver Family, Listing the Property and Effects of Alien Enemies, in George W. McIver's Possession" *McIver family Papers 1807-1972*, The South Carolina Historical Society, 3, accessed Feb 2, 2021, <https://schistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/McIver-family-papers-1071.00.pdf>
99. Frederick Strong, *Consular Corps at Athens: Greece as a Kingdom*, 395
100. Anna R. McIver, *Perdicaris Letters: McIver family Papers*, 2
101. Francis Bazley Lee, *History of Trenton, New Jersey*, 103-104
102. "Trenton Academy" *Daily True American*, Vol. 7, No 16 (Trenton, NJ), July 20, 1855, 3
103. DEWING v. PERDICARIES, *Cornell Law School Legal Information Institute*, accessed Feb 2, 2021, <https://www.law.cornell.edu/supremecourt/text/96/193>
104. Harold E. Davis, *Documents: The Citizenship of John Perdicaris* p. 525
105. Harold E. Davis, *Documents: The Citizenship of John Perdicaris* p. 522

106. "Departures," *The New York Herald*, No. 9842 (New York, NY), Aug 28, 1863, 2
107. "Private Theatricals in Florence," *Stamford Advocate* Vol. 34, No. 22 (Stamford, Conn), Dec 16 1864

Aftermath of the Civil War

108. "Report of Commissioners," *Documents of the Ninety-Third Legislature of the State of New Jersey* (Hudson City: Printed By William D McGregor, 1869), 455
109. R.F. Stockton, *Extract from the Annual Report of Robert F. Stockton, President of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company* (Trenton N.J. David Naar True American Office, 1863), 3
110. "Streets Dedicated And Accepted," *Charter and Ordinances of the City of Trenton New Jersey* (Trenton NJ: Naar, Day & Naar, Printers True American Office, 1875), 209
111. "Arrivals at Hotel: Continental Hotel," *The Daily Age*, Vol. 2, No. 252 (Philadelphia PA), January 20, 1865, 3
112. Samuel G. Howe, *The Cretan Refugees and Their American Helpers* (Boston: Lee And Shepard, 1868), 61
113. Charles Gifford, "An Act to Incorporate the Holmes Gold Company of Montana," *Acts of the Ninety-First Legislature of the State of New Jersey* (Patterson NJ: Chiswell & Wurts, Daily Press Office, 1867), 469
114. Charles Gifford, "An Act to Incorporate the Ransome's Parent Stone Company of New Jersey," *Acts of the Ninety First Legislature of the State of New Jersey* (Patterson NJ: Chiswell & Wurts, Daily Press Office, 1867), 139
115. "An Act to Incorporate the Hamilton Horse Car Railroad Company," *Acts of the Ninety Second Legislature of the State of New Jersey* (New Brunswick NJ: A. R. Speer, 1868), 671
116. "Charter XC: An Act to Incorporate the Jersey Silver Mining Company," *Acts of the Ninety Fourth Legislature of the State of New Jersey* (Newark NJ: E.N. Fuller, 1870), 254
117. Carlos Emmor Godfrey, *History of the Trenton Saving Fund Society: 1844-1919* (Trenton NJ: Privately Printed, 1919), 136
118. F.W. Beers, (Surveyor); H.D. Whitman, (Surveyor); W. Homer Hubbell, (Surveyor), *1870 Beers Map of the City of Trenton, New Jersey* (Trenton NJ: F. W. Beers & Co. 1870)
119. "For Sale or Rent," *Daily True American*, Vol. 38, No. 272 (Trenton, NJ), May 17, 1876

120. "In behalf of the New Jersey Monument Association," *Minutes of Votes and Proceedings of the 94 General Assembly of the State of New Jersey* (Freehold NJ: Printed By James S. Yard, 1870), 708
121. "In Chancery At Clinton Anderson County, Tennessee," *Knoxville Chronicle, Vol. 3 No. 190* (Knoxville, TN), Dec 17, 1872, 2
122. "Jersey man Held by Moorish Bandits," *The Evening Journal* (Jersey City, NJ), May 23, 1904, 4
123. "State Normal School Report," *Documents of the 101 Legislature of the State of New Jersey* (Newark NJ: F.F. Patterson, Printer, 1877), 59, 124
124. John R. Nagle, *United States Centennial Commission International Exhibition 1876 Official Catalogue Part II Tenth Edition* (Philadelphia: Riverside Press Cambridge Mass, 1876), 17
125. "List of Passengers July 20," *The Pall Mall Budget, Vol. 16* (London: Published 2 Northumberland Street, Strand WC, 1876), July 21, 1876, 36
126. "A Generous Trentonian," *Daily State Gazette Vol. 31, No. 195* (Trenton, NJ), Aug 16, 1877, 3
127. John F. Hageman, *Princeton Gas Light Company*, 25
128. Francis Bazley Lee, *History of Trenton New Jersey*, 103-104
129. Carlos Emmor Godfrey, *History of the Trenton Saving Fund Society*, 135-136
130. Kenn Stryker Rodda, "Perdicaris," *New Jersey Index of Wills* (Baltimore Maryland: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1869), 807
131. "Will of Gregory Perdicaris," *New Jersey State Archives inventory File #3674K* (Trenton NJ), October 19, 1883
132. "Will of Meta Perdicaris," *New Jersey State Archives inventory File #3969K* (Trenton NJ), October 5 1885

Links to Footnotes

<https://www.demetricmusic.com/archive/perdicaris.html>

Donate to Author

<https://www.demetricmusic.com/archive/gap.html>