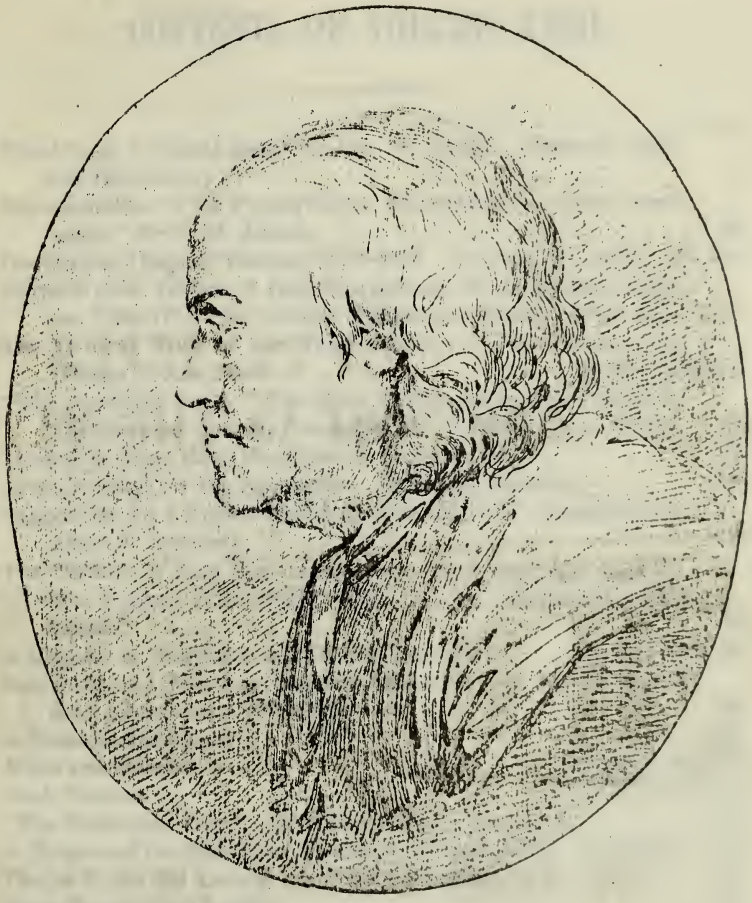
# The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography.

## Vol. XXIII.

PHILADELPHIA:
PUBLICATION FUND OF
THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 1300 LOCUST STREET.
1899.



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

FROM AN ORIGINAL PORTRAIT IN PENCIL BY BENJAMIN WEST.
IN THE COLLECTION OF THE HON. SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER, L.L.D

# CONTENTS OF VOLUME XXIII.

THE

# PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE

OF

# HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Vol. XXIII. 1899. No. 1.

## FRANKLIN AS A GENEALOGIST.[1]

BY JOHN W. JORDAN.

It was the good fortune of the writer some months since to obtain for the Historical Society of Pennsylvania certain of the correspondence between Benjamin Franklin and his relatives, together with abstracts of church records, and a pedigree chart prepared by Franklin himself, connected with the researches he was making into his family ancestry while sojourning in England as the agent of the Province of Pennsylvania. This material supplies interesting and valuable details omitted in the "Autobiography," and lacking in the works of his biographers. The letters are addressed to him in care of Mrs. Margaret Stevenson, Craven Street, Strand, London, with whom he and his son William lodged, and for whose daughter Mary a cordial attachment long existed. These original papers are now published for the first time, a number in *fac-simile*.

In the late spring of 1758 the state of Franklin's health demanded a respite from duty and a change of scene. Ac-

[1] Copyright, 1899, by John W. Jordan.

cordingly, after attending the Commencement at Cambridge, he set out, with his son William, for Northamptonshire, and at Wellingborough found living his aged cousin Mary Fisher, the wife of Richard Fisher, a grazier and tanner, and the only child of his uncle Thomas Franklin, his father's eldest brother. From her he obtained considerable personal and genealogical details of the family, as she could recall the departure, in 1685, of his father, Josiah Franklin, with his wife and two children for New England. A few months after this visit Franklin was called upon to mourn the deaths of his aged relatives.

From Wellingborough he proceeded to Ecton, a few miles distant, where for two hundred years the Franklins had lived and died, and visited the rector of the parish church, the Rev. Eyre Whalley (whose wife was a granddaughter of the famous Archdeacon Palmer), who showed him the parish registers, and several of the family gravestones in the church-yard, which were so covered with moss that he could not copy the inscriptions on those of his uncle and aunt until they were cleaned.

The rector's wife, whom Franklin describes as "a good-natured, chatty old lady," also could remember many personal characteristics of members of the family.

Banbury was visited a few days later, where he met the husband of his deceased cousin Jane, daughter of John Franklin, and in the church-yard copied the inscription on the gravestone of his grandfather, Thomas Franklin.

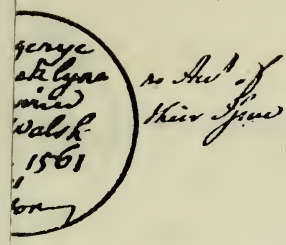
Following the return of Franklin to London from his "ramble through a great part of England" he received from Mr. Whalley a transcript of the registers at Ecton relating to his ancestors.

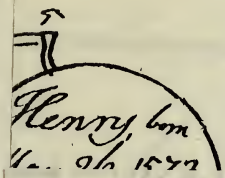
"The Register of Ecton in the County of Northampton begins Sept' 25th 1559.

"Those contained in it of the Name of Franklin are taken out in the Words & Spelling of the Register; & are as followeth, viz.

BAPTIZED.

Ap. 8. 1563. Robeart son of Thomas Franckline.
Augst 1. 1565. Jane daughter of Thomas Franckline.


1561
Walsh
Their Issue


Henry, born

Thomas Franklin of Eton in Northampton Shire

Margery Franklyne married John Walsh Feb. 5. 1561 at Eton — no Acc. of their Issue

1. Robert son of Rob. Franklin, born at Eton April 8. 1563 no Acc. of his Issue or Death

2. Jane born Aug. 1. 1565. — died Aug. 29. 1565 at Eton

3. John — May 16. 1567 No Account of his Death or Issue

4. James May 9. 1570 No Account of his Death or Issue, but might be the Father of Nicholas Franklin who Feb. 8. 1630 married Anne Bailey who died Feb. 3. 1663.

5. Henry, born May 26. 1573. married Oct. 30. 1595 to Agnes Joanes who Died Oct. 23. 1631. & was buried Jan. 29. 1631

Thomas born Feb. 28. 1595 died Aug. 11. 1598

A second Thomas born Oct. 8. 1598. married Jane White in 1638. She was much younger than him, being born the Year of Queen Elizabeth's Death; but he waited for her, she being the Child of a ~~[illegible]~~ Neighbour & particular Friend. He died & was buried at Eton, Oct. 30. 1662. He marry'd but had no Children by his second Wife, whose Name was Elizabeth. He died at Banbury, & was buried there March 24. 1695/6. His Widow at Eton, Sept. 1. 1696.

1. Thomas born March 11. 1637 at Eton, ~~died~~ married Helen or Eleanor. he died at Eton Nov. 6. 1702. & his Widow Feb. 1711.

2. Samuel Nov. 7. 1641. died 1664. left no Issue ~~[illegible]~~

3. A Son Name lost died young

4. A Son Name forgot died young

5. Joseph born at Eton married Anne; had one Son & 5 Daughters ~~[illegible]~~

6. Joseph married Sarah Lines in Suffolk, died Nov. 30. 1683. had only one Son born after his Death

7. Benjamin born Mar. 23. 1650 married Hannah daughter of Sam. Wells, Mercer of Banbury, Nov. 13. 1683. Lived in Hand Yard, & died there in 17[illegible]

8. Hannah born Oct. 23. 1652 at Eton, married John Morris, who died June 17. 1685. she died 1716

9. Josiah born Dec. 23. 1657 married first Anne [illegible] and has by her 3 Children in England & 4 in New England, Bethiah, Joseph, & Eleanor the last 10 Children. He died Jan. 1746 or 1748 his Wife Anne died his Widow Alice died

Mary born Oct. 24. 1673 married Richard Foster of Wellingborough, by whom he had one Daughter only

died with Issue about 30 years

Thomas died at Birmingham abt 1752. left one Son

Thomas married & left Issue at Wellingborough in Leicestershire

Hannah married in London, died at Banbury no Issue

Ann married John Sanger, had one Child & a Master of Castle Hedingham near Chelmsford 1798 — 7 miles

Mary married in London, died there, left no Children

Jane married Rob. Rose, had no Child, died young at Hampstead

Eleanor died at Banbury, no Children

Joseph born 1683 died May 10. 1704 no Issue

Eleanor

Jane

Hannah

Samuel born Oct. 21. 1721.

Benjamin born 6th Aug. 1686. M.

Jane 14 Sept. 1687

Hannah 18 Nov. 1688 — 31 Dec. 1756

Thomas 31 Aug. 1690 M. 2 March 1695

Elizabeth 27 [illegible] 1694

Joseph

Josiah 31 Jan. 1702 Died 10 June

Born in Christ Church Parish

All these died young.

Have ~~[illegible]~~ Red.

Samuel May 16. 1681 married Sarah [illegible] no Issue

Hannah May 28. 1683 married Tilly, after the Death of her Husband, left no Issue

Josiah born Aug. 23. 1685 at Boston, NE. had a Child who died young, left no Issue

Anne born Jan. 5. 1686. married Henry Harris of Newark, had many Children, died

Joseph born Feb. 6 1687. died in England

Josiah born 30. 1689 died a Child

John born Dec. 7. 1690 married Sarah, had Children, died young

Peter born Nov. 22. 1692 married Mary no Issue

Mary born Sept. 26. 1694. married Thomas Hood, died Sept. 1730

James born Feb. 8. 1696 married Anne [illegible] left Children, died 1723

Sarah born July 9. 1698 married Thomas Barrington died young

Children died young

Children died young 1730

Rob. married Eld. Sleat, died 1758

Jane born May 27. 1712. married Edward Meem

John lost at Sea a young Man unmarried

Born at Banbury

Born at Boston

Left by the first Wife

Left by the second Wife, Alice Fox



"Memo. of the Family"

Eton Churchyard

Here lyeth the Body of Tho.s Franklin who departed this Life January the 6th Anno Domini 1702, in the 65th Year of his Age.

Here lyeth the Body of Eleanor Franklin the Wife of Tho.s Franklin who departed this Life the 14th of March 1711, in the 77th Year of her Age.

---

Banbury Church Yard

Here lyes the Body of Tho.s Franklin who was buried March 24. 1682. And also the Body of John the Son of the aboveaid Tho.s Franklin who was buried June the 11th or 9th 1691.

May 16. 1567. John son of Thomas Francklyne.
May 9. 1570. James son of Thomas Francklyne.
May 26. 1573. Henry son of Thomas Francklyne.
Feb$^{y}$ 28. 1595. Thomas son of Henry Francklyne.
Oct$^{r}$ 8. 1598. Thomas son of Henry Francklin.
Mar. 11. 1637. Thomas son of Thomas Francklin.
Nov$^{r}$ 7. 1641. Samuel son of Thomas Francklin.
Mar. 23. 1650. Benjamin son of Thomas Francklin & Jane his wife.
Oct$^{r}$ 29. 1654. Hannah daughter of Francklin & Jane his wife borne 23$^{d}$.
Jan$^{y}$ 3. 1657. Josia son of Thomas Francklin & Jane his wife born Dec$^{r}$ 23.
Oct$^{r}$ 24. 1673. Mary daughter of Thomas Francklin Jun$^{r}$ & Helen his wife.
Mar. 10. 1677. Elizabeth daughter of Josias Franklin & Anne his wife.

BURIED.

Aug$^{st}$ 29. 1565. Jane daughter of Thomas Francklyne.
Aug$^{st}$ 11. 1598. Thomas son of Henry Francklyne.
Oct$^{r}$ 23. 1631. Henry Francklyn, Husbandman.
Jan$^{y}$ 29. 1646. —— Franklin, an aged Widow.
Oct$^{r}$ 30. 1662. Jane wife of Thomas Franklin Sen$^{r}$.
Feb$^{y}$ 3. 1663. Awdrey wife of Nicolas Franklin.
Sept$^{r}$ 1. 1696. Elizabeth Franklin Widow aged 79.
Jan$^{y}$ 7. 1702. Thomas Franklin, Clerk of the Commissioners of Taxes.
Mar. 16. 1711. Helen Widow of Thomas Franklin.

MARRIED.

Feb$^{y}$ 5. 1561. John Walsh & Margerye Francklyne.
Oct$^{r}$ 30. 1595. Henry Francklyne & Agnes Joanes.
Feb$^{y}$ 4. 1630. Nicolas Francklyn & Awdrey Bett.

"SIR.

"I have very carefully examined the Registers of this Parish & the above are all I can find either Baptized, Married, or Buried of the name of Franklin: you, Sir, are descended from Henry the youngest Son of the first Thomas mentioned in the Register. Thomas, the only Surviving Son of which Henry was your Grandfather. Elizabeth daughter of Josias Franklin & Anne his wife, Baptized 10$^{th}$ of Mar. 1677, I suppose was the eldest Child of your Father. The Omissions from the year 1641 to the year 1650, common in most Registers, were probably owing to the Con-

insert not
Guy - Nic.
+ —

London: Pickering. 1852.

Dear Cousin,

London, July 31. 1758



We have been ~~at~~ return'd but a few Days from our Ramble thro' a great Part of England. — Your kind Letter, for which we thank you, is come to hand, ~~with Information~~ acquainting us of the finding of my Son's Ring, ~~for which we thank you~~. He has since received it. Your Entertainment of us was very ~~good~~ kind & good, & needed no Apology. ~~My Dear~~ When we left you, we went to Eton, where, by the Help of good Mr Whalley, we found the ~~Day~~ ~~Letter of Mr Kent~~ the place for my Uncle ~~Dr Wright~~ Thomas & my Aunt his Wife's Gravestones, expressing that he died the ~~11th of March 1711~~ 6th of January 1702 in the 65th Year of his Age, and she the 14th of March 1711, in the 77th of her Age. Mr Whalley has been so obliging as to search the Register of Eton Church for us, and send me an Extract from it, by which I find, that our poor honest Family were Inhabitants of that Village near 200 Years, ~~and~~ as early as the Register begins. The first mentioned is in 1563, when Robert Son of Thomas Franklin was baptized. This Thomas Franklin was our Great-Great Grandfather. He had also a Daughter Jane, baptized Aug. 1. 1565, which died an Infant; a Son John, May 16. ~~1567~~ 1567; a Son James May 9. ~~1569~~ 1570. a Son Henry, May 26. 1573. Whether Robert, John, & James left any Posterity I do not find; but the youngest Son Henry married ~~a~~ Agnes Joanes the 30th of October 1595. and had one Son Thomas, which died Aug. 1598, and another Son born ~~in~~ October 8. the same Year which he also call'd Thomas; and this youngest Son of Henry was our Grandfather. — Josiah my Father was the youngest Son

Letter to Cousin Fisher

Son of ~~our~~ my Grandfather, and I am the youngest Son of Josiah; So that I am the youngest Son of the youngest Son of the youngest Son of the youngest Son for five Generations; whereby I find ~~if there~~ if there had ever been any Estate in the Family none could have stood a worse Chance for it: God, however, has blest me with Augur's Wish, & what ~~but by God's Blessing on my own Industry~~ I find ~~I have enough, with much of them~~ is still more, with Augur's Temper; for which double Blessing I desire to be ever thankful. ~~for all his Goodness & Mercies~~

When we return'd from the North we call'd at Banbury, & there found Robert Page, who had married our Cousin Jane Daughter of John Franklin; she is dead & left no Children. — In the Church Yard we found a Grave-stone expressing that Thomas Franklin was buried there March 24. 1681/2, and also ~~the Body of John Franklin~~ the Son of the said Thomas Franklin, who died June 11. 1691. by which I find that our Grandfather remov'd from Eton in his Old Age to Banbury, perhaps to live with his Son John; ~~[illegible]~~ His first Wife & Mother of his Children, was named Jane, she was buried at Eton Oct. 30. 1662. but I think he married again, for I find in the Register a Widow Elizabeth Franklin, who was buried at Eton Sept. 1. 1696. aged 79: perhaps she return'd to Eton after his Death ~~[illegible]~~ I donot remember ever to heard of her, but suppose my Father name'd his first Child, after her, Elizabeth, who is yet living; she was born Mar. 10. 1677 If this Widow Elizabeth was our Grandfathers second Wife, you ~~must~~ probably may remember her. ~~[illegible]~~

fusions of those times. If I can give you any farther Light or Satisfaction in any thing, you may command me. With Compliments to you & your Son, I am, Sir,

"your most obedient Servant

"EYRE WHALLEY.

"ECTON, July 25th 1758."

To his cousin Mary Fisher Franklin wrote the following interesting letter containing an account of his visits to Ecton and Banbury and the genealogical data he had obtained. He has endorsed on the copy "Letter to Cousin Fisher."

"LONDON July 31 1758

"DEAR COUSINS,

"We have been return'd but a few Days from our Ramble thro a great Part of England. Your kind Letter for which we thank you, is come to hand, acquainting us of the finding of my Son's Ring. He has since received it. Your Entertainment of us was very kind & good & needed no Apology. When we left you, we went to Ecton, where, by the Help of good Mrs Whalley, we found the Gravestones plac'd for my Uncle Thomas & my Aunt his wife, expressing that he died the 6th of January 1702 in the 65th Year of his Age, and she the 14th of March 1711, in the 77th of her Age. Mr Whalley has been so obliging as to search the Register of Ecton Church for us, and send me an Extract from it, by which I find, that our poor honest Family were Inhabitants of that Village near 200 Years, as early as the Register begins. The first mentioned is in 1563, when Robert son of Thomas Franklin was baptized. This Thomas Franklin was our Great-Great Grandfather. He had also a Daughter Jane, baptized Aug. 1, 1565, which died an Infant; a Son John, May 16, 1567, a Son James May 9, 1570, a Son Henry, May 26, 1573. Whether Robert, John & James left any Posterity I do not find; but the youngest Son Henry married Agnes Joanes the 30th of October 1595, and had one son Thomas, which died Augt 1598, and another son born October 8 the same Year, which he also call'd Thomas; and this youngest Son of Henry was our Grandfather. Josiah

my Father was the youngest Son of my Grandfather, and I am the youngest Son of Josiah; so that I am the youngest Son of the youngest Son of the youngest Son of the youngest Son for five Generations; whereby I find that had there originally been any Estate in the Family none could have stood a worse Chance of it. God however, has blest me with Angur's Wish & what is still more, with Angur's Temper, for which double Blessing I desire to be ever thankful.

"When we return'd from the North we call'd at Banbury, & there found Robert Page, who had married our Cousin Jane Daughter of John Franklin; she is dead & left no Children. In the Church Yard we found a Grave Stone expressing that Thomas Franklin was buried there March 24, 1681/2, and also John the son of the said Thomas Franklin, who died June 11. 1691, by which I find that our Grandfather remov'd from Ecton in his Old Age to Banbury, perhaps to live with his Son John. His first Wife & Mother of his Children, was named Jane; she was buried at Ecton Oct. 30. 1662, but I think he married again, for I find in the Register a Widow Elizabeth Franklin, who was buried at Ecton Sept. 1, 1696, aged 79. perhaps she return'd to Ecton after his Death. I do not remember ever to [have] heard of her, but suppose my Father nam'd his first Child after her Elizabeth, who is yet living; she was born Mar. 10, 1677. If this widow Elizabeth was our Grandfather's second Wife you probably may remember her."

The following letters from "Cousin Fisher" and the rector of Ecton complete the correspondence for the year 1758:

"Dear Sir!

"We have received your kind Letter as also your Present of most excellent Madeira, which was the more agreeable to us as Mr. Fisher was seized with an Illness soon after you left these Parts, under which his Physicians have obliged him to drink a greater Quantity of generous Wine than before he was used to. His ail is Mortification in his

Foot, which considering his Age will I fear prove fatal: It has hitherto got the better of all Medicines that have been applied, and we have not wanted for the best Physicians and Surgeons this Country affords. Tho' in this Distress we are pleased to hear that your Ramble (as you call it) has been agreeable to your Self and Son, and particularly that Mr and Mrs Whaley gave you so kind a Reception at Ecton. You have taken more Care to preserve the Memory of our Family, than any other Person that ever belonged to it, tho' the Youngest Son of five Generations, and tho' I believe it never made any great Figure in this County, Yet it did what was much better, it acted that Part well in which Providence had placed it, and for 200 Years all the Descendants of it have lived with Credit, and are to this Day without any Blot on their Escutcheon, which is more than some of the best Families *i.e.* the Richest and highest in Title can pretend to. I am the last of my Father's House remaining in this Country, and you must be sensible from my Age and Infirmities, that I cannot hope to continue long in the Land of the Living. However I must degenerate from my Family not to wish it well; and therefore you cannot think but that I was well pleased to see so fair Hopes of its Continuance in the Younger Branches, in any Part of the World, and on that Acct. most sincerely wish you and Yours all Health Happiness and Prosperity, and am Dear Sir

"Your most Affectionate Kinswoman

"MARY FISHER.

"WELLINGBOROUGH Augst 14th 1758.

"Turn over.

"P.S. This Letter has been wrote above a Month, but was neglected to be sent to You on the Acct of Mr Fisher's Illness, who has been so bad that we expected nothing but Death for some Weeks; tho' now have the Pleasure to inform You that his Mortification is entirely stopp'd, and on that Acct have Hopes of his Recovery. Your Last is come

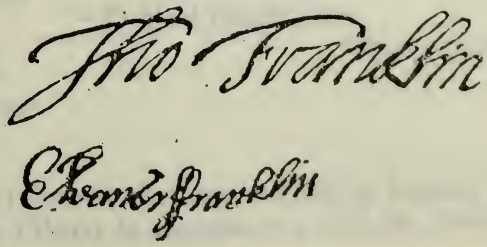
to Hand and I hope you'll Excuse the Delay in Answering your Former for the Reason mentioned before. Mr Holme our Minister begs to return his Complimts to you and son.

"Sepr 18th 1758."

"Sir.

"I return you my most Sincere thanks for your very kind Presents to me & my wife, which have done, & will afford very agreeable Entertainment to each of us: our acknowlegments for them Shou'd have been much earlier, had I not waited to see if I cou'd meet with any Letter or other Composition of Mr Thomas Franklin; in which Inquiry I have hitherto in a great measure been unsuccessful. The Inclosed is a Lease of his drawing, of which kind I have several now in my Possession; it is in his own Handwriting, & Signed by him & his wife.[1] I am told, by a very good Lawyer, he has seen several Conveyances that were made by him, and that they were very well done; & I believe he had a good deal of Business of that sort in this neighbourhood. he had a natural Turn & genius for Musick, he put up the Chimes in our Church, made a House-organ, & I am informed by some now in the Parish that remember him, used frequently to amuse himself with playing upon it. If I can pick up any thing of his worth your notice, during your stay in this part of the world, I

[1] *Fac-similes* of the autographs to which Rector Whalley refers. The original lease, dated in 1682, is in the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. It is endorsed in Franklin's handwriting, "Old Lease of Uncle Thomas's Drawing."



will certainly transmit it to you. My wife joins in best Complim$^{ts}$ to you and your son with

"Sir,

"Your most obliged & most humble serv$^{t}$

"E. WHALLEY.

"ECTON Sept$^{r}$ 16$^{th}$
1758."

We have already incidentally referred to the death of Franklin's cousin, Mary Fisher, and her husband. The following letters to Franklin and his reply to Rev. Thomas Holme, vicar at Wellingborough, relate to the settlement of their estates:

"SR.

"Y$^{r}$ Relation M$^{rs}$ Fisher was Bury'd last week and Mr. Fisher about a week before of w$^{ch}$ I should certainly have given y$^{o}$ advice, had I suppos'd y$^{o}$ yet in Town. I went last night to the Execut$^{or}$ who informed me they had wrote to the person y$^{o}$ mention & was surprised they had not had an Answ$^{er}$ therefore would write again this post both to Her & y$^{o}$ w$^{ch}$ I presume will be Satisfactory. Our Ministers Name is Tho$^{s}$ Holmes who I am informed made Mr. Fish$^{rs}$ Will, wherein I am informed He left only one Hund$^{ed}$ pound at Her disposall out of w$^{ch}$ His Heirs insist upon y$^{e}$ Funerall Charges being paid & also Her being buryd in ye same mann$^{er}$ as Her Husband, at Her desire, fear it will not amount to Fourscore to be divided between the person y$^{o}$ mention & anoth$^{er}$ relation who was sent for on y$^{e}$ occasion & is still here. Y$^{o}$ cannot oblige me more than by comanding me, who am w$^{th}$ y$^{e}$ Compliments of the Season to y$^{r}$ son & self

"Y$^{r}$ Most Obed$^{t}$ Serv$^{t}$

"RICH$^{D}$ QUINTON.

"WELLING$^{B}$
"4$^{th}$ Jan$^{ry}$ 59."

"SIR.

"As I am inform'd that you are still in London I therefore take the Liberty to acquaint you with the Death of M$^{r}$

Richard Fisher of this Town on the 12th Ult°. He left his whole Estate Real and Personal to the Amount of about £5000. between his three Neices: except a clear Rent Charge of £45. ℔ an. to his Wife for Life, and £100 in Cash to be paid to her in three Months after his Decease; She survived him only Thirteen Days, and was never during that Time capable of making a Will; So that the said £100. devolves to her Admintˢ and accordingly Administration has been granted to Ann Farrow of the Parish of Castlethorpe in the County of Bucks, but subject to Distribution to all of equal Degree in Kindred: We know of no Relations so near as own Cousins besides your Self Ann Farrow aforesᵈ and Eleanor Morris in London; and as the two last, as we are informed here, are but in poor Circumstances; and the sᵈ £100 after Deduction of Funeral and other Charges will be reduced to about £70. it is expected you will not insist upon your share in the Distribution but let them take the Benefit of it. But if not, or if you know of any other Relations of equal Degree, it will be esteem'd a Favour if you'll send such Intelligence either to the Revᵈ Mʳ William Fisher the sole Executor of Richᵈ deceased, or to

"Sir, Your very humble Servᵗ

"Tho: Holme, Vicar
"of Wellingborough.
"Jan: 9th 1759.

"P.S. I had wrote the above before I received Yours, and which in a great Measure will I hope answer your Enquiry: the £100 was bequeathed to Mʳˢ Fisher in such Terms as to vest in Her on his Decease, tho. not payable till 3 Months after, so that there is not the least Doubt of its belonging to her Representatives. Mʳ Fisher beside what I mention'd above, gave his Wife the Use of all his Houshold Goods, Linnen and Plate for her Life and the Dwelling House to live in Rent and Tax free; but ordered the said Goods etc. after her Decease to be divided equally between his Neices—and the Legacies to Mʳˢ Fisher were on this Express Condition that she relinquished all Claim to Thirds. And he Left

no other Legacies whatsoever except to his Neices to the Value of so much as a shilling—Mrs Fisher's wearing Apparrel (which as I am told were of no great Value) have been divided between Mrs Farrow and Mrs Morris, and her share is in the Hands of One Mrs Whitebread who was a very intimate Acquaintance of the late Mrs Fisher. I shall be very ready to give you any further Information with Regard to this Affair that you may think necessary and am

"Sir,

"Yours very sincerely

"THOS. HOLME.

"Jan. 11th 1759."

"SIR,

"I have communicated Yours of the 8th Instant to Mr Fisher, who gave me the inclosed Bill of Funeral and other necessary Expenses, to be sent to you for your Satisfaction with regard to the Distribution of your late Cousin Fishers Estate which according to my Calculation will stand as follows.

Dr Administratrix to the Estate late Mrs Fisher's

| | L. | S. | D. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To a Legacy bequeathed by the late Mr. R. Fisher | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| To Mrs Fishers wearing Apparel divided between Mrs Morris and Mrs Farrow valued at | 11 | 0 | 6 |
| | £111 | 0 | 6 |

Credr

| | l. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| By necessary Expenses | 31 | 2 | 2 |
| By four equal 7th shares at 11 l. 8 s. 4 d. each | 45 | 13 | 4 |
| By three more at Do | 34 | 5 | 0 |
| | £111 | 0 | 6 |

"Mr Fisher (as he gave Bond with Mrs Farrow for the due Distribution of this personal Estate) approves of your Proposal to receive the four Shares due to your Relations in America, and will directly pay 45 l. 13 s. 4 d. to your Order,

on sending a proper Discharge for the Same, and will also pay your Share, which you are so good as to give them, to Mrs Morris and Mrs Farrow. If I can be of any further service to You in this or any other Affair here, I beg you would make no scruple of sending your Commands to

"Sir, Your very hble servt,

"Tho Holme.

"Wellingborough
"March 17th 1759."

*Franklin to Rev. Thomas Holme.*

"London March 27. 1759

"Revd Sir,

"I received your Favour of the 17th Instant, with the Accts which are clear & satisfactory. And as you are so kind as to offer any farther Service in this Affair may I take the Freedom to request you would make & send me a Draft of such a Discharge for me to sign as will be proper & satisfactory to Mr Fisher. If the Money could be paid by an order or Bill on some Person here in London, it would be most convenient to me. Mrs Morris was with me on Saturday, and desires, as she cannot go down to Wellingborough, her share may be paid to me with the others, and she will receive it here of me.

"I am, with great Esteem, Rev. Sir,

"Your most obedt humble

"Servt

"B. F."

"The Expenses of the Funeral of Mrs Mary Fisher, who was buried Decr 30. 1758.

| | L. | S. | D. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pd for the Administration for Mrs Farrow | 01 | 19 | 04 |
| Gave the Under-bearers | 00 | 06 | 00 |
| Pd the washwoman for laying Mrs Fisher out & for Gloves | 00 | 07 | 02 |
| Pd a Woman for helping to lay Her out and for Gloves | 00 | 07 | 02 |
| Gave the Servant Jenny for a pair of Gloves | 00 | 01 | 02 |
| Pd Mr Day for five Bottles of Wine | 00 | 09 | 04 |
| Pd Mr Draper's Bill for the Funeral | 13 | 13 | 00 |

| | L. | S. | D. |
|---|---|---|---|
| P^d the Glazier's Bill for a lead Coffin . . . . . | 07 | 00 | 00 |
| P^d the Carpenter for Coffins & Furniture etc . . . . | 04 | 01 | 06 |
| P^d M^r Lucas the Apothecary . . . . . | 00 | 18 | 00 |
| P^d the Sexton for taking up and laying down the Gravestones | 00 | 02 | 03 |
| P^d the Sexton for digging the Grave, the Bell, & cleaning the Church . . . . . | 00 | 07 | 06 |
| P^d M^r Holme for the Grave in the Church & a Mortuary . | 00 | 16 | 08 |
| P^d the Church Wardens for opening the Grave in the Church | 00 | 06 | 08 |
| Charges for bringing and carrying M^rs Farrows home . . | 00 | 06 | 06 |
| | £31 | 02 | 02 |

"These Expenses were approved of by the Administratrix M^rs Farrow, and defrayed by me

"W. Fisher, sole Executor
"of the late M^r Rich^d Fisher."

"Sir

"I communicated your Last and M^rs Morris's Letter to M^r Fisher at my Return from a Journey last Saturday else you would have heard from me Sooner, however I now send you such Discharge as will satisfie M^r Fisher, which when you have executed please to return either to him or me by the Post, and he will directly remitt you the Money. I am

"Sir, Your very humble Serv^t
"Tho: Holme.
"Wellingborough, April 12^th 1759."

In Franklin's "Journal," from which later on are presented some memorandums and entries, is also to be found the following details of the settlement of "Cousin Fisher's" estate:

"Here follows sundry Entries taken from Acc^ts Receipts, Letters, & other Memorand^s of prior Dates, & which ought to have been entered before.

"Copy of Acc^t rendered by the Rev^d M^r Fisher of Wellingborough, who gave Bond with the Administratrix for the due Distribution of Mrs. Fisher's personal Estate, viz" [For copy of original MS. account see p. 11.]

Continuing, Franklin records:

"*Note.*—Mrs. Fisher's Effects were to be distributed among her Relations of equal Degree, which are as follows.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "Mrs. Ann Farrow Daughter of John Franklin | | All Children of Thomas Franklin, whose Granddaughter Mrs. Fisher was. |
| Mrs. Eleanor Morris Daughter of Hannah Franklin | | |
| Mr. Samuel Franklin of Boston Son of Benj^n Franklin | | |
| Mrs. Elisabe^th Dowse Daughter of | Josiah Franklin | |
| Mr. Peter Franklin Son of | | |
| Mrs. Jane Mecom Daughter of | | |
| and myself Son of | | |

"I gave my Share to be divided between Mrs. Farrow & Mrs. Morris two poor ancient Women; the other Shares belonging to Relations in America are in my Hands, viz.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Samuel Franklin's Share . . . . . | 11 | 8 | 4 |
| Eliz. Dowse's Share . . . . . | 11 | 8 | 4 |
| Peter Franklin's Share . . . . . | 11 | 8 | 4 |
| Jane Mecom's Share . . . . . | 11 | 8 | 4 |
| in all . . . . . | £45 | 13 | 4" |

Richard and Mary Fisher had one child, a daughter, who died unmarried, about thirty years prior to the visit of Franklin to Wellingborough. Through the death of his cousin two new cousins are developed, Mrs. Eleanor Morris, who resided in London, and Mrs. Ann Farrow, schoolmistress, at Castlethorp, who was appointed administratrix of Mrs. Fisher's estate, and her married daughter Hannah Walker. The following letters addressed to Franklin furnish some additional data relating to the family:

"CASTLE THORP, January the 8 1759.

"DEAR SIR,

"I hope you Will not think it bold though I Present you with a few Lines being so near a relation hearing you was not gone out of England I thought I could do no less. When I was informed in Summer you was come over into

The Birthdays of the Children of Josiah and Ann Franklin.

. Franklin, Mar. 2 1677/8 —— Died Aug. 25. 1759. —
muel —— May 16. 1681 —— Mar. 30. 1720
anah —— May 25. 1683 —— April 3. 1723
osiah —— Aug. 23. 1685 —— Went to Sea, never heard of
nn —— Jan. 5. 1686/7 —— June 16. 1729
oseph —— Feb. 6. 1687/8 Died 11th of same Month
oseph —— June 30. 1689 —— Died July 15. 1689 —

Franklin the first wife of Josiah Franklin died July 9. 1689

h Franklin & Abiah Foulger married Nov. 25. 1689

ha Franklin born. Dec. 7. 1690 —— Died
ter Franklin Nov. 22. 1692
ary ..... Sept. 26. 1694
ames —— Feb. 4. 1696/7
ohn —— Feb. 9. 1699 —
enjamin —— Sept. 20. 1701 . . Died Feb. 5. 1702/3
homas —— Dec. 7. 1703 —— Aug 17. 1706
enjamin -- Jan. 6. 1705/6 ——
bia —— Aug 8. 1708 ——
ane ..... Mar. 27. 1712 ——

Sarah Daughter of Benj^n. born at Phila^d. Aug 31. 1743.

England to see all your Relations I fanced myself with great Pleasures of seeing you and your offspring Which Pleasure would have been the greatest I could have had in this World to think that I had lived to see my Dear Uncle Josiahs Son and his offspring as was my Dear Fathers first Prentence if I had not been of low circumstance I Would have gone to New England many years agone to have seen my Relations and what a Pleasent Place it was for my good Uncle Benjman sent me the heads of it and if age and my Circumstance Would Answer I would see you Sill before you Went out of England but I am a Poor Widow being nowe in my Seventy four. But Dear Sir I hope you will be so good as to grant a Poor Widows request as to Answer my Letter but I Should have joy Without Measure to see you I having Neither Brother nor Sisters alive only a Daughter. I thank God I have a good Bed to Lodge you if you was to come, that is all my Comfort. I live within two Miles of Stoney Strafford. My Daughters Complements and mine wait on you and your son though unknown. So I remain your ever affectionate and Loving Coussin to Command.

"ANNE FARROW.

"Direct for me at Castle Thorp, near Stony Strafford."

"CASTLE THORP Jan. y^e 19 1759.

"DEAR SIR.

"The Joy I had in receiving your Letter was beyond Measure—to think as you Granted my Desire and return you thanks for Paying ye Post and very glad to hear you and your Son is well hoping your Spouse and Daughter is ye same and I am very glad to hear of them not doubting But the are Endowed with all the Qualifications to render your Lifes happy and to see you will be the greatest of Joy. That was our Granfather in Banbury Church yard; as to my Fathers been Born at Ecton I always thought he was till 2 years ago I was at Wellingbourgh and our Cousin Fisher said somthing of his coming from some other Town to live at Ecton and Named the Place but I

quit forgot for my Memory has failed me some years but my Eye sight is good, I bless God for it, so I make Shift to keep a Little School for my Living. I can't Remember my Uncle Josiah because my Father kept a Batchelors house when he was first Prentince and my aunt Morris kept his house and I was ye 3 child by my Mother and Uncle Franklins talking of him as to my own age I cant tell it no other ways than I was in my 5 years old when my Father died and my Aunt Franklin told me I was 01 years old if I lived till the Michaelmas after my Mother died and so I count I was seventy 3 last Mich it was a great loss for 6 children to Lose Father and Mother so soon but I hope it was their gain for I can Remember some of my Fathers Heavenly ways tho I was so little he died of a Mortification or else if he had Lived he Designed going into New England, my Daughter Hannah was Born July ye 21 1724 and she is married and has 2 Sons one of my Fathers Name and one of my Husbands. John Walker was Born March ye 4 1755, Hennery Walker was born Novm^ber^ ye 29 1756 my Daughter was at Lutterworth Last Summer and she believes he Lives very well for he goes on with the Dying Bussiness and has only one child Living he was well a little while ago my Daughter Lives at a Place called Westbury within tow Miles of Brackly in Northamptonshire But she came to see me this Christmas and is not gone yet for our Cousin Fisher is Dead and theire is a Small matter to come amongst us First Cousins so the fetch me over to Administer being I Lived the nearest but Mr. Fisher, Mr. Fisher's Executor Pays all charges for when I come the would have her buried as Grand as her Husband so my Daughter was force to stay to Look after my School the while. the sum was a hundred Pound But the Funeral charges before I came away came to between thirty and forty Pound for Mr. Fisher Paid the Bills for it was not in my Power to do it and I shall be glad to know how many first Cousins their is. I would have buried her in a Neat Manner but the compelld me to Bury her as her Husband was. My Daughter Joynes in affectionate Re-

gards to you and your Son so we remain till Death Dear Sir

"HANNAH WALKER and ANNE FARROW."

Josiah and Ann Franklin had four sons and three daughters. Ann, the wife, died July 9, 1689, and a little over four months later he married his second wife, Abiah, a daughter of Peter Foulger, "one of the first settlers of New England of whom honorable mention is made by Cotton Mather." By this union six sons and four daughters were born, Benjamin being one of the sons.

The genealogical records of his father's family which follow are in the handwriting of Franklin; and the letter of "M Foulger, of Illington, to David Edwards, at Mr. Grigsby's attorney at law, at St. Edmunds Bury, Suffolk," with the genealogical notes relating to John Foulger, and the letter of Peter and Mary Folger, written at Nantucket in March of 1677/8, throw some new light on the family of Franklin's mother.

*The Birthdays of the Children of Josiah and Ann Franklin.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Eliz. Franklin, | Mar. 2. 1677/8 | Died Aug. 25. 1759.— |
| Samuel —— | May 16. 1681 | Mar. 30. 1720 |
| Hannah —— | May 25. 1683 | April 3. 1723 |
| Josiah —— | Aug. 23. 1685 | Went to Sea, never heard of |
| Ann —— | Jan. 5. 1686/7 | June 16. 1729 |
| Joseph —— | Feb. 6. 1687/8 | Died 11th of same Month |
| Joseph —— | June 30. 1689 | Died July 15. 1689 |

Ann Franklin the first wife of Josiah Franklin died July 9. 1689
Josiah Franklin & Abiah Foulger married Nov. 25. 1689

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John Franklin born | Dec. 7. 1690 | Died |
| Peter Franklin | Nov. 22. 1692 | |
| Mary —— | Sept. 26. 1694 | |
| James —— | Feb. 4. 1696/7 | |
| Sarah —— | July 9. 1699 | |
| Ebenezer —— | Sept. 20. 1701 | Died Feb. 5. 1702/3 |
| Thomas —— | Dec. 7. 1703 | Aug. 17. 1706 |
| Benjamin —— | Jan. 6. 1705/6 | |
| Lydia —— | Aug. 8. 1708 | |
| Jane —— | Mar. 27. 1712 | |

Sarah Daughter of Benjn born at Philada Aug. 31. 1743.

"ILLINGTON Feb. ye 5 1759

"SIR.

"As you have Testified so particularly a desire in being better Inform'd in your affair with Mr Franklin—we took an opportunity of meeting Mr Foulger who than we have Acquainted you, the before mention'd Peter Foulger whent when he was a Lad with a Neighbouring Gentleman, the Name unknown to us, as a Servant to New England. After his arrival he Frequent Convers'd with his Relations, who lived at, or near, Windham in Norfolk—his Letters cannot be Produc'd by none of the Family that we can Learn—if it suits with my Husband's Conveinency he will meet you at your Appointment w'ch Concludes Me,

"Your Humble Servant

"M. FOULGER.

"accept United Compts & Dispose of yt to your worthy Friend Mr Franklin as you Express him if Agreeable.

"John Foulger married to Mirriba Gibs in Old England by hir he had one sone named Peter and one Daughter that married a Pain on Long Island. Peter married Mary Morrils and settled on the Island of Nantucket by hir he Had two sons & six Daughters—the Sons nams John and Eleazer —of Johns Children in the male Line there is six namely with ther sons underneath—

Jethro who has 2 sons Trustrum & Jethro
Jonathan has Reubin & Jonathan
Nathaniel Has Paul
Shubil has Seth & Shubil
Richard has David, Solomon, & Elisha
Zaccheus has John James & Zaccheus.

"Eleazers children is—

Peter had 1 son Daniel.
Eleazer had Urion & Elijah
Charles Stephen Frederick
and Peleg they have many
Daughters & are very numerous
Nathan had Abisha and Timothy
& Peter & Berzilla.

"John Foulger the Ancestor of our Family came out of the City of Norwich in the County of Norfolk—he married Miriba Gibs in Great Britain and Brought Hir and His Son Peter and one Daughter to new england—the Daughter married to a Paine on Long island and there is a numerous of Spring from Hir but for Perticulars I know nothing. Peter married with Mary Morrils a young woman that Came from England with Hew Petars, and had two Sons, John & Eleazer and Seven Daughters namely Johanna married a Coleman, Darcas married a Pratt, Barsheba married a Pope, Patience married Harker, Bethiah married Barnard, Exsperiance married to a Swain, Abiah married Franklin. Bethiah Dyed without Issue—the Rest have Children and Grand Children to the forth Generation. John Had Six Sons & Eleazer Had three that all had Children so that there is a Great number of the name heare and until last year there was never one of the name that lived of this Island and than Shubil Foulger and his Son Benjamin Remooved to Cape Sables.

"it is unsertain in what year John Foulger Came out of England or of what Age he or His son was—as for the Lettor that I mentioned to thee it is not to be found.

"NANTUCKET y^e $\frac{mo}{10}$ y^e 18^d 1763"

"Loving Son in Law Joseph Prat My Dearest Love Remembered to Your Selfe as also to my Daughter Your Wife together with Your Good father and Mother and all the Rest of our Loving friends with You and having so Good an opertunity I thought Good to write a few Lines to You although writing is Now very Tedious to me for my Sight fails me much and I am ill other ways I am now past the 60^th Year of my age and know not the Day of My Death but this I Know that when Ever it be it will be a joyful time to Me for I Can Say with Paul I know in whom I have Believed and that Christ is to me Life and therefore Death will be to me advantage & my Earnest Desire and Prayer to God for you both is that Each of You Two may be able to say as much Really and truly for Your selves the world

can willingly part with us and 'tis high time for us to be more willing to Part with it whatever You Do forget not that one Necessary thing that is to Get a part in Christ Pease not being of God for the Sealing up of his Everlasting Love in Christ for Your Poor Souls and for strength of grace to walk before him holily and unblamably in this Present Evil world Carry on the work of Conversion and the work of faith with Power and Let no Changes Change You nor turn you aside from Such a Conversation as becometh the Gospel of Christ and though You may think Your Condition to be an hour of temptation Yet know this that God is able to help you from Sinning and not only so but to make You Content with Your Portion Yea and thereby to make Your Condition full of Comfort to You although it Should be far worse than it is the more Troubles we meet with here the more Occation we have to think of Going home yea more than that the more Occation we have to fear God for the Scripture Saith of the wicked because they have no Changes therefore they fear not God it is But a very Little and the Longest and the Greatest Trouble will have an End Yea the time is Short and very Short that the world will afford any Comfort to those She Loves most the Grave will make all alike as to the outward Comfort but that true and Real that Spiritual and Eternal Comfort that God Gives to Believers in Christ will Last to all Eternity God is Called the God of all Comfort therefore make Sure an intrest in him and than You Can never be miserable Live on him by faith make Use of him as a man Doth of his friend Daily and at all times in the way of his Promises for this life and for the Life to Come and than your wants will be as no wants Remember You live in an evil world therefore walk Circumspectly Give no Occation of offence neither by word Nor action use all Good meanse for Groth in Grace Yet Ever Remember to be true to Your Light in matters of Conscience be sure to Obey God Rather than man and to mind what the Scripture Saith that whatsoever is not of faith is Sin therefore Do nothing Doubtingly but Ever Seek unto God who is the God of all Grace for Clear

Light to walk by and in So Doing he that is the father of light will not Leave you in Darkness Study to be quiet Live in Peace and Love and the God of Love and Peace will be with You I have wrote the Larger to You because I know not but it may be the Last Lines that Ever You May have from me therefore take them as they are writin in Love to Your Souls but I shall Cease and Leave You to him that is able to build Yours in grace and to Give You an Inheritance among them that are Sanctified hoping that You will be carful So to Live in this Present world as that we may Live together in that world that never shall have an end where Sin nor Satan shall never Trouble us more and Where is fullness of joy and Pleasure for Ever more Farewell Dear Children and the God of all mercy Grace and Consolation be with Your Souls to all Eternity which is the Great Desire of us your Loving father and Mother

"PETER FOLGER &
"MARY FOLGER.

"NANTUCKET, March
"the 6th 1677/8

"Your Brothers and Sisters are all well and Desire to have their Loves Remembered to You

"Do not Lay these Lines where You may Never See them more for You May have Occation to Look on them when I may be far Enough from You.

"P. F."

The originals of the letters and records which have been presented are generally in a very good condition, but the partial mutilation of the pedigree chart is to be deplored. As the arrangement and phraseology adopted by Franklin are uniform throughout the chart, the missing names of his brothers and sisters, and the dates of births, can be supplied from the record of his father's family, which he prepared and which has been given in *fac-simile.*

In the Franklin Collection of the American Philosophical Society, at Philadelphia, is

Benj. Franklin's
Journal, began
July 4 1730.

from which is extracted the following memoranda and entries relating to his wife and her mother, whose name is frequently written "Mother Read."

On the inside cover of the Journal, in Franklin's handwriting, is

Mem$^{d}$. D. Read came into the house September 23, 1730.

On the Journal he has also recorded

Philad$^{a}$ July 1, 1731. M$^{rs}$ Read has agreed with me for the Shop, one Side—The Rent to begin the 2$^{d}$ Inst. at £6. p Annum.

This is followed by sixty-four entries of unpaid petty accounts transferred from "Mrs. Read's Shop Book."

Under date of January 6, 1731/2 appears the following:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Then adjusted accounts with M$^{rs}$ Read, and she is D$^{r}$ to | | |
| Balance the Shop account . . . . . | | 2. 13. 9½ |
| For Rent Due the 2d. Inst. . . . . | | 3. |
| For Board 6 Months due at Novemb$^{r}$ Fair last . . . | | 5. |
| | | £10. 13. 9½ |
| And She is Creditor for Cash | | |
| I borrowed . . . . . | 10. 0. 0 | |
| For Comm$^{ns}$ . . . . . | 3. 2. 11 | |
| | £13. 2. 11 | |

# REPRESENTATION IN THE PENNSYLVANIA ASSEMBLY PRIOR TO THE REVOLUTION.

BY C. H. LINCOLN, HARRISON FELLOW IN HISTORY, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In a consideration of the causes of the revolution in Pennsylvania one can but notice the close correspondence between the dissensions which were dividing America from Great Britain and those which were in like manner alienating certain parts of the colony from the original counties along the Delaware. Just as the differences in customs, in race, and in religion made the American colonists distinct from the governing classes in England, even before their immigration to the New World, so the Germans and Irish of Western Pennsylvania were from the date of their settlement distinct from the English Quakers of the East; and as differences in economic interest served to widen the breach between America and England, so the hardships of frontier life and trade connections with Maryland intensified the original hostility between the Delaware and Susquehanna Valleys. In another way also the conditions were similar. As the governing classes in England were alienating the cities of London and Liverpool, and so raising up allies to the American cause, the social and commercial aristocracy of the eastern counties of Pennsylvania was arousing an enmity among the populace of Philadelphia which was to contribute largely to the movement against the oligarchical government of the Assembly. There can be no doubt that many of the reasons which induced America to throw off the British connection also induced the Susquehanna Valley to throw off the control of the eastern Quakers.

In one respect, however, the parallel between colony and empire fails. The dissatisfied portions of the province were represented in the Colonial Assembly, but America elected

no members of the House of Commons; and since the lack of Parliamentary representation has been considered as the cause of the revolution against England, it may be worth while to examine with some care the connection between revolution and representation as it is illustrated in the internal history of Pennsylvania. Franklin, in his examination before the House of Commons, expressed doubt whether a few seats in Parliament would satisfy American aspirations, and a century later an English writer (Mr. Egerton, in his "British Colonial Policy") has given the same opinion; but while the latter finds the basis for his reasoning in the conditions existing within England herself, the former had no need to search elsewhere than in his own colony for excellent proof of his statement.

The original charter of Pennsylvania had provided for the recognition of the people in two ways: first, by a General Assembly of all the freemen in the province, and, second, by the election of a representative body in whose choice the counties should act as units. By the frame of government of 1682 the Council was to consist of seventy-two members elected by the people, and the Assembly was to be a gathering of all the freemen. It was, however, provided that for this General Assembly there might be substituted a smaller body of from two hundred to five hundred members, annually chosen by the freemen at the same time and place as the Council, and under such regulations as the law should determine. Because of the loss of labor occasioned by the assemblage of all the people, the alternative allowed by the frame of 1682 was adopted in the following year, and it was provided that the Council should consist of three and the Assembly of six members elected by the freemen of the several counties. Thus, as a result of this transition, there was substituted for the unlimited democracy of 1682 a representative government under which each of the six counties was given equal powers of election and rights of representation.

Although the number of members elected by the individual districts was changed during the period of crown

government, the equality of counties was preserved in both Council and Assembly until, by the Constitution of 1701, the former ceased to be a representative body, and had no share in legislation other than that of advising the governor. No alteration in principle was made in 1701 by the new Constitution regarding the manner in which the Assembly should be chosen. It provided that the Assembly should "consist of four persons out of each county, of most note for virtue . . . yearly chosen by the freemen thereof;" and that these Assemblymen were intended to fairly represent the people seems to be presumable, for the "Stile of Laws" was to be "by the Governor with the assent and approbation of the Freemen in General Assembly met." (Constitution of 1701, sec. 2.) As yet there was no cause of jealousy between a majority and a minority of the counties, and therefore these divisions were still treated as equal representative units. It was felt that the three lower counties on the Delaware might not act in harmony with the northern divisions, and in order that the local interests of each might be attended to without causing a dead-lock in the Assembly, it was provided by the Constitution that "if the representatives of the Province and Territories shall not hereafter agree to join together in Legislation, . . . in such case" the three lower counties on the Delaware may act in legislation for themselves, and "the inhabitants of each of the three [remaining] counties of this Province shall not have less than eight persons to represent them in Assembly . . . and the inhabitants of the Town of Philadelphia . . . two persons to represent them in Assembly." (Constitution of 1701, sec. 8.) As had been expected, there was an increasing lack of harmony between the north and south in the following years, so that in 1705 the anticipated separation occurred, and the Assembly by law increased the representation of the northern counties as the Constitution had suggested. (Statutes at Large, Vol. II. p. 212.) So long as there were but three counties in the province and the population of Philadelphia remained small, there was little, if any, injustice in this act, nor, until

the interests of the city became distinct from those of the counties, would these provisions excite opposition. With the growth of the western settlements and the increase in population within the city, the inequalities of representation became noticeable, and accompanying the neglect of western interests by the Assembly and the aristocratic tendencies shown by the dominant faction throughout the eastern counties, antagonisms were aroused which never quieted until those inequalities were removed.

In much the same way as the county members in Parliament combined with the members from London and Bristol, or even with the mobs of those cities, against the oligarchical faction which controlled the Commons, so the members from the western counties of Pennsylvania united with the two Philadelphia representatives, and later with non-voting elements throughout the east, against what was considered a partial and unequal system of government. In like manner we may imagine that any American members whom Parliament might have admitted into the Commons would have united with the county members against the government, and, if incapable of thus forming a majority party, would have retired in disgust to the colonies and there overthrown the British control as the ill-treated people of Pennsylvania overthrew the eastern oligarchy. For a clear understanding of the movement in Pennsylvania we must, first of all, disabuse ourselves of the notion that the government of the Assembly was a free government. The same words which Burke used in regard to Parliamentary control of the colonies were equally applicable here. The government of the State by the three eastern counties might or might not have been the best government for the province. Of that any one, then or now, has the right to judge; but, whether good or ill, it was not free government, for of that, as Burke said, the people themselves were the best and only judges.

The ruling classes in the three old counties felt that they best knew what the interests of the colony demanded, and from the time when the Delaware opposition had been sat-

isfied by a grant of leave to withdraw, they determined that no other faction in the province should endanger their own control. To secure this object it was necessary to prevent Philadelphia City, where many of the early immigrants settled, becoming a power in the colony, and the western counties, as they increased in number and population, from electing a majority of the Assembly. If possible, a coalition between the city and the west must also be prevented; and although it may be doubted whether the later dangers of such a combination were ever fully present in their minds, the eastern Assemblymen surely took care to provide against such dangers as they arose. In the east the danger was from the number of people, in the west it was considered as due to the number of counties; so that means were taken to keep the number of voters in the city of Philadelphia at a low figure, and in the west to erect new counties slowly, if at all, and to restrict their representation in the Assembly. Thus, in the city the suffrage qualification was the possession of fifty pounds in personal property or a free holding, neither of which was easy to secure, while in the counties there was substituted for the latter qualification the possession of fifty acres of real estate, only twelve of which need be improved. As this was not a difficult qualification,[1] the voters of the counties increased more rapidly than did those of the city, and while the city

[1] The meaning and value of the qualification for suffrage in the counties which was in force after 1718 can be seen from the recognition of land values given by the act of 1763 raising money for the Indian war. For the purposes of taxation cultivated lands were to be rated at three-fifths of their yearly rental value, and in accordance with this estimate improved marsh meadow land in Philadelphia County was to be held at from thirty to ninety pounds a hundred acres, and in Bucks and Chester Counties at from thirty to sixty pounds. Thus, even in the east the twelve acres of improved land required for voting in the counties might have a rental value of but three pounds twelve shillings, and a real value of six pounds. To this there must be added the value of at least thirty-eight acres of unimproved land; but it is doubtful if an inhabitant of the counties, especially in the west, where values were much lower than in the east, need be worth over six or seven pounds to be able to qualify as a voter.

members were often found in alliance with the western discontents, it was more apt to be the Philadelphia town meetings and the later Associators which really expressed the popular sentiment, for these were gatherings of all the people.

Although the idea of property is occasionally mentioned during the early colonial history as a basis of suffrage which would prevent political power going westward, the system of few new counties and small allowances of members was the method adopted by the Assembly for the accomplishment of its purpose. Lancaster, the first new county to be admitted (1729), was allowed four votes only in the Assembly (Dallas: "Laws of the Commonwealth," Vol. I. p. 242), and succeeding candidates for admission received even less consideration. For twenty years, indeed, no new county was erected, and when, in 1749 and 1750, York and Cumberland were admitted, they were allowed but two members each. (Dallas, Vol. I. pp. 324, 329.) Even this number appeared too large in the eyes of the Assembly, and in 1752 Berks and Northampton were each given but a single Assemblyman upon their erection. (Dallas, Vol. I. pp. 347, 352.) From this time until 1771 no new counties were erected, although petitions complaining of the grievance caused by this policy were repeatedly received.[1] This grievance was

[1] A few representative petitions are here given:

"March 29, 1763. Votes v., 255. Berks County petitioned for an increase in representation "in accord with justice, the spirit of the charter, and the law that first erected that part of the province into a county." Reference is made, as in other petitions, to increase in population, trade, etc., since its erection.

February 10, 1764. Votes v., 313. Petition of Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Berks, and Northampton.

"We apprehend that as freemen and English subjects, we have an indisputable Title to the Same Priveleges and Immunities with his Majesty's other subjects who reside in the Interior Counties of Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks, and therefore ought not to be excluded from an equal share with them in the very important Privelege of Legislation; —nevertheless, contrary to the Proprietor's Charter and the acknowledged Principles of Justice and Equity, our five Counties are restrained from electing more than ten Representatives," etc.

twofold. Not only were the increasing populations of the western counties deprived of the representation to which they were, or thought they were, entitled, but the size of the counties made it a difficult matter for many residents to go to the county towns to transact certain necessary business. To this difficulty the poor quality as well as the small number of the roads contributed. It was, however, only a secondary cause of the dissatisfaction; for when, in 1770, the Assembly voted that if the people of Cumberland County wished to be separated into two districts for adminstrative purposes—no additional Assemblyman being given—it would be done, the proposition was not enthusiastically received. (February 9, 1770; votes vi., 220.) The dissatisfaction was increased by the feeling that the founders of the colony had never intended such a system of inequality, and references to the original charter are numerous in the various petitions. The early constitutions created no such inequalities. Either population or counties constituted the only basis of representation there recognized, and there was no reason for thinking that any change had been intended. The Proprietors also had been and were in favor of more equitable action (see the letters to Morris and Peters in 1756–57; the letters to Chew, March 22, 1756, December 12, 1757; and others later), and, above all, equity demanded an increase of western members, whether taxation or population be considered the true basis of representation. Thus, in 1760, if Philadelphia County with her eight members was taken as the standard, the western counties, judged by the number of taxables throughout the State,

March 23, 1764. Votes v., 332. Petition from Cumberland for more votes or a division of the County.

"What lies at the Bottom of all their Grievances [*i.e.*, the people of the West] and must be complained of as the Source of all their Sufferings is their not being fairly represented in the Assembly."

May 16, 1764. Votes v., 340. Berks County petitioned for more members "in accordance with the principles of justice."

January 20, 1768. Votes vi., 21. Berks and Northampton ask for two members each. Leave was given to introduce a bill to this effect, but on January 27, after debate, it was rejected. Votes vi., 29.

had twelve and the city of Philadelphia two less votes than their true quota; while, if taxes were the proper determinants, and Philadelphia County again assumed to be fairly represented, Bucks and Chester had six votes too many and the west, with the city of Philadelphia, twelve votes too few.[1] In later years the taxes collected from Philadelphia City and County are often reckoned together, so that no true estimate can be made; yet in one such year—and it is not an uncommon showing—the county of Bucks is seen to have had twice the number of representatives to which her taxation entitled her, while every county throughout the west had less.[2]

[1] Representation, 1760. (Votes v., 120.)

| Counties. | Taxables. | Members by Taxables. | Taxes. | Members by Taxes. | Actual Members. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia County | 5678 | 8 | £6540 | 8 | 8 |
| Philadelphia City | 2634 | 4 + | 5926 | 7½ | 2 |
| Chester | 4761 | 6½ | 5237 | 6 | 8 |
| Bucks | 3148 | 4½ | 3305 | 4 | 8 |
| Lancaster | 5635 | 8 | 6198 | 7½ | 4 |
| York | 3302 | 5 | 2641 | 3 + | 2 |
| Berks | 3016 | 4½ | 2412 | 3 | 1 |
| Cumberland | 1501 | 2 + | 1200 | 1½ | 2 |
| Northampton | 1989 | 3 | 1392 | 1½ | 1 |

[2] Representation, 1768–69.

| Counties. | Taxes. | Actual Members. | Members by Taxes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia (City and County) | £11,468 | 10 | 20 |
| Excise | 2,407 | | |
| Bucks | 2,530 | 8 | 4 |
| Excise | 346 | | |
| Chester | 4,316 | 8 | 8 |
| Excise | 562 | | |
| Lancaster | 3,679 | 4 | 7 |
| Excise | 503 | | |
| York | 1,349 | 2 | 2 + |
| Excise | 180 | | |
| Berks | 1,250 | 1 | 2 |
| Excise | 343 | | |
| Cumberland | 1,895 | 2 | 3 + |
| Excise | 23 | | |
| Northampton | 1,108 | 1 | 2 |
| Excise | 200 | | |

Taking Chester as our unit, since Philadelphia County here includes the city, and omitting the excise tax, Bucks in the east receives double

Although the grievance against which the newer counties protested was a marked one in 1760, it became worse each year, for those counties were increasing more rapidly in numbers, in wealth, and in tax-paying ability than was the east. Indeed, when the question of representation did not furnish the issue around which the disputes were conducted, the members of Assembly and their eastern constituents had no hesitancy in calling that increase into prominence.

Thus, in 1760 an assessment had been made to determine the relative amount of taxation due from the several counties of the province for the succeeding fifteen years. Throughout the east, and more particularly in Philadelphia County and City, the quotas had been faithfully assessed and paid; but in the west, especially in the counties of Northampton, Berks, Lancaster, and York, the assessors had rated the lands and personal property of the inhabitants far too low. On January 25, 1773, these grievances were summed up in the "Remonstrance and Petition from the Commissioners, Assessors and Freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia, [votes vi., 431] setting forth that for sinking certain sums of money granted during the late War to the King's use, a Tax has been laid on all estates, real and personal within the province; and for the more equitable assessment of the same, an Essay was made Anno 1760, by Order of the Assembly, for ascertaining the Annual Quotas that might be raised by the City and each of the Counties agreeable to the Quantity of Land and Number of Taxables then returned in each of them respectively."

"That the City and County of Philadelphia . . . have from Time to Time assessed and paid into the Public Treasury sums so consonant to Law and the Estimate at first made that their Quota will be nearly paid in the time

its true share, and Lancaster is again the greatest loser. The east, on the whole, cannot be fairly estimated in that the city and county of Philadelphia are classed together, but there seems no reason to doubt that if that tax could be divided fairly evenly, as in 1760, there would be no great difference between the two tables.

originally proposed, viz. by the tax of the year 1772, notwithstanding that the said estimate was at first thought to bear too hardly on the City and County."

"That although the other Counties generally be more or less deficient in their quotas, yet some of them have fallen so remarkably short . . . that at their present Rate of assessing themselves Berks and Lancaster would require at least eight years more to raise their full proportion and York fifteen years, notwithstanding these counties since the year 1760, and York particularly, have increased greatly in their number of inhabitants, the Quantity of Cultivated land and their Ability to raise Taxes, while the state of the three interior counties [*i.e.*, Philadelphia, Chester, and Bucks] remains nearly the same."

Thus, when it came to a matter of taxation the east did not hesitate to admit that since 1760 the relative growth both of wealth and of population had been greater in the west than among themselves, but they did not, therefore, consider that a more equitable system of representation should be established. An indication of the feeling between the two sections is found in the accusation made in connection with the above statement that "an unequal proportion of the Taxes appears to be charged in those Counties on all land belonging to residents in this City and County."

Charges like these made by the eastern counties demanded and received attention at the hands of the Assembly. Committees were appointed to look into the matter, and they found that the charges made had a foundation of fact, although they were somewhat exaggerated; and by votes in which the lines were drawn on a sectional basis it was decided that no lands in the province should be rated at less than five pounds a hundred acres, and that all improved lands should be rated at three-fifths their annual value. The measure finally passed on January 4, 1774, by a vote of nineteen (easterners) against eight (of whom seven were from the west.) (Votes vi., 497.)

This action removed the last grievance which the Dela-

ware counties had against the west and the only justification which there was for disproportionate representation, but there was no evidence that the Assembly proposed to increase the quota of the Susquehanna Valley until a fair apportionment was reached. Indeed, one step was taken towards rendering representation more difficult by the provision that hereafter (January 27, 1770) all representatives "shall be chosen from among the inhabitants of the City or County from which they are elected," thus preventing the western counties choosing a member from the east who, with less inconvenience, could be present at all times in the Assembly.

Meanwhile the dissatisfaction throughout the west was being reinforced by the merchants of the east because of their loss of trade, and the Assembly felt compelled to yield a little in the face of the numerous petitions which it was receiving. February 1, 1770, Berks and Northampton were each allowed an additional member in the Legislature, and in each of the successive years—1771, 1772, and 1773—a new county was admitted (Bedford, Dallas, Vol. I. p. 563; Northumberland, Vol. I. p. 607; Westmoreland, Vol. I. p. 663) with a single vote.[1] This was the last increase in mem-

[1] *Petitions.*—Northampton for an additional member, January 7, 1772, defeated by "a great majority." Votes vi., 375.

Philadelphia City for more representatives, "since she pays one-quarter of the taxes," February 26, 1772.

Berks and Lancaster for a new county, February 10, 1773.

Northampton for a new county, September 21, 1773.

Lancaster and Berks for a new county, January 11, 1774.

The northwest portion of Bucks wished to be separated from the rest, September 19, 1774.

Northampton for an additional member, December 8, 1774.

Lancaster and Berks for a new county, February 23, 1775.

No attempt to give an exhaustive list has been attempted, but the intent is merely to show how the same petition would be presented year after year.

In 1776 the petitions were too numerous to be separately recognized, and the records are in this fashion:

February 28. "Petitions for additional members were presented from York, Berks, Bedford, Cumberland and Northumberland Counties." (Votes vi., 676.)

bership which the Assembly granted until 1776. During the spring of that year the agitation had increased very rapidly, and the House was willing to do anything to preserve its own existence and nominal authority. It therefore provided, March 15 (votes vi., 693), for the election of seventeen additional representatives from Philadelphia City and the western counties.[1]

Had this concession, which in 1776 was so evidently extorted by fear, been willingly granted several years earlier, it is possible—one can almost say probable—that in Pennsylvania, as in Massachusetts, the revolution might have been accomplished without the necessity of changing in any essential the established government of the colony. The city, however, yet felt that fair treatment was withheld because the former unequal suffrage requirements were still maintained. Even under the new apportionment the east had a majority of two, and with Lancaster and the city counted as neutral, each having six votes, the ratio would be unchanged. It had, however, become too late for the Assembly to regain the power which it had several times allowed to drop from its hands. Amidst a general feeling of distrust which it did little to dispel, the Legislature, in which for three-quarters of a century representation had been manipulated by the three eastern counties of the colony for their own benefit, was displaced by a new governing body in which the former minority ruled.

March 5. "A number of petitions from the Counties of York, Cumberland, Berks and Bedford for more members to represent the said counties respectively in Assembly was presented to the House and read." (Votes vi., 684.)

[1] Before 1771 the votes of the respective sections had been 26 to 10 in favor of the east, and in 1775 the total of the west had increased to 15. In this reckoning Philadelphia City is counted with the east and Lancaster with the west, although the votes show that on many of the sectional questions the members from these two districts were divided about evenly. On March 15, 1776, the Assembly resolved, by a vote of 23 to 8, that Philadelphia City should have 4 additional representatives; Lancaster, 2; York, 2; Cumberland, 2; Berks, 2; Northampton, 2; Bedford, 1; Northumberland, 1; Westmoreland, 1.

# CONTINENTAL HOSPITAL RETURNS, 1777–1780.

BY JOHN W. JORDAN.

The originals of the following returns of the sick and wounded in a number of the military hospitals of the Continental army in charge of Surgeon Francis Alison, Jr., which have been presented by his grandsons, Francis John Alison and Dr. Robert Henry Alison, to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, are an invaluable contribution to the medical history of the Revolution. The employment of female nurses in some of the hospitals, a return of the wounded of General Wayne's command at Paoli, and the names of officers and privates not to be found in the published rosters of the Continental Line and militia of the various States are among the interesting features of these well-preserved documents. The services of Dr. Alison are set forth in detail in the following communication of Director-General Dr. William Shippen, Jr., dated at West Point, December 15, 1780:

"List of the Hospitals wherein Dr. Francis Alison did duty during his appointment as Senior Surgeon of the Middle Department.

"Concord Church, and Meeting-house at Birmingham, and Springfield Meeting-house, in the vicinity of the field of action, Brandywine.

"Philadelphia, had the charge and removal of the wounded officers to—

"Burlington and Bristol, where he attended them 'till ordered to the—

"Ship Tavern in Chester county, to remove the wounded of General Wayne's Division massacred at the Paoli, to the town of

"Lancaster, at which place he remained 'till notified to repair to

"Falkner's Swamp, to take charge of the wounded of Germantown battle, left behind on account of violent inflamations. After three weeks he conveyed them agreeably to instructions to the town of

"Reading, where he dressed said men 'till the beginning of December

"Plumstead Meeting-house in Bucks county he proceeded to immediately after and retreated with the sick of said Hospital to Lititz in Lancaster county, agreeably to His Excellency's orders, December 19, 1777, and remained there 'till the latter end of August 1778.

"In September was obliged twice to attend in Philadelphia to settle

Hospital and Lint Accts. As there was a great want of said article he was requested by Dr William Brown, Physician General, to procure at Lititz what quantity he could.

"New Winsor, in the Eastern Department, he was ordered October 20, and left February 12, 1779.

"At Sunbury, on the frontier of Pennsylvania, he was ordered the beginning of May to erect Hospitals for the reception of the sick and wounded of General Sullivan's army. The 28 of May, 1780, he received instructions to repair to Head Quarters—June 8 arrived in Philadelphia.

"August 25, received orders to repair to Camp and take charge of a Hospital in its vicinity.

"A further compliance with orders, the new Arrangement of October 7 has prevented."

Prior to entering the hospital service, Dr. Alison was commissioned surgeon of the Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Line, commanded by Colonel William Cooke.

Francis Alison, Jr., was a son of the Rev. Francis Alison, D.D., Vice-Provost and Professor of Moral Philosophy of the College of Philadelphia (now the University of Pennsylvania), and was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1751. He entered the college in 1767, and was graduated in 1770. After leaving the army he retired to Chester County, where he died May 11, 1813.

"*A Return of the wounded belonging to different Regiments and of their respective Comp^ys in Lancaster 11^th Oct. 1777*, endorsed, '*List of wounded of Gen. Wayne's Divi^s at Paoli.*'

7th Penna. [Line.]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Geo. Blakely . . . . . | Captain [John] McDowel's | Company. |
| Alex. McDonald . . . . . | do. | do. |
| Sergt. John O'Neil . . . . | Capt. [Robert] Wilson's | do. |
| John Gibney . . . . . | do. | do. |
| John Collins . . . . . | do. | do. |
| John McSorley . . . . . | do. | do. |
| Joseph Bunner . . . . . | do. | do. |
| Sam^l Gilmore. . . . . | do. | do. |
| Richard Slack . . . . . | do. | do. |
| Neil McGonigal . . . . . | do. | do. |
| James Kilpatrick . . . . . | do. | do. |
| Pat. Boyle . . . . . | Capt. [Jeremiah] Talbot's | do. |
| John McKinley . . . . . | do. | do. |

7th Penna. [Line.]—*Continued.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| James Berry | Capt. William Alexander's | Company |
| John Bentson | Capt. John Alexander's | do. |
| Henry Gorman | do. | do. |
| Edward Egerton | Capt. [William] Bratton's | do. |
| James McClain | Capt. [Samuel] Montgomery's | do. |
| Larry Kary | do. | do. |
| Robert Elliott | Capt. [Alexander] Parker's | do. |

Hartley's Penna. [Line.]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John Casey | Capt. Nichols' | Company. |
| Sipera Poring | Capt. Parker's | do. |
| William Medows | do. | do. |
| John Thomas | do. | do. |
| John Moriarty | Capt. Bourk's | do. |
| Edward O'Donald | Lieut. Walker's | do. |
| John Steed | do. | do. |
| Felix McGlauglin | Capt. Stander's | do. |
| David Hickey | Capt. Carney's | do. |
| Patrick Boyle | —— | |
| John Snyder | —— | |

13th Virginia. [Line.]

James Martin . . . . . Capt. Sullivan's Company.

8th Penna. [Line.]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Robert Gray | Capt. [Wendel] Orey's | Company. |
| Hugh Glen | do. | do. |
| Wm Gill | Capt. [James] Montgomery's | do. |
| Alexander McCay | Capt. [Matthew] Jack's | do. |
| James Daugherty | Capt. [Matthew] Miller's | do. |

4th Penna. [Line.]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| George Ingler | Capt. [John] McGowen's | Company. |
| Wm. McNider | do. | do. |
| Simpson Harris | Capt. [Benjamin] Burd's | do. |
| Daniel Gillis | Capt. [John] Mears's | do. |

2d Penna. [Line.]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Moses Hammer | Capt. [Roger] Stainer's | Company. |
| Joh. Stout | —— | |
| Chas Chambers | —— | |
| Balser Barge | Capt. [John] Bankson's | do. |

1st Penna. [Line.]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Robert Humphreys . . . . | Capt. Doyle's | Company. |
| John McNench . . . . . | Capt. [John] Holladay's | do. |
| James Davis . . . . . | Capt. [James] Matson's | do. |
| Tho^s Hawbeard . . . . . | Capt. [David] Harris's | do. |

10th Penna. [Line.]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abraham Hornick . . . . | Capt. [James] Lang's | Company. |
| Simeon Digbey . . . . . | do. | do. |
| Andrus Carvin . . . . . | do. | do. |
| David Stimson . . . . . | do. | do. |
| Michael Hatten . . . . . | Capt. [William] Weitz's | do. |
| John Farmer . . . . . | do. | do. |
| David Stinson . . . . . | do. | do. |
| Andrew Carvey . . . . . | do. | do. |

5th Penna. [Line.]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gal. Wilson . . . . . | Capt. [Benjamin] Bartholomew's | Company. |
| William Grives . . . . . | do. | do. |

"*A List of the Soldiers in the Court House Hosp^l at Reading Novemb^r 17, 1777.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Cornelius Burk, Serj^t . . . . . | 4th Virginia. |
| John McCorley . . . . . | do. |
| Edward Traves . . . . . | do. |
| Daniel McKenne . . . . . | do. |
| John Barber . . . . . | 3d Maryland. |
| Charles Chamberlain . . . . . | 2d Pennsylvania. |
| Henry Tom . . . . . | Col. Weltner. |
| James Smith . . . . . | 5th Pennsylvania. |
| Goldmon Harris . . . . . | 6th North Carolina. |
| William Noble . . . . . | do. |
| Edward Homes . . . . . | 11th Virginia. |
| Andrew Drake . . . . . | do. |
| Nicholas Nichols . . . . . | 5th Maryland. |
| Wm. Jeffries . . . . . | do. |
| Joseph Juba . . . . . | Congress, Penna. |
| William Donaldson . . . . . | 7th Maryland. |
| Francis Mitchel . . . . . | do. |
| William Cofferoth . . . . . | do. |
| Charles Major . . . . . | do. |
| Coonrod Cofferoth . . . . . | do. |
| John Doherty . . . . . | 6th Virginia. |
| John Mefford . . . . . | 4th Pennsylvania. |
| Nicholas Forster . . . . . | 6th Virginia. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Philip Harrison | 7th Virginia. |
| Thomas Smith | 12th do. |
| William West | Prisoner of War. |
| Christopher Irwin | 5th Virginia. |
| James Stiff | do. |
| John Tucker | 2d do. |
| John Coppage | 3d do. |
| John Winn | 16th do. |
| Robert Doyl | 3d do. |
| Christopher Reed | 7th Maryland. |
| Thomas Young | do. |
| Joseph Chambers | 7th Pennsylvania (Deceased). |
| William Southerland | 3d Virginia. |
| William Markwelch | 7th Maryland. |
| Joel Shelton | 2d Virginia. |

NURSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sarah Burk, | Cathrine West, |
| Ann Chamberlain, | Ann Doyl, |
| Martha Mitchel, | Elizab$^{th}$ Southerland. |

"*A List of the Soldiers in the Brick House Hospit$^{l}$ at Reading Novem$^{r}$ 17$^{th}$ 1777.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Stephen Lyon | Congress, Penn$^{a}$. |
| John Hunt | 6th Maryland. |
| Samuel Huggins | do. |
| John Delena | State, Virginia. |
| Mark Warren | Col. Atley's. |
| William Halby | Prisoner of War. |
| Abraham Best | 6th Pennsylvania. |
| Daniel Robertson | 11th Virginia. |
| Isaac Fowler | 4th New Jersey. |
| Joseph Spencer | 4th Pennsylvania. |
| Dennis McCarty | 12th Virginia. |
| Charles Lenix | 3d do. |
| James Burns | 12th Pennsylvania. |
| James Gallant | do. |
| Adam Trip | 4th Virginia. |
| Andrew Pinkenton | 7th Pennsylvania. |
| Arthur Corbin | 7th North Carolina. |
| Elijah Pamer | New England. |
| Thomas Kelly | 3d Virginia. |
| John Crooks | do. |

NURSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Margaret Lenox, | Hannah Crooks. |

" *A Return of the sick & Wounded in the Hospital at Plumstead—*
(*Admitted Nov. 25, 26, 27 & 30.*) *Decemb. 10th 1777.*

| Men's Names. | Regt. | Company. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thos Emmerald | 8th Virginia. | Israels. | |
| Jno Nicely | do. | Clarks. | |
| Israel Conner | Hartley's Penna. | Russel. | |
| George Curier | do. | McCallister. | |
| John Honey | do. | Wilson. | |
| James Chambers | 7th Penna. | Talbots. | |
| Andw McCalla | do. | do. | |
| Daniel Cogdale | Irvine's Penna. | Montgomery. | |
| Thos Smith | 7th Virginia. | Moseleys. | |
| Andw McGinnis | do. | do. | |
| Thos Ellis | do. | do. | |
| James Flemmiker | do. | do. | |
| Humy Coleman | do. | Cummings. | |
| Jesse Farmer | do. | do. | |
| Millington Man | do. | Lawrence. | |
| Robt Nilburn | Col. Hazen's. | Bakers. | |
| Miles Ramsey | 7th N. Carolina. | Painters. | |
| John Dailey | do. | do. | |
| Thos Barter | do. | do. | |
| Burrel Hughs | do. | Walkers. | |
| Saml Parkes[1] | do. | do. | |
| Edwd Poe | 8th Virginia. | Chrohan. | |
| Aaron Davis | 5th N. Carolina. | Williams. | |
| Thos Aurey | do. | do. | |
| Benj. Atkin | do. | Blunts. | |
| Sutton Truelove | do. | do. | |
| Jacob Burk | do. | Darnils. | |
| John Giles | do. | do. | |
| Ritch'd Thomas | 6th N. Carolina. | Whites. | |
| Jacob Glover | do. | do. | |
| William Wowel | do. | do. | |
| Joseph Skipper | 8th N. Carolina. | Walsh. | |
| Jas Standley | do. | do. | |
| Hopkins Dye | do. | do. | |
| Thos Collins[2] | do. | do. | |
| John Milton | do. | do. | |
| Jas Gilbert | do. | Foster. | |
| Thos Fambro | 7th Virginia. | Moseley. | |
| Saml Pounds | do. | do. | |
| Henry Rousey | do. | Hillis. | Total . 40 |
| Total 40 | | | Decd . 2 |
| | | | Dischd 10 |
| | | | Rems . 28 |

[1] Died Dec. 1st.

[2] Died Dec. 9.

"*Return of the sick & Wounded in Lititz Hospital from Jan^y 12 to 22^d 1778.*[1]

| Regiments. | Admitted. | Discharged. | Dead. | Deserted. | Remain. Wounded. | Convalescents. | Intermitt. | Lues Vener. | Rheumatis. | Pleuritis. | Putrid Fever. | Psora. | Peripneum. | Hernia. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Virginia Reg^t | 2 | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | |
| 2d do. do. | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 3d do. do. | 4 | | 1 | | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | |
| 4th do. do. | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 7th do. do. | 16 | | | | | 8 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | | |
| 8th do. do. | 2 | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 10th do. do. | 2 | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 11th do. do. | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| 12th do. do. | 13 | | 2 | | | 9 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| 14th do. do. | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 15th do. do. | 6 | | | | | 3 | | | | | 3 | | | |
| 16th do. do. | 2 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Virginia State | 9 | | 1 | 2 | | 4 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| 1st Pennsylvania Rg^t | 3 | | 1 | | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 2d do. do. | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 4th do. do. | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 5th do. do. | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| 7th do. do. | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 8th do. do. | 12 | | | | | 8 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 9th do. do. | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| 10th do. do. | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11th do. do. | 2 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 12th do. do. | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Pensylv^a State Reg^t | 5 | | | | | 3 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| 1st Maryland Reg^t | 3 | | | | | 2 | | | | | 1 | | | |
| 3d do. do. | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| 4th do. do. | 7 | | | | | 4 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | |
| 5th do. do. | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| 6th do. do. | 2 | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 7th do. do. | 2 | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 1st North Carolina | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 5th do. do. | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| 6th do. do. | 2 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 8th do. do. | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| 4th Jersey Regim^t | 2 | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Col. Bradford | 6 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 3 | 2 | | |
| Col. Green | 2 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Col. Martial | 5 | | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | |
| Col. Hazen | 12 | | | | | 6 | | | | 1 | 3 | 2 | | |
| Col. Tupper | 11 | | 2 | | | 5 | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | |
| Col. Durgey | 14 | | | | | 10 | | | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | |
| Train Artilly | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Col. Chandler | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Col. Angel | 5 | | | | | 2 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Col. Lee | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Artificers | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| British Deserter | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 173 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 89 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 25 | 11 | 4 | 1 |

"Francis Alison, Jun.
"*Sen. Serg^t G. H.*"

[1] Refer Penna. Mag., Vol. XX. p. 137.

*"A List of the Sick in the Potter's shop at Reading No^v 17.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Gilbert Allen | 5th Maryland. |
| Zadock Woods | do. |
| Sam^l Kennedy | do. |
| Thomas Fenitree & wife | do. |
| Wm. Pinkfield & wife | do. |
| Thomas Oliphant | do. |
| David Kelly & wife | do. |
| Henry Ollard | 15th Virginia. |
| James Jones | 3d do. |

*"A Return of the Sick sent from Robinson's to New Windsor.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| William Skeeto | 3d North Carolina, | Ballard's Co. |
| Josepho Skeeto | do. | Tatterson's Co. |
| John Grant | do. | Harrison's Co. |
| Arthur Merrit | do. | Blunt's Co. |
| Absolam Willdee | do. | do. |
| Joshua Lewis | do. | Thorne's Co. |
| Rightson Dickson | do. | Ballard's Co. |
| Wason Pulley | do. | Jinocs' Co. |
| William Morris | do. | Baker's Co. |
| James Grouse | do. | do. |
| John Woolleham | do. | do. |
| Thomas Tart | do. | Blunt's Co. |
| Jacob Agee | do. | Batopp's Co. |
| Reuben Gainer | do. | Childs' Co. |
| John Carter | do. | Lt. Col. Davis's Co. |
| James Hubbard | do. | Blunt's Co. |
| Joshua Prichet | do. | Major Hogg's Co. |
| Elias Smith | do. | do. |
| Joel Merrit | do. | Col. Hogun's Co. |
| Isam Heathiock | do. | do. |
| Shuble Taylor | Bradford's, | Lemoth's Co. |
| Patrick McKew | Delaware, | Jacquet's Co. |
| Francis Jones | do. | do. |
| Theodore Livejoy | Poor's, | Hodgdon's Co. |
| Bethleham Rolls | 3d Virginia, | Monjoy's Co. |
| Edward Burchel | 4th do. | Streath's Co. |
| George Berry | Poor's, | Hodgdon's Co. |
| Micah Gates | do. | Hastens' Co. |
| Peter Stevens | Mabeom's, | Evans' Co. |
| David Attison | 8th Virginia, | Waggoner's Co. |
| Robert Boggs | do. | do. |
| Warren Wheeler | Poor's, | Richardson's Co. |
| Adam Lancaster | 12th Virginia, | Ashbey's Co. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John Ballard . . . . . | Putnam's, | Goodale's Co. |
| Joseph Emmerton . . . . . | Delaware, | Moor's Co. |
| Zedekiah Coward . . . . . | 3d N. Carolina, | Blunt's Co. |
| John Bird . . . . . | Poor's, | Ellis's Co. |
| William Matterson . . . . . | 1st Virginia, | Pain's Co. |
| David Lee . . . . . | 14th do. | Jones' Co. |
| John Micham . . . . . | Greaton's, | Flowers' Co. |
| Jonas Laurence . . . . . | Poor's, | Richardson's Co. |
| Lewis Goodridge . . . . . | 3d N. Carolina, | Bradley's Co. |
| Joshua Cherry . . . . . | do. | Childs' Co. |
| William Price . . . . . | do. | do. |
| Reuben Parks . . . . . | Poor's, | Richardson's Co. |
| John Danster . . . . . | 4th Maryland, | Norwood's Co. |
| Robert Britemore . . . . . | 12th Virginia, | Col. Nevel's Co. |

"B. WILLIAMS,
"*Second Surg.*

"Oct. 20, 1778."

"*A Return of Sick of the first Va. Reg Oct^r 23 1778.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capt. Pelham's Co. . . . . | Abraham Scott, | Remit'g Fever. |
| Capt. Kindal's Co. . . . . | William Watkins, | do. |
| —— —— . . . . . | Turner Clark, | do. |
| Capt. Cunningham's Co. . . . | W^m Wings | Bilious Fever. |
| —— —— . . . | Jesse Baits, | Jaundice. |
| —— —— . . . | W^m ———, | Fever. |
| —— —— . . . | James Ryan, | do. |
| —— —— . . . | Bennet Dewing, | Cough & Fever. |
| —— —— . . . | Morris Jones, | —— |
| —— —— . . . | Pearse Baitbeach, | —— |
| —— —— . . . | Arch Franklin, | —— |

"MILES KING *Surg. M.*

"To Director Hospital.

"Oct. 23, 1778"

"*Return of the Sick of the 4^th Virg^a Reg^t October the 29^th 1778.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Louis Atkins . . . . . | McCooghan's Co., | Fever. |
| Jon. Quill . . . . . | do. | Remitting Fever. |
| Jon. Allin . . . . . | Wall's Co., | Fever. |
| Jon. Lambert . . . . . | do. | do. |
| W^m Casey . . . . . | do. | Remit'g Fever. |
| Tho^s Wells . . . . . | do. | Fever. |
| W^m Eagle . . . . . | Kirkpatrick's Co., | Dysentery. |

"CHARLES GREER, *S. Mate.*

"To Director of Hospital,
New Windsor."

"William Hickinson joyned at fish Kills 15th Nov. 1778, and Received Cloathing as follows—One Coate, one west Coate, one pair of Briches, one Hatt, one Shirt, one pair Stockings, one pair of shoes, one Black Stock.

"Ordered that the sd Wm Hickinson who belongs to Capt. Brown's Compy Colo Harrison's Regt art'y be sent to Hospital at New Windsor as he is not fit for duty.

"JAMES SMITH *Capt. Lieut.*
"*Artilly.*

"Director of Hospital."

"*A Return of the Sick of the Delaware Regt. commanded by Major Vaughan Esq.*

"November 18, 1778.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Joshua Shehorn | Colonel's Co., | Remittent Fever. |
| Thos Clark | Major's Co., | do. |
| Robt Hoskins | do. | Dysentery & Fever. |
| Isaac Carvell | Moore's Co., | Remittent Fever. |
| James Bennett | Anderson's Co., | do. |
| John Robeson | do. | do. |
| Elijah Murphey | do. | Dysentery. |
| Avery Atkins | Jacquett's Co., | Remittent Fever. |
| Thos Holstein | Learmonth's Co., | do. |
| John Kinley | do. | do. |
| Eliakim Paris | do. | do. |
| Isaac Darnell | do. | do. |

Total 12

"JOHN PLATT, *S. Mate D Regt.*

"To the Director of the
Hospital at New Windsor."

"*A Return of the Sick belonging to the 4th & 8th Virg. Regts, November 19, 1778.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| William Lipson | Capt. | Co., 4th Virgs. |
| Cutey Ward | do. Wall's Co., | do. |
| Peter Barndolar | do. | do. |
| Anthony Row | do. | do. |
| Jno. Smith | do. | do. |
| David Dunigim | do. | do. |
| Brin Magil | Capt. Stit's Co., | do. |
| William McMatin | Maj. Croohen's Co., | do. |
| Patrick Punch | do. | do. |
| David Brooks | do. | do. |
| Richard Harris | Kilpatrick's | do. |
| William Cotney | do. | do. |
| Jno. Wialch | do. | do. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anthony Cushen | Kilpatrick's | 4th Virg$^{a}$. |
| Isbum Hin | do. | do. |
| Barybain Bartwin | Waggoner's | 8th Virg$^{a}$. |
| Robert Cambit | do. | do. |
| Jno. Kelley | do. | do. |
| Peter Parish | Lapsley's, | do. |
| Jno. Martin | do. | do. |
| Thomas Kinsey | do. | do. |
| Jno. Freeland | do. | do. |
| Peter Duet | Col. Wood's, | do. |
| Haris Hardin | Lt. Col. Nevel's, | do. |
| James Brint | do. | do. |
| Jno. Robison | Bower's, | do. |
| W$^{m}$ Body | do. | do. |
| Jno. Mordock | do. | do. |
| Dennis Regan | do. | do. |
| David Williams | do. | do. |
| Tho$^{s}$ Black | M$^{r}$ Clark's, | do. |
| William Bell | do. | do. |
| David Brooks | do. | do. |
| W$^{m}$ More Mde | do. | do. |

"*A Return of the Sick in the first V$^{a}$ Reg , Nov 19$^{th}$, 78.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capt. Kinald's Co. | Collin Robertson, | Remit'g Fever |
| —— —— | John Sneed, | do. |
| —— —— | Hugh Bowles, | do. |
| Capt. Payne's Co. | W$^{m}$ Fushe, | Fever & Cough. |
| Capt. Pelham's Co. | John Campbell, | Remit'g Fever. |
| Capt. Fowler's Co. | Hittleberry Sublit, | do. |
| Capt. Minor's Co. | Tho$^{s}$ Wright, | Putrid Fever. |
| —— —— | James Saunders, | Remit'g Fever. |
| —— —— | Edw$^{d}$ Trill, | |

"MILES KING
"*Surg. M.*"

"*A Role of the Sick brought from Camp and the different Regiments, Nov. 19, 1778.* (*2$^{d}$ State & 14 Virginia.*)

| | |
|---|---|
| John Anderson | Convalescent. |
| Thomas Sugs | Recruiting. |
| Tho$^{s}$ Black | do. |
| Roger Williamson | do. |
| Drury Amory | do. |
| Thomas Inlow | Convalescent. |
| Jas. McCartey | Recruiting. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Morris Mehone | Recruiting. |
| Jacob Parkison | do. |
| Zachariah Walin | do. |
| Jesse Lee | do. |
| John Russell | do. |
| Wm Lock | do. |
| Harry Cockrum | do. |
| Mark Hall | Convalescent. |
| Michael Averseage | Recruiting. |
| Benj. Vaughless | do. |
| Wm Mollow | do. |

" *Col. Davis's Regt.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas Borson, | Edward Delin, |
| Jno. Dowin, | James Bradbury, |
| Wm Davis, | Joshua Butler. |
| S. Harrison, fifer, | |
| Drury Dodd, | |
| Samuel Demby. | |

"Sir.

"Please to receive into Hospital Richard Stids of Capt Godman's Company belonging to the 4th Maryland Regt & John Cornish of Capt Eccleston's Company belonging to the 2d Maryland Regiment.

"John Ross, *Asst. Surg.*

"25th Novem. 1778.

"To Dr. Allison
Superintending the
Hospitals
New Windsor."

" *A Return of Sick of the 6th Maryland Regt commanded by Col. Otho H. Williams.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Robert Body | Capt. Beall's Co., | Fever, |
| John Holiday | do. | do. |
| George Thomas | do. | do. Putrid. |

"Sir

"Please to receive to ye Hospital the above sick.

"W. Warfield *A. S.*
"6th M. Regt

"Nov. 25. 1778

"To the Hospital Surgeon
at Newburg."

"Nov. 28th '78.

"Gentlemen,

"Please admit these two sick men belonging to the German Regt into the Hospital and greatly oblidge your huml Servt

"Peres *Surg'nt of the Gm Regmt*"

"*A Return of the sick belonging to the 8th Virga Regt.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Martial Butten | Bowyer's | Co., | Fever. |
| John Morgan | do. | do. | Dysentery. |
| Michael Field | do. | do. | Fever. |
| Henry Anders | Major Clark's | do. | Dysentery. |
| Jacob Bowers | do. | do. | do. |
| John Shaw | do. | do. | Fever. |
| Julius Blackburn | Lapsley's | do. | do. |
| James Gibson | do. | do. | do. |
| John Cline | Lieut. Col's | do. | do. |
| Daniel Dailey | do. | do. | do. |

"Hugh Martin *S. H.*

"To Director New Windsor."

"Newburgh 28th Nov. 1778.

"Sir.

"You'l be kind enough to Receive into the Hospital the Following Soldiers of a Detachmt under my Command, who for want of a Doctor are likely to Continue in a bad Situation if not Received. Your Compliance will be highly Acknowledged by Sir

"Your Most Hble Servt

"J Brice *Capt. Comdt of a Detachmt of the 1st Maryd Bg.*

"To the Superintendt
of the Hospital at
New Windsor."

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John Sullivan | Capt. Brooks Co. | 3d Regimt Maryland. |
| James Foster | do. | do. |
| John Owens | late C. Hindmans | do. |
| Owen Corkran | Capt. Brice | do. |
| Daniel Claney | do. | do. |

"*A List of Sick Men brought to New Windsor Hopital by Order of General Muhlenberg Nov. 28, 1778.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John Chat | 1st Virginia, | Maj. Anderson. |
| Davis Bailor | do. | Capt. Minnis. |
| David Allen | do. | Capt. Payns. |
| John Bradley | do. | Capt. Peltams. |
| Wm. Owen | 2d do. | Capt. Callameeses. |
| Jas. Hill | 1st S[tate] R[egt], | Capt. Crups. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wm. Pursley | 2d S[tate] R[eg], | Capt. Hudson. |
| Boswell Richards | do. | Capt. Dudley. |
| Peter Kemp | do. | Capt. Hudson. |
| Jeremiah Graves | do. | Capt. Dudley. |
| Charles Carter | do. | Capt. Hudson. |
| John Speed | do. | Capt. Barnet. |
| John Hood | do. | Capt. Boswell. |
| Simon Golding | do. | Capt. Hudson. |
| Wm. Long | 4th Virginia, | Capt. Wales. |
| Thos. Booker | do. | do. |
| Noel Joel | do. | Capt. Stith. |
| Alex$^{r}$ Quaker | do. | Capt. Wales. |
| Alex$^{r}$ Scholy | do. | do. |
| Wm. Jones | 6th do. | Capt. Shelton. |
| Thos. Hoverstreet | do. | do. |
| Thos. Church | do. | do. |
| Wm. Stewart | 8th do. | Capt. Waggoner. |
| James Riely | do. | do. |
| John Rhine | do. | do. |
| Thos. Cobern | do. | do. |
| Andrew Dush | do. | do. |
| Hugh Hughes | do. | do. |
| Joseph Halbert | 14th do. | Wiat. |
| Isam Hogan Serg$^{t}$ | do. | Jones. |
| Thos. Cooper | do. | Marks. |
| John Murphy | do. | Jones. |
| Wm. Gray (Orderly) | do. | Jones. |
| Christ$^{r}$ Dannel | do. | Wiat. |
| Adam Reynolds | do. | Jones. |
| Wyer Tibbs | do. | Jones. |
| Wm. Ward | do. | Jones. |
| Wm. Marks | do. | Capt. Jones. |
| Burly Butchard | do. | do. |
| Wm. Haley | 16th do. | Capt. Willis. |
| Peggy Hailey | do. | do. |
| Dan$^{l}$ Wheland | do. | Capt. M$^{c}$Guire. |
| Simon Nicholas | Delaware Reg$^{t}$, | Capt. Learnard. |
| Patt English | do. | do. |
| Wm. Hook | do. | Capt. Larmbarth. |
| David Ellis | do. | Lt. Purvisus. |
| John Clifton | do. | Capt. Anderson. |
| Andrew Daily | do. | do. Squills. |
| Adam Dowling | do. | do. |
| John Service | do. | Capt. Purvisus. |

"JOHN H. HOLT, *Capt. 1$^{st}$ Virg$^{a}$ S. Regm$^{t}$*

"Nov. 28, 1778."

"NEWBURGH 1st Decemr 1778.

"SIR

"Be kind enough to Receive into the Hospital William Ross of the 6th Maryland Regiment.

"I am Sir your most
"Hhble Servt
"J BRICE *Capt Comdt*
*of a Detachment of Maryd Bg.*

"To the Superintendt
of New Windsor."

"NEWBURGH December 1, 1778.

"SIR

"Be pleased to Receive into the Hospital Benj Moore of the Sixth Maryland Regiment whose situation requires Assistance.

"I am Sir your most Humble Servt
"LUD. WELTNER, *Lt. Colo.*

"To the Superindt of the Hospital
at New Windsor."

"*A Return of Sick of the 6th Maryland Regt Commanded by Col. Williams, Decr the 7th 1778.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Samuel English . . . . . | Lieut. Williams' | Co. | Putrid Fever. |
| Peter Woolf . . . . . | do. | do. | Intert Fever. |
| Pat. Trainer . . . . . | Capt. Ghireliu's | do. | Infat |
| Willm Chambers . . . . . | do. | do. | do. |

"W. WARFIELD *A. S.*

"Hospital Surgeon,
at New Windsor."

"*A Return of the Sick of the Second Maryland Regiment sent to the Hospital at New Windsor commanded by Lieut. Col. Woolford December 7, 1778.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John Wall . . . . . | Capt. Anderson's Co. | Fever Inflam. |
| Patrick Fenesick . . . . . | Capt. Davidson's do. | Fever Remit. |
| Saml Hughes . . . . . | do. | Rheumat. |

"JAMES McCALLMONT *Surgn*."

"*A Return of the Sick 7th Maryland Regiment Col. Gunby, Gen. Smallwood's Brig.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nichs Carr . . . . . | Capt. Bayle's Co. | Putrid Fever. |
| Darby Crowley . . . . . | do. | do. |
| Wm Hopkins . . . . . | Capt. Grosh | Interm. Fever. |
| Ed. Fennile . . . . . | Capt. Morris | do. |

"H. TABBS *Surgn*.

"F. ALLISON ESQ
Senr Surgeon G. Hospital
New Windsor."

"*A Return of the Sick in the 5th Maryland Regiment Commanded by Colo William Richardson to be sent to the Hospital at New Windsor.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Moses Cook | Lynch's | Co. | Diarrhea. |
| Robert Bromwell | Dean's | do. | Bilious fever. |
| William Arnett | do. | do. | Int. fever. |
| James Hawkins | do. | do. | do. |
| Thos Hinds | Emory's | do. | Jaundice. |
| Thos Greenwich | do. | do. | Cough. |
| William Samuel | Richardson's | do. | Convalescent. |
| Peter Kincaid | Hamilton's | do. | Bilious fever. |
| Joseph Peters | Lynch's Orderly | | |

"WILLIAM KILTY *Surg.*
"*5th Maryland Regt*"

"CHESTER Decr 8 1778."

"*A Return of Cloaths &c 3d Maryland.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Daniel Lingist | Capt. Bailey. |
| Joseph Cronch | do. Brice. |
| Thos Cowin | do. do. |
| David Lawler | do. Marborough |
| Thos Wright | do. Hindman. |
| Michl Gownan | do. Smith. |

"JACOB LYON
"*Sergeant.*

"Dec. 10, 1778."

"N. WINDSOR 31 Decr 1778

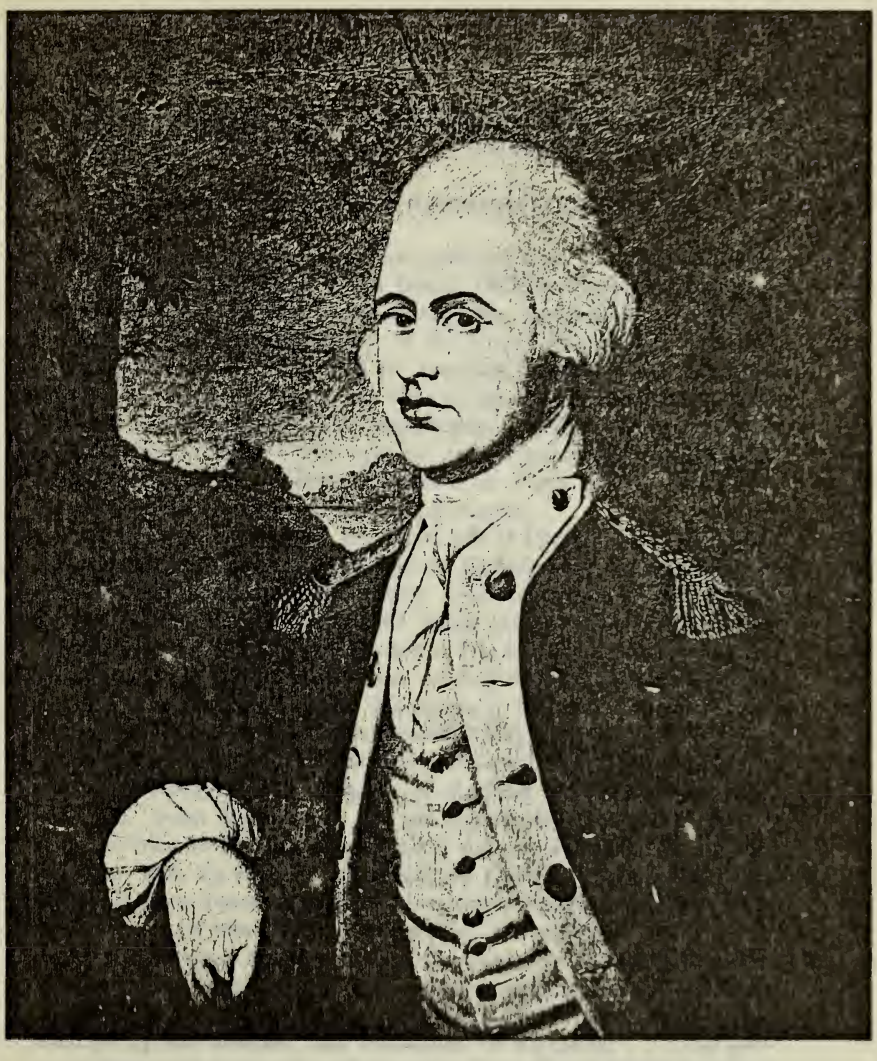
"SIR

"Please to take James Smith a soldier of the Garmon [German] Regt into the Hospital.

"J. BLANCHARD *Capt Commadt.*

"To DOCTOR ALISON
Senr Surgeon."

(To be continued.)



By order of the General

John Macpherson Aide de Camp

8 Aug 1775

FROM THE ORIGINAL OIL PAINTING IN THE POSSESSION OF HIS GREAT-NEICE MRS. JULIA M. WASHINGTON HORNOR.

# EXTRACTS FROM THE LETTERS OF JOHN MACPHERSON, JR., TO WILLIAM PATTERSON, 1766–1773.

CONTRIBUTED BY WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR, ESQ.

[The following extracts have been selected from the letters of John Macpherson, Jr., addressed to his friend, William Patterson, who was Attorney-General of New Jersey during the Revolution, a framer of the Federal Constitution, Senator of the United States from New Jersey, Governor of that State, and an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States at the time of his death, September 9, 1806. He was a college-mate of John Macpherson, Jr., who was an alumnus of Princeton in 1766. The original letters have been most kindly loaned to me by Mr. William Patterson, of Perth Amboy, the great-grandson of the above-mentioned Mr. Patterson.

John Macpherson, Jr., was the eldest son of Captain John Macpherson, born in Edinburgh in 1726, died in Philadelphia on September 6, 1792, the first emigrant of the family, a privateersman in the French war of 1757 and Spanish war of 1762, losing his right arm in action, and for his gallantry as "late commander of His Majesty's ship of war, the Britannia, in the West Indies," was on July 6, 1764, made a burgess of the city of Edinburgh. John Macpherson, Sr., was the owner and builder of Mount Pleasant (Fairmount Park), and married Margaret Rodgers, born in 1732, died in Philadelphia on June 4, 1770, a sister of Rev. John Rodgers, D.D., chaplain of the New York Provincial Congress, etc. John Macpherson, Jr., was aide-de-camp, with the rank of major, to General Richard Montgomery, and was killed, in his twenty-first year, with his chief in the assault on Quebec, December 31, 1775. He was the first Pennsylvanian of prominence killed in the war of the Revolution. Of him Bancroft writes (Vol. IV. p. 308):

"In the pathway lay Macpherson, the pure-minded, youthful enthusiast for liberty, as spotless as the new-fallen snow which was his winding-sheet; full of promise for war, lovely in temper, dear to the army, honored by the affection and confidence of his chief. . . . The governor, lieutenant-governor, and council of Quebec, and all the principal officers of the garrison, buried him [Montgomery] and his aide-de-camp, Macpherson, with the honors of war."

His younger brother was William Macpherson, born in Philadelphia in 1756, died at his country-seat, "Stouton" (now Macpherson Park), Philadelphia, November 5, 1813; ensign of the Sixteenth Regiment of Foot (British) in America, March 4, 1769; promoted lieutenant, July 26, 1773; adjutant, July 26, 1773; by resolution of Congress, September 16,

1779, "brevet major in the army of the United States;" aide-de-camp to General the Marquis de Lafayette and to General Arthur St. Clair; served throughout the war; wounded in action; appointed by President Washington, September 19, 1789, surveyor of the port of Philadelphia; March 8, 1792, he appointed him inspector of the revenue for the city; November 28, 1793, he became naval officer, holding the position until his death. In 1794 commander of the "Macpherson Blues;" promoted by Governor Mifflin to be colonel and then brigadier-general of the State militia; March 11, 1799, President Adams made him brigadier-general of the provisional army to quell Fries's insurrection; delegate to the Pennsylvania Convention to ratify the Federal Constitution in 1787; member of the General Assembly of 1788–89; member and for many years president of the St. Andrew's Society; original member of the State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania; vice-president from 1807 until his death; assistant secretary of the general society in 1790; treasurer in 1799. He married Margaret Stout, born in 1764, died on December 25, 1797, daughter of Lieutenant Joseph Stout, R.N.—W. M. H.]

"MOUNT PLEASANT Dec^r 10th 1766.

. . . . . .

"I expect next week to begin to study under Mr. Dickinson & if you write to me after that direct to John McPherson Jun^r Phil^a.

"JOHN McPHERSON JUN^R."

"12 O'CLOCK, PHILADELPHIA May 30th, 1767

"Studying very hard. . . . As to the Play you speak of, I take it to be The Disappointment, & can only say it was very well rec^d by the people here, who found no fault in it, but that it savored too much of partiality; as the Collector actually seized the Chest as the King's property, &, with a great deal of trouble, conveyed it on board a vessel then in the River, intending to send it home. (Perhaps you may not have heard who were the actors of this real farce, & yet may be acquainted with some of them, Quadrant is intended for an old Instrument maker, by name Cappock, Hum for one Yeates a Tavern Keeper, Parchment for Reily the dec^d Scrivener, Rattletrap for one Rudiman Robeson, formerly a Commander of a Vessel, Racoon for Swan the Hatter, Wasball for an old dec^d Barber called Dixon, Trushoop for a merry countryman of yours, & M^r Snip for a foolish one of mine.) This Play never was acted here, the opposition to

Thomas Gibson of Captain Veichii Company ~~hath~~ hath leave of absence for eight days and then to return to ~~duty~~ duty By order of the General

John Hancock Adjutant General

Head Quarters 8 Aug 1775

To Whom It may concern

it being so great as not to admit of it. Racoon swore that it might begin in a Comedy, but that he would make it end in a Tragedy. The authors of the Prologue & Epilogue are unknown to any.

"JACK McPHERSON."

"PHILA Tuesday Nov. 17. 1767

"This day was the Commencement held here, when only five commenced Bachelors. After Prayer, Bankson pronounced a Salutatory Oration. This was one of the best performances of the day. The Latin was well articulated, & but for a tone that ran thro the whole pronunciation, it was very compleat. We were then entertained with an English dispute, opened by Tilghman (who alone it is said composed his own piece) who was opposed by Johnson. Bankson wound up, & bore the bell as the phrase is. Then they produced a Latin dispute, in which Wallace was Resp, & Tilghman & Swift opponents. This was ill done. The Latin was ill pronounced, & there was no action, for they spoke from desks. White, a master of arts, then pronounced an Oration. I forbear to give any character of this, you will I dare say see one in the papers; but (if as usual) far above the merit of the piece. The degrees were then conferred. Swift pronounced the Valedictory. . . . The whole was concluded with a Dialogue and ode, spoke by Bankson, Johnson & Swift. This was middling well done. It was wrote by Coombe. . . .

. . . . . .

"J. McPHERSON."

"March 11. 1768

" . . . As to the Farmer's letters; the reports are various —Some say they were wrote in N. England—Others alledged Mr. D–k–ns–n is the Author. While others suspect Mr G–ll–w–y: But nobody can certainly say, who is the author. This however is certain, he is a friend to his country, & has contributed (not barely his mite) towards the delivery of America from Slavery—As to the visitant, I have heard Mr

G–l–w–y also suspected for its author; I believe with very little truth—Tom Minor is also said to be wrote by Mr G–l–w–y, but others say (with more probability) it was wrote in your province, by the first person in it.

"Political disputes here are at present very low, quite contrary to what might be expected. It is very probable they will be something more bitter at the next meeting of the Assembly, which will be in May. The house sent their last message to the Governor & immediately adjourned, before he could possibly answer it. Those who know him best, say he is very angry & will send them a severe reply in May. . . .

"J. McPherson Jr."

"Philadelphia April 18. 1768

" . . . Doctor Chandler makes a great noise, or rather a great noise is made about him. Pray (if you know) who writes the Whig in N. York. That, the Centinel, & the Doctor, cum suis, are the common subject of discourse here. . . .

"John Macpherson Jr."

"Philadᵃ June 27th 1768.

" . . . In troth my sweet lad, Jack has been '*trampussing*' all over Maryland since he recᵈ yours, and has had such a jaunt as he would not take again for twenty kisses of L. L. or B. R. Riding in the rain all night & all day has incapacitated me writing law.

"J Macpherson Jr."

"Philadᵃ Novʳ 27 1768.

"as our court begins the fifth of Decʳ, & my father has employment for me this week. . . .

"John Macpherson Jr."

"Philadelphia February 13 1769

" . . . But must make an excuse for not writing by Ogden. I never knew he was in town till about 11 o'clock the day before he left it, & was all that morning very busy.

As I was going to the Office in the Afternoon, Rush stopped me & told me, Sergeant & Ogden had appointed to meet him about that time to go & play billiards. Thus was I beguiled to play billiards! What time in the evening we left it, Ogden may have informed you. Then the Dutch School took up the rest of the evening. Ogden and Sergeant started early next morning. Pray what time had I to write?

"JOHN MACPHERSON JR."

"PHILADELPHIA April 9 1769.

" . . . I shall set off next week to the back Courts viz Carlisle, York, Lancaster & Reading, which will employ me three weeks at least. Rush is going to be admitted at each of these Courts—*I* go to please him, but expect to find something more pleasing than purling streams, or blooming fields, or even the noise of courts rattling with the silver sound of Dollars—In vain will you puzzle your poor pericranium to find out what this is.

" You must doubtless have seen some letters in the late Papers (Bradford's) wherein Mr Wilkes expresses his great esteem for Mr Dickinson. These letters were written by Mr B. Rush. There were some things which were not thought proper to be published.

" Mr Wilkes said that since he read Locke he had been of opinion that there was no innate ideas; that if that maxim was false with respect to the Scots it was only as to one particular; for added he if they have one innate idea it is that of Slavery. He desired Dr Rush on his arrival in Philadelphia to present his most respectful compliments to Mr Dickinson. Is it not hard that I who had more trouble with the Farmer's Letters (for I copied the whole once, & some part twice) than Mr Dickinson should have only labour (not a single fee) for my pains?—

"JOHN MACPHERSON JR."

"PHILA Augt 7—69

" . . . My father's situation subjecting me to a great deal of business, has made it impossible for me to pursue my

studies, or to write to my friends so frequently as my inclination prompts me. . . .

"JOHN MACPHERSON JR."

"MOUNT PLEASANT Aug^t 11 1769

" . . . If this should find you in Princeton I would be glad you would enquire the terms on which a second degree is to be granted as it will be needless for me to come to Princeton if they are not such as I will submit to.

"JOHN MACPHERSON JR."

"PHIL^A May 23^d 1770

" . . . Three London ships came in a few days ago in ballast (except as to the non prohibited articles) & inform that the people in England are now desperate & are determined to strike. I suppose you have the papers even at your fag end of the World, & so you may see the confusions of the nation. People here are very apprehensive of a civil war, as the King has formed two Camps, & laughed at the London Remonstrance. Should that be the case, unfortunate as I have been in America I believe I shall not stay here long—The Slaves of Rhode Island have dissolved their committee, & agreed to import! O Tempora! O Mores! The last to make the agreement, & the first to break it! Indeed it is more to be wished than expected, that out of 14 there should be no bad member—"

"JOHN MACPHERSON JR."

"PHIL^A July 24 1770

" . . . Last Thursday evening was married John Dickinson Esq of this City, Author of the Farmer's letters, to the amiable Miss Polly Norris of Fairhill, only surviving daughter of the late Isaac Norris Esq deceased, *Sometimes* Speaker of honorable house of Assembly of this province. She is a young lady endowed with every qualification requisite to make the marriage state happy, & with a fortune of £50000 (some say £80000). And a few Evenings before the Rev^d M^r Joseph Montgomery of New Castle was married to M^rs Boyce, relict of Cap^t Boyce, & sister of Jacob Rush Esq^r.

So much in humble imitation of the Newspapers—I suppose you have seen our resolves relative to the N. Yorkers. I was present when they were passed, & had the pleasure to hear the redoubted D–l C – – m [?] C–m–r exhibit a specimen of his Eloquence in a dispute with the Chairman about the opinion of the majority of the resolvers. After a tedious altercation, which consisted of asserting & denying, the gentleman of the long robe was silenced by superior authority. . . . On this head, I have indeed little to say, except that the New Yorkers have acted like scrubs, & deserve to be *tarred & feathered,* & it behoves every American to disclaim any connection with them— . . . I have some slight hopes of seeing England this fall. My father is going, & I expect Mr Dickinson is now in such a good humour as to give up my indenture, which will put me on good terms with my father—This by the by, for nobody knows I intend to ask Mr D, & I don't want any one should lest I should meet with a denial."

[On same sheet, under date "July 25."]

"I have spoken to Mr D. about my indenture. He desired me to rest for a little while, & promised he would not prevent my going to England with my father—Say nothing of this; for should my father hear of it, it will be a means to prevent my going.— . . .

"John Macpherson Jr."

"Phila Oct 21 1770

"Master Rush sailed last Monday for England, in a fine new ship, & with a large Company. Some cursed unlucky Circumstances prevented my going, else perhaps instead of sitting with quill in hand on hard ground, I had been tossing on the great deep, and laughing at the poor devils. . . . I am sorry I was from Philadelphia when you were last in it, but it is probable I may see you soon in Princeton, as I have something to do there about my second degree—

"John Macpherson Jr."

"PHILADA^A Jan^y 13 1771

" . . . I was admitted in the Common Pleas here the 1st Ins^t, so have no expectation of seeing England soon—

"JOHN MACPHERSON JR."

"PHIL^A 26 June 1771.

" . . . I am just setting sail for England. Pray write & direct to me at the Penns^a Coffee house London. . . .

"JOHN MACPHERSON."

"LONDON 30 Sept^r 1771

"DEAR WILL

"I wrote you a short letter just before I left *Phil^a*, & arrived in *Scotland* the 10 Ult: I stayed there but six days; so cannot be supposed to have seen much of the Country. We sailed along the Coast from the North West part of it to the frith of *Forth*, & for two thirds of the way, I did not see a single tree: but when we came within about 100 miles of Edinburgh, the country is very fine & well improved. That City stands partly upon a very high hill, & partly in the adjoining valley; so that the prospects are very good, & the town very inconvenient. The sixth or seventh story of a house on one side will sometimes be just equal to the ground on the other—I shall attempt no description of *London*, as you must have seen better accounts of it than I am able to give; but will give you a little Idea of the Temple, which is a collection of houses owned by different men. Every student hires his chambers at the best rate he can, & is under no control at all, either as to study or behavior. The gate is always open & we carry our keys in our pockets. Those who are admitted in any of the Societies of the *Inns of Court* are obliged to dine so many times every term, for 3 years, in the hall, if they mean to be called to the bar, & this is the only restraint the *Templars* are laid under—*Westminster* Abbey is the most venerable pile of building I ever saw, & strikes its beholder with a solemnity not felt from other objects. I have been twice to visit it, & the trifling circumstance of being obliged to enter

it uncovered added to my reverence for the place which indeed was great enough before. You see there

> "'Long sounding isles, & interminjled graves.'
>
> . . . . . .
>
> "'There the dim windows shed a solemn light,
> And awful arches make noonday night.'

"*St Paul's* Cathedral is very grand, & the whispering gallery pleased me very much. It is circular, about 140 yards round, & a whisper on one side is distinctly heard on the other—The *Drurylane* & Covent garden Theatres have just opened. I have been to neither of them; as there have been no plays of consequence performed—While *Foote's* Summer Theatre was open, I was several times there; but as he performs only farces & trifling Comedies, I have had no opportunity to judge of the actors of tragedy here—Foote you know is only a mimic & it is therefore impossible to make any remarks upon him, intelligible to one who never saw him. . . .

"JOHN MACPHERSON."

"PHILADELPHIA
"1 June 1773

"I just sit down to inform you of my arrival here.

"JOHN MACPHERSON."

## THE GENERAL TITLE OF THE PENN FAMILY TO PENNSYLVANIA.

CONTRIBUTED BY WILLIAM BROOKE RAWLE, ESQ.

The following paper was prepared many years ago by the Hon. John Cadwalader, now deceased. At the time he was the Pennsylvania counsel for the Penn family, in which capacity he continued to act until his elevation in 1858 to the Bench of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. He was eminently and particularly well qualified for the task of examining, collating, and abstracting the voluminous and intricate muniments of the Penn title, most of which were at the time in his possession. Moreover, he was without comparison the best informed and the most learned of his profession regarding the early titles to, and the law of, real estate in Pennsylvania, which he had made his particular study.

As the late Eli K. Price, Esq., wrote in 1871, in an article on "The Proprietary Title of the Penns," published in "The American Law Register:" "For more than a century few even in the legal profession have understood the precise nature of the title and the powers of the Penns to the soil in Pennsylvania; and they have always been so honorably represented as to give to settlers and purchasers entire confidence, without inquiry into the wills, articles of agreement, and marriage settlements of the family, few of which were of record or accessible within the province or State."

This remarkable absence of general information continued until after the death, on September 10, 1869, without issue, of the Rev. Thomas Gordon Penn, the last descendant of the founder bearing his family name, and the last tenant in tail male of the estate. In order to then ascertain definitely its further devolution, the muniments of the title were

gotten together by the late William Henry Rawle, Esq., the counsel for the estate; and as they were exceedingly voluminous and difficult to handle, and written, most of them, on parchment, in old, faded court hand, they were, for more convenient reference and study, printed under his directions in a pamphlet of 177 pages, entitled "Articles, Wills, and Deeds Creating the Entail of Pennsylvania and the Three Lower Counties upon Delaware in the Penn Family." It was from these original papers that Judge Cadwalader had prepared the following "Abstract of Title," which has always accompanied the title papers themselves, and with them is now in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The inquiries of late for information regarding the devolution of the Penn general title has suggested the present publication. In the original manuscript the notes, citing authorities, etc., appear in the margins. They are here printed as foot-notes.

ABSTRACT OF THE GENERAL TITLE
OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LATE
PROPRIETARIES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

*No 1.*

*1681 Mch 4 Charter*[1] Charles 2d "to William Penn Esq Proprietary & Gov^r of Penn^a"

*Sect 1* Gives & Grants to *W. P. his heirs & Assigns*, Tract of Land in America with all Islands therein Contained, B^ded E. by River Delaware from 12 miles distance North of New Castle to 43d Degree North Lat. if the River extend Northw^d so far, if not, then by the River so far as it does extend & from its head by a Meridian Line to be drawn therefrom to 43d Degree N. Lat. Extend^g Westw^d 5 Deg. Long. from the E. Bounds—N. by 43d Degree N. Lat. S.

[1] 5 Sm. Ll 406, 411; 1 Proud 171, 187; & see the page of *Proud* preceding & the one following this citation. Also *Gordon 55 to 57 & 549.*

Exemplification from the Office of the Sec^y of Com^th

The origl Charter is in the Office of the Sec^y of the Commonwealth where it was deposited 21 Feby 1812; *5 Sm Ll 411.*

The exemplification is made evidence by the Act of 31st March 1823. Purd 258.

by a circle drawn at 12 Miles dist. from New Castle N. W. to Beg^g of 40^th Deg. N. Lat. thence straight west to the Limits of Longitude above mentioned.

*3.* Constitutes W. P. his heirs & Assigns true & absolute proprietaries of the premises *Reserving* the allegiance of him his heirs & assigns & " of all other the proprietaries Tenants & inhabitants" & the Sovereignty

*Habendum* the premises to W. P. in fee

*Tenendum* of the King in free & common socage by Fealty only for all Services and not in Capite or by Knight's Service

*Reddendum* yearly 2 Beaver Skins & 1/5 of Gold & Silver ore clear of all charges

*Constituting* the premises a Province & seignory *nomine* Penns^a

*6.* English law as to Gov^t of property descent succession & enjoym^t of Lands goods & chattels & as to felonies, to continue until altered by the Proprietary & Legislature

*17.* Gives & Grants to W. P. his heirs and assigns absolute authority to dispose of the premises in parcels at their pleasure, in fee simple, fee tail, for life lives or years, purchasers to hold of W. P. his heirs & assigns as of the Seignory of Windsor by such services customs & rents as shall to him or them seem fit and not immediately of the Kings of England.

*18.* Notwithstanding the Stat. of *Quia Emptores*

*19. Empowers*[1] W. P. and his heirs (& such tenant of any estate of inheritance under him or them as he or they may license) to erect *Manors* within the limits of any Manor, to grant lands *tenend:* of such manor, but without extending

[1] In the Conditions & concessions agreed upon with the first purchasers 11 July 1781 " 9^thly In every 100.000^A the Gov^r & proprietary by Lot reserveth 10.000 to himself which shall lie but in one place;" *5 Sm. Ll. 412.*

In *Penn v. Kline* Washington J. says "There were no manors in Penns^a in a legal acceptation of that word. But there were many tracts of land appropriated to the separate use of the proprietaries to which this name had been given;" *Peters C. C. R. 500 (n), 9 Wheat 258, 2 Yeates 572, 2 Bin 476.*

the right of *subinfendation* which is prohibited as to subsequent alienations.

*23.* If doubts arise as to Construction of this charter, it shall be interpreted (saving the allegiance without prejudice) in the manner most favorable to W. P. his heirs & assigns.

*No 2.*

*1681 April 2. Declaration*[1] Charles 2d to the Inhabitants of Pennsa

*Recites* grant by Charter

*Commands* obedience to W. P. his heirs & assigns "as absolute Proprietaries &ca"

*No 3.*

*1708 Oct. 7. Release*[2] (reciting Lease) being a *Mortgage* by Wm Penn Senr & Wm. Penn Junr his son & heir apparent to Henry Gouldney, Joshua Gee, Silvanus Grove, John Woods, Thomas Callowhill, Thomas Oade, Jeffery Pennell & Thomas Cuppage in fee to secure the repayment in two years with 6 pr ct Interest of £6600. which W. P. Senr had borrowed of the mtgees in the following proportions viz: of H. G., J. G., S. G., & J. W., £3100. of T. C. £1000. of same T. C., T. O. & J. P. £1500. of J. F. & T. Cuppage £1000.

*Grants* all Pennsa & the three lower Counties *saving* to the

[1] Dupl. Origl; *also* an ancient printed copy.

1 Proud 189 n.

[2] Origl endorsed as having been enrolled in chancery; 4 subscribing witnesses.

2 Sm. Ll. 144; 1 Proud 485 n; 2 Proud 115; Gordon 155.

The Receipts for the respective portions of mtge money paid by the several mtees are 4 in number & each is attested by *John Page* who is also a subscribing witness to the delivery of the Deed—& a subscribing witness to Several of the subsequent Title Papers.

One of the Endorsements on this Mtge calls him *John Page Gentl* wh as well as the name & handwriting identifies him with the same John Page who was dead in 1762 as appears from the affdt annexed to No. 5 infra.

[I have seen his name subscribed as attesting the execution of a Deed dated 1703.—J. C.]

heirs of the Duke of York all the rents & profits of the premises by him reserved & the free use of all port ways & passages

*Excepting* 4000A *Manor* of *Pennsbury* & 5000A conveyed by W. P. Senr to W. P. Jr Oct. 22. 1681. & all the premises granted to T. Collet, M. Russell, D. Quare and H. Gouldney Aug. 12. 1699. & 5000A granted by W. P. Jr to I. Norris & W. Treat & all other Lands by the Same Lease & Release granted—and such other Lands as had been granted by W. P. Senr with the reservation of the Quit Rents included in this Mtge.

*Covt.* of W. P. to pay the Mtge money & that he & his son have right to convey; that upon Default in pays Mtge Money mtgees may hold possession & sell and dispose of the premises by themselves or by attorney & for better Securing its repayt

*Assign* all dues of purchase money & arrears of rents with power to collect the same & authority to make insurance on all remittances of Monies collected; charges of selling & collecting & premiums of Ins: & all charges risks & hazards of loss to be born by W. P. & deducted out of proceeds

*Covt.* of W. P. not to revoke authority until mtgees fully paid

It being the declared understanding that the mtgees shall as soon as may be collect their mtge money at the cost & peril of W. P. but shall be accountable to him for any surplus.

*No 4.*

*1712 May 27. Will*[1] of W. Penn

[1] Exemplu Probate 1718 Nov. 3. before Prerog. Ct. Cantab duly proved & recorded in Philada Coy Register's Off: as pr Cert: annexed. The witnesses who make probate are *Simon Clements Esq* & *John Page* Gentn

All of this Will except the parts merely formal is set forth 2 *Proud* 115, 117 & *n:* (see *Gordon* 177) [1 *Proud* 486 *n.* 2 *Proud* 115 *n.* 2 *do* 116 *n* proves that those marked × were then or soon after dead, & by comparing 1 *Proud* 485 *n.* with the same references it wd seem that *Th: Callowhill* was also dead.

*Recites*, Settlem$^{t}$ whereby his eldest son provided for
*Devises* residue as follows viz

*The Gov$^{t}$* to Trustees to sell.—

THE LANDS &c$^{a}$ *rents &c$^{a}$* in Penns$^{a}$ to *Trustees*,

Hannah Penn

English:
- Th: Callowhill
- × Marg$^{t}$ Lowther
- × Gilb$^{t}$ Heathcote
- × Sam$^{l}$ Waldenfield
- John Field
- Henry Gouldney

Penns$^{a}$:
- × Sam$^{l}$ Carpenter
- Rich$^{d}$ Hill
- Isaac Norris
- Sam$^{l}$ Preston, James Logan [1]

1$^{st}$ to sell for pay$^{t}$ of debts

2$^{dly}$ to convey to each of 3 children of his son W$^{m}$ (viz)

Gulielma Maria
Springett &
William

*10.000$^{A}$ to be set out*

3$^{dly}$ to convey all the rest of his American real Estate to & amongst his children by his present wife, in such proportion & for such estates as she shall think fit

after previously conveying 10.000$^{A}$ in such places as the Trustees shall think fit to his daughter Lætitia Aubrey whom he had omitted to name before

*All his personal estate* to his wife whom he makes Sole Ex$^{x}$ "for the equal benefit of her and her children" and to whom by a Codicil he devises out of the rents of Penns$^{a}$ an Annuity of £300. for life "& for her care & charge over my children in their education of w$^{h}$ she knows my mind; as also that I desire they may settle at least in good part,

[1] These two were in 1735. the only survivors of the 12.

in America, where I leave them so good an Interest to be for their inheritance from generation to generation."

*1718 July 30 Died*[1] W. Penn æt. 74.

2 *Proud* 115. Issue of his first Marriage

- William (whose Issue were
  - Gulielma Maria
  - Springett &
  - William)
- Lætitia [Aubrey]

Issue of 2d marriage

- John
- Thomas
- Margaret
- Richard
- Dennis

all minors

*1718 Nov. 18 Appointment*[2] of Hannah Penn *Deed Poll*

*Recites* Will of W. P. 1st.

*Appoints* all the rest & residue of the Province wh shd remain after fulfilling the provisions in the will for the 3 children of Wm. P. the Son of the Founder and for Lætitia Aubrey & paying the Annuity of £300. p. an. to herself,

SUBJECT TO THE TESTATOR'S DEBTS

to be conveyed by the Trustees

$\frac{3}{6}$ to use of *John Penn* in fee

& $\frac{3}{6}$ to use of her then 3 younger children by the Founder, *Thomas, Richard & Dennis* as *jointenants.*

*Proviso,* if *John* do not pay her daughter *Margaret* £1500. at her marriage or full age whichever shd first happen after his purpart conveyed to him or he shd come into possession, $\frac{1}{3}$ of John's share shall go to Margaret in fee

*Proviso* enabling her to revoke & alter this appointment at any time before Conveyances actually executed by the Trustees in pursuance of her directions as above by any writing under Seal executed before 2 witnesses

[1] 2 *Proud* 105. *Gordon* 172.

[2] This deed is recited in No. 6 infra.

*1718 Sept 11 Will*[1] of Hannah Penn

*Recites* in part the will of her husband & the power thereby given her in pursuance whereof She

*Appoints* that residue &c[a] after paym[t] of his debts & her own shall be divided into 6 parts whereof 3 to *John* in fee *on condition* that he pay his sister *Margaret* £2000. on her day of Marriage or full age & the remaining 3 parts to her 3 other sons *Thomas*, *Richard* & *Dennis* & "their respective heirs each one 6[th] part" & in case of either of them dying before age of 21 his share to survivors.

*No 5.*

*1725 Jan[y] 7. Appointment* of Hannah Penn, *Deed Poll*[2]

*Recites* the will of her husband & that since it was made

| | |
|---|---|
| Th: Callowhill<br>Margaret Lowther<br>Gilbert Heathcote<br>Sam[l] Waldenfield<br>John Field &<br>Henry Gouldney | are dead |

That *Nov. 18. 1718.* she had made an appointment under the power in her vested by the will of W. P. by which appointment she had reserved to herself the power of revoking it &c[a]

That her son Dennis was since dead

*John*, *Thomas*, *Richard*, *& Margaret*, her only children by the s[d] Testator

[1] Recited in No. 6 infra.

This will is stated to have been executed before 5 witnesses & to have been left uncancelled. But qu: if not revoked by No. infra.

[2] Rec[d] 1802 *Oct* 20. in New Castle County Delaware in Book Y. Vol. 2. Fol. 149. Recorded at Philad[a] 22[d] July 1829 in Book G. W. R. 31, page 40.

Attested by 3 subscribing witnesses *S Clement*, *John Page*, *Rich[d] Beale* proved before the L[d] Mayor of London by *Rich[d] Beale* who deposes that of the other two witnesses *John Page* is dead & he believes that *Simon Clement* is dead. 1672 Aug 10. *N.B.* These two dec[d] witnesses are the same who made Probate of the will of W. Penn. The proof by the oath of one witness good by the Act of 28 *May* 1715. *Sect.* 4. *Purd.* 162-3. for Deeds made *out of* the Province. 4 *Binney's Reports* 208-9.

*Appoints* the premises as follows (subject to the other Trusts and provisions declared in the Will)

That 500A be conveyed to *Margaret* in fee

*That of the residue*

½ be conveyed to *John* in fee charged with pay^t^ to *Margaret* of £500. within two years after he comes into possession of the premises and of an annuity of £40. afterwards during her life for her separate use & the pay^t^ of £1000. equally among her children within 3 Months after her death (if *John* then in possession otherwise within one year after his coming into possession) & if she die without child or children or none reach 21 years of age the £1000. to be equally divided among *John, Thos.* & *Rich^d^*

That *the other* ½ be conveyed to *Thomas* & *Richard* in fee as *Jointenants*

WITH POWER OF REVOCATION.

*1727 July 4. Decree*[1] of C^t^ of Exchequer

John Penn, Thomas Penn, Richard Penn & Margaret Penn, Plffs

v.

Springett Penn Son & heir of Wm. P. son of the Founder & al: Dfts

*Confirms* the will & Codicil of Wm Penn the Founder

[1] Recited in No 6 & No 7 & No 8 infra

(*See Gordon* 178).

"As to the Proprietaryship, it is well known it was some time in controversy & the will of William Penn was finally established & the right declared to be in the younger Branch of his Family." 2 *Sm. Ll.* 145. * * * "the litigation respecting the will which was established in the Court of Exchequer in July 1727 & not before"—ib. 148.

2 Proud 123–4–5 says *inter alia* "John, Thomas & Richard Penn *the Surviving Sons* of the younger branch of the family thenceforward the Proprietaries."

(To be continued.)

## "THE AMERICAN EAGLE:" THE FIRST ENGLISH NEWSPAPER PRINTED IN NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

BY ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER.

The first newspaper in Easton printed in the English language was *The American Eagle*, the initial number of which appeared Friday, May 10, 1799, and was "printed by Samuel Longcope in Northampton street next door to the sign of General Washington." The early numbers displayed its name in plain open block type, but beginning with the issue of August 8, 1799, the title was emblazoned by an eagle perched upon a shield between the principal words of the title, which appeared in old English text over the motto, "Respect for the authority of our government, compliance with its laws and acquiescence in its measures are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. —Washington." In size it was a folio of four columns to a page, and was issued weekly at $2 per year. In his salutatory the publisher declared that the *Eagle* would "be conducted upon those principles of independent impartiality which ought ever to characterize a periodical publication which depends for support upon public opinion, and, while guided by such principles and governed by pure motives, he flatters himself that an enlightened community will afford him simple support."

The *Eagle* began its career at a period of great political excitement in Pennsylvania,—the gubernatorial contest which ended in the election of Thomas McKean. It advocated the election of James Ross, of Pittsburgh, for Governor, and consequently was Federalistic in its principles. Among the local supporters of Chief-Justice McKean for Governor were George Wolf, Colonel Nicholas Kern, Jonas

Hartzell, Abraham Rinker, Thomas McKeen, Jacob Weygandt, Sen., Abraham Horn, Valentine Weaver, the Odenwelders, Lerchs, Messingers, Michlers, Brodheads, Steckels, and Levans, whilst the Federalists were represented by Samuel Sitgreaves, Robert Traill, Thomas B. Dick, Abraham Bachman, Absalom Reeder, the Arndts, Gwinners, Abels, Hersters, Ihries, and Schnyders.

The contest between these two parties was fierce, and party spirit ran high. The Democrats were accused by their opponents of being under the influence of the French interests; the Federalists in their turn were accused by their opponents of being in the English interests and absolutely under the influence of British gold, and the term "Tories" was unsparingly applied. The President—John Adams—had appointed a number of citizens of the county as collectors and surveyors under the House and Window Tax Law (an enactment which led to the "Fries Rebellion"), to which tax law the Jeffersonian Democrats were opposed. This, therefore, afforded the Democrats a great scope for vituperation and abuse of the President and his adherents, and was particularly applied to the officers appointed in the county, such as Jacob Eyerly, of Nazareth (who was collector of the Fifth District, comprising Northampton, Luzerne, and Wayne Counties); Stephen Balliet, of Whitehall; Philip Shrawder, of Smithfield; and others. The *Messenger* (Weygandt's German paper) frequently admitted into its columns communications of a libellous character against these appraisers and collectors, one of which was of a very severe character against Jacob Eyerly, who threatened to bring a prosecution for libel unless Weygandt recanted and gave the name of the author. The recantation followed. The author, however, was not proceeded against, being protected by his cloth (Rev. Thomas Pomp).

The columns of the first issues of the *Eagle* are not without interest. Marriages, which usually took place on Sunday evening, were simple in character,—in marked contrast with the extravagance and show of the present day. The published announcements of marriages usually mentioned

the bride as the "amiable and much admired," or the "amiable and agreeable" Miss So-and-So, but the virtues of the groom—then as now—were unobserved.

The 4th of July then, more than now, was the occasion of patriotic demonstrations everywhere. The event was announced by printing the full text of the Declaration of Independence several weeks in advance (the revival of which is heartily recommended), and on the natal day the soldiery and citizens united, and in a becoming manner, by parading and firing of salutes, banquets, with patriotic addresses and toasts, expressed their appreciation of their liberty and independence.

During the yellow fever epidemic at the close of the last century Easton shared in the visitation, and, in proportion to its population, the fatality was greater than in Philadelphia.

The principal business men of Easton at this time were Thomas and William Kelly, who, with their rival, Robert Innes, Jr., liberally patronized the advertising columns of the *Eagle.*

Isaac N. Cordoza was Easton's fashionable tailor. He made, according to the *Eagle*,—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A suit of clothes for . . . . . | £1 | 8 | 0 |
| Waist coat . . . . . | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Pair of breeches . . . . . | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Coat . . . . . | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Coatee . . . . . | 0 | 11 | 3 |

Cordoza, who succeeded John Dornblaser (who removed to Plainfield Township to "conduct the Taylor business"), evidently did not prosper on these prices, due, perhaps, to the fact that Dornblaser "attended, at Easton, at the house of Christopher Mixsell, innkeeper, every Saturday at ten o'clock to take in business and bring in finished business," and thus retain his custom. The annals of the town show that he subsequently became a school-teacher, and at one time a dispenser of ague and fever powders.

Peter G. Tilton sold drums and Windsor chairs and

painted signs for tavern-keepers, stores, etc., on Pomfret Street, near the Lehigh ferry.

Edward Mott was prepared to furnish British, French, and German muskets, likewise best canister battle gunpowder from his establishment on Northampton Street, near the Delaware ferry.

Henry Spering was the Sheriff, and David Saylor, Abraham Kreider, Christian Newcomer, John Schneider, Isaac Hartzell, John Mulhallon, Charles Neloy, Abraham Horn, Nicholas Kern, George Graff, and Henry Jarret wanted to succeed him. As fifty-seven sheriff sales were advertised to take place in September of that year, the position was doubtless a lucrative one. Most of the candidates had served their country in the Revolution, and now claimed recognition for their services.

Henry Jarret, who subsequently (1805) became sheriff, was captain of a troop of Light Horse from Lower Nazareth Township in the war of 1812. His patriotic tender of service to the Governor of the Commonwealth will be found in the published archives of the State.

Frederick Nicholas improved the stage service by taking passengers to Philadelphia *twice* a week,—every Monday and Thursday,—returning Wednesday and Saturday,—one day each way. His predecessor, John Nicolaus (probably a kinsman), made one trip per week, occupying two days each way. Frederick, in his improved service and corresponding change in the spelling of his name, raised the price from two to two and one-half dollars each direction, with an allowance of fourteen pounds of baggage to each person; way passengers five cents per mile; one hundred and fifty pounds of baggage reckoned the same as one passenger.

Postmaster Dick advertises in the *Eagle* the following list of letters, which illustrates the extent of territory covered by the Easton Post-Office at this time, when it was the nearest post-office for the people as far north as the Delaware Water Gap:

LETTERS

remaining in the post office at Easton, July 1, 1799:

A—John Arndt, Esq., Easton.
B—James Brown, Allen township; Sergeant William Burrell.
D—Anthony Dutot, Water Gap; Moses Davis, Easton.
E—Hugh Ervin, Easton.
H—Jacob Hibler, near Easton.
K—John Kinnard, Settlement.
L—George Levis, Hamilton.
M—James M'Goldrick, Durham; John Myers, near Easton.
P—John Philips, Phillipsburg.
R—Abram Reynolds, Phillipsburg; the Rev. Charles Reichel, Nazareth; Michael Rhoat, Haycock.
S—Matthew Schneider, Williamstown; Richard Shaw, Jun., Hamilton; Esau Sidman, Easton; Dr. James Smith, son-in-law of Mr. Probst; the Rev. William Sloan, Jersey.
Y—John Young, Easton.

Thomas B. Dick, *P. M.*

Easton, July 5, 1799.

On account of the strained relations with France, a United States military rendezvous and recruiting post was established at Easton. To what extent the patriotic youth of the community responded to the following flattering inducements the chronicles do not state:

*To All Brave, Healthy, Able-Bodied and Well-Disposed Young Men*

In this neighborhood who have any inclination to join the Troops now raising under

General Washington

for the defense of the

LIBERTIES AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

against the hostile designs of Foreign Enemies,

*Take Notice*

that attendance will be given in the Borough of Easton and County of Northampton by Capt. Peter Faulkner, with his music and recruiting party of said company in Major John Adlum's Battalion of the Eleventh Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Aaron Ogden, for the purpose of receiving the enrollment of such youth of spirit as may be willing to enter into this honourable service.

The ENCOURAGEMENT, at this time, to enlist is truly liberal and generous, namely, a bounty of *twelve dollars*, an annual and fully sufficient supply of good and handsome cloathing, a daily allowance of a large and ample ration of provisions, together with *sixty dollars* a year, in *gold and silver* money, on account of pay, the whole of which the soldier may lay up for himself and friends, as all articles proper for his subsistance and comfort are provided by law, without any expence to him.

Those who may favour this recruiting party with their attendance as above will have an opportunity of having and seeing in a more particular manner the great advantages which these brave men will have who shall embrace this opportunity of spending a few happy years in viewing the different parts of this beautiful continent in the honourable and truly respectable character of a soldier, after which he may, if he pleases, return home to his friends with his pockets FULL of money and his head COVERED with laurels.

*God save the United States.*

EASTON, May 17, 1799.

The system of house numbering not having been introduced until early in this century, localities were designated with reference to some prominent or well-defined point. Thus: "Lost—A lady's watch in a shagreen case, supposed to have been dropped at the ford of the Lehigh, about the corner of Mr. Waggoner's fence. . . .'

Conrad Rohn's tobacco manufactory could be found on Hamilton (Fourth) Street, "between Mr. Peter Miller's store and the Dutch Printing Office."

Dr. McKeen commenced the practice of medicine "next door to Mr. Lockey's copper smith."

Eseck Howell "removed his store into that new frame house, painted white, lately erected on the corner of Northampton street and the Great Square, southwest of the Court House, in Easton."

The Court-House was more frequently the reference point, as the business was chiefly carried on in its vicinity.

The close of the last century practically completed the first half century of Easton's history, since May 9, 1750, was the day on which the survey of the town was begun. Its population had steadily increased from about 10 in 1751 to 150 in 1760, 350 in 1770, 475 in 1780, 700 in 1790, and the census of 1800 showed 1045, distributed as follows:

| | Males. | Females. | Blacks and Slaves. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Under 10 years of age | 176 | 145 | . . |
| From 10 to 16 years | 79 | 83 | . . |
| " 16 " 26 " | 89 | 101 | . . |
| " 26 " 45 " | 104 | 94 | . . |
| Above 45 years | 71 | 62 | . . |
| People of colour | . . . | . . | 37 |
| Slaves | . . | . . | 4 |
| Totals | 519 | 485 | 41 |
| Total males, females, blacks and slaves | | 1045 | |
| Total males and females in former enumeration (1790) | 346 | 352 | |
| Total blacks | | | 17 |
| Total number of males, females, blacks and slaves in former enumeration | | 715 | |
| Increase in ten years | | 330 | |

In November, 1799, the *Eagle* announced its intention to publish a German newspaper, to be called

"THE ENEMY OF TYRANTS,"

whenever three hundred subscribers were secured.

It was to be printed every Thursday morning on a quarto size and contain eight pages, and be delivered by a post-rider at $1.25.

No evidence has been discovered of the paper ever having been printed, and it is safe to conclude that German Federalists, who would be the ones most interested in it, were so few that the project was abandoned. Occasionally, however, supplements in German were issued by the *Eagle* appealing to the German-speaking voters. Those issued during the campaign of 1805, with the title of

"BEYLAGE ZU DEM AMERIKANISCHEN ADLER,"

when Thomas McKean again headed the Federalists' ticket for Governor, were violent in attacks upon the Jeffersonian Democrats, especially upon Jacob Weygandt, Sen., a recognized leader of that party in the county, and editor of its exponent, upon whom was heaped much personal abuse.

*The American Eagle* continued to be published under many adverse circumstances until about the close of the year 1805, —first "in Northampton street, next door to the Sign of Gen. Washington," in 1800 "three doors above the Sign of the Green Tree," and finally (1803) in "the house next door west of Mr. Piersol's—2 doors below Jacob Opp's tavern." The community was largely a German-speaking one and Democratic in its political affiliations; moreover, subscribers were slow in their payments, which were optional in produce or cash, and some forgot their obligations altogether, so that the publisher, who frequently canvassed the county in person to make collections, returned weary and despondent.

The difficulties which attended the printing of a newspaper a century ago are difficult to realize by the present generation. The publisher, who was likewise the editor, was usually also compositor, pressman, and devil, and between the dates of publication he filled the position of collector.

Among other discouragements was the frequent failure to receive a supply of paper, and it sometimes occurred that an issue was entirely omitted, or that it was printed on paper of any dimensions that happened to be at hand; consequently it was not unusual for one leaf of the paper to have its full complement of four columns, whilst the second leaf would be curtailed to two or perhaps one column only.

Post-riders, on whom depended the delivery of the paper to distant subscribers, were difficult to obtain, and this was another source of solicitude to the publisher.

The editor of a hundred years ago was not, however, wanting in enterprise. He often stopped his press to add political or foreign news received by the arrival of the mail or stage, and on more than one occasion issued his paper the day before it was due.

Samuel Longcope's name appears in the Philadelphia directories as printer from 1807 to 1831.

## MEMOIR OF JOHN ROSS, MERCHANT, OF PHILADELPHIA.

COMPILED BY A GRANDDAUGHTER.

John Ross, my grandfather, my mother's father, was born in Tain, in the county of Ross, Scotland, January 29, 1729. His father, Murdock Ross, married Christian Simson, in Tain, December 29, 1724, and my grandfather was the third of ten children, several of whom died in infancy. But little has come down to us of his early life. He was a merchant in Perth, Scotland, from 1764 to 1767, when he came to this country, and soon after married Clementina Cruikshank, a daughter of Captain Charles Cruikshank, of "Clifton Hall," seven miles from Philadelphia, afterwards, in 1780, called by him the Grange Farm, in honor of Lafayette, our warm ally, whose residence in France was of that name.

The Ross, Cruikshank, and Gordon families, from whom my grandparents were descended, were of great antiquity. A paper among our family effects is as follows, signed by George Crauford, historiographer of Scotland, procured "from Edinburgh Anno Domini 1764." "A genealogie of the Earls of Ross of Rosshire, North Britain, procured by John Ross, late of Rosshire, and a native of that part of Scotland, which he left in January, 1763, but now a resident and merchant of Philadelphia." The earliest date on the paper is 1251. In this paper the coat of arms of the Earls of Ross is the same as that on our grandfather's plate, descended to his grandchildren: argent three lions rampant gules. Motto, "Nobilis est ira Leonis."

My grandmother Clementina Ross was born near Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1745, whence her parents emigrated soon after to this country. Her mother was a Gordon, first cousin to the Duke of Gordon and Earl of Huntley. Her grandfather was a colonel in the British army. Gordon Castle, in Banff, Scotland, was built in 1501.

John Ross married Clementina Cruikshank at "The Grange," then called Clifton Hall, the residence of her parents, December 8, 1768, and he commenced mercantile business in Philadelphia. Soon, in his energetic hands, his transactions largely increased and he became an extensive ship-owner and trader to India. Few merchants were more eminent. When the Revolutionary war broke out he sided with the Americans, and was a most patriotic lover of his adopted country.

A number of attested copies of letters are in my possession from Dr. Franklin, Silas Deane, Arthur Lee, and John Adams, Commissioners of the United States at Paris, to John Ross, merchant, at Nantes and Paris, upon the purchase of vessels, shipping of goods, freight, insurance, etc.

In May, 1776, Mr. Ross had received an order from a committee of Congress called the Committee of Commerce to procure clothes, arms, and powder for the use of the army, and he laid it before the Commissioners at Paris,—Dr. Franklin, etc. They advanced *some* money, but Mr. Ross's outlays went twenty thousand pounds sterling beyond, which he had sent to Russia, Germany, France, and Holland. The Continental Congress issued an order, dated August 11, 1778, for Mr. Ross's payment, but the Commissioners had no funds, and Mr. Ross was thrown into most painful embarrassments.

He sent a memorial (a copy of which I have) to His Excellency Benjamin Franklin, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States at the Court of Versailles, praying for relief. He concludes,—

"That unless your Excellency affords him speedy relief, agreeable to the express order of that Hon^ble^ Body (Congress) he must plainly tell your Excellency, that his ruin is immediate and unavoidable, as he has bills running upon him, which he has accepted in perfect confidence and reliance, that the said order of Congress, would be faithfully complied with, and that he should be enabled punctually to discharge them when they become due.

(Signed) "J Ross.

"Paris 24th April
1779."

Payment does not appear to have been made, and Mr. Ross's frequent letters to Dr. Franklin seem to annoy him, for in a letter dated Passy, April 22, 1781, he writes,—

"I take it very unkind of you that you still worry me continually with a repetition of them (demands). It tells me you do not believe me; I am sorry, I have so little credit with you. My conduct toward you (give me leave to remind you) has been more friendly. . . . You dunn me for £20,000 stg. . . . Whether you proceed to America or stay longer here, I wish you all success and prosperity in your affairs: being with much esteem (tho' put a little out of humour)

"Your very sincere Friend
"& most obedient hbl Servant
(Signed) "B Franklin."

I copy a letter entire from Dr. Franklin to His Excellency John Jay, Esq., which places the connection of Mr. Ross with the government in a clear point of view. Written by a man so sincere and just as Dr. Franklin, it is most gratifying to the grandchildren of Mr. Ross:

"Passy June 25th 1780.

"His Excellency J. Jay Esqr.

"Sir,—Mr. Ross having been employed by the Committee of Commerce to purchase goods for the use of the Army, has advanced and engaged his credit for near 20000 pounds Sterling more than he has been supplied with by that Committee: several ships they had sent for that purpose having been taken, and what arrived having been previously mortgaged to the Farmer's general, so that they could not be applied to his use. He is much distressed by this disappointment. I would help him, if it were in my power, but I have no more funds than are sufficient to pay the Congress Bills for interest. He has requested me to recommend him to your Excellency, which I do most heartily, that if you should be enabled by any loan or subsidy put in your hands, to extricate him, you would do it: as he has been a faithful servant of the public; and I am persuaded the Congress would approve of any assistance you may afford him. His accounts have been examined here by skilful hands and impartial and found perfectly just and regular. I have the Honour to be with Esteem and Respect

"Your Excellency's Most obedt
"and most humbl Servant
(Signed) "B. Franklin."

I have copies of letters from Dr. Franklin to Mr. Ross, dated November and December, 1778, and January, 1779, respecting a trunk which contained some public papers of

consequence, and also papers belonging to the estate of Willing and Morris. It was placed in the hands of Dr. Franklin for safe-keeping, sealed, and the keys were given to Arthur Lee, Esq., at Chaillot. Dr. Franklin was at Passy, and was obliged to sign a receipt before four witnesses, dictated by Mr. William Lee. Dr. Franklin, with his quaint humor, in a letter to Mr. Ross, says, "I have signed a terribly long receipt for the trunk, of which I have no copy . . . it appeared to be constructed with all the circumspection of the writer's motto, *Non incautus Tutum.*" The possession of this trunk led to a correspondence and a friendly controversy between Dr. Franklin and Mr. Ross. Congress at last interfered, and issued an order that Mr. Ross, the representative of the Willing and Morris estate, should have the trunk. This account is of little interest at this day; it is mentioned as one of the few details we have in our possession. The latest letter I have is of July 19, 1780, when Mr. Ross appears to be on the eve of his return home. Subsequently he must have made many voyages between Philadelphia and Paris, under directions from the Congress of the United States, in session in Philadelphia.

After the peace (1784) Mr. Ross became banker to the State of South Carolina, and one of the delegates to Congress from that State. He held a high station for probity, integrity, and intelligence. At his house and table the Rutledges, Hugers, Izards, Butlers, Middletons, Pinckneys, Lauton Smiths, and other South Carolinians were frequent and familiar guests. His house truly was a head-quarters of many of the Southern patriots.

His friendship and correspondence, begun while engaged on government business with Dr. Franklin, Silas Deane, Paul Jones, Robert Morris, and others patriotically serving their country, lasted until his death.

About 1783 Captain Cruikshank removed his family to Scotland, selling the "Grange Farm" to his son-in-law, Mr. Ross.[1]

[1] Captain and Mrs. Cruikshank returned to Scotland immediately upon peace being declared. "On Wednesday, September 3d, 1783, at

This lovely spot is seven miles from Philadelphia, on the old Haverford Road. Henry Lewis, a Welsh Quaker, selected it in 1682, in the wilderness, built a house, and he and his son after him lived there many years. Captain John Wilcocks purchased it about the year 1750, built a mansion and beautified it and named it Clifton Hall. There were then four hundred acres of fine arable land. In 1761 Captain Charles Cruikshank bought it and later changed the name to the "Grange Farm," in compliment to General Lafayette. On leaving this country, as above stated, he sold it to Mr. Ross. Soon Mr. Ross purchased more acres, until "The Grange" contained six hundred acres, in three adjoining counties,—Philadelphia, Delaware, and Montgomery. He also added to the house. Nothing could be more picturesque, beautiful, and elegant than this highly favored spot. The gardens, the fountain, the bath in a private garden with walks skirted with boxwood, and the trumpet-creeper in rich luxuriance overhanging the door and gate-ways, where the water was so intensely cold that few entered it. The green-houses and hot-houses, the dairy, the extensive orchards of every variety of fruit, and the long dark walk seven-eighths of a mile in extent, shaded by tall forest trees, where the tulip poplar abounded and the sun scarcely dared to penetrate. On one side a ravine, through which a creek flowed, gurgling and reflecting the sunbeams, shut out from the dark walk, with the sloping meadows beyond,—all presenting a picture never to be forgotten. Near the beginning of this walk Mr. Ross had caused to be constructed, on a spot ten or twelve feet above it, a semicircular seat capable of holding twenty persons, and a space for a table. On the Fourth of July and other warm days of summer he would take his friends there and iced wines would be served. A bell-wire communicating

Mr. Hartley's apartments at the Hotel de York, in Paris, the definitive Treaty between Great Britain and the United States was signed. . . . The treaty was unanimously ratified by Congress January 14th 1784, and ratified by the King of England on the 9th of April."

with the house was arranged to call the servant when wanted and thus avoid his constant presence.

No roses nor honeysuckles were so beautiful and fragrant as those from "The Grange;" no strawberries and cherries, no pears, peaches, apples, and quinces so fine. The place was in the highest state of cultivation, the grass and grain crops unrivalled in the neighborhood, and really nothing was left undone to contribute to the beauties and luxuries with which "The Grange" abounded.

In 1789 Mr. Ross built a fine house at the southeast corner of Pine and Second Streets, then a fashionable locality; he furnished it in a most sumptuous manner, not surpassed in Philadelphia or in the United States. Mr. Breck says, "Paper-hanging in several rooms cost one guinea a panel, and was truly beautiful. Curtains of the richest silks from Paris, mirrors, china, carpets, all in the same style. Mrs. Ross's carriages and livery servants, diamonds, point lace and costly French apparel were a theme for admiration."

At these two establishments—the Pine Street house in winter and "The Grange" in summer—Mr. Ross received at all times the most distinguished persons of the day. His house was always open and his hospitable table prepared to receive his friends. General Washington,[1] Dr. Franklin, Generals Knox and Mifflin, Robert Morris, the Duc d'Orléans, Marbois, Talleyrand, Volney, all the prominent people of that day, which abounded with great men, and the South Carolinians mentioned above, were frequent guests. In summer a day was named when all were warmly greeted at the dinner-table at "The Grange," and military officers, philosophers, and people of fashion met in social, unrestrained, and delightful companionship. Many walked out the seven miles from the city and rarely missed the dinner day. The luxurious and generous style of living there may be exemplified by Mr. Breck's[2] telling us that he had known at one time eleven pipes of choice Madeira and

[1] In General Washington's diary this entry occurs: "May 24 1787—No more States represented. Dined and drank tea at Mr. John Ross's."

[2] Samuel Breck, Esq., married Mr. Ross's second daughter.

sixty cases of fine claret put into the wine-cellar. The claret was a topic of praise among the guests, and oftentimes Mr. Breck heard the wines of Mr. Ross mentioned as unmatchable in quality and quantity. An anecdote repeated to Mr. Ross's grandchildren will illustrate the manners of the day. Upon the death of my grandfather and the partial closing of the house at "The Grange," the expensive cook, coeval with Mr. Ross's residence there,—about eighteen years,—was seen to order a heavy chest wheeled through the gate. Upon inquiry it was found to be filled with Spanish dollars, each gentleman having the habit of giving her each summer a dollar, which she had allowed to accumulate until her final removal from the place.

Another anecdote may here be related, interesting to the writer of this memoir. Robert Fulton, when a young man and poor, brought a letter from Dr. Franklin to my grandfather. He was soon found to be a man of genius, and, to find him some present employment, my grandfather proposed his taking crayon likenesses of the young ladies in society. He took my mother in 1786, then seventeen years old. In my grandfather's frequent trips to Paris on government business he wished to take my mother, his eldest and always his best-beloved child. This was objected to by my grandmother, who feared that she might fall into the hands of privateersmen, who then infested the ocean. Mr. Ross took the crayon picture and had it copied on ivory by an admirable artist. The same artist took my grandfather's, which we have in a bracelet. Both are exquisite specimens of art. These were painted in Paris about 1787, but we have not been able to learn the name of the artist. My mother's miniature was given us by a member of the family sixty-four years after it was painted, and not until after my mother's death. We had never heard of it, but happily her early friend, Mrs. Frazier, identified it and assisted us in collecting its history. My grandfather's miniature was given us by Mr. Breck, after the death of my aunt, Mrs. Breck.[1]

[1] Mrs. Breck died November 24, 1858; my mother January 12, 1848.

When my eldest sister was fully grown, about 1808 or 1809, she went to a birthnight ball (22d of February) at the Mansion House Hotel, formerly Mr. Bingham's mansion, on Third Street above Spruce. Mr. Fulton accosted her and asked to sit by her. Mr. Barlow, an intimate friend of my father, had brought Fulton to our house. Fulton had been his secretary in London, and lived with him seven years, assisting him with "The Columbiad." Fulton was a man of consequence at this time both in our cities and in those of Europe, where Mr. Barlow had introduced him into the best of circles. He asked my sister whether she had any likeness of her mother. He said, "When I was unknown and friendless, I took a likeness in crayon of her; a beautiful young girl." None but a great man would have made such an avowal.[1]

Upon my grandfather's unexpected death in March, 1800, his affairs were embarrassed to the last degree; how much owing to his outlays for the government we have no means of knowing. Large trunks of Continental money, then of no worth, were among his effects. As often happens among merchants engaged in the shipping business, a sudden death is the precursor of ruin, and Mr. Ross's family were reduced to comparative poverty. "The Grange" and Pine Street houses were closed and had to be sold.

Mr. Ross left a widow, four daughters, and a son,—Mrs. Mifflin, my mother, Mrs. Breck, Miss Molly Ross, and Mrs. Plumstead, afterwards Markley. My uncle Charles came next to my mother. Mr. Ross was a thorough business-man, engaged in most extensive mercantile concerns, and was respected for his uprightness, honor, and punctuality by all engaged with him. He was beloved and respected

[1] Robert Fulton was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1765, and, his biographer, Mr. Reigart, adds, went to Philadelphia at seventeen years old, and subsequently to England. Professor Vatheck says in the "American Encyclopædia," "Robert Fulton was a miniature painter in Philadelphia in 1785." This date agrees with mine. He was of Irish descent. He died in New York, February, 1815. White's Philadelphia Directory for 1785 gives "Robert Fulton, miniature painter, corner Second and Walnut Sts."

by his shipmasters, who remained long in his employ and were consistently and firmly attached to him. His counting-house, with numerous clerks,[1] was a scene of busy labor. But when he left it, at the close of the day, he threw from him in entering the family circle every thought and word of business, and gave himself to domestic pleasures, to conversation, and to the most open-hearted hospitality. My sister when a child passed much time in summer at "The Grange," and her grandfather seldom went to his orchard fields or among his tenantry and neighbors without taking her with him, and well she recollects his kind and affectionate disposition to her and to his people.

In religion Mr. Ross was a Scotch Presbyterian, always worshipping in the church in Pine Street above Fourth. All the children were brought up in that faith, but those who married soon strayed into other folds.

[1] Dr. George Norris says his father, Joseph Parker Norris, some time since president of the Bank of Pennsylvania, was a clerk of Mr. Ross's, among numerous others of the best families of Philadelphia; also one of the McCall family.

## LYDIA DARRAGH, OF THE REVOLUTION.

BY HENRY DARRACH.
(Not related to her family.)

[NOTE.—Her name was "Darragh,"[1] and she was not related to the families of "Darrach" or "Darrah."]

The account of her giving information to General Washington at White Marsh (during the winter of 1777–78) of the intended attack by the British forces was first published, about thirty-eight years after her death, in the *American Quarterly Review*, Vol. I. pp. 32–34 (1827). From this authority a number of slightly varying accounts have been printed,[2] but the following does not appear in any of the accounts heretofore presented.

Family tradition states that "the house in which she resided, Second Street, below Spruce Street, was selected as a place of meeting for the British officers by her cousin, Lieutenant Barrington, who was an officer in General Howe's Army."[3]

Lydia Darragh was the daughter of John Barrington, and family tradition states that she met her husband, William

[1] Will of Lydia Darragh, dated December 26, 1789; probated January 8, 1790; recorded in Philadelphia Will Book U, p. 413, No. 168.

[2] Additional references: Hazard's "Register," Vol. I. p. 48 (1828); Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia," Vol. I. p. 411, Vol. II. pp. 327, 385, Vol. III. p. 265; "History of Philadelphia," by Scharf and Westcott, Vol. I. p. 368; Appleton's "Cyclopædia of American Biography," Vol. II. p. 79; Historical Society of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, Sketches, 1895, "The Story of Lydia Darragh," by Margaret D. Rex; Lossing's "Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution," Vol. II. p. 301; *St. Nicholas*, February, 1898, p. 335, by H. A. Ogden, illustrated.

[3] "History of the Seventh Regiment of Foot, known as the Royal Regment of Fusiliers." Said regiment formed a part of the army under Sir William Howe at Philadelphia. Lieutenant William Barrington (captain, June, 1777) transferred to Seventieth Foot; retired September 2, 1779.

Darragh (the son of a clergyman), while he acted as tutor in the Barrington family. They were married, November 2, 1753, at the Quaker Meeting in Sycamore Alley, Dublin, and sailed for America; the date of their arrival, however, is unknown.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

"WHEREAS William Darragh of the City of Dublin and Lydia Barrington daughter of John Barrington of the same City

"Having declared their Intentions of taking each other in Marriage before several Meetings of the People called Quakers in the said City of Dublin

"According to the good Order used amongst them: Whose Proceedings therin, after a deliberate Consideration thereof, with Regard unto the Righteous Law of God, and Example of his People,

"recorded in the Scriptures of Truth, (in that Case) were approved by the said Meetings, they appearing Clear of all others, and having Consent of her Parents & Relations concerned:

"And their said Intentions having been twice published in the respective Meeting to which they belong, and nothing appearing to obstruct.

"Now these are to Certify, all whom it may concern, that for the full accomplishing of their said Intentions, this Second Day of the Eleventh month (November) in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and Fifty three they the said William Darragh and Lydia Barrington appeared in a publick Assembly of the aforesaid People met together to worship God, in their publick Meeting Place, at Sycamore Alley in Dublin aforesaid; and in a solemn Manner, He, the said William Darragh taking the said Lydia Barrington by the Hand, did openly declare as followeth. Friends You are my Witnesses that I take Lydia Barrington to be my Wife & I promise thro' the Assistance of divine Providence to be unto her a Faithful Loving Husband till God by Death doth us Separate.

"And then and there, in the said Assembly, the said Lydia Barrington did in like Manner declare as followeth. Friends You are my Witnesses that I take William Darragh to be my husband, promising thro' divine Assistance to be unto him a Loving and Faithful Wife till it please the Lord by Death to separate us.

"And the said William Darragh and Lydia as a further Confirmation thereof did then and there to these Presents set their Hands, as Husband and Wife. } WILLIAM DARRAGH / LYDIA DARRAGH

"And We, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, being present, among others, at the solemnizing of their said Marriage and Subscrip-

tion in Manner aforesaid, as Witnesses hereunto, have to these presents subscribed our Names, the Day and Year above written.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Peter Judd | Luke Kelly | Isabella Middleton | Jno Barrington |
| Robt Unthank | Jno Hutchison | Abagail Jaffries | Frances Biker |
| Will Darragh | Chris Andrews | Anne Penrose | Elizabeth Webster |
| Danl Bewley | Veve tforster | Hannah Unthank | Thos Simmons |
| Saml Carleton | | Elizabeth Godwin | Susanna Webster |
| Richard North | | Jane Godwin | Anna Barrington |
| Jonathan Carleton | Jno Gough | Sarah Slater | Susanna Bales |
| Joseph Thompson | | Elizabeth Bicum | Alexr Barrington |
| James Johnston | | Hannah Middleton | Hannah Lapham |
| Eleazor Sheldon | | Isabella Sandwith | Mary Lapham |
| Garrett Hassen | | Hannah Asticlyn | Elizabeth Wyly |
| Saml Sandwith | | Elizabeth Hardas | Ben Greenwood |
| Aaron Atkinson | | Hannah Godwin | Robt Greenwood" |
| Jos Williamson | | Eliz Fuller | |
| Samuel Neale | | Mary Rooke | |
| Joseph Toucey | | | |
| Peter Toucey | | | |
| Robert Atkinson | | | |
| Saml Judd | | | |

[NOTE.—Marriage certificate in the possession of Miss Margaret W. Janvier, New Castle, Delaware.]

After the death of her husband[1] she purchased, on April 22, 1786, the property on the west side of Second Street, between Market and Chestnut Streets,[2] where she kept a store, resided,[3] and died on December 28, 1789, in her sixty-first year, and was buried at the southeast corner of Fourth and Arch Streets.[4] The inventory of her estate amounted to £1628 17*s.* 9*d.*

[1] William Darragh died June 8, 1783, aged sixty-four years.—Record of Friends' Monthly Meeting, Philadelphia.

[2] Deed Book E F, No. 7, p. 444, Philadelphia.

[3] Will heretofore referred to.

[4] "Thou mayest inter Lydia Darragh in Friends' Burial Ground, aged about 61 years.

"DAVID BACON.
"JOHN DRINKER.

"12 mo 30. 1789.
"To JOSEPH KITE."

"The above is a copy of the order of interment of Lydia Darragh, taken from the records in the custody of the Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia, held at Fourth and Arch Streets.

"The burial ground referred to is on this property.

"GEO. J. SCATTERGOOD.

"12 mo. 1, 1898."

Her connection with the Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia is shown by the following communication:

"HENRY DARRACH:

"ESTEEMED FRIEND,—In reply to thy inquiry I enclose herewith a copy of the order of interment of Lydia Darragh taken from our records. In examining the minutes of the Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia, now held at Fourth and Arch Streets, of which she was a member, I find that she ceased to be a member in 1783, the cause of which is thus set forth in a minute of the meeting held Eighth month 29, 1783: 'Lydia Darragh having been frequently visited and tenderly treated with for neglecting to attend our religious meetings, which advice and care of Friends she appears to reject, we are therefore under the necessity of testifying our disunity with such misconduct, and that we do not esteem the said Lydia Darragh as continuing to hold a right of membership among us.'

"Thy friend,

"GEO. J. SCATTERGOOD.

"119 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, 12 mo. 1, 1898."

In the will of Lydia Darragh, among other children, she mentions her son "Charles," to whom reference is made as being in the army, "Ensign in Second Penna Feby 1777 and 1st Lieut retired 1 July 1778.[1]" Additional reference as follows:

"Charles Darragh is thus referred to in a minute of the Monthly Mtg of Friends of Phila held 3 mo. 30, 1781. It may be explained that complaints against individual members are first presented to the Preparative Mtg, which the person complained of may attend and give explanations, &c.

"'By a minute from the Preparative Meeting it appears that Charles Daragh, having been reputed a member of our Religious Society has been treated with for engaging in military employments, and not appearing convinced of the rectitude of our Christian testimony against war, it was agreed to lay his case before this meeting, which being considered, the clerk is desired to prepare a minute suitable thereto, and produce it next month.'

"At the mtg held 4 mo. 27, 1781, the following minute was adopted.

"'Charles Daragh of this city, having been reputed a member, has been treated with for engaging in matters of a warlike nature, but disclaiming a right among us, the meeting judges it expedient to testify

[1] "Pennsylvania in the Revolution," Vol. I. p. 408.

that we do not esteem him as a member of our Society, and —— are appointed to deliver him a copy of this minute.'

"6 mo. 29, 1781. 'The meeting was informed that a copy of the minute respecting the right of membership of Charles Daragh has been delivered to him and that he acquiesced therewith.'

"GEO. J. SCATTERGOOD."

## CHILDREN OF LYDIA DARRAGH.

I. Mary, *b.* 1754; *d.* 1759.

II. Charles, *b.* Nov. 18, 1755; *d.* June 5, 1801. Not known to have married.

III. Ann, *b.* Aug. 12, 1757; *d.* Aug. 17, 1840. No issue.
Married Jan. 27, 1781, James Darrah; died June 20, 1781.
Married Jan. 13, 1792, Clement Hall; died May 10, 1792.
Married Dec. 31, 1798, Edward Hall; *d.* Apr. 1, 1814, in 74th year.

IV. William, *b.* 1758; *d.* in infancy.

V. Lydia, ——; *d.* in infancy.

VI. Mary, ——; *d.* in infancy.

VII. John, *b.* Dec. 5, 1763; *d.* July 23, 1821 or 1822; *m.* Feb. 7, 1787, Margaret Stewart Porter, *b.* Dec. 2, 1769; *d.* May 10, 1841. Issue, viz.:

i. Lydia Barrington Darragh, *b.* Dec. 17, 1787; *d.* Jan. 10, 1834; *m.* James Short; issue one child, Alexander Darragh Short, *b.* 1810; *d.* June 9, 1834; *m.* 1831 or 1832 Anna Jamima Naudain, *b.* 1811; *d.* 1872; issue one child, James Hall Short, *b.* March 23, 1834; *d.* March 12, 1897; *m.* Nov. 4, 1858, Martha Ellen Humphreys, *b.* Oct. 13, 1833; *d.* Nov., 1896; issue 9 children, viz.: (1) Alexander Darragh Short, *m.* Clara B. Simons, issue 4 children; (2) William C. Short, *m.* Anna B. Foraker, issue 5 children; (3) Ann Jamima Short; (4) Emma Naudain Short; (5) Martha E. Short; (6) Leah K. Short; (7) Lydia Barrington Darragh Short; (8) Thomas Enos Short; (9) Estella Short.

ii. Alexander Porter Darragh, *b.* Aug. 26, 1789; Purser U. S. Navy; died at sea Jan. 9, 1831, buried at Gibraltar; *m.* Sept., 1823, Eliza Tucker Armistead (dau. Theodoric and —— Armistead, Norfolk, Va.); *d.* Nov. 26, 1826; issue 2 children, (1) Margaret Porter Darragh, *b.* Sept. 26, 1824; *m.* April 2, 1842, Dr. Thomas Newton, Norfolk, Va.; issue three children, Eliza T. Newton, Sally Newton, Berkley Newton, *d.* 1848; (2) Martha Julian Darragh, *b.* Nov. 9, 1825; *d.* Nov., 1825.

iii. Ann Darragh, *b.* Dec. 5, 1791; *d.* June 24, 1866.

iv. John Darragh, *b.* Dec. 26, 1793; *d.* Dec. 29, 1793.

v. Margaret Stewart Darragh, *b.* Dec. 28, 1795; *d.* June 26, 1849.

vi. Susannah Darragh, *b.* Jan. 14, 1798; *d.* Jan. 21, 1880.

vii. Eliza Darragh, *b.* July 16, 1800; *d.* July 19, 1801.

viii. Eliza Darragh, *b.* April 24, 1802; *d.* July 26, 1885; *m.* Sept. 8, 1836, John Janvier, *d.* May 29, 1890, age 81 years, 10 months, 16 days; issue two children, Julian D. Janvier and Margaret W. Janvier.

VIII. William, *b.* July 23, 1766; *d.* Dec. 11, 1790.

IX. Susannah, *b.* Dec. 19, 1768; *d.* Sept. 18, 1792.

NOTE.—Copies from Bible records furnished by Mr. Julian D. Janvier, New Castle, Delaware, and Miss L. B. D. Short, Baltimore, Maryland.

## SUGGESTIONS FOR A FRANCO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE 1782[?].[1]

TRANSLATED BY ALBERT J. EDMUNDS.

"My Lords the Ministers of State:

"A Memorial to make the whole power and genius of the French nation and the United States of North America perfectly understood, to destroy the presumption of the English, and to settle a Peace advantageous to these three nations.

"My Lords:

"You have in several parts of France a very great number of merchant vessels, idle and useless for commerce in time of war, but quite large and very useful to make excellent privateers of: they only need to be bored for all the guns they can carry, and sheathed so as to resist balls, like frigates. True, the sheathing will make them rather heavier, but they won't be any the worse sailers, because men won't load them with quite so much ballast.

"But to come to my point, it is very seasonable, my Lords, with all respect to your judgment, to put into use the three following devices.

"Firstly, in time of war, abandon marine commerce, let every one fly to agriculture, manufactures, and trade by land, and to arms by land and sea.

"Secondly, have all the said well-armed vessels bored, sheathed, armed and commissioned as soon as possible in every place where you shall deem them most available for the effectual work of destroying the English marine, or at least of preventing it from making any descent upon the possessions of the United States of America or of France.

[1] From the Franklin Papers, in the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Observation: in time of war with the English by sea, France and the United States will gain far more by attack and vigorous defence than by amusing themselves with commerce by sea, thus giving the enemy a chance to pillage and rob thereon.

"Now, thirdly: give a general invitation to all the traders of neutral nations to bring into every port of France and the United States all provisions, munitions of war, and other goods such as they please to sell there; and to take out of port such as they find there to buy. 'When we all abandon marine commerce, and fly to agriculture, to manufactures and to arms, all nations will be our friends and protégés; they will come from all sides to buy and sell whatever we wish, and the English won't be able to take anything on sea, because we shall have nothing on it but well-armed vessels; nor yet on land, because our coasts and those of our allies will be quite well defended by our marine and our land troops.'

"Observe, my Lords, if you please that (1) by the great number of vessels large and small which you will be able to put to sea well-armed, you can invade and seize upon any possessions of the English and destroy their marine, or at least preserve all the possessions of France and the United States; (2) France and her allies (the United States) ought never to prevent any neutral nation from importing any kind of goods, provisions or munitions of war into England, so that by force of money and the fact that it pays them best, we shall have all the said neutral nations for friends. (3) All marines are supported by the various productions of the earth. France and the United States are (by the goodness, the extent, and the fertility of their soils and climates) far richer than England in all these kinds of productions, and in men, they can form a marine much more powerful and formidable, and maintain them much longer than England. Consequently, sooner or later England will be forced to accept the terms dictated by the equity, generosity and beneficence of France and the United States; provided they neglect nothing while despising the smallness of their

enemies, and that they make, as they should, by land and sea, every effort with all possible promptitude, firmness and perseverance.

"As soon as the English see you adopt their system, it is certain, my Lords, that they will retire into themselves and give up their chimerical empire of the sea; their contempt will be changed into respect, their presumption into wisdom, and their implacable hate into a friendship perfect and eternal. This is what I desire with all my heart.

"[?]"[1]

In the same hand and over the same mysterious signature is a still longer document, entitled "Fundamental Articles of a project for perpetual Peace, under the name of a free-masonic union, between all the sovereigns of Europe and their neighbours; or, Circular Letter, dedicated to all the true friends of all countries, all sovereigns, and of mankind at large, of whatever country, nation or religion they may be."

[1] There appear to be two ini ials here, but they are obscured by flourishes.

## THE CAPTURE OF FORT WASHINGTON, NEW YORK, DESCRIBED BY CAPTAIN ANDREAS WIEDERHOLD, OF THE HESSIAN "REGIMENT KNYPHAUSEN."

*1776 10 November.*—Our brigade went to King's Bridge under Col. Rall, since Col. Bose, in whose command we had first been, was ill; we were to reinforce Lt.-Gen. von Knyphausen's brigade. The enemy had erected a fort on a high rocky elevation, which seemed fortified by nature itself, which they called Fort Washington. Human skill had also been employed to make it very strong. Without possession of this fort we could not keep up communication with New York, nor could we think of advancing any farther, much less get quiet winter-quarters.

*11 November.*—At 5 o'clock in the morning the entire division of his Ex. Gen. von Knyphausen marched out to attack this place, but a violent rain-storm setting in, we had to abandon the attack for this day.

*14 November.*—Gen. Howe arrived with the entire army and camped about a mile in the rear of us. Now another plan was made, and

*16 November.*—was fixed upon for the attack. At half past five in the morning, we passed over King's Bridge with the following regiments: Knyphausen, Theyne, Bienau, Rall, Lossberg and Waldeck, which were joined by Wutgenau and the grenadier battalion Köhler, and all formed in two columns. The right column consisted of the regiments Wutgenau, Knyphausen, Theyne and Bienau, and was led by Maj.-Gen. Schmidt; the whole attack was commanded by his Ex. Lt.-Gen. von Knyphausen. The latter at all times could be found in the thickest of the fight, where resistance and attack was the hottest, and he tore down the fences with his own hands to urge the men on. He was also exposed like a common soldier to the frightful cannon- and shrapnell-fire, as well as to the rifle shots, and it is won-

derful that he came off without being killed or wounded. The advance-guard on the right consisted of a body of Jägers and 100 men, which was commanded by the Major von Dechow. The advance-guard of the left column consisted of 100 men commanded by Capt. von Medern, of the regiment Wutgenau, and with this body I went, as well as Lt. Löwenfeld. Both the captain and his lieutenant are dead; the latter was killed on the spot, the former died the next day. But I am still alive, thanks be to God! and have escaped unhurt, but for a little scratch in my face caused by a broken twig, although I led the van of this advance-guard, a body of thirty men. Here I thought of the old proverb, Weeds are never hurt—"Unkraut vergeht nicht." At 7 o'clock a violent cannonade was begun to divert the attention of the enemy, so that they should not know where the real attack was to be made. If we had continued in our charge at that time, we would not have suffered one third as great a loss as we did later on; for I was already nearly halfway up the hillside with my vanguard when Gen. Knyphausen sent me an order to retire. Gen. Howe had sent word to Gen. Knyphausen that as everything was not ready that was needed for the feigned attack, therefore, they were to delay the real one. At half past 7 o'clock the English Gen. Lord Percy with two English and one Hessian brigades under Maj. Gen. von Stirn (the Erbpring, Donop and Mirbach) attacked the lines which were between the fort and New York, and took them without any heavy loss as they had only two wounded, and the rebels left their lines. At 11 o'clock the boats with two brigades of English came down Harlem creek in order to make a landing near the woods on the left to make a feigned attack. At this moment the real attack was begun near us, and we stood facing their crack troops and their riflemen all on this almost inaccessible rock which lay before us, surrounded by swamps and three earthworks, one above the other. In spite of this every obstacle was swept aside, the earthworks broken through, the swamps waded, the precipitous rocks scaled and the riflemen were driven out of their breastworks, from where they had been

seconded by their artillery—and we gained this terrible height, pursued the enemy who were retreating behind the lines and batteries; routed them there also, took the batteries, one of which lay on the very top of the rock, and we followed the fleeing enemy to the fort proper. There we seated ourselves at the side of the precipitous mountain to protect ourselves from the cannonade from the fort. But only our Regiment and that of Rall were here. The fort was summoned to surrender, and half an hour later 2600 men came marching out of it, laid their rifles down at our feet and surrendered as prisoners of war to his Ex. Lt-Gen. von Knyphausen, who was present and signed the capitulation. The entire fort with all stores of ammunition and provisions, which were considerable, was handed over to us. The grenadier-battalion Köhler occupied the fort in the evening and we went back to our camp, where all those who were well, once more had cause enough to thank God for their preservation. The loss of the Hessians in dead and wounded amounted to more than 300. Among the dead were: Captain Walther of Rall's regiment and Lieutenant Löwenfeld of the Wutgenau; mortally wounded were Captain Barkhausen, of the Knyphausen and Colonel von Bork of the same regiment. Captain von Medern of the Wutgenau; Colonel von Bork and Lieutenant Briede died the same day, all the rest on the second or third day after. Slightly wounded were Major von Dechow, of the Knyphausen, and Lieutenant Kühne of the Rall.

*17 November.*—All the grenadiers and a brigade of English troops crossed the North River into New Jersey under command of General Lord Cornwallis and conquered forts Lee and Constitution without any losses.

## A REGISTER OF MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, 1800—1801.

[The following records of Marriages and Deaths have been copied from the *Philadelphia Repository and Weekly Register*, published by Ephraim Conrad for a few months, then by Hogan and Conrad, and subsequently by David Hogan.]

### MARRIAGES.

*Issue of November 15, 1800.*

At Germantown, by the Rev. Mr. Shafer, Mr. Francis Shallus, of this city, to Miss Anne Peters, daughter of Mr. George Peters, of Germantown.

By Michael Hillegas, Esq., Mr. Charles Wright to Miss Mary Chapman, of this city.

On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Bishop White, Mr. Edward Meade, first lieutenant of the frigate United States, to Miss Mary Rose, of this city.

*Issue of November 22, 1800.*

By the Rev. Mr. Latta, Mr. Alexander Purvies, of this city, to Miss Margaretta Colesberry, of Newcastle County, State of Delaware.

By the Rev. Mr. Milledollar, Captain Turpin Kilby, of this city, to Mrs. Annan, of Southwark.

By the Rev. Mr. Milledollar, Captain Isaac Isaacs to Miss Sophia Gillman, both of this city.

At Friends' Meeting-house, at Greenwich, Cumberland County, New Jersey, Mr. Moses Sheppard, merchant, to Miss Rachel Bacon, both of the above place.

*Issue of November 29, 1800.*

By the Rev. Mr. Ustick, Mr. Henry M°Hollon to Miss Phœbe Davis.

By the Rev. Mr. Ustick, Mr. Allen Dowell to Miss Eliza Embres.

By the Rev. Mr. Linn, Mr. Samuel Brown to Miss Hannah Carey, both of this city.

By the Rev. Mr. Carr, Don Philip Fatio, of St. Augustine, E. Florida, to Miss Marie Theresa Le Maigre, daughter of the late Mr. Peter Le Maigre, merchant, of this city.

By the Rev. Mr. Linn, Mr. Robert Patterson, a native of Ireland, to Miss Margaret Anderson, of this city.

*Issue of December 13, 1800.*

At Friends' Meeting-house, in Pine Street, Mr. Jonathan Leedom, merchant, to Miss Sarah Jones, daughter of Mr. Benj. Jones, all of this city.

Mr. Lambert Wilmer to Miss Rebecca Stewart, both of this city.

By the Rev. Dr. Blackwell, Mr. J. B. Evens, merchant, to Miss Ann Hawkins, daughter of Capt. Henry Hawkins, all of this city.

At Sunbury, Penna., Mr. Matthew Duncan to Miss Laetitia Buyers, daughter of J. Buyers, Esq., of Sunbury.

*Issue of December 20, 1800.*

At Friends' Meeting-house in Cropwell, New Jersey, Solomon L. Saunders to Lydia Burrough, daughter of the widow Burrough, of that vicinity.

At New York, by the Rev. Mr. Pilmore, Mr. Jonathan Goodwin to Miss Jane Wood.

At Windham, Connecticut, Mr. Clement Neff, of Hampton, to Miss Patience Dean.—N. B. Mr. Neff has been a prisoner in Algiers for twenty-four years, twelve of which he never saw the sun—he is now in the youthful bloom of 65, and has lost an eye—his bride a blushing maid of 28.

*Issue of December 27, 1800.*

Married on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Bishop White, Mr. Brittain White, Jun., of New Jersey, to Miss Eliza Gray, daughter of Mr. Joseph Gray, of this city.

By the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Mr. Thomas Davis, of Radnor, Delaware County, to Miss Esther Speakman, of Easton, Chester County.

At Baltimore, by the Rev. Mr. Ireland, Mr. Edward H. Stall, of this city, to Miss Martha Aitkin, of Baltimore.

By the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. Jacob Martin to Miss Sarah Rohrman, both of the Northern Liberties.

*Issue of January 3, 1801.*

In this city, by the Rev. Mr. Milledollar, Captain Hezekiah Harding to Miss M°Bride, both of this city.

By the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Mr. Abel Kelly to Miss Tomasin Scattergood, both of Bristol, Bucks County.

By the Rev. Mr. Linn, Mr. John B. N. Smith to Miss Mary H. Hopper, both of this city.

By John Inskeep, Esq., Mr. Benjamin Woolston to Miss Jane Henderson, both of this city.

Mr. Rees Harry, of the County of Montgomery, to Miss Maria Snyder, daughter of Mr. Adam Snyder, of Philadelphia County.

At New York, by the Rev. Dr. Moore, John Rodman, Esq., to Miss Harriet Fenno, daughter of the late Mr. John Fenno.

*Issue of January 10, 1801.*

At Friends' Meeting-house, Mr. Zathu Whitall, merchant, to Miss Lydia Jones, daughter of the late Aquila Jones, all of this city.

By the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. William Lynch, merchant, to Miss Debby Anne Kerlin, both of this city.

By the Rev. Mr. Ustick, Mr. D. Estell to Miss Rhoda Rogers, of this city.

At New York, Mr. Thomas Fenton, of this city, to Miss Hannah Dally, of New York.

At York, Mr. John Young, aged 83, to Miss Naomi Hill, aged 75; after 38 years' courtship.

At Perth, Scotland, Mr. Robert Melville, aged 67, to Miss Ross, aged 19. The disparity of years between the happy pair was not the most remarkable thing attending the marriage; the bridegroom's mother, above 100 years of age, danced several reels at the wedding, with as much agility as a girl of twenty.

*Issue of January 17, 1801.*

By the Rev. Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Samuel Knorr, baker, to the amiable Miss Maria Morris, daughter of the late Mr. Abel Morris, all of this city.

By the Rev. Mr. Linn, Mr. Stephen Burrowes to Miss Elizabeth Blair, daughter of the late Rev. John Blair, both of this city.

At Perth Amboy, by the Rev. Dr. Moore, Mr. Richard W. Meade, son of George Meade, Esq., of Philadelphia, to Miss Margaret C. Butler, daughter of Mr. Anthony Butler, of Perth Amboy.

At Lewistown, Sussex County, Delaware, Peter Robinson, Esq., to Miss Arcada Robinson.

*Issue of January 24, 1801.*

By the Rev. Dr. Rogers, George Clinton, Jun., Esq., to Miss Hannah Franklin.

By the Rev. Mr. Ustick, Mr. Daniel Newnham to Miss Rebecca Thornton, both of this city.

By the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. Thomas Nicholas to Miss Mary Colman, both of this city.

By the Rev. Dr. Read, Mr. John Cunningham, of New London Cross Roads, to Miss Ross, of London-Grove, Chester County.

At Norwich (Conn.), Mr. Andrew Mason to Miss Polly Collins—and Mr. Joseph Weeks to Miss Hannah Crocker.

*Issue of January 31, 1801.*

At Carlisle, Penna., on Thursday evening, the 8th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Robert Davidson, Mr. Thomas M'Intire to Miss Mary M'Allister, daughter of Mr. Andrew M'Allister.

On Monday evening, the 12th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Robert Davidson, Mr. George M'Keehan, Jun., to Miss Jane Johnson, all of that place.

In this city, by the Rev. Mr. Ustick, Mr. John Justice to Miss Sally Fowler, of New Jersey.

By the Rev. Mr. Milledollar, Mr. Samuel Fulton to Miss Nancy Tilton, daughter of Mr. William Tilton, all of this city.

By the Rev. Mr. Jones, Mr. James M'Oneghe to Miss Polly Eyres, both of this city.

At Middletown, Bucks County, Mr. Jonathan Fell, of this city, merchant, to Miss Rebecca Jenks, daughter of Thomas Jenks, Esq., late of Bucks County, deceased.

*Issue of February 7, 1801.*

Lewis Clapier, Esq., merchant, to Miss Heyl, daughter of Mr. George Heyl, of this city.

By Robert Wharton, Esq., Mr. Chamless Allen, merchant, to Mrs. Rachel Wharton, both of this city.

At Columbia, Lancaster County, by the Rev. Joseph Anderson, Peter de Haven, Esq., of Delaware County, to Miss Sarah E. Atlee, of Columbia.

*Issue of February 14, 1801.*

By the Rev. Dr. Green, Mr. John Laub, of York Town, Penna., to Miss Martha Miller, daughter of Capt. Andrew Miller, of this city.

By the Rev. Dr. Helmuth, Mr. George W. Odenheimer, printer, to Miss Rebecca Stirk, both of this city.

By the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. Richard Coxe, son of Charles Coxe, Esq., of Sidney, New Jersey, to Miss Theodosia Henrietta Sayre, of this city.

*Issue of February 21, 1801.*

By Robert Wharton, Esq., Mr. Thomas Rose, merchant, to Miss Rebecca Priest, both of this city.

By the Rev. Mr. Linn, Mr. Samuel Kennedy to Miss Rose Cary, both of this city.

By the Rev. Mr. Ustick, Mr. David Cowdin to Miss Jane Stewart, both of Germantown.

By the Rev. Dr. Stones, Robinson C. Sapphy, of Abington Township, to Miss Rushina Maria Whitten, daughter of Roger Whitten, Esq., of Springfield Township, Montgomery County.

At Albany, by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, Joseph Alston, Esq., of South Carolina, to Miss Theodosia Burr, only child of Aaron Burr, Esq.

*Issue of March 14, 1801.*

By the Rev. Mr. Ustick, Mr. Samuel Baker to Miss Sarah Hannis.

By the Rev. Bishop White, Mr. Samuel W. Davis, of New York, to Mrs. Mary G. Thomas, of this city.

By the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. Charles Goldsmith to Miss Sophia Fox, both of this city.

At Charleston, S. C., by the Rev. Dr. Gallagher, John Grochan, Esq., to the amiable Miss Adelle de Grasse, daughter of the late Count de Grasse, Lieut. General of the naval army of the late king of France.

*Issue of March 21, 1801.*

By the Rev. Bishop White, Dr. Felix Pascallis to Miss Elizabeth Harris M^cKlintock, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Milledollar, Mr. Samuel Mackey to Miss Rebecca Anderson, both of this city.

By the Rev. Mr. Milledollar, Mr. John Hutton to Miss Eliza Baker, daughter of Captain Baker, of the Navy of the U. S.

By the Rev. Dr. Smith, Mr. George A. Henry, late of Quebec, to Miss Sarah Barnhill, of this city.

By the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Mr. John Fry to Miss Patterson, both of this city.

By the Rev. Dr. Linn, Mr. James Barkley, merchant, of this city, to Miss Finlay.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. Caldwell, of New Jersey, to Mrs. Ann Thompson, daughter of the late Wm. Beaven, of this city.

*Issue of March 28, 1801.*

At Friends' Meeting-house, Pine Street, Mr. Halliday Jackson, of Chester County, to Miss Jane Hough, of this city.

At Wilmington, Delaware, by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Reed, Mr. William Talbert, of Camden, to Miss Mary Robinson, of Wilmington.

*Issue of April 4, 1801.*

By the Rev. Bishop White, Mr. Joseph Johnston, merchant, to Miss Martha Morris, daughter of the late Anthony Morris, Esq., deceased, both of this city.

By the Rev. Mr. Blackwell, Mr. Dell Noblett to the amiable and accomplished Miss Eliza Wiall, both of this city.

At Portland, Edward Preble, Esq., captain of the United States frigate Essex, to Miss Mary Deering, only daughter of Nathaniel Deering.

*Issue of April 11, 1801.*

By the Rev. Dr. White, Mr. Peter M^cCall to Miss Sarah Gibson, daughter of the late John Gibson, Esq., of this city.

At Friends' Meeting-house, in Market Street, Mr. Robert Coe, Jun., merchant, to Miss Ann Guest, both of this city.

Mr. David Marshall, of Gloster Point, to Miss Susan Summers, of New Jersey.

Near Savannah, Mr. J. S. Barnet, aged nineteen, to Miss Rachel Blyth Tooley, aged forty-eight.

At Newcastle, by the Rev. John E. Latta, Mr. John Fairbarn, of Philadelphia, to Mrs. Frances Booth, of Newcastle.

By the Rev. Bishop White, Mr. Lewis Neill, merchant, to Miss Ann Bickham, daughter of G. Bickham, of this city.

*Issue of April 18, 1801.*

In this city—On the 8th inst., Mr. Stephen Smith, merchant, to Miss Mary N. Jones, daughter of Mr. Isaac Jones.

On the 9th, Mr. James Dungan, of this city, to Miss Anna Holland, of Delaware County.

On the 9th, by the Rev. Mr. Ustick, Capt. J. Yardley to Miss Sarah Stewart, daughter of Mr. Thomas Stewart.

On the 10th, Enien Williams, Esq., to Miss Margaret Sims, mantua-maker.

On the 11th, by the Rev. Dr. Green, Mr. Abel Holme to Miss Ann Wagner.

By the Rev. Bishop White, William Lewis, Esq., of this city, to Mrs. Durdin, of Burlington, N. J.

On the 15th, by the Rev. David Milledollar, Mr. Peter Houzlot, furrier, of Baltimore, to Miss Sarah Davis, niece of Mrs. E. Hartung, of this city.

At Plymouth, Montgomery County, on the 9th inst., Mr. Everard Bolton, of that place, to Miss Elizabeth Ives, of this city.

At Walnut Grove, Montgomery County, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Slator Clay, Mr. David Rittenhouse to Miss Sarah Hughes.

At Carlisle, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Robert Davidson, John Kennedy, Esq., of Union, Penna., to Miss Polly Creigh, daughter of John Creigh, Esq.

At Georgetown, D. C., by the Rev. Mr. Balch, Mr. D. English, one of the editors of "The Museum," to Miss Salley Threlkeld, of Georgetown.

(To be continued.)

## BAPTISMAL AND MARRIAGE RECORDS EXTRACTED FROM THE JOURNAL OF REV. JOHN SHARPE, 1704–1713.

[The Historical Society of Pennsylvania has in its collection a manuscript journal of Rev. John Sharpe, "2d. Part of this Journal begun at point Love in Chesapeak bay in the province of Mary Land, March 1, 170¾," and ending with March 8, 1713, from which the following records of baptisms and marriages performed by him have been extracted. The journal is prefaced by an autobiographical sketch of his life to his arrival in Maryland, where he began his active ministry. Subsequently he became the assistant to the Rev. Mr. Talbot, at Burlington, New Jersey, chaplain to Lord Cornbury and the forces in New York, and then returned to England, where he resigned his chaplaincy in 1717.—ED. PENNA. MAG.]

"*A Journal of my Life—Exterior.*

"On May 15th 1680 I was born at the Church of Bously in the Presbytory of the Garriosh in the Kingdom of Scotland. My ffather Mr. Alexander Sharpe, Minister of said parish and Anne Douglass his wife my mother. At nine years of age I was put under the Care of Mr. John Findlater, M^r of the Grammar School in New Aberdeen. At 14 I was put under the Care of Mr. William Black, professor of philosophy in Kings Colledge, Old Aberdeen, where I stay'd the usual term of four years and was made M. A. July 1698.

"At 19 years I was sent to Edinburgh and by my Uncle Mr. Henry Douglass I was committed to Mr. George Cambell, professor of Divinity where I spent the Summer. At 20 I left my Father's house May 18^th 1700, and was accompanied by him to Aberdeen where I received his blessing at parting on that spot of ground where his Father blest him when he went to Ireland. So I came in Company with my dear ffriend Mr. George Seton, minister of New M [ ] then D [ ] Agent by the Episcopal Clergy in the north to the parliament.

"In June there was a great riot committed by a Rabble in the City from which I was delivered D. G. July 3d. 1700 I set out from Edinburgh to ——— the first night, next day to Kelso where I stayed some days with the Rev^d Bernard M^cKenzie. August I was at York with the Rev^d Dr. James Fall. I then went to Cambridge where I stay'd two weeks and then to London. I saw the burial of His Royal Highness the duke of Gloucester.

"Feb^r 15th 1700/1 I was ordained deacon by the Right Reverend Father in God Henry Lord Bishop of London; March 16^th 1700/1 I was

ordained priest. May 18th I went from London to portsmouth. July 3d. I came on board her Maties Ship Southampton, bound for Virg[a] and arrived there Sept[r] 8, 1701. From thence in her Maties Ship Eagles to Maryland."

"*A Register of Marriages by Lysense.*

"Coll. Daniel Cox and Sarah Eckly, May 8[th] 1707.[1]
"Thomas Brasier and Lydia Medes, Feb[r] 8 170$\frac{8}{9}$.
"Anthony Hortly and Mary Ald, May 26 1709.
"Nathaniel Hazard and Marg[t] Hollet, Nov[r] 20 1709.
"Nathaniel Brittain & Elizabeth Saunders, Ap[l] 13, 1710.
"Benjamin Peck & Christian White, Janÿ 27 17$\frac{10}{11}$.
"Rob[t] Crannell & Sarah Finny, Feb[r] 13 17$\frac{10}{11}$.
"James Walters & Mary Aretsen, May 16 1711.
"Francis Sheerman & Widow Bard, May 1 1712.
"John Hoyt & Tace Bradford, May 25 1712.
"Morris Edwards & Marg[t] Hues, June 3 1712.
"Edward Eastham Taylor & Sara Paston w. Nov 30 1712.
"Darby Cary & Mary Hewet widdow Dec[r] 1, 1712.

"*June 12[th] 1709, being Whit Sunday, baptised at Christ Church in Rye.*

"George, the son of George & Gloriana Munson, former mem[brs].
"William, the son of Jonathan and Rebecca Height.
"John, the son of John and Hannah Brownditsh.
"Abigail, the daughter of David and Elizabeth Ogden.
"Mary, the daughter of Mary the hatter's wife.

"*Baptised, in my Voyage to Stratford* [*Conn.*] *Janrÿ 1710.*

"Janÿ 15. Hannah the wife of James Dickson, at Stratford, adult.
" 19. Sarah the wife of George Wood, at Fairfield, adult.
26. At Long Hill, Dorcas, the grand-daughter of Isaac Styles, adult.
Elias, the son of Sam[ll] Davis.
Phoebe, the Daughter of Jonathan Gilbert.
27. Isaac Styles aged abt 80.[1]
29. At Stratford, W[m] the son of W[m] Smyth.
Joshua, the son of John Mercy.
Elizabeth, the daughter of Archibald Dunlap.

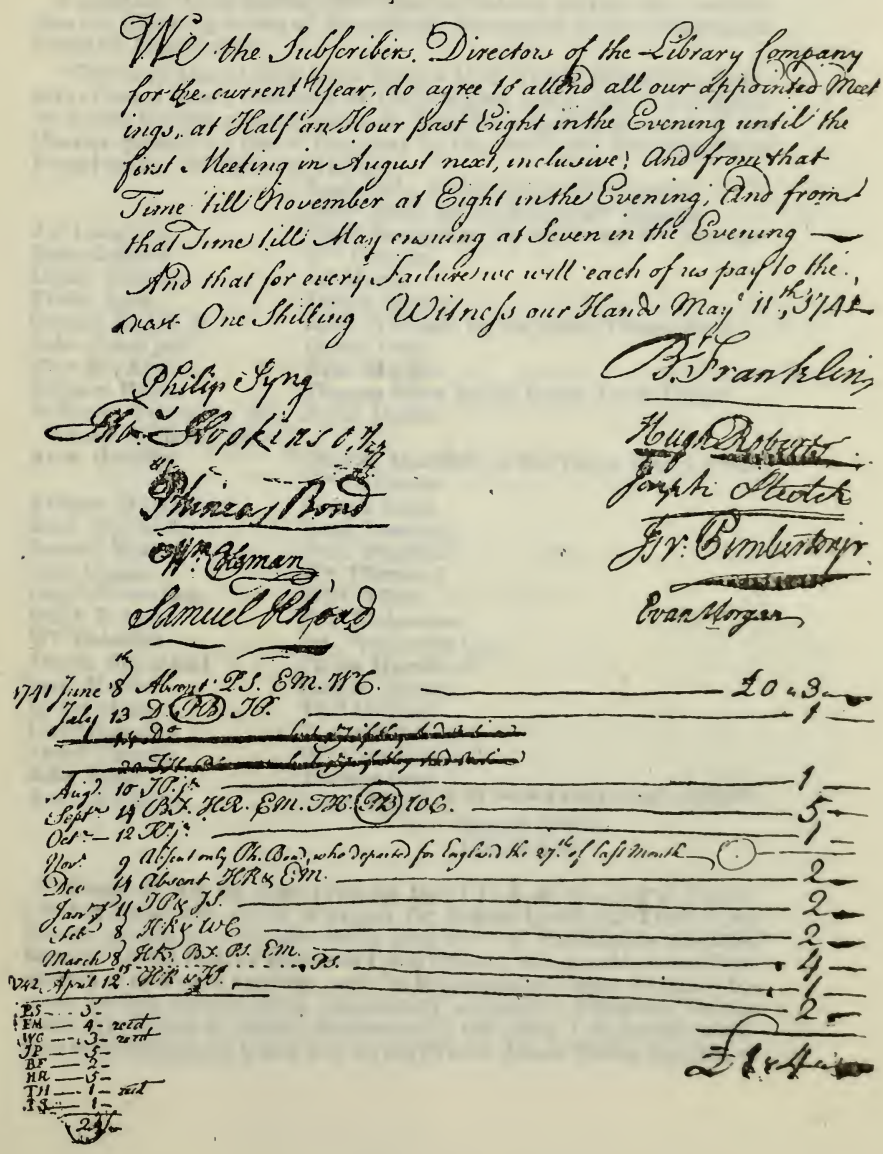
"*1710, Nov. 2.* This day I was married to my dearest Mrs. Margarita Dreyer. Deo Gloria! We were honoured with much company."—*Journal.*

[1] *March 10, 1708.* "At Mr. Trents I Christened Mad[m] Cox."—*Journal.*

[2] "Baptised Isaac Styles, the first male child born in the Colony of Connecticut, a man of 80 years of age."—*Journal.*

## A FRANKLIN DOCUMENT.

[The following is a *fac-simile* of the agreement of the Directors of the Library Company of Philadelphia to pay fines for non-attendance at Board meetings during the year 1741. The agreement and account of fines are in the handwriting of Franklin. The original is in the collection of Mr. Charles Roberts.]



We the Subscribers Directors of the Library Company for the current Year, do agree to attend all our appointed Meetings, at Half an Hour past Eight in the Evening until the first Meeting in August next, inclusive; And from that Time till November at Eight in the Evening; And from that Time till May ensuing at Seven in the Evening — And that for every Failure we will each of us pay to the next One Shilling Witness our Hands May 11th 1741

B. Franklin
Philip Syng
Hugh Roberts
Wm. Hopkinson
Joseph Shoemaker
Thomas Bond
Jno. Bartram
Jno. Coleman
Evan Morgan
Samuel Rhoads

1741 June 8 Absent PS. EM. WC. — 20 3
July 13 D (PS) JP. — 1
~~14 D~~
~~20 JH~~
Aug. 10 JP. — 1
Sept. 14 BF. HR. EM. JH. (PS) WC. — 5
Oct. 12 JP. — 1
Nov. 9 Absent only Th. Bond, who departed for England the 27th of last Month — 0
Dec. 14 Absent HR & EM. — 2
Jan. 11 JP & JS. — 2
Feb. 8 HR & WC — 2
March 8 HR. BF. PS. EM. PS. — 4
1742 April 12 HR & JP. — 1
— 2

PS — 3
EM — 4 rec'd
WC — 3 rec'd
JP — 5
BF — 2
HR — 5
TH — 1 rec'd
JS — 1
24

# NOTES AND QUERIES.

## Notes.

Franklin Documents.—Mr. Charles Roberts, of this city, contributes the following copies of the original documents in his collection of Franklin Manuscripts:

"The third Day of May Anno Domini 1742 We the Subscribers Members of the Library Company of Philadelph'a being met in pursuance of Notice for that purpose given do thankfully receive & accept of the Charter granted to the s^d^ Company by the hon^ble^ the Proprietaries of Pensylvania. Witness our Hands.

| | |
|---|---|
| | Sam^l^ Hale, by his Proxy W^m^ Parsons |
| | Nich^s^ Scull, by his Proxy W^m^ Parsons |
| Jn^o^ Langdale | Will^m^ Maugridge, by his Proxy W^m^ Parsons |
| John Roberts | W^m^ Parsons |
| Isaiah Warner | Ja^s^ Morris |
| Philip Syng | Joseph Stretch |
| George Emlen J^r^ | Isaac Williams by his Proxy Henry Pratt |
| John Jones jun^r^ | Henry Pratt |
| Tho^s^ Hopkinson | Evan Morgan |
| Richard Peters | Thomas Shaw by his Proxy Jacob Duché |
| William Peters by his Proxy Richard Peters | Jacob Duché |
| Alex. Graydon | Charles Meredith by his Proxy Henry Pratt |
| | W^m^ Callender |
| Andrew Hamilton | Joseph King |
| Robt. Greenway | Benj. Paschall |
| Samuel Morris | John Paschall |
| Sam^l^ Coates | W^m^ Plumsted |
| Benj^a^ Shoemaker | Will. Allen |
| Hugh Roberts | Fra^s^ Richardson |
| W^m^ Coleman | Isr. Pemberton jun^r^ |
| Joseph Breintnall | James Hamilton |
| Sam^l^ Morris | Samuel Rhoads |
| B. Franklin | Tho^s^ Godfrey |
| Rich^d^ Standley | James Bingham |
| Tench Francis | W^m^ Crosthwaite |
| John Read | Thomas Bond } by their Proxy Hugh Roberts |
| Anth. Nicholas | Reece Lloyd } by their Proxy Hugh Roberts |
| | Samuel M^c^Call |
| | John Sober" |

"Know all Men by these Presents, that I B. F. of the City of Philad^a^ Printer, being now about to depart for England, and the Time of my Return uncertain; and there being long Acc^ts^ of Partnership unsettled between David Hall of the same Place Printer, and myself, which Partnership is now near expiring, and the Settlement of those Accounts become for that Reason more immediately necessary; Therefore, for the more expeditious & certain Settlement of the same, I do hereby nominate and appoint my trusty and loving Friend James Parker Esquire, of

Woodbridge in East Jersey, to be my lawful Attorney, in my Behalf to examine all the Accounts kept of the said Partnership by the said David Hall, with the Books, Receipts and other Vouchers, and to make a State of the same with all such Allowances as to him my said Attorney shall seem equitable where distinct Accounts cannot be obtained; and when such State is so far compleated as then it may be to transmit the same to me in London for my Perusal Six Months at least before the Expiration of the Partnership; and also to value the Printing Presses, Types and other Materials for Printing belonging to me & now in the Use & Occupation of the said David Hall, and which he has agreed to purchase of me at the Rate of such Valuation as shall be made by the said James Parker in my Behalf. And in case I should not return to Philad^a before the Expiration of the said Partnership, I do then hereby give and grant to my said Attorney full Power to close the said Accounts, sell & deliver the said Printing Materials to the said David Hall, at the Valuation so as aforesaid by him to be made, receive the Monies on the whole to me arising for me & my use, and make a final Ending of all Accounts between the said David Hall & myself; thereupon giving full Acquittances & Discharges, in my Behalf which shall be of equal Force & Validity as if made & given by me. In Witness, &c."

Old-Time Vacations, copied from a manuscript entry in a copy of Aitken's Register for 1774, in the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

"Holidays for the College and Academy of Philadelphia.

| | Days |
|---|---|
| "Christmafs from the 24th Dec^r including New Year's day | 7 |
| "Jan^y 30th & Shrove Tuesday | 2 |
| "Easter, Passion Week and E: Monday | 7 |
| "King's Birthday and the 2^d Days of Spring & Fall Fairs | 3 |
| "Whitsuntide | 4 |
| "Four Quarter Days | 4 |
| "20 Days preceding the last Monday in August | 20 |
| "Two Election Days (Octob^r) | 2 |
| "Aniversary of the Academy on y^e 13th Nov^r | 1 |
| "Whole | 50 Days |

"N. B. The Collegians have one Month more than the other Schools in August & September as usual."

Trinity Church, Oxford.—The following facts relating to the parish known as Trinity Church, Oxford, may be of interest to some of your readers. There is on record the deed for the three acres on which the church stands of Thomas Graves to Joshua Carpenter *et al.* "in trust for the use of the Communicants of the Holy Mother Church of England," dated December 30, 1700. Mr. George Keith, in his journal, under date of April 2, 1704, in enumerating the churches in Pennsylvania says, "the third, Frankfort alias Oxford." It would seem, therefore, as if the present building was erected between these dates. There is an old map of a survey of that part of the city showing the plot of ground and the building dated 1711. C. D. C.

The "Macpherson Blues."—We are indebted to the courtesy of William Macpherson Horner, Esq., for the following returns of the "Battalion of Infantry of Macpherson Blues," copied from the originals in his possession.

"Return of the Battalion of Infantry of Macpherson's Blues.

| | Present fit for Duty. | | | | | | | | | | Vacancy. | Absent on Furlough. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Commissioned Officers. | | | | Non-Commiss'd Officers. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Captains. | Lieutenants. | Ensigns. | Quarter Master. | Serjeant Major. | Serjeants. | Corporals. | Drums & Fifes. | Privates. | Total. | Captain. | Ensigns. | Serjeants. | Corporals. | Privates. | Total Effective. | Dead. |
| 1st Company (late Baynton's) . . | . . | 1. | 1. | . . | . . | 3. | 3. | . . | 43. | 51. | 1. | . . | . . | 1 | 16. | 68. | 4. |
| 2d ditto Capt McEwen's . . . | 1. | 1. | 1. | . . | . . | 4. | 4. | . . | 44. | 55. | . . | . . | . . | . . | 19. | 74. | 2. |
| 3d do Capt Heysham's . . | 1. | 1. | . . | . . | . . | 2. | 3. | . . | 44. | 51. | . . | 1. | 2. | 1. | 11. | 66. | 5. |
| 4th do Capt Willing's . . . | 1. | 1. | . . | . . | . . | 3. | 1. | . . | 39. | 45. | . . | 1. | 1. | 3. | 17. | 67. | 3. |
| 5th do Capt Strawbridge's . | 1. | 1. | . . | . . | . . | 3. | 3. | . . | 38. | 46. | . . | 1. | 1. | . . | 14. | 62. | 2. |
| Staff . . . . . | . . | . . | . . | 1. | 1. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Music . . . . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | 4. | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4. | 5. | 2. | 1. | 1. | 15. | 14. | 4. | 208. | 248. | 1. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 77. | 337. | 16. |

"Omitted in Staff

"1 Surgeon and 1 Surgeon's Mate.

"Robt Heysham.

"Philadelphia, March the 21st 1799.

"Robt Heysham *Adjt p. t.*"

"Return of the Commission'd Officers of the Infantry Battalion of Macpherson's Blues.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Captain | Vacant | |
| 2nd " | Thos McEwen | Elected, May 28th 1798 |
| 3d " | Robt Heysham | " 31st " |
| 4th " | Thos Willing | " " " |
| 5th " | James Strawbridge | June 25th " |
| 1st Lieutenants | David Lewis | " 11th " |
| 2 | David Evans | " " " |
| 3 | James Davidson | May 31st " |
| 4 | Richd C. Jones | " " " |
| 5 | John S. Smith | June 25th " |
| 1 Ensigns | Paschall Hollingsworth | " " " |
| 2 | Thos Hale | " " " |
| 3 | Vacant | |
| 4 | Vacant | |

"Jn McCauley *Adjutant*

"22nd March 1799—"

Portrait of the late John Jordan, Jr.—A portrait of the late Vice-President John Jordan, Jr., painted by Mrs. Jessie Sartell Wilson, has been presented to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania by his nephew, Mr. William H. Jordan.

Women's Rights in 1735.—The *Pennsylvania Gazette*, April 10–17, 1735, contains the following:

"Philadelphia, April 17.

. . . . . .

"We hear from Chester County, that last Week at a Vendue held there, a Man being unreasonably abusive to his Wife upon some trifling Occasion, the Women form'd themselves into a Court, and order'd him to be apprehended by their Officers and brought to Tryal: Being found guilty he was condemn'd to be duck'd 3 times in a neighbouring Pond, and to have one half cut off, of his Hair and Beard (which it seems he wore at full length) and the Sentence was accordingly executed, to the great Diversion of the Spectators."

Greenlee—Stebbins.—E. A. Claypool, of Chicago, is compiling genealogies of the Greenlee and Stebbins families for Mr. Ralph Stebbins Greenlee, 1692 Graceland Avenue, Chicago, who desires the addresses of all descendants of either family, in order to send them blanks for records.

Swedish Settlers in Burlington County, New Jersey.—In Hill's "History of the Church in Burlington," p. 141, is a copy of a letter from Rev. John Talbot, rector of St. Mary's Church, Burlington, New Jersey, to the Lord Bishop of London, dated from that town, October 21, 1716, giving his version of a dispute with Governor Hunter, of New Jersey. He writes, "But the Governor went away to the Swedish Church, [on Sunday morning previous] which he understands as much as I do Arabic."

A survey made for the wife of Thomas Elwood in 1693 for three thousand two hundred and fifty acres in Chester Township, Burlington County, recites, "Begins by Swedes run at the head line of the Swedes

land &c." Chester Township then extended from the Delaware River to the Atlantic Ocean, between Rancocas and Pensauken Creeks.

On Scattergood and Vanderveer's driving map of sixteen miles around Philadelphia, published in 1876, is marked "Swedes Creek," a small run emptying into the Delaware one and a half miles above Riverton.

In the old Town Book of Chester Township is recorded Mounce Cox and Elias Toy paid each three shillings for work on the road, 1693, Justa Fish, constable in 1698, and Mounce Cox the next year. Isaac Conro held the same office in 1706, and Mounce Sken was overseer in 1708, James Taconey was constable in 1722, and Daniel Conro overseer.

An unrecorded deed dated August 23, 1711, from Thomas Stevenson, gent., of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, to Thomas Lippincott, yeoman, of Burlington County, New Jersey, for "1034 acres on Pensaukin creek near its mouth," and "adjoining Cinnaminson," in its boundaries leaves what is now Palmyra and Riverton lands unaccounted for. These, until recent times, have been mainly held by the Toy and Wallace families.

Recital from a deed dated March 12, 1768, John Wallis to James Toy, both of Chester Township: "Philip Wallis located 1750 acres of Rights August 14 1737." He died leaving a will. After bequests he leaves the residue of his estate "to his two sons Thomas and John . . . included in which was the undivided remainder, and unlocated, 587 acres 12 perches." Thomas, by deed March 1, 1768, gave his brother John his undivided remainder, and John conveys to James Toy.

The evidence is that the old tradition that there was a Swedish settlement on the Delaware, north of Pensauken Creek, is correct. None of these Swedes had titles. That Elias Toy and John Wallis were successful ones, and bought the little holdings of their compatriots, and then perfected their titles by purchase and location of Rights from the Council of Proprietors. The failure of the purchasers of Rights to record their surveys at Burlington leaves the original title unaccounted for until some subsequent deed of conveyance copies it from the papers held by the family of the first purchaser. JOHN R. STEVENSON.

Haddonfield, New Jersey.

JOHN MOLL'S ASSIGNMENT OF INDIAN PURCHASE IN DELAWARE TO WILLIAM PENN.—

"BEE itt known unto all men thatt Wee KANOCKERE, ALOM, ELLIGENE, NOGCOTTO, TOWIS, WIPPAYCAM, and WINAPPENEGGE, Have, ffor us and ower Hairs aliniated Bargand and Sold Unto Mr. JOHN MOLL, off the Town off Newcastle upon Delaware River in the Behalffe off all the Inhabitans Dwellinge att Casr and Brook Hand and CLa Creeke & Witte CLay Creeck quite unto the falls thare off Which are all reddi Seazed and shall Gedder here after upon any oft the said Lands above Cristina Creeck as ffar as the Presincqs off Mary Land, ye Land Called Musse Critter thare in Included, TO have and to Hold the said Land and Every Partt and Parsill thare off, free of all CLaims or CLaments off all Inians or Indians Whatt Soever or Whom So ever, as Well for them Selffs as ffor there Hairs Execators Administrators or Assinges for Ever and thatt ffor a Valuable Consideration in woll Satisfaction payd unto us within Writtern by the said Mr. JOHN MOLL, as Well ffor his own and proper accoumpt as also ffor the Proper accompt off all the Present and all futuor Sedlem.tts & inhabitans yn all those Parts and Every Parsell and Part jn the above

Said Presincxts Mensionett, geven unther Ower Custumary Marcks &c
In NewCastle the 10th day off Jully A.D. 1680
In the PSence off us,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| "J. J. HAES:—The Marck off | × | | KANOCKERE |
| "The Marck | × | off | ALOM |
| "The Marke of | × | | ELIGGENE |
| "The Marke | × | off | NOGCOTTO |
| "The Marke | × | off | TOWIS |
| "The Marke | × | off | WIPPAYCAM |
| "The Marke | × | off | WINAPPENEGGE |

"I JNO. MOLL doe asseinge all my Reight title and Interest in the Within Mentioned Portith unto the Reight Honorad WILLIAM PENN, Esqr. Propri.or & Gouvr. off Pensilvania NewCastle &c. my own plantation off two hundered and od akers of Land in Witt Clay Creeke only Excepted

NewCastle ye 21st day of ye 12 m: 1682.

"JNO. MOLL.

"Inant Philadelphia 20th Octor. 1740

Between JOHN PENN. THOS. PENN & RICHD. PENN Esqrs. Complts and CHARLES CALVERT Esqr. Ld. BALTIMORE in ye Kingdom of Ireland Deft

This paper writing was shown to PATRICK BAIRD——————on their—exaion as witnesses on the part of the Complts at the execution of a Comission for examining of witnesses in this cause in Pensilva. &c. witness our hands.

"JOHN KINSEY B YOUNG CLEM. PLUMSTED
"JAS. STERLING SAMUEL CHEW

"21th Febry 1682
"JNO. MOLL assigns his Indian Purchase made ye 10th of July 1680 to W. PENN Esqr.

"F F

"J. MOLLS Indian Purchass

"Seven Indiens ther bill off Seale ffor all ye Land byan & above Christina Kreeke July ye 10th 1680

"Nov 27 1740
"Shewn P. BAIRD
"JK

"P. B. 1740"

"JO. MOLS Indian Purchass to me 10th July 1680, WP.

STRENGTH OF THE AMERICAN ARMY IN 1778, 1779.—Assistant Secretary of War William Jackson prepared the following report for the Hon. Thomas Fitzsimmons, member of Congress from Philadelphia:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | *"1778.* | |
| January | Commissioned | 974 |
| February | Staff | 238 |
| March | Non-commissioned & Privates | 22,147 |
| April | Commissioned | 1,554 |
| May | Staff | 367 |
| June | Non-commiss$^{d}$ & Privates | 25,994 |
| July | Commissioned | 1,661 |
| August | Staff | 375 |
| Septem$^{r}$ | Non-commiss$^{d}$ & Privates | 30,548 |
| October | Commissioned | 1,732 |
| Novem$^{r}$ | Staff | 427 |
| Decem$^{r}$ | Non-commiss$^{d}$ & Privates | 34,674 |
| | *"1779.* | |
| January | Commissioned | 2,234 |
| February | Staff | 519 |
| March | Non-commiss$^{d}$ & Privates | 31,800 |
| April | Commissioned | 2,136 |
| May | Staff | 475 |
| June | Non-commiss$^{d}$ & Privates | 29,800 |
| July | Comm$^{d}$ | 2,007 |
| August | Staff | 466 |
| Septem$^{r}$ | Non-commiss$^{d}$ & Privates | 28,429 |
| October | Commissioned | 2,103 |
| November | Staff | 409 |
| December | Non-commiss$^{d}$ & Privates | 28,696 |

"The returns of the Southern army—and those for the detached Posts not being always complete—it is supposed that near One thousand men are deficient in the general estimate.

"W. JACKSON
"*Assis$^{t}$ Sec$^{ry}$ of War.*
"War Office June 11, 1783.

"The honorable
M$^{R}$ FITZSIMMONS."

DR. DANIEL DE BENNEVILLE.—Mrs. Anne de Benneville Mears contributes the following historical data relating to Dr. Daniel de Benneville, surgeon of the Thirteenth Virginia Regiment of Foot in the Continental Establishment, and one of the junior surgeons of the "Flying Hospitals." Daniel, the fourth child and eldest son of Dr. George de Benneville, was born November 12, 1753, and died in Philadelphia in August of 1827.

"MAHONING Aug$^{t}$ 19$^{th}$ 79

"DR. SIR—

"Here we are in a small Valley circumscribed all around with monstrous hills, raining violently, no savages have yet showed their face—

perhaps a few days may bring them to view. We shall move on as soon as this weather holds up. I have gained no flesh since I started. You will in a couple of days receive a reinforcement to your hospital—you had better desire the Quarter to provide a few Bunks. I wish you health and happiness.

"I am yours &c.
"A. MORGAN.

"P. S. My comp^ts to Mrs. Ormsby. Col. Brodhead desires you may take care of Monture, who comes down with y^e sick.

"To
"DOCT^R DAN^L DE BENNEVILLE
"Fort Pitt."

"HEAD QUARTERS March 25th '80

"DEAR DOCTOR—

"The Bearer Laurence Mahony, soldier of Capt. Rogers Compy, waits upon you to try if your superior skill in the Medical can yield him some relief. Please to receive into your Hospital in your great Benevolence & cure him if possible, which I am convinced you can do if it is in the power of Medicine, nor the Distemper baffles the Physician's art.

"Mr. Bentley suspects that in the great multiplicity of Business, you have entirely forgotten him.

"I would be very glad to see you in Town as soon as convenient & bring me some Medicine.

"I am Dear Sir
"yours sincerely
"I. L. F——

"P. S. Capt^n Jno. Finley was taken very ill last night & begs to see you.

"DOCT^R D. BENNEVILLE,
"Chartiers."

"The best respects of Doct^r Dan^l De Benneville, late a Surgeon in the Virginia Line, attend General Morgan. Will confer a particular favour by informing him, when it will be convenient for the Doctor to wait on the General, on business respecting the Donation Lands granted to the Line of that State in the late Army of the United States.

"The Doctor waits the General's answer.

"Feb. 21st 1798."

[Dr. de Benneville had been granted six thousand acres of land in Ohio.]

LETTER OF LIEUTENANT CHARLES W. MORGAN, U. S. N.—

"U. S. SLOOP BUFFALO
"OFF NEW CASTLE September 6th 1814.

"SIR,

"The Guns at your request has been transported from Bridgeport to this place, not in good order and in many instances deficient—a list of the articles rec^d at Bridgeport have been enclosed to Commodore Murray where you will at once see what has been expended. If it is your wish the Guns shall immediately be put in order. There will be required for them Powder, Grape Shot, Iron Stands, canvas & Marling for the purpose of making them up.

"Respectfully your ob^t
"Serv^t
"C. W. MORGAN.

"GEN^L BROOMFIELD."

JOHN FITCH AND HIS STEAMBOAT.—The following account of Brooke and Wilson, who built the steamboat for John Fitch, and the letter of William Thornton, are contributed by Albert Cook Myers. The originals are in the possession of the Misses Sarah and Julia McClintock, of Philadelphia, granddaughters of John Wilson.

"Nov. 23, 1786.

"John Fitch to Brooke & Wilson Dr.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| "to Building a Steem Boat 45 feet . . . . | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| to a coat of Stuff . . . . . | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| to 6 pieces of timber @ 2/6 p . . . . . | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| to 13 & ½ Days Work @ 5/ p . . . . . | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| | 50– | 12– | 6 |
| to 155 feet of Board @ 2d p . . . . . | 1 | 5 | 10 |
| | 51 | 18 | 4 |
| | | 16 | 8 |
| | 51 | 1 | 8" |

From Account Book of John Wilson.

"CITY OF WASHINGTON 17th Jan7, 1818

"SIR

"I was lately informed by the Revd Dr: Allison that you were living in New Jersey, and I rejoiced to hear that I have a good witness in you of the operations of the steam-boat company, which the late Mr Fulton and others affected to despise & to disbelieve. I had a little pamphlet published, which gives some account of the Steam Boat and its origin, and I wish to obtain the Books and papers of the company, to produce them as vouchers to the truth of my statements, in case they should be called in question; and I understand they are in the Hands of the Brother of my late Friend, and partner, Mr Richd Stockton; but I do not know where to address him, and have therefore taken the liberty of inclosing a few lines to him through you, which you will be so good as to forward to him, as soon as you conveniently can.—If you could favor me with a certificate, if you were present at the Experiment we made of the Boat, when we went at the rate of eight miles an hour, you would very much oblige me, as I wish to publish this account again, & I have only one or two copies left, which however I send to you & the Brother of my late Friend Mr Stockton.—If you send one I think it might be in the following, or any similar form.—

"'I certify that I was the constructor of the Boat mentioned in the Experiment related by Dr William Thornton, and that I was present at the said Experiment—that what he there relates is strictly true to my knowledge, and that the Boat went at the rate of eight miles an hour.'

"If this were to be done before a justice of the peace it would be well, that I may publish it, in the same manner I have published Oliver Evans's; and I should be glad if you relate to me any Circumstances that might be of service in establishing what I have published: for so many puffs are daily publishing relative to Fulton, to obtain patents in other countries in his name, that this trick ought to be put a stop to: for poor old John Fitch was the real Inventor, & his Company brought it to perfection & not Fulton.—

"I beg you to inclose your answer to me, and seal it, and direct to Dr William Thornton—Superintendt of the Patent Office—then inclose it to the Hon: John Adams—Secy of State of the U. States—Washington—

"I am Sir, with every good wish for your happiness both here & hereafter—yrs &c

"WILLIAM THORNTON.

"To Mr JOHN WILSON

[Endorsed]
"Mr John Wilson
"Burlington—
"New Jersey"—

FREDERICK, MARYLAND.—"The first house was built by Mr. Thomas Schley in 1746. This gentleman died in the year 1790, aged 78; after having had the satisfaction of seeing a dreary wood late the habitation of bears, wolves, and deer &c. and the occasional hunting ground of the gloomy Savage converted into a flourishing town Surrounded by a fertile Country, smiling with yellow harvests and comfortable farm houses interspersed with handsome Seats, the happy reward of enterprizing persevering industry."

The above extract from a description of the town of Frederick, Maryland, is taken from *The Key*, a magazine published there by John D. Cary and printed by Matthias Bartgis in 1798. The only known copy is in the library of the Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, LL.D. It was continued through but a single year.

TEMPSFORD HALL DESTROYED BY FIRE.—*The Bedfordshire Times and Independent* of November 18, 1898, contains a full account of the destruction by fire of Tempsford Hall, the seat of Major William Dugald Stuart, J. P., the present head of the family of the Founder of Pennsylvania, in England, with its many treasures of literature and arts. The origin of the fire is unknown, and the outbreak was so sudden and its spread so rapid that the lives of the inmates were for a time in great peril, and but a few relics were saved. Tempsford Hall was built about one hundred and twenty years ago, and two wings were added to it in recent years. Valuable paintings were preserved in the library and drawing-room, and the family portraits were hung in the hall and dining-room. The silver was kept in a fire-proof plate cupboard, and the cellars were stored with choice and valuable vintages.

On Thursday night, November 10, the night of the fire, Mr. Bulkeley Hughes, a brother of Mrs. Stuart, and Colonel Josselyn, Chief Constable of the Bedfordshire Police, were guests at the Hall. An hour or so after midnight Mr. Hughes was awakened by a crackling noise, and recognizing the sound of burning wood, hastened to Major Stuart's room and gave the alarm. Major Stuart at once went to arouse Colonel Josselyn, and Mr. Hughes remained with his sister, who was anxious for the safety of her little son Esmé, who was sleeping in the night nursery on the second floor. Tying blankets and sheets together, he lowered Mrs. Stuart out of the window on to the lawn, and followed quickly after her. Clad in little more than trousers and pyjams, and climbing with his naked hands and feet, Mr. Hughes mounted by the cornices and stack-pipe till he got to the portico of the front door, and there the boy was dropped into his arms by the nurse from the window above. Thence he was lowered by Mr. Hughes into the hands of his sister, who awaited below.

Major Stuart, who forced his way through the dense smoke to arouse Colonel Josselyn, was overcome and fell to the floor. Coming out into the hall, the Colonel stumbled over the unconscious body of Major

Stuart. Taking the body of the Major in his arms, Colonel Josselyn, after several ineffectual attempts, finally escaped from the building.

The butler succeeded in rescuing some of the more valuable pictures, among them the famous portrait of William Penn in armor, which was let into the wall over the fire-place of the library, and another valuable painting, representing Queen Anne in a family group. The family portraits, of which there was an extensive and valuable collection, were utterly destroyed. Not a vestige remains of a host of other priceless treasures,—for example, the walking-stick of Charles I., and many Penn relics.

Extract from the Shrewsbury, New Jersey, Court Records, 1707.—

"A Record of Gods Judgment on Richard Combes att Shrewsbury In a court of Sessions Anno Dom 1707 Richard Combes being on his examination before the s^d^ court on his charge for stealing Edward Taylors hoges, he was bold in declaring his innocency, & was told by the Justices to take care how he did persist to deny that which all men did belive him gilty of, he then againe called upon God and said that God knew his Inosency & that he was cleare of the charge of stealeing those hoges; one or two of the Justices looking full in his face prayed him to forbare apealeing to that greate being who would one day meet with him for it if he was gilty of the crime charged, he againe began to call on God saying that God knew he was cleare, and sudenly fell down like one struck dead he was helped up just opened his eyes & fell down againe looked worse than a dead man & did not recover in a considerable time to be sencible his toong houng out of his mouth & did not wholy come to himself in some weeks &c.

"By order of Court

"James Bollen Clk

"A true copy from the Records in Book D.

"J Rhea Clk"

Biographical Note relating to the Hon. John Wiltbank, of Delaware.—John Wiltbank, of Lewes, Sussex County, Delaware, born in 1731, was the son of Cornelius and Comfort (Waples) Wiltbank, a member of a well-known family which had been settled at or near Lewes for nearly a century.[1] I have been able to find but little recorded of his early life, but from internal evidences believe that he was trained to the law. He first appears on the public records as a justice of the peace, to which position he was appointed in 1765, and in which he continued for many years, probably down to the date of his death.[2]

For a number of years prior to 1775 he was also a member of the Delaware Assembly, and we find that when a convention of the members of the Delaware Legislature met at New Castle on August 1, 1774, Mr. Wiltbank was one of the delegates from Sussex County.[3] This

[1] Hehmanus Frederick Wiltbank, the progenitor of this family, was evidently from Holland, and is found at the Whorekill as early as 1665. He was justice of the peace, 1671, 1677, 1682; high sheriff, 1669, 1674, 1677, and 1682, thus serving both under Governor Andross and Governor Penn. He died in 1683, his widow Jonakin surviving him. His son Isaac married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Gray, of Gray's Inn, Sussex County, who was a member of the Assembly from 1683 to 1690, and also one of Penn's Provincial Councillors. Cornelius, the son of Isaac, and father of the Hon. John Wiltbank of the text, was coroner, October 30, 1730, and high sheriff, October 5, 1734. His wife was Comfort Waples, who died in 1741.

[2] Scharf, Vol. ii. p. 1211, 1212, and "Pennsylvania Archives," Vol. ii. p. 611.

[3] Scharf, Vol. i. p. 218 *et seq.*

Penn Mag Vol 23



convention considered resolutions adopted at the county meetings regarding the Stamp Act, and that adopted by the inhabitants of Sussex County, on July 23, is noteworthy because it stood boldly for non-intercourse with England, the fourth resolution reading,—

"That it is our opinion that it would conduce to the restoration of the liberties of America should the Colonies enter into a joint agreement not to import any articles of British manufacture or carry on any branch of trade unless under such restrictions as may be agreed upon by the Congress." [1]

Certainly these resolutions exhibit considerable bravery and far-sightedness. Of the committee appointed by this meeting to communicate these resolutions to the convention of the Legislature above mentioned Mr. Wiltbank was a member. On the 22d of August the convention reassembled, and at its meeting Cæsar Rodney, Thomas McKean, and George Read were appointed deputies to the General Continental Congress proposed to be held in Philadelphia during the next month.

In August, 1776, the Delaware Constitutional Convention assembled at New Castle, and of this convention Mr. Wiltbank was a member. A constitution for the State was adopted by which there was created a General Assembly, consisting of the Council, corresponding to what is now called the Senate, and the House of Representatives.[2]

The Senate was composed of nine members, three from each county, who were required to be freeholders, twenty-five years of age, and were elected by the people in such a manner that one-third of the Council was elected every year. On October 29, 1776, the following were elected members of the Council from Sussex County:

John Wiltbank, 542 votes; William Polk, 541 votes; Daniel Dingee, 541 votes.

On October 29, 1776, these members of the Council took the oath.[3] Mr. Wiltbank punctually attended the meetings of the Council, and on November 7, 1776, was elected by the Council and Assembly a member of the Council of Safety of Delaware.[4] On February 21, 1777, he was elected by the Council "Justice of the Courts of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court for Sussex County, and Chief Justice of the same." [5]

I am unable to ascertain how many years he remained in this position, but he probably held it up to the time of his death. So public-spirited a citizen we would expect to find interested in local as well as in national affairs. Thus, in 1762 there is a deed recorded executed by Mr. Wiltbank to "Ryves Holt, Jacob Kollock and others, in consideration of ten shillings, as well as for the promotion and encouragement of the youth of the country being taught and educated on the principles of religion and virtue, useful knowledge and learning." The property thus conveyed was to be used for the erection of a school-house.[6]

In 1790 Mr. Wiltbank was a trustee of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, of which his son, the Rev. James Wiltbank, soon after became rector, and in 1788 we find that he was also a trustee of Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church.

He died on July 10, 1792, his wife, who was Mary, daughter of Woodman Stockeley, surviving him.

R.

[1] Scharf, *loc. cit.*
[2] Scharf, Vol. i. p. 233.
[3] Minutes of Council of Delaware, Vol. i. p. 24.
[4] Minutes, etc., *loc. cit.*
[5] Minutes, etc., Vol. i. p. 82.
[6] Scharf, Vol. ii. p. 1230.

WASHINGTON.—The *Lancaster Journal* of May 16, 1801, printed by William Hamilton, at Franklin's Head, King Street, west of the Court-House, contains the following notice:

"WASHINGTON.

"Francis Johnston & William Hamilton being desirous of perpetuating the various Eulogies, Elegiac Poems, masterly Orations and other productions, both in prose and versification, which have been written and spoken in commemoration of the illustrious Washington, propose to compile them in an handsome volume, neatly bound, with an elegant likeness of the General. There will be added an Appendix, containing the celebrated anonymous Letters published in the American Camp at the close of the Revolutionary War, together with General Washington's well timed answer; his farewell Address to the Army, his patriotic Resignation before Congress, as Commander in Chief, his wife, pathetic and affectionate Legacy to his Country on his retiring from the Presidential Chair; Letter on his late acceptance of the command of the Troops of the United States, and, lastly, his last Will and Testament.

"Terms.—To Subscribers, Two Dollars, to be paid on delivery of the Book.

"Subscribers' Names will be prefixed.

"FRANCIS JOHNSTON.
"WILLIAM HAMILTON.

"January 24, 1800."

DID PEGGY SHIPPEN (MRS. ARNOLD) AND HER SISTERS ATTEND THE MESCHIANZA?—What is the authority for the remarkable statement, italicized in the following paragraph, on page (57) of Keith's "Provincial Councillors," Philadelphia, 1883? It occurs in the notice of Edward Shippen, afterwards Chief-Justice of Pennsylvania:

"When the British took possession of Philadelphia Mr. Shippen returned to his house in town and was on terms of intimacy with many of the British officers. His daughters, particularly the youngest, were much admired and flattered, and though *their father refused to permit them to attend the Meschianza*, it is to be feared that this is to be attributed to a just feeling of shame at the indelicacy of the costume in which they were expected to appear, rather than to any patriotic sentiment prompting him to forbid his family to take part in festivities of an enemy."

In what has always been accepted as André's own personal account of the fête that he got up in honor of the departure of Howe, and called the Meschianza, written from Philadelphia May 23, 1778, five days after the event and published two months later, in London, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August, 1778, he gives a list of those who actively participated. Among the Knights of the Blended Rose he names—

"6th Knight Lieut. Sloper in honor of *Miss M. Shippen.*"

And among the Knights of the Burning Mountain—

"1st Knight Lieut. Underwood in honor of *Miss S. Shippen.*
2nd Knight Lieut. Winyard in honor of *Miss P. Shippen.*"

These Misses Shippen were the daughters of Edward Shippen. Miss Mary became Mrs. McIlvaine, Miss Sarah became Mrs. Thomas Lea, and Miss Peggy became the unfortunate wife of Benedict Arnold.

The statement in "Provincial Councillors" is without qualification or explanation, but dogmatically asserts that the daughters of Edward Shippen were not permitted to attend the Meschianza. Are we then to

accept as "the truth of history" the statement in "Provincial Councillors," written one hundred and five years after the event noted, that the Misses Shippen did not attend the Meschianza, or are we to accept André's statement, written five days after the event, that they did?

CHARLES HENRY HART.

HUBLEY'S "AMERICAN REVOLUTION."—*The Western Star* of Monday, June 3, 1805, printed at Lewistown, Pennsylvania, by Edward Cole, contains the following advertisement of a now scarce book:

"THE
FIRST VOLUME
*of the*
'AMERICAN REVOLUTION'
By Bernard Hubley

Is now in the press in the printing office of Mr. Andrew Kennedy, town of Northumberland, State of Pennsylvania. Said Hubley begs the favor of those gentlemen who are subscribers, to forward him (to his place of residence town of Northumberland) the money therefor, by the earliest opportunity, in order to enable him to have the second volume printed as soon as possible. He returns his sincere thanks to those gentlemen who interested themselves in his behalf in procuring subscribers, and would be greatly obliged to those, who have not yet forwarded to him the names of the subscribers to take the earliest opportunity. He anticipates that every subscriber will have no objection in paying three dollars for each copy, instead of two dollars as set forth in the proposals, wherein was stated there would be about 300 pages in octavo, whereas now there will be at least 600, which it is presumed will be a full compensation and satisfaction for the additional one dollar. He regrets that it was not in his power to procure a sufficiency of paper that will enable him as he supposes to provide every subscriber with a copy of this edition. The alternative therefore, must be, that those who pay first, must be first furnished, and so on in rotation. It is in contemplation as soon as the first volume is published, that the second will be put to press, and so on until the whole number are printed, which it is supposed will be at least five or six."

A ROBBERY IN LYCOMING COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, 1803.—*The Pittsburgh Gazette* of Friday evening, April 8, 1803, contains the following advertisement:

"A ROBBERY

Attended with uncommon circumstances of cruelty lately took place in the county of Lycoming. A Miss M'Dowell, travelling from Montreal to her father (Doctor M'Dowell, now residing in Kentucky) was robbed of her clothing, her gold watch, and cash to the amount of 1100 Guineas, and then left in a thicket gagged and tied to a tree. The Robber is a middle sized man, dark complexion, long black hair, with a large hair mole over the left eye; had on a light grey coat with a deep blue under coat—had with him a grey and a black horse.

"The person who may be so fortunate as to apprehend the Robber will doubtless be amply rewarded by the friends of the unfortunate girl.

"March 28, 1803.

"All Printers are requested to insert the above."

LETTER OF GENERAL ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, 1787.—

"NEW YORK March 10th 1787.

"DEAR SIR.

"As the Business of the Missisippi, and consequently the Treaty with Spain is, I see likely to be agitated in the Assembly, I have taken the Liberty to give you an Abstract, as well as I can recollect, of what passed on the Subject in another Place; not that I presume to furnish you with any new Ideas, or that I am insensible of the impropiety of divulging the Substance of Debates where Secrecy is enjoined—It is in my opinion a very improper thing to bring matters of general national Import before the individual Legislatures, and is very rarely done, I believe but where single Men conceive some object of immediate Interest to themselves may be affected, and which they are inclined to pursue without much regard to the public good and I take this to be very much the Case in the present Instance. It is realy a sort of Apeal to the People, who have Passions only to be roused and no reason to be convinced or Judgement to be directed. It may be some excuse for myself that I know that Communications on this subject have been made, and expressly with that view, to leading Men in some of the States, and have reason to believe that the same is done or doing by one, if not two of my Colleagues to Members of your house, and it appears to me to be proper that if one side of a Picture is to be shown, it should be presented on the other side also. The Vote to remove the seat of government has impressed us here very much and augers ill to other Measures—I am of opinion it would be best not to give it very serious opposition, or it will end in transferring it to Lancaster, and perhaps detaching the Members from that County from the Party.—I cannot think them serious in the Design to go to Harris's, but I think it very probable that they may explain themselves to them as having Lancaster realy for their object.—There seems to be a spirit of Madness gone forth amongst the People that nothing but some severe calamity I fear will restrain—The Massachusetts Insurrection seems to be quelled, but it is certain the Discontents still prevail and it may well be doubted wether the disqualifying so many People, till the next general Election shall be over, was very prudent or at all likely to remove them. We still want one State more from the Southward to carry the removal from this place and have not a prospect of having it soon, as Maryland will not be here at all until a new appointment takes place, after the meeting of their Legislature.

"I am

"Dear Sir

"Your most obedent servant

"AR ST CLAIR

"What is your opinion of the Pittsburgh County—I wish we may not overshoot ourselves in that Business.—I know Mr. Brackenridge is sanguine that the Republican Interest would prevail there—but I think he is mistaken, and I know that county very well—there are very few People in it that ether know or care anything about the State of Partys—still fewer that are decidedly with us and have any weight—and scarce any that would not sacrifice at the shrine of popularity—The Presbyterian Interest is the prevailing Interest in all the western Counties, and they and the Constitutionals have made almost every where common Cause—neither Hannis nor Jacks Town are the proper places, the last is but eight miles from the southern boundary and the first about four miles farther whilst is forty at least to the northener and a great deal more to the north East—Hannis Town would do well enough however

whilst the County is kept together—but in case of a Division, and it must come sometime, the plan should be somewhere on the loyal hanning—there is a very good place at the Breast Works below the nine Mile run—but the Land belongs to me, which would be I suppose an objection. Irwin was complaining to me this morning that he is suspected of desertion—I wish the matter of his correspondence may not have been improperly mentioned—I told him I had heard of it in Philad[a] with Smillis—and that he boasted of it on all occasions."

Abstract of Lease of Property of Robert Grace to Benjamin Franklin, 1745.—Abstract of the original indenture in the handwriting of Benjamin Franklin, in the collection of Mr. Charles Roberts, of this city:

"This Indenture made the thirtyeth Day of December in the Year of our Lord One Thousand seven Hundred Forty Five Between Robert Grace of the City of Philadelphia, Merchant, and Benjamin Franklin of the same City Typographer. . . . Beginning at John Jones' Lot and thence running Eastwardly on Market Street seventeen Foot to the Widow Read's Lot Thence by the same Lot Northwardly to Jones' Alley One Hundred sixty four Foot Thence running Westwardly on the same Alley Thirty four Foot to Thomas Shute's Lot Thence Southwardly by the same Lot sixty two Foot Thence Eastwardly by John Jones' Lot afore[d] seventeen Foot and Thence Southwardly by the same Lot One Hundred and two Foot to Market Street afore[d] the Place of Beginning. . . . To have and to hold the said Lot Messuages Buildings . . . from the first Day of January next ensuing full Term of fourteen Years. . . . Yielding and paying therefore yearly . . . Fifty five Pounds lawful Money of Pennsylvania. . . .

"On March 28, 1757, it was agreed that the lease be continued seven years beyond the term therein expressed and limited, at the rent of Sixty Pounds per annum."

Poor Richard's Almanack.—Among the Franklin manuscripts in the collection of Mr. Charles Roberts, of this city, are a number of accounts between Benjamin Franklin and David Hall, from which it appears that from 1752 to 1765 inclusive there were printed and sold

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "Poor Richard's" | . . . . . | 141,251 copies. |
| " " pocket edition | . . . . . | 25,735 " |
| " " German " | . . . . . | 5,197 " |

and 35,100 Primers, from 1749 to 1765.

Mrs. Willett to General Kosciusko, September, 1797.—

"It is suffitient to Conquor! generous minds never exult. The victory gained over General Gates & Stuben, was not superior Play, but their politness that gave me the superiority at Chess.

"To receive a lesson from General Kusciusko, will be doing me a great favor and I am willing to sacrifice my *fame* as a Chess player if it can possibly contribute to his amusement one half hour—but I must pray his indulgence as I have not been in the habit of playing for many Months.

"Shou'd our intentions not be prevented we intend drinking Tea w[t] Mrs. Gates this afternoon—You know General I must say a civil word to *Mary*—or at some lone hour when *Spectre's Walk*, the men may *haunt* me for my attatchment to you.

"S. W."

NOTICE OF SALE OF FRANKLIN'S FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.—

FURNITURE.

THIS DAY,

*At 10 o' Clock,*

At the House of the late DR. FRANKLIN, up Franklin Court, Market Street

WILL BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

*A variety of valuable Furniture and Plate consisting of*

MAHOGANY Side-Board, Dining, Card and Pembroke Tables; Mahogany chairs; Looking Glases; Cloath's Presses; Tea Urns, Plated candlesticks; Windsor chairs, an elegant Sopha; chintz Window Curtains; Chests of Drawers; a Forte Piano; a Harpsicord; a Copying Press; circular and other Coal Grates; Franklin Stoves; China; Queen's Ware; Brass Handirons; Shovels and Tongs; Plated Knives and Forks; &c.

SILVER and PLATED WARE.

Waiters, Sugar Cannisters, Snuffers and Stand, a dish cross, Tea and Coffee Pots, Cruet-Frame and Castors, Candlesticks, Saucepans, Butter-Ladles, Wine-Strainer, Funnels, Tureen, with handsome Glass of elegant workmanship, Milk-Pots, &c. &c.

*Sundry* KITCHEN FURNITURE;

*Also* A SEDAN CHAIR.

The goods may be viewed on Thursday & Friday by applying as above.

RICHARD FOOTMAN, *Auctioneer.*

21st MAY 1792.

A QUESTION OF DATE.—Letter from a pupil at West Town Friends' School:

"WESTON SCHOOL, A.D. 12th mo. 23rd, 1800,
"the last of the 18th Century.

"DEAR FATHER,

"I received thy affectionate letter of the 8th instant, in which thou mentionedest that my last letter was dated 12 months before thou receivedest it. I would advise thee to look at the date of it again and I apprehend that thou wilt see thy mistake (as my letter was dated in the year 1800), unless thou thinkest that the present is the year 1801 which I cannot think as thy letter was dated 1800. But if this be the year 1801 then thy letter was dated more than one year ago at which time thou sayest that my letter was dated one year before that which makes it more than two years since my letter was dated: but it was written only three weeks ago and was dated according to that time. Again thou sayest that my letter was dated in the last year of the last century which was 100 years ago and consequently more than 86 years before my birth which could not be possible, so I think that either thou or I must be greatly mistaken."

LETTER OF SIR HENRY CLINTON TO LORD AMHERST, 1780.—

"NEW YORK, 16th Oct. 1780.

"MY LORD,

"I am honoured with your Lordship's letter by the August packet acquainting me that your Lordship had been so good to interest yourself to obtain for Captn. Barry of the 52d regt. his Majesty's leave to serve with this army as Deputy Adjutant General. I am to return your Lordship my thanks for your goodness to me on this occasion. My aid de Camp Capt. St. George will have the honor of presenting this to your Lordship. To him, my Lord, I beg leave to refer your Lordship for particulars respecting our present situation. On the eve of a very important stroke (concerted with the rebel general Arnold) in was discovered. The General has made his escape to us; but we have lost our Adjutant General. As it is painful to me to enter into the particulars of this unhappy affair, I am sure your Lordship will forgive me if I refer you to Capt. St. George.

"I have the honor &c.

(signed) "H. CLINTON.

"RT. HONBLE.

"LORD AMHERST."

LETTERS FROM NORTHUMBERLAND, PENNSYLVANIA, 1812–1813.—

"NORTHUMBERLAND 7 mo : 10th 1812 :

". . . Last Seventh day [Fourth of July] was spent pleasantly at William Wilson's, at Chilisquaque, about five miles from this Place, with an Annual Company—the De Gouchys, John Boyds, Charles Halls, and this Family, who on this occasion meet alternately at each others houses. But one Health was drunk, to the memory of our Beloved Washington.

"First day, at home, the day very warm and trying. But little Conversation, except Exclamations of the Heat, and Drowsiness of Spirit. In the Night notices were put up at the Public Houses and several Stores, requesting the Citizens who wished well to their Country to illuminate their Houses; which, tho' a measure highly disapproved of, was acquiesced in. Thus a Mob was suffered to rule. They paraded thro' every Street, with Drum and Fife, and several of them armed with Muskets. Before the doors of the principal Inhabitants, they fired a Volley, gave a huzza, and marched off. Some of the Houses made a brilliant appearance. . . . They had a large Pole with a Transparency on the top, representing the American Eagle triumphant over the British Crown."

"NORTHUMBERLAND, Dec. 30th 1813.

"Our Citizens are applying, one and all, to the Legislature for a Bank, with a reasonable prospect of success, as they have Mr. Cremer on their side, and the Governor it is to be hoped will be in an affable mood, as he is a successful candidate for the favor of Mrs. Scott of Harrisburgh (formerly Miss Slough) 'tis said the marriage is soon to take place. The Bank is to be called the Bridge Bank; alas! poor Ferry! Mr. Denkler drove over the Bridge to the Island in grand style on Christmas Day, in his five-horse team; the waggon loaded with men and boys, and followed by the President, Managers, viewing Committee, Mr. Architect Burr, & all his regiment of workmen in superb procession, the dancing Master with his fiddle and all the towns people following. We talk a great deal about the calamities of war, but it does not seem to affect the spirits of the populace much."

LETTER OF DAVID RITTENHOUSE TO BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BACHÉ.—

"Jany 10th 1794.

"Dear Sir

"The Resolutions of the Democratic Society of the 9th inst. have my most cordial approbation. But I think I cannot with propriety affix my name to them as President because I was not present when they were agreed on. The Signature of the Chairman for the time, or the Secretary, if attending, will I conceive be most proper. I am fully Sensible of the disadvantage arising from the non attendance of the President, and therefore thanking the Society with great Sincerity for the honor they have done me and wishing to promote its very laudable views, I must request them to accept my resignation, and to chuse another in my stead

"I am, Dear Sir, with great respect, your
"friend and very humble Servt
"DAV. RITTENHOUSE."

"THE FAMILY RECORD OF HERCULES AND SARAH COOKE, Transcribed from a Rare folio Edition of THE BIBLE: London: Printed by John Baskett, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. MDCCXXII. (1722).

"(1) Hercules Cooke Was Borne The two and Twentieth day of July, in the Year of Our Lord god 1697.

"(2) Sarah Cooke The Wife of Hercules Cooke Was Borne The two and Twentieth Day of May In The Year of Our Lord God Anno D'mi 1710

"(3) ffranies Cooke The Daughter of Hercules and Sarah Cooke Was Borne July 27th In the Year of Our Lord Christ 1730

"(4) Elizabeth Cooke The Daughter of Hercules and Sarah Cooke was Borne the Tenth Day of September in The Year of our Lord 1732

"(5) RICHARD Y COOKE the Son of Hercules and Sarah Cooke was borne the Sixteenth Day of June In the Year of our Lord God A'no Domi. 1734.

"(6) William Cooke the Son of Hercules and Sarah Cooke Was Borne The one and Twentieth Day of August In ye year of our Lord 1736.

"(7) MARY COOKE the Daughter of Hercules and Sarah Cooke, Was Borne December the 16th in the Year of our Lord Crist, 1738.

"(8) JOHN COOKE the Son of Hercules and Sarah Cooke Was Borne the Twenty sixth Day of January in the year of our Lord 1740.

"(9) SARAH COOKE the Daughter of Hercules and Sarah Cooke Was Borne the Twentieth Day of August in ye year of our Lord. 1742.

---

"1. HERCULES COOKE departed this Life Sept. ye 30th in ye year of our God 1760."

Letter of John Quincy Adams on French Claims.—

"Meridian Hill
"Washington, 6 April 1829.

"Worthy Friend—

"I have received your of the 3rd instt & wish it were in my power to return a Satisfactory answer to your enquiry, I should suppose your Claim on the French Government worth more than ten per cent, & yet I cannot advise you not to take it. In the affairs of man Justice oftimes knocks at the door without obtaining admission. The French Government have so long tied up the knocker with us that I really cannot tell whether they will ever let us in. Still my experience warrants the conclusion that claims of Justice, long, very long delayed do ultimately obtain indemnity. I hope it may be so with yours.

"Respectfully your friend & fellow Citizen

"J. Q. Adams"

Robert Kearney Moore.—On page 23, Keith's "Provincial Councillors," is noted the name of Robert Kearney Moore, with the additional note, "was of Kentucky, merchant, d. s. p."

Robert Kearney Moore was the son of William Moore and Sarah Lloyd, and a descendant of Thomas Lloyd, at one time President of the Council, as may be seen by reference to the above work.

Instead of dying without issue, Robert Kearney Moore married February 5, 1806, Catherine Allen Prince, a widow, who was born May 27, 1775, and died March 22, 1836. She was the daughter of Jones and Catharine (Walker) Allen. Robert K. Moore died May 25, 1807, leaving one child, Sarah Lloyd Robert Moore, born February 24, 1807, died August 4, 1833; married April 20, 1823, Urban Epenetus Ewing, born July 23, 1800. He was son of John and Mary (Baker) Ewing.

Their children were:

"Robert Allen Karney Moore Ewing, *b.* June 14, 1824; *d.* May 27, 1825.

"Catharine Allen Karney Moore Ewing, *b.* Oct. 13, 1825.

"Robert Allen Karney Moore Ewing, *b.* May 12, 1827; *d.* Jan. 8, 1849.

"Mary Lloyd Moore Ewing, *b.* Feb. 15, 1829.

"Sally Moore Ellen Adelia Ewing, *b.* Jan. 9, 1831.

"Urbin John Donaldson Ewing, *b.* Jan. 18, 1833; *d.* June, 1834."

The above is taken from the Bible record of Mrs. Henry L. Pope (Sally Moore Ellen Adelia Ewing), of Louisville, Kentucky.

A. H. C.

Neisser, the Clockmaker of Germantown, Pa.—Augustine Neisser, the clockmaker of Germantown, was born in 1717, at Sehlen, Moravia. In 1736 he emigrated to Georgia, and a few years later came to Pennsylvania and settled in Germantown. Married by Rev. Michael Schlatter, in November of 1770, to Catherine Reisinger, and had issue three sons, George Henry, Augustine, and Jacob, descendants of whom are living.

Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, New York, to a Philadelphia Friend, 1814.—"The good man Johnson seems inflexible in his terms. . . . He possesses a number of pretty things, chiefly pawned to him for money, such as a diamond pin, a malachite on the top of a golden snuff-box, and several other things, which seem to have belonged to a notorious English buck who figured here for a while under the name of Major Wheatley."

George Reynolds, who was commissioned captain, First Battalion Pennsylvania Regiment, May 17, 1756, and recruited his company in Lebanon Township, Lancaster County, was an ancestor of Major-General John Fulton Reynolds, who fell at the battle of Gettysburg.

E. P.

A Return of the First City Troop, 1799.—From the original return in the possession of William Macpherson Hornor, Esq.:

"Return of the first City Troop of Cavalry—Commanded by Captain John Dunlap—

"1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Cornet, 1 Adjutant, 1 Surgeon, 1 Quarter-Master, 4 Serjeants, 4 Corporals, 55 privates, 1 Trumpeter, 1 Farrier—72.

"Philadelphia, March 25th, 1799.

"By order of the Captain.

"John Donaldson,
"Qr Master."

## Queries.

Kirk, Jones, Fenton, Preston, and Scott.—Isaac Kirk, of Buckingham, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, married, Second month, 1746, Rachel (Fell) Kinsey (No. 9, Genealogy of the Fell Family), daughter of Joseph Fell and Elizabeth Doyle. Who were his ancestors?

Godfrey Kirk, of Wrightstown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, whose daughters, Jane and Sarah, married Thomas Fell, Second month 24, 1750, and George Fell, Third month 6, 1751, respectively, sons of Joseph Fell and Elizabeth Doyle (Nos. 11 and 12, Fell Genealogy). Who were the ancestors of Godfrey Kirk, and also his wife?

Isaac Kirk, whose son Stephen married, Sixth month, 1760, Phebe Fell[3] (No. 24, Fell Genealogy), daughter of Benjamin Fell.[2] They resided in Buckingham Township, and about 1763 removed to Richland Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Who were the ancestors of Isaac Kirk, and also his wife?

John Jones married Huldah Fenton, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Issue: John, Eleazer Fenton, Jesse, Huldah, Hannah, Ephraim, and Mary. Only date I have is, Jesse, born Second month 29, 1782. Who were the ancestors of John Jones and Huldah Fenton?

—— Preston married —— Scott, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Issue: Mary, married John Rich; Martha, married Josiah Rich; Elizabeth, married John Jones, and Anne, married John Gillingham. Who were the ancestors, and what were the Christian names of the above —— Preston and —— Scott?

Henry J. Kirk.

Haddonfield, New Jersey.

Volck Family, of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania.—Andrew Volck, Sr., and his wife Catherine, maiden name Meckel, immigrated from Worms, Germany, to New York in 1709, and settled at Newburgh on the Hudson. In 1735 they removed to what is now Lynn Township, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania. He died in September, 1747, and his widow in January, 1762, aged 82 years. Issue:

*George*, b. 1705, near Worms; d. in 1761, in Lynn Township; md. Dorothea, m.n. Davis, from Amity Township, Philadelphia County, who after the death of her husband, in 1764, md. Andrew Eisenhard.

*Charles*, born at sea, 1709, who settled in Berks County, 1766; md. Catherine, m.n. Harvey, b. in Plymouth Township, Philadelphia County.

*Jacob*, b. 1717, in New York, and removed with his parents to Lehigh County; md. Mary Davis, sister of the wife of his brother George.

*Andrew, Jr.*, b. May, 1721, in New York; settled in 1762 in Lehigh County, Northampton County in 1768, and later in Berks County; md. Mary Margaret Romig, from the Palatinate.

Further genealogical data is requested. J.

Doan-Sloy.—Can any one give me information as to the place and date of marriage of Ebenezer, son of Joseph Doan, of Wrightstown, and Anna Savilla (Sybilla?) Sloy? She was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1732, and embarked for America with her parents, Henry and Catherine Sloy, and two other children in 1744. The parents both died on the voyage. Her marriage to Ebenezer Doan must have occurred about 1754 or 1755, as their son Jonathan was born in 1756. In consequence of this marriage Ebenezer was disowned by the Society of Friends to which he belonged. In 1777, however, he applied to the Buckingham Society to accept his children who were yet under age under the care of the meeting. Jonathan, being over twenty-one, made the same request for himself and both were granted.

Margaret Middleton.

Doeling.—John Doeling is registered a shopkeeper of New York City in 1754. He was born on the island of Ruegen in 1715; attended the University at Jena; emigrated to New York, and in April of 1746 was married at Amwell, New Jersey, to Mary Van Dusen, who was born near Albany, New York, about 1729. He died in New Jersey in 1778. Wanted, the date of death of his wife, and the names of their children.

Montague.

Hempstead, New York.

Till.—Would like to learn the full names of the father and mother of Rosamond Till, who married in 1702, at Darby, Pennsylvania, Thomas Hallowell. They removed to Abington, Pennsylvania, where Rosamond died Sixth month 13, 1745. Would also be glad to receive any information of her ancestors.

A. I. H.

Hallowell.—What relation was John Hallowell, who arrived at Darby, Pennsylvania, in 1682, from England, to Richard Hallowell, who was a member of Penn's Council, and who was prominent in Colonial times?

A. I. H.

James Rogers.—Any person having Bible records of births, marriages and deaths, copies of wills, deeds, etc., relating to James Rogers, who came to this country in 1635 in the ship "Increase," and also his ancestors and descendants, will please correspond with

Piqua, Ohio. Mrs. Augusta I. T. Hicks.

Thomas.—Wanted the full names of the father and mother of Daniel Thomas, who married Catherine, daughter of Evan and Gayner Morris, Seventh month 24, 1705, at Abington, Pennsylvania; also dates of birth and death of Daniel and Catherine Thomas. A. I. T. H.

HALLOWELL.—Eleanor, daughter of Samuel Hallowell, married Joseph Thomas, of Abington, Pennsylvania. Who were her ancestors? Where was she born, and when? She died September 16, 1820, at Whitewater, Indiana. What was her mother's name, and when and where was she born? A. I. T. H.

KING.—The full names of the parents of Hannah King, who married Eleventh month 29, 1738, Benjamin Thomas, at Abington, Pennsylvania, are wanted. When and where was she born, when did she die, and where? The names of her children are also requested. H.

CUPPLES.—This surname seems to be peculiar to some parts of Pennsylvania, and not to any other part of America. Its Pennsylvania origin, where it abounds there, with any other information touching the name I should be glad to secure. My family records do not connect with Pennsylvania. Berry, in his "Cyclopædia of Heraldry," gives Cupples a coat-of-arms and calls it English, but does not give the county. As a surname it has long been extinct in England.

JOSEPH GEORGE CUPPLES.

Longwood, Boston, Mass.

GIBSON.—John Gibson, of Scotch-Irish descent, was born and brought up in Cumberland County at a place once known as the "Conochochyer Settlement." He married Sarah McDowell, May 15, 1781. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and was wounded in the battle of Brandywine.

His children were named Mary, Margaret, and Sarah, John, Hugh, William, and Johnson McDowell Gibson. I will be greatly obliged to any one who will give me the names of the parents of John Gibson and Sarah McDowell, and any particulars concerning them.

SARAH GIBSON HUMPHREYS.

Gibson P. O., Parish of Terrebonne, Louisiana.

METTINGEN.—Information is requested as to the location, probably about the close of the last century, of Mettingen, near Philadelphia.

LEARNED.

WASHINGTON.—In one of the old cemeteries of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, are two tombstones; one bears the name of Archibald Washington, born in Southampton County, Virginia, February 25, 1785, died April 10, 1818; the other the name of John H. Washington, of the same county and State, born June 8, 1780, died April 13, 1818. What connection were these young men to George Washington, of Mount Vernon?

WILLIAM C. BAR.

PRICE.—William and Ann E. Price, of Philadelphia, had two daughters,—Sarah, born September 21, 1738, and Mary, born February 15, 1740. Information is requested about their descendants.

M. S. B.

GALLATIN.—Information is requested relating to the ancestry of Abraham and Henry Gallatin, who were residing in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1749.

WEIDEL.

COE.—In "Pennsylvania Archives," Second Series, Vol. IX. p. 665, we find the following: "John Coe, Justice of the Peace, Kent County, May 2, 1715; Three Lower Counties of Pennsylvania." When and where did John Coe come from, and who are his descendants?

ERNEST E. COE.

Newark, N. J.

FUTER, SILVERSMITH, OF NEW YORK CITY.—We have three pieces of old silver stamped "Futer," and as my maternal great-grandmother's family were residents of New York City, I wish to know whether "Futer" was the maker and about what date he was in business?

MARY HINCHMAN.

## Replies.

FUTER, SILVERSMITH, OF NEW YORK CITY.—Daniel Futer was a silversmith in New York City between 1754 and 1769, when it is supposed he returned to Europe.

ED. PENNA. MAG.

## Book Notices.

A NEW HISTORY OF GERMANTOWN.—The Pennsylvania German Society announces that its forthcoming volume will be a History of the Founding of Germantown, by the Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker. As the author is always an interesting writer on historical subjects, and is known to have given many years of research to the early history of Pennsylvania and the German settlers, we may look for a sympathetic and exhaustive treatment of his subject.

LETTERS TO WASHINGTON AND ACCOMPANYING PAPERS PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA. Edited by Stanislaus Murray Hamilton. Vol. I. 1752–1756. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1898. 8vo, pp. xxi, 395.

To those of us who have found it difficult to reconcile the principles of hereditary societies with democracy and republican institutions, and have been asking *cui bono?* it is gratifying to have such a satisfactory answer to the query as that given by the Society of the Colonial Dames in the publication of this volume. We have had the letters from Washington served up in every conceivable form by a variety of editors, whose conceptions of their duties often have made their work of dubious value; but the letters to Washington have not until now been considered of sufficient importance to warrant systematic publication. The result has been that heretofore we have been left either to guess or to journey hundreds of miles to find out what Washington was writing about, and what caused him to say this or that, to this or that person, at this or that time. Therefore it can be appreciated instantly that this publication is of the first importance and an absolute need. The intention at present seems to be to print, in six volumes, the letters to Washington down to the year 1775, and while half a loaf is better than no bread, there should be no time limit until all the letters to Washington, on file in the Department of State at Washington and in other depositories, public and private, are likewise printed; and doubtless, if the Colonial Dames receive the substantial encouragement they deserve for the good work they are doing, they will continue the series down to the death of Washington, now nearly one hundred years ago.

The letters in the present volume are most interesting as showing the warm affection the youthful Washington excited in the breasts of his contemporaries, and that he could not have possessed then, even in embryo, the austerity we are apt to think was part of his nature, and from which he never unbended. Those persons accustomed to the severity of the epistolary correspondence of the last century will be surprised to find letters in this volume addressed "My Dear George," "Dear Washington," "Good cousin," "Dear Colonel," and "My dear Friend." It hardly seems possible that Washington could have been addressed in this manner, but that he was is a most interesting side light upon his character. Then the importance of these letters cannot be overestimated for the strong light they throw upon the career of the unfortunate Braddock, tending as they do to rewrite history by casting grave doubts upon the correctness of the place accorded him in the niche of the past, and the letters here printed are the very best evidence, because contemporaneous. These are mere indications of the richness of the volume which is issued under the intelligent editorship of Mr. Hamilton, to whom all students, who have occasion to consult the manuscripts in the Bureau of Rolls, owe a debt of gratitude for his wide knowledge and for the courtesy and readiness with which it is generously given. Mr. Hamilton correctly understands that the true editor's duty is to furnish, as nearly as possible, a Chinese copy of the document edited, and not to change archaic orthography or the too liberal use of capital letters or the odd distribution of punctuation marks. Due care, however, should also be given to proof-reading, particularly of dates, so that 1855 shall not be printed for 1755 (p. 70). This, however, is self-evident, which is not the case with 31 for 13 (p. 60), altering the date of Braddock's death by eighteen days. These slips will occur, and the best that can be done is to strive that they shall not. We shall look anxiously for the succeeding volumes of the series.

CHARLES HENRY HART.

THE BROOKE FAMILY OF WHITCHURCH, HAMPSHIRE, ENGLAND, TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF ACTING-GOVERNOR ROBERT BROOKE, OF MARYLAND, AND COLONEL NINIAN BEALL, OF MARYLAND, AND SOME OF THEIR DESCENDANTS. By Thomas Willing Balch. Philadelphia, 1899. 8vo, 66 pages. Illustrated.

In the latter half of the sixteenth century there was living at Whitchurch, Hampshire, England, Richard Brooke and his wife Elizabeth Twyne, from whom are descended, through his grandson Robert, the Brookes and other prominent families of Maryland. Robert Brooke, with wife, children, and servants, settled in Maryland in 1650, and shortly after his arrival he was appointed Commander of Charles County. When Governor William Stone was deposed, in 1652, he was appointed Acting-Governor until he was reinstated. Elizabeth, the daughter of his son, Colonel Thomas Brooke, and wife, Barbara Dent, a daughter of Thomas Dent, of St. Mary's County, married Colonel George Beall, of Prince George County, a son of Colonel Ninian Beall, of Scotland, who settled in Maryland not long after the Brookes. It was Elizabeth, a daughter of Colonel Beall's son George and his wife, Elizabeth Magruder, who in 1781 married the Rev. Stephen Bloomer Balch, from whom descends the author of the very interesting and valuable genealogy from which these notes have been extracted.

In the old rectory at Whitchurch are to be found the brasses of Richard Brooke and his wife, together with some of their children, surmounted by the Brooke and Twyne arms, and in the church the stone monument

of his son Thomas and wife, who lie outstretched side by side. Under the brasses a plate bears the following inscription:

"PIETATIS OPUS.

"This grave (of griefe) hath swallowed up with wide and open mouth,
The bodie of good Richard Brooke of Whitechurch, Hampton South
And Elizabeth his wedded wife twice twentie years and one,
Sweete Jesus heth their soules in heaven, ye ground flesh, skin and bone.
In Januarie (worne with age) daie sixteenth died hee,
From Christ full fifteene hundred yeares and more by ninetie three,
But death her twist of life in Maie daie twentith did untwine
From Christ full fifteen hundred yeares and more by ninetie nine.
They left behinde them well to live, and growne to goode degree,
First, Richard, Thomas, Robert Brooke, the youngest of the three,
Elizabeth, and Barbara, then Dorathee the last,
All six the knot of Nature's love, and kindness keeping fast,
This Toome stone with the Plate thereon, thus grown fare and large
Did Robert Brooke, the youngest sonne, make his proper charge.
A Citizen of London State, by faithful service free,
Of Marchantes, greate adventurers, a brothers sonne was hee,
And of the Indian Companie (come gaine or losse) a limb;
And of the Goldsmithe liverie, All these Godes giftes to him:
This Monument of memorie in love performed hee;
December thirtie one, from Christ sixteen hundred and three:

"Anno Domini 1603: Laus Deo."

The illustrations comprise a copy of the monument erected to the memory of his son Thomas Brooke and wife Susan, and the Brooke, Foster, Baker, and Mainwaring arms.

THE AMERICAN GENEALOGIST, A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF GENEALOGY AND LOCAL HISTORY. Edited by Thomas Allen Glenn.

We take pleasure in calling attention to this new monthly serial devoted to genealogy and local history, the first number of which has been accorded a most flattering reception; and, as Mr. Glenn enjoys a conspicuous position in the broadening field of genealogy, we anticipate a generous response to his efforts to stimulate its study and development. As far as possible, the genealogical and historical data to be presented will be from original documents, and nothing will be admitted from printed books except in illustration or elucidation of a pedigree or article. The department of "Notes and Queries" will be an attractive and valuable feature. The subscription price is $1 per annum, and in making this special rate it is desired to give the magazine the widest circulation.

Among the contributions deserving especial notice in the March number are "The American Descendants of Rhirid the Wolf, of Rhewaedog, Lord of the Cantref of Penllyn, Merionethshire, North Wales,"—the lines of descent from him of early Pennsylvania settlers being first treated; "The Scotch Planters of Ulster, Ireland, 1606–1650," many of whose descendants settled in America; "Morton Notes," relating to the family and descendants of Mârten Mârtensen, an early Swedish settler on the river Delaware; "Some of the First Planters of West Jersey," and "Moravian Immigration to Pennsylvania, 1742–1763," giving upwards of five hundred names of English and German settlers who came through the

port of New York, and consequently are not to be found in the lists of Egle and Rupp.

The magazine is well printed on excellent paper and has an attractive cover. Subscriptions should be mailed to Thomas Allen Glenn, Ardmore, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

THE KEIM AND ALLIED FAMILIES IN AMERICA AND EUROPE.—We have received the first number of this new monthly serial of history, biography, genealogy, and folk-lore, devoted to the interests of that well-known and influential old Pennsylvania family, the Keims. The editor, DeB. Randolph Keim, has spent many years in accumulating material from the most reliable sources relating to the family, and has adopted the present form of communicating the results of his researches, and also to obtain additional data from the scattered branches of the family in America and Europe. To successfully carry out the project substantial co-operation is necessary, not, however, for personal remuneration, but for a fund to defray the cost of engraving, printing, and distribution, and we confidently believe that success will attend the effort. The number is an attractive one, well printed on excellent paper, and liberally illustrated. Family foundation facts; Johannes (Hans) Keim, the founder of the name in America; the Keim name in the German exodus during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; Johann Keim, the founder Johann Peter Keim, the emigrant; brief genealogical gleanings connected with the Keim lineage, derived from their Bibles, manuscripts, and existing traditions; a progressive list of the Keim and allied families; the birth of a family name; Keim account, or notice of families and persons of that name, with record and coat of arms, are among the principal articles of the number. Annual subscription, $2.50; single copies, 25 cents. Address DeB. Randolph Keim, Reading, Pennsylvania.

THE OLD GRAVE-YARDS OF NORTHAMPTON AND ADJACENT COUNTIES. By John Eyerman, F.Z.S., F.G.S.A.

Mr. Eyerman has commenced the laudable undertaking of collecting the inscriptions on the old grave-stones in the cemeteries of Northampton and adjacent counties, and has already issued two parts of the series. Part I. contains those of the Presbyterian Church, near Martin's Creek, in Lower Mount Bethel Township, the Dryland Lutheran-Reformed congregation in Lower Nazareth Township, and the Schaeffer family grave-yard in Lower Saucon Township.

Part II. comprises the German Reformed Cemetery at Easton, where lies William Parsons, who "rocked Easton in her cradle and watched the infant footsteps with paternal solicitude;" and the Presbyterian ground near Weaversville, East Allen Township, laid out about 1740, where may be found the names of Brown, Clyd, Craig, Horner, King, Lattimore, McHenry, McNair, Ralston, Rosbrugh, Wilson, and others prominent in the affairs of the county. The Parts are beautifully printed on hand-made paper and adorned with many typographic embellishments, and the same exquisite taste is displayed as in the other works of Mr. Eyerman.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA. Vol. I. No. 4. Philadelphia, 1898. 8vo, pp. 220.

A perusal of this volume will not only interest the members of this energetic society, but all who are in sympathy with the objects of its organization. From the annual reports we are made acquainted with

what has been accomplished, and what is proposed, in its special field of labor. The field is a large one; practical results can only be attained by a liberal support, and the most feasible way is by an enlarged membership. We hope that by the date of the next annual meeting the names of *one thousand* members will appear on the rolls of the society. Among the valuable papers selected for this volume by the Committee on Publication are Landholders of Philadelphia County, 1734; Divorces granted by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 1787–1801; Genesis of the Board of Health and Vital Statistics in Pennsylvania; Bucks County Wills, 1684–1693; Earliest Burial Records of the Board of Health, 1803; Early Minutes of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, 1682.

The German Sectarians of Pennsylvania, 1720–1800. A Critical and Legendary History of the Ephrata Cloister and the Dunkers. By Julius F. Sachse.

This work, now going through the press, will prove of especial interest to the historian and genealogist, as it will give the early history of both the First- and Seventh-Day branches of the Dunker or German Baptists in Pennsylvania, and genealogical sketches of their members. A history of the Ephrata Cloister and secret rites of the Mystical Community, the daily life, traditions, and superstitions of these people, will also be exhaustively treated. The illustrations will be particularly interesting, and will comprise initial letters, head- and tail-pieces, reproductions of drawings made and used at Ephrata prior to 1750, *fac-similes* of all title-pages emanating from the Cloister press, the scores of the music sung by the Community, and portraits. The work will be printed from new type on special paper, and will consist of two volumes of over five hundred pages each. The edition is limited to three hundred and fifty copies, and will be sold by subscription at $5 per volume, post-paid. Apply to Julius F. Sachse, No. 4428 Pine Street, Philadelphia.

Liberty Bell Leaflets. Edited by Martin G. Brumbaugh, A.M., Ph.D., and Joseph S. Walton, Ph.D. Single numbers, five cents.

The increasing demand for original historical documents illustrating the growth and development of American institutions has induced the editors to issue the Leaflets in the attractive form before us. The following translations and reprints of original documents have been published: 1. "Inducements and Charter from the States-General of Holland to Settlers on the Hudson." 2. "The West Jersey Constitution of 1677." 3. "Penn's Frame of Government of 1682, and Privileges and Concessions of 1701." 4. "Charter of the Province of Pennsylvania." 5. "Gabriel Thomas's Description of Pennsylvania and West Jersey." 6. "The Letters of a Farmer, John Dickinson's Arguments against English Taxation." 7. "Conrad Weiser's Notes on the Habits and Customs of the Iroquois and Delaware Indians, prepared for Christopher Sauer, and published from 1746–1749." 8. "William Penn's Letter to the Free Society of Traders, 1683."

Franklin's Account with the "Lodge of Masons," 1731–1737, as found upon the Pages of his Daily Journal. By Julius F. Sachse. Philadelphia, 1899. Quarto, pp. 21.

This interesting and valuable historical paper was read before the R. W. Grand Lodge, F. and A. M. of Pennsylvania, at the Annual Grand Communication held in this city in December last. Brother Sachse has collected from the business journal of Franklin sufficient evidence to show that Philadelphia was the "mother city" of Freema-

sonry in the colonies; that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania is the oldest on the western continent, both Massachusetts and South Carolina being subordinate to it, and that in addition to the lodges in Philadelphia there was one at Lancaster prior to 1734. A heliographic *facsimile* of two pages of Franklin's ledger containing the account with the "Lodge of Masons," *fac-similes* of journal entries, and title-page of the first Masonic book printed in America are scattered through the text. West's portrait of Franklin is given as a frontispiece.

A History of Lodge No. 8, F. and A. M. of Philadelphia County. By W. H. Richardson. Privately printed.

Mr. Richardson, who is an officer of the Montgomery County Historical Society, has collected much valuable material for his carefully prepared history of this venerable lodge of Masons, of interest alike to members of the craft and historians. Its Master during the gloomy days at Valley Forge, where meetings were held, was Colonel John Bull, and its members were firm supporters of Washington during the uncertainties of the Conway Cabal. It was this lodge also that in 1780 proposed Washington for Grand Master of the United States at one of its sessions in the Free Quakers' Meeting-House in Philadelphia.

Rhode Island Soldiers in Colonial and Revolutionary Wars.

Under the Act of Assembly of Rhode Island passed in January of 1898, R. Hammett Tilley, State Record Commissioner, announces that considerable work has already been done in the way of collecting the material necessary to complete the rolls of Rhode Island soldiers who fought in the Colonial wars and in the war of the Revolution. As but few muster-rolls are to be found in the archives of the State, it is presumed that many of these documents are in private hands and libraries; hence the Commissioner requests that copies be forwarded to him at Newport. Orderly-books, letters, and any documents that will give the services of the men are also requested.

The Making of the Union. Contribution of the College of William and Mary, in Virginia. By Lyon G. Tyler, M.A., LL.D. 36 pages. Richmond, 1899.

The College of William and Mary, founded in 1693 at Williamsburg, holds a unique position in the history of the United States. In its antecedents, it is the oldest of American Colleges; in actual operation, it is second only to Harvard. Dr. Tyler has in this interesting and profusely illustrated pamphlet given in concise form the history of this venerable institution, the part it took in the Revolution, in the making of the Constitution of the United States, and the development of the Union to the year 1861.

William and Mary College Quarterly.—The April number of this excellent Quarterly is made up of Isle of Wight County Records, comprising abstracts of important deeds, wills, and orders on record in the clerk's office; lists of the justices, vestrymen, militia officers, land grants, officers of the county, and other valuable historical and genealogical data. Price of this number, $1.

The Family of William Penn. By Howard M. Jenkins. Philadelphia, 1899. 8vo, pp. 270.

This volume embodies the papers, with some additional material, published in 1896–1898 in The Pennsylvania Magazine, and presents

an accurate record of the ancestry and posterity of the Founder of Pennsylvania. It has been liberally illustrated, mostly portraits, many of them not before published, and a copious index added. The author's accuracy and the especial features of his work warrant us in predicting a very large sale.

Price $3.50, by mail $3.70 net.

NOTES AND QUERIES HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, AND GENEALOGICAL RELATING CHIEFLY TO INTERIOR PENNSYLVANIA. Edited by William Henry Egle, M.D., M.A. Harrisburg, 1899. 308 pp.

The annual volume for the year 1898 is equal to any that has preceded it in variety and value of material and data collected. Dr. Egle, we are glad to learn, is preparing for the press a second volume of his "Pennsylvania Genealogies," and as the second edition of the first volume is almost exhausted, in all probability a third edition will be printed. All of Dr. Egle's works are much sought for from all sections of the country.

HISTORY OF THE FREAS REBELLION. By W. W. H. Davis. Doylestown, Pennsylvania, 1899.

General Davis's new work treats exhaustively of this unfortunate rebellion and the misguided leaders who figured in it. The text is liberally illustrated with portraits, old inns, and curious, threatening letters. The edition is limited to 200 copies.

BRADDOCK'S EXPEDITION.—"The Accounts of the Waggoners" who accompanied General Braddock's army against Fort Duquesne as audited by Edward Shippen, of Lancaster, has been published by Lewis Burd Walker, Esq., of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, in a limited edition of *seventy copies.* Price $3.

YEAR-BOOK OF THE COLONIAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The committee to whom is intrusted the preparation of the Year-Book of this Society, which will contain the lineages of the members, expect to complete their work by May. Price, $2.

THE

# PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE

OF

# HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Vol. XXIII. 1899. No. 2.

## "THE BUCKSHOT WAR."[1]

BY WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, M.D.

Sixty years have scarcely passed away since the events narrated in this paper transpired, and yet how few are familiar with that exciting episode in the history of our Commonwealth. For a proper understanding it is only fair to look at the events which led up to this singular transaction in Pennsylvania's political life.

Twelve years before, a printer named William Morgan, of Batavia, New York, who had published a so-called exposé of Freemasonry and Odd Fellowship, was forcibly abducted—at least *disappeared.* Prior to this, a political organization had been effected of all persons opposed to secret organizations, even to slavery and Roman Catholicism, under the denomination of the Anti-Masonic Party. To cater to this spirit of intolerance, Morgan pretended to reveal the doings of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' Lodges. His disappearance produced a high degree of excitement, and in certain sections there was such a whirlwind of indig-

[1] A paper read before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, January 9, 1899.

nation against the Masonic Lodges that many of these bodies were obliged to close their doors. Especially was this the case in the New England States and in Western New York; while in some localities advertisements were published in the newspapers, over the signatures of the individuals themselves, of recanting Masons. In the Northern part of Pennsylvania the Anti-Masonic feeling ran very high. Especially was this the case after the dead body of an unknown man was found in the Niagara River. Although the wife and intimate friends of Mr. Morgan denied that the body was that of Morgan, yet Thurlow Weed and other unscrupulous politicians held that it was "a good enough Morgan until after the election."

In 1835, owing to the defection in the Democracy, which had two candidates in the field, Joseph Ritner, the Anti-Masonic candidate, was elected Governor of Pennsylvania. Following closely upon Ritner's inauguration, Thaddeus Stevens, having been elected a representative from Adams County as an Anti-Mason, attempted to investigate "Free-Masonry" by a select House Committee, of which he was chairman. We all know what investigating committees bring forth, and the report of *that* investigation committee, or Mr. Stevens's "Holy Inquisition," as it was called, will furnish good reading even to-day. A large number of men who were prominent Masons, and citizens, were brought before the committee, among them being Ex-Governor Wolf, Francis R. Shunk, George M. Dallas, Chief Justice Gibson, Josiah Randall, Samuel H. Perkins, Joseph R. Chandler, and Rev. William T. Sproul. They invariably declined being qualified, or answering any questions propounded by Mr. Stevens. Some of the protests are excellent specimens of Anglo-Saxon. For their contumacy several of the gentlemen were brought to the bar of the House, but nothing further was done to any of them. Mr. Stevens was obliged to depend for witnesses upon seceding Masons, imported from Massachusetts, New York, and Northern Pennsylvania. Their evidence, however, was only a rehash of Morgan and his successor Bernard, in their so-called

revelations of the doings of Freemasonry and Odd Fellowship. Mr. Stevens unfortunately could not control his temper, and in the case of the Rev. Mr. Sproul, when that gentleman, in reading his protest, came to the expression, "Gentleman, if you are willing to convert yourselves into a modern Juggernaut, then roll on." "Stop," thundered the chairman of the "Inquisition," white with wrath, and further reading was dispensed with. Governor Wolf, in his letter to the committee, wrote: "The Constitution is explicit and declaratory of the personal security of the people, and is the precious repository of the privileges of the freemen of this Commonwealth which never shall have a wound inflicted upon its sacred reservations, through my person, without a solemn asseveration of its principles. What article of the Constitution clothes the House with power to institute such an investigation? What article of that venerated instrument forbids the people from associating together 'in pursuit of their own happiness'? If the association is criminal, or in violation of any principle of the Constitution or laws, the mode and manner of suppressing the unlawful combination must be in accordance with the Constitution and laws. I have yet to learn that an inquisition at whose shrine the rights and liberties of the citizen are to be invaded, is authorized by the principles of our institutions; or that any power exists by which a citizen can be coerced to give testimony before any tribunal, or for any object other than the investigation of matters at issue, affecting the rights of persons or of things." The report of the committee, as before stated, amounted to but little. The attempted investigation of Freemasonry, however, greatly aroused indignation and incensed the Masonic Fraternity against Anti-Masonry all over the State.

It may also be here noted that at this same session of the Legislature (1835–36) the United States Bank was rechartered as a State Institution, the charter of which as a United States institution and a depository had expired, and the bill rechartering the same by the Federal Government had been vetoed by President Jackson. In 1837 the banks all over the

country suspended specie payments, and the anti-bank excitement with financial embarrassments was universal and widespread. The people became embittered against all banks, and this was taken advantage of by the politicians; while the most incendiary appeals and denunciations were fulminated against the friends and supporters of those institutions.

In 1837–38 the third Constitutional Convention of the State amended that important instrument, chief among which amendments was one limiting the office of the Governor to not more than two terms of three years each, and one requiring the election by the people of most county officers hitherto appointed by the Governor, with other very radical changes. This added to the political animosities which entered into the Gubernatorial contest of 1838. Governor Ritner in some respects had made a wise and prudent Executive. During his term of office, owing to the firm stand which he took in support of the public school system, then in its infancy, when an effort was made to repeal it, he deserved well at the hands of the people. He was unfortunate, however, in having as his chief advisers men who were not Pennsylvanians by birth, who never understood her people, and who would have led him blindfolded into the ditch had he allowed himself thus to be directed. Looking down through the long line of illustrious men who filled the Executive chair, Governor Ritner holds a high place. Perchance no other man was ever more calumniated than he. During his incumbency a series of letters purporting to have been written by the Governor to his "Kitchen Cabinet" appeared, and was circulated as a campaign document. The authors of this vindictive campaign pamphlet were Ovid F. Johnson, afterwards Attorney-General under Governor Porter, and Benjamin Parke, one of the editors of the *Keystone*,—the Democratic organ. The "Kitchen Cabinet" alluded to were Thaddeus Stevens, Thomas H. Burrowes, and Theophilus Fenn, the latter the editor of the Ritner organ, the *Telegraph*. The "Governor's Letters" attempted to belittle his Excellency by having it appear that he was not a man of educa-

tion, much less a statesman; neither of these charges being true. Of course, like all campaign literature that we have had in this State, now and then, there is scarcely a scintilla of truth with a great deal of calumny; and that was the case in this instance.

Governor Ritner was renominated by the Fusionist Whig-Anti-Masonic-Abolitionist party for the office of Governor; and David R. Porter, of Huntingdon, by the Democratic organization for the same high office. The campaign was one of remarkable vituperation and personal abuse of the candidates, unparalleled in the history of politics. The chief newspapers, which indulged in this to such an unbridled extent that it would disgrace any political era, were the *Iron Grey*, edited by John H. Cox, on the part of the Democracy; and the *Telegraph*, edited by Theophilus Fenn, as the Anti-Masonic organ. Many of the editorials of the *Telegraph* were written by Thaddeus Stevens, Thomas Burrowes, and James Todd, the Attorney-General. Cox, who was a rather brilliant writer, was assisted by Isaac R. Diller, George W. Crabb, and George M. Dallas; while the *Keystone*, the regular Democratic organ, was then edited by William F. Packer, Orville Barrett, and Benjamin Parke. The "mud-slinging" editors did not mince words; but if the candidates had been guilty of one-tenth the crimes alleged against them, the Penitentiary would have been the only place they ought to have gained.

As heretofore remarked, the election of 1838 was without doubt the most exciting ever held in Pennsylvania. The Democrats made a desperate struggle to regain power, while the Anti-Masonic party was quite as confident that they could retain what they already had in their hands, making equally energetic efforts to do so. The appropriations made to public improvements in the State—to the North and West Branch and Wiconisco Canals, to the turnpike and bridge companies, and to the public schools, by the bonus received from the United States Bank, in consideration of the recharter of the same—gave such an impulse to these enterprises as to induce the Anti-Masonic managers

of the Gubernatorial canvass to imagine that through this means, together with the official patronage, they could retain their political power in the State. So confident were the leaders of both parties that their candidate would win, that betting commenced very early in the campaign, this not then being restricted by law or punished as a crime, and thus became the order of the day. Ten- and twenty-thousand-dollar stakes were put up on the result. This made those on both sides who had stakes more earnest and less scrupulous in the means used to accomplish their ends than they otherwise would have been, and filled the country with a kind of political frenzy. Mr. Stevens having secured an appropriation for the completion of his celebrated Gettysburg Railroad, termed by his political opponents the "tapeworm," a large number of contractors and workmen were engaged upon it. In addition, owing to the destruction, in June, of the Upper Division of the Juniata Canal, the commissioners employed additional mechanics and laborers, and the work was pushed forward to completion. Other internal improvements were also commenced anew, giving employment to large numbers of men, thus causing much anxiety and fear among the Democrats, who had large bets at stake, and creating the suspicion that frauds would be committed to elect Ritner. On the other hand, it was stated by the Anti-Masons that the friends of Governor Porter, who had always controlled the votes of the city and county of Philadelphia, were determined to use all means that ingenuity could employ to secure the election of their candidate and carry the Legislature. It was freely canvassed, but without any authority or verification whatever, that the Democrats were anxious to defeat the amended Constitution, thus leaving the new Governor in possession of the power then bestowed upon him.

At last the election came, and the result showed that David R. Porter was chosen Governor by a majority of 5540 votes. Immediately upon the result of the election being made known, Mr. Burrowes, who was the chairman of the Anti-Masonic State Committee, issued a circular to the

"Friends of Governor Ritner," calling upon them to demand an investigation of what he stated were alleged frauds committed at the polls, and advising them to "*treat the election held on the 9th of October as if it had never taken place.*" This circular had the desired effect, and the defeated Anti-Masonic and weak candidates for the Legislature contested the seats of their successful Democratic competitors on the slightest pretext. Apart from the pronunciamento of the chairman of the Anti-Masonic State Committee, many assertions were made by prominent Anti-Masons, that if the Democrats carried the Executive and the Legislature it was by fraud, and all sorts of measures were suggested by which the voice of the people would not be recognized. Mr. Stevens boasted at a public meeting in the court-house at Gettysburg that "the Anti-Masons would organize the House, and if Governor Porter were declared elected, the Legislature would elect canal commissioners for three years, and then adjourn before the date fixed by the new Constitution for the inauguration, and that Porter should never be Governor." Other prominent members of that party were just as revolutionary in their threats. It may not be generally known, but there had been a secret meeting composed of Burrowes, Stevens, and Fenn, neither of whom was born in Pennsylvania, at which were suggested some strong revolutionary measures. After the excitement was over, the Legislature settled down to business, and, Governor Porter having been inaugurated, it was seriously considered whether these men should not be tried for treason under the law of December 3, 1782.

As the time approached for the meeting of the Legislature on December 4, trouble was anticipated, and "Committees of Safety" were appointed in nearly all of the counties of the State, while many persons, especially from the districts in which contests were expected, flocked to Harrisburg to witness the result of the struggle. The House of Representatives then consisted of one hundred members; of these, eight were from Philadelphia, whose seats were contested, and of the remaining members, forty-eight were Democrats

and forty-four Anti-Masonic Whigs. The majority of the Senate belonged to the latter party, and consequently promptly organized by the election of Charles B. Penrose as Speaker. In the House, the former clerk read the list of names of members which had been handed to him by the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Upon reading the returns of Philadelphia County, it was discovered that the legal returns had been withheld and fraudulent ones, signed by only six of the seventeen return judges, substituted. This had been anticipated, as it had been settled that the returns which proved to be the minority returns should be first received; and the Secretary of the Commonwealth had determined to have them seated, thus compelling the majority to be contestants and to witness the organization of the House. This had been anticipated by the Democrats, who produced and had read the true returns duly certified by the Prothonotary of Philadelphia. The reading of these returns and the seating of the two sets of contesting delegates from Philadelphia County caused the greatest excitement in the House, during which Thaddeus Stevens, representative from Adams County, moved that that body at once proceed to the election of a Speaker. The clerk then called the roll of Whig and Anti-Masonic members, and declared Thomas S. Cunningham, of Beaver County, elected Speaker. He was conducted to the Speaker's chair, and took his seat. The Democratic members paid very little attention to the movements of the opposition and elected William Hopkins, of Washington County, Speaker. Two members escorted Mr. Hopkins to the platform, where Mr. Cunningham had already been seated. It has been stated that Colonel Thomas B. McElwee, of Bedford County, went up and ordered Mr. Cunningham to surrender the chair to Mr. Hopkins, which he did, taking another that stood near by on the platform. The Pennsylvania House of Representatives thus enjoyed a double-headed organization. The members of the House, of each party, were then sworn in by their respective officers, fifty-two members who elected Mr. Cunningham, and fifty-six members who elected Mr. Hopkins,

Speaker. After qualifying all their members, and electing officers and appointing a committee to wait upon the Governor and upon the Senate, to inform them that the House was ready to proceed to business, both bodies adjourned their respective organizations, to meet the next day at ten o'clock. But the Cunningham party did not wait until the time appointed. In the afternoon they met again in the hall, and after their Speaker had called them to order he requested Mr. Spackman, of Philadelphia, to act as Speaker *pro tem.* Some Philadelphians being in the lobby of the hall as spectators, and feeling very indignant at the proceedings of the Cunningham party, then went up to the platform and carried *pro tem.* Speaker Spackman off and set him down in the aisle. This interference from outsiders the Cunningham House had not power to resent, and immediately adjourned in confusion. They afterwards met in Matthew Wilson's hotel, now known as the Lochiel. During these exciting scenes inside the State House, large crowds of people gathered outside the Capitol who were more or less boisterous. Determined and desperate men were there on both sides, threats were made, defiance hurled back and forth, and to the timid the aspect of affairs appeared alarming.

While the foregoing incidents were transpiring in the lower house, in the Senate the troubles were of a more complicated character. There were contests for seats in this body from several senatorial districts. Upon the floor were members of the House, among them Thaddeus Stevens, the leader of the "Stevens Rump House," and the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Thomas H. Burrowes, of Lancaster, who had gone there with the minority returns. These individuals, who controlled the Executive, as heretofore stated, were of the opinion—at least, they desired the principle laid down—that the first returns received by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, whether minority or majority, were to have precedence. In the lobbies at the rear of the Senate Chamber at this juncture was a dense crowd of spectators composed of excited and enraged citizens, some of whom were there

out of curiosity, and some for the purpose of preventing the seating of Hanna and Wagner from Philadelphia, either by the form prescribed by law or by intimidation. The spectators, it is true, were noisy and demonstrative, and the sight of the trio of worthies exerting themselves to exclude Senators legally entitled to seats exasperated the lookers-on to such an extent that threats of personal violence were indulged in. The clerk of the Senate proceeded to open and read the returns delivered to him by the Secretary of the Commonwealth. He had reached, opened, and read the returns for the county of Philadelphia, as well as others, when Charles Brown, who had been elected on the majority return, arose and presented to the Speaker what he said was a copy of the true return, alleging that the one furnished by the Secretary of the Commonwealth was a false one. The Speaker attempted to stop him, when the crowd in the lobbies shouted, "Hear Brown," "Brown shall speak." Finally, on motion of one of the Senators, Mr. Brown was allowed to speak, and it was during his harangue that the people in the galleries arose and shouted, threatening violence to Burrowes, Stevens, and Penrose. The scene now became one of fearful confusion, disorder, and terror; and at last Speaker Penrose, unable to stem the current any longer, abandoned his post, and with Stevens and Burrowes escaped through a window in the rear of the Senate Chamber, and under shelter of the night from the State House inclosure. One of the newspapers published at the time in Harrisburg related that "Mr. Penrose, the Anti-Masonic Speaker of the Senate, in effecting his retreat from the Senate Chamber, on the first day of the session, jumped out of the window, twelve feet high, through three thorn bushes, and over a seven-foot picket fence." In the midst of the excitement and turbulence described, it was impossible for the Speaker to proceed with business, and after he had abandoned his post the Senate adjourned to meet the next day.

On the night of the first day of the session a large public meeting was held in the court-house, over which General Thomas Craig Miller, of Adams County, presided. The

meeting was addressed by Colonel J. J. McCahan and E. A. Penniman, of Philadelphia, and George W. Barton, of Lancaster. A committee on resolutions was appointed, who reported the following, which were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we recommend to the citizens generally, to pursue a prudent and a calm course, awaiting the events of the day with that firmness which freemen in a free country have resolved upon.

"*Resolved*, That neither those in power, who endeavor to perpetuate their reign through unlawful and fraudulent returns, or citizen-soldiers, who have the same feelings and interests with us, will intimidate people resolved upon having their rights."

A committee was also appointed by the meeting to wait on Thomas H. Burrowes, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and request him forthwith to furnish the clerks of the House and the Senate the full legal returns of the election. A "general committee of safety" was also appointed. About the time of the assembling of the meeting, Governor Ritner, acting under the advice of his political advisers, Messrs. Stevens, Burrowes, and Penrose, issued the following proclamation:

"WHEREAS, A lawless, infuriated, armed mob from the counties of Philadelphia, Lancaster, Adams, and other places, have assembled at the seat of Government, with the avowed object of disturbing, interrupting, and overawing the Legislature of this Commonwealth, and of preventing its proper organization and the peaceable and free discharge of its duties.

"And Whereas, The said mob have already on this day, entered the Senate Chamber, and in an outrageous and violent manner, by clamoring, shouting, and threatening violence and death to some of the members of that body, and other officers of the Government, and finally by rushing within the bar of the Senate Chamber in defiance of every effort to restrain them, compelled the Senate to suspend business.

"And Whereas, They still remain here in force, encouraged by a person who is an officer of the general government from Philadelphia, and are setting the law at open defiance, and rendering it unsafe for the Legislative bodies to assemble in the Capitol.

"Therefore, this is to call upon the civil authority to exert themselves to restore order to the utmost of their power, and upon the military force of the Commonwealth to hold themselves in instant readiness to repair

to the seat of Government; and upon all good citizens to aid in curbing this lawless mob, and in reinstating the supremacy of the law.

"Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at Harrisburg, this fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Commonwealth, the sixty-third.

"JOSEPH RITNER,
"*Governor.*"

Just at this time, to add to the excitement, the State Arsenal was taken possession of by the friends of Governor Ritner, and large quantities of powder, cartridges, and other ammunition were there deposited. The persons who had charge of that building were men brought from the various State works—canals and railroads. Governor Ritner's proclamation and call for troops, together with the seizure of the arsenal, filled the citizens of Harrisburg and the people who had assembled there with intense alarm. There had been no actual outbreak, but the situation now began to assume a serious aspect, and large numbers of people thronged the city from curiosity and to participate in the impending struggle. As an offset to the proclamation of the Governor, the Sheriff of Dauphin County, William Cochran, deemed it his duty to issue a counter proclamation, in which he stated that at no time had there been any riotous proceedings upon the part of the people, nor any disturbance which rendered necessary his interposition as a civil officer to preserve the peace.

The excitement among the people, however, continued to grow, and a polyglot crowd flocked to the arsenal, determined to prevent the ammunition from being seized by the Governor. These excited people would probably have captured the arsenal if Major George Ford, of Lancaster, and Joseph Henderson, a committee appointed by the State authorities, had not appeared at this juncture before the Committee of Safety and made the following pledge for themselves and for those who sent them:

"That, as men of honor, no ordnance, arms, muskets, or ammunition should, by any order of the Governor, or any other authority whatever,

be taken from the Arsenal for the purpose of arming any forces that might collect in obedience to the proclamation of the Governor; and that if any use of them should be so made, they would hold themselves personally responsible for the consequences."

This pledge was satisfactory to the Committee of Safety, who believed that the only object of the populace in making a demonstration upon the arsenal was not to employ the public arms themselves, but, if possible, to prevent their adversaries from making use of them.

Many of the multitude who had collected around the arsenal had been attracted thither by the intelligence that a quantity of ammunition had been taken there, and that their adversaries had stationed in the building a body of armed men as a rendezvous to subdue the people. The excitement had become tremendous, and for the purpose of acting in good faith, on the part of the committee, it was

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to go and address the people, to make known the pledge of Messrs. Ford and Henderson, and urge them quietly to disperse."

Whereupon Messrs. L. Kidder, General Adam Diller, and Lewis S. Coryell were appointed said committee, who immediately retired to discharge their duties. Subsequently this committee, through Mr. Kidder, reported that they had successfully accomplished the mission assigned them, that they had severally addressed the people, who manifested every disposition to preserve the peace and to act on the defensive, and that the multitude had already quietly dispersed.

On the next day, December 5, the Governor made a requisition on Major-General Robert Patterson, commanding the First Division Pennsylvania Militia, to this effect:

"Having received information of an insurrection having been raised by a body of men who invaded the Senate Chamber yesterday evening, during the session of that body, and by lawless violence and by threats of personal injury, and bloodshed, to the members, disturbed the Senate and prevented it from proceeding with its deliberations, and compelled the members to disperse.

"Having also been informed that the same body of men have organ-

ized themselves and resolved to compel the Senate to adopt their will as their rule of action, I am compelled to order and require you forthwith to call out from your command force sufficient to quell this insurrection and march them immediately to the seat of government."

On receiving orders, and before leaving Philadelphia, General Patterson obtained from the United States Arsenal at Frankford a supply of ammunition. The regular ammunition for the infantry then was buckshot, each as good as a bullet. The head-quarters of the Anti-Masonic party during these troubles was the old Shakespeare Hotel, on Locust Street, now between Second and Third Streets. A report was circulated that a number of men at that hotel were engaged in making buckshot cartridges to be used against the populace. A watch was set to prevent these being taken to the arsenal. This watch intercepted a negro who had been employed to deliver them, and who was compelled to surrender the cartridges; they were distributed among those present, and some are yet preserved as mementos of the "Buckshot War."

Of General Patterson's command, about one hundred men arrived at Harrisburg, on Saturday night (December 8), and were quartered in the court-house, and at two o'clock of the afternoon of the next day the main body, numbering about eight hundred, with General Patterson, arrived in the lower part of the town, where they halted until communication could be had with the State authorities, which was effected in about an hour, when the troops entered the town, and after marching through several of the streets proceeded to the public grounds in front of the State Arsenal, where they were divided into detachments, who severally obtained quarters in the arsenal, the Exchange, court-house, Lancasterian school-house on Walnut Street, and the Presbyterian Church, on Second Street, then below Chestnut. The General and his staff at once reported to the Executive at his residence, then on Front Street below Chestnut. The Governor had his door locked and barred, and the General was not able to gain an entrance until, after repeated knockings, the second story front window was

opened, and the Governor in person leaned out and asked who was there and what was wanted. General Patterson gave his name and said he was there in obedience to orders, and had taken possession of the arsenal, and had placed his command in a good position. The Governor at once went down-stairs, opened the door, and invited the General with his staff into the house. The latter asked for his instructions, and desired to know what was wanted of him. The Governor made no reply except to send for his cabinet. Four or five responded, and he and they asked a variety of questions; among others, if General Patterson would obey an order of the Speaker of the Senate, to which he replied he would not, for that would be sustaining a party who, in his judgment, had acted very improperly, and ought not to be sustained. He said he had not come for political purposes, and would not sustain any party in the wrong, and that his command was composed of both parties, and would obey any command he gave, for they knew him well enough to know that he would not give an improper one. He was then asked if he would obey an order from the Speaker of the House, and he replied that he would not for two reasons: they had organized themselves into two houses, Democrats and Anti-Masonic Whigs, and he did not know then which was the right one, but if there were a regular Speaker he would not obey him, as he had no right to take orders from him. He was present in Harrisburg under command of the Governor, and would obey no one else, save that he would protect the Capitol and the public property and preserve order. Being pressed for an answer by some of the Governor's cabinet if he would obey the orders of the Governor, he replied that he would obey all orders that the Governor had a right to give. One of the questions was, "What would you consider a proper order?" To that he replied, "I would consider that when the order was given." If ordered to clear the Capitol and install in the chair either or both of the Speakers, he would not do it. That must be settled by the Senate and House of Representatives themselves. If ordered to fire upon those they chose to call rebels, he would

not do it, nor would he permit a single shot to be fired except in self-defence, if assailed by the rebels, or in the protection of public property. The conference ended abruptly.

The most remarkable thing about getting the Philadelphia troops to Harrisburg was that it took nearly two days to reach the capital, having remained over night at Lancaster, and then occupying from eight A.M. until two P.M. on Sunday to reach the outskirts of Harrisburg. The Executive did not pause with the ordering of General Patterson's command to the seat of government, but on the 5th of December addressed a letter to Captain Sumner, then in command of Carlisle Barracks, requesting him to march his troops to Harrisburg for the protection of the State authorities. To this appeal, as also to one made by Mr. Penrose, Captain Sumner replied that he did not deem it proper to interfere in the troubles at Harrisburg, which appeared to him to proceed from political differences alone. On Friday, December 7, Governor Ritner wrote to President Van Buren, laying before him a full account of the affair, requesting the President to take such measures as would protect the State against violence. In the communication the Governor stated that he had the day before made a regular application to Captain Sumner for aid, enclosing a copy of his formal request and a copy of Sumner's reply. He also enclosed a copy of the proclamation he had issued, and the published statement of the facts connected with the riot in the Senate chamber, signed by a majority of the senators, and sworn to by the Speaker and other members of the Senate. He also deemed it proper to state to the President that the most active leaders of the mob were John J. McCahan, of the Philadelphia Post-Office; Charles F. Muench, a deputy marshal of the Middle District of Pennsylvania; and Edward A. Penniman, an officer of the custom-house, of Philadelphia, all United States officials. The President replied to this communication through Joel R. Poinsett, Secretary of War, declining to interpose until it appeared certain that convening the Legislature was impracticable.

The Governor's party, finding that General Patterson refused to install them in power, and would obey only such orders as he regarded proper, after the order had been given him by the Governor, directed the return of the troops to their homes. At the same time, the Governor made a requisition on Major-General Alexander, of the eleventh division of the State militia, a citizen of Carlisle, and an ultra Whig in politics. There were at this time, three volunteer companies at Carlisle, mustering in all about ninety men, but only sixty-seven responded. The battalion was in command of Colonel Willis Foulk, an ardent Democrat, but he was wholly ignored by General Alexander. The troops received orders on December 15 to march to Harrisburg, and on the following morning embarked for the seat of war. On reaching the western side of the Susquehanna, they disembarked and marched across the wagon-bridge, "breaking step to keep from jarring the structure." General Patterson and his command had already taken their departure for Philadelphia when the troops from Carlisle arrived in Harrisburg. The latter marched into the market-house, and then to the State Arsenal, where they were quartered for a week.

It may be reiterated that at no time was there an actual necessity for the troops during the continuance of the "deadlock" of the Legislature, as no disturbances occurred or were threatened that the civil authorities could not have quelled. The appearance of armed troops, however, on the streets and close to the halls of legislation only added to the excitement. It was estimated that there were at this time between thirty and fifty thousand strangers in the borough. When the Carlisle troops arrived, the contest, however, was approaching its end, and the soldiers regarded the trip as a frolic, and enjoyed themselves accordingly.

On the 17th of December, Messrs. Butler and Sturdevant, of Luzerne, and Montelius, of Union County, three legally elected Whig members, abandoned their Anti-Masonic associates, and were sworn in as members of the "Hopkins House," which gave it a legal quorum over and above the

eight Democrats from Philadelphia, whose rights to seats the "Rump House," as it was contemptuously called, disputed.

Finally, on the 27th of December, in the Senate, Mr. Michler, of Northampton, submitted the following preamble and resolution, which, after various fruitless attempts to amend, were adopted by a vote of seventeen yeas to sixteen nays:

"Whereas, Difficulties have arisen in the organization of the House of Representatives, and two bodies have for some time been in existence, each claiming to be the regularly constituted House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, but neither having had a constitutional quorum of members whose seats were regularly returned, and neither has yet been fully recognized by the Senate;

"And Whereas, The House organized by the election of Mr. Hopkins as Speaker is now composed of a constitutional quorum of regularly returned members, and being thus brought within the pale of the constitution, the Senate ought no longer to refuse to recognize the said House as the proper constituted House of Representatives of Pennsylvania; therefore,

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inform said House that the Senate is now organized and ready to proceed to business."

The committee so named immediately waited upon the other house and a joint committee was appointed by both branches to inform the Governor that the Legislature was organized.

With this formal reconciliation on the part of the two houses of the Legislature, the returns were opened, the amendment to the Constitution was declared carried, and the election of David R. Porter as Governor of the Commonwealth promulgated. However, the animosity still existing, it resulted in the appointment by both houses of select committees to inquire into the "Causes of the Disturbances at the Seat of Government in December, 1838." The reports and testimony are quite voluminous, and although the witnesses were severally sworn, the bias and political proclivity of the individual were apparent.

Mr. Stevens, who appears to have been the ringleader,

refused at first to be reconciled, and absented himself several months from the sessions of the House. It was not until the 8th of May that his colleague in the House announced that "Mr. Stevens was now in his seat and ready to take the requisite qualifications." Objection was made, and a resolution offered declaring that Mr. Stevens had "forfeited that right by acts in violation of the laws of the land, by contempt to the House, and by the virtual resignation of his character as a representative." Action was postponed. On the day following Mr. Stevens again appeared, and, through his colleague, demanded that the official oath be administered. This was, on motion, postponed by a vote of forty-eight to thirty. Two days afterwards Mr. Stevens appeared the third time, but by a vote of fifty-three to thirty-three the question was postponed, and a committee appointed to examine whether he had not forfeited his right to a seat as a member. On the 20th this committee reported that he was "not entitled" to his seat. During all this period Mr. Stevens published over his own name several addresses to his constituents, that the "Hopkins House" was "a usurping body, forced upon the State by a band of rebels who have shaken to their fall the pillars of our Constitution," and yet, in the face of these declarations, when he found that the House proposed taking radical action in his case, "demanded" that the oath be administered to him by the "illegal" speaker. The House, however, by declaring his seat vacant, caused an election, when Mr. Stevens was again returned, and, appearing, was duly qualified.

Mr. Penrose, the Speaker of the Senate, issued a manifesto "To the People of the State," explaining his participation in the proceedings of the 4th of December, statements characterized by some of his colleagues as "filled with all manner of foulness and falsehood." Subsequently a number of pamphlets appeared, chiefly of the facetious class, which attempted to make a farce of what might have resulted as a very serious affair. One of these pamphleteers summarizes the following "conclusions:"

"If Secretary Burrowes had not fraudulently withheld the correct and legal returns from Philadelphia County, there would have been no occasion for an *army* in Harrisburg.

"If the Speaker of the Senate had not violated his duty to the *State*, as he once did to his more immediate constituents, the same evil would have been avoided, and more than three hundred thousand dollars saved to her treasury.

"If the six Senators who had been denounced as traitors by their party had adhered to the stand taken by Mr. Fraley of Philadelphia and his friends, we should have been without a government by the representatives of the people, and have had mob Law to our satisfaction.

"Finally, if the leaders of the party who claimed to be 'all the decency,' and were the first to cry out *mob*, had behaved themselves *honorably* and *honestly*, there would have been no 'Buckshot War,' and perhaps they would not have so soon been compelled to witness the 'Last Kick of Anti-Masonry.'"

In conclusion, the "piper was to pay," and naught was left save the political sores, which took many years to heal. The Anti-Masonic crusade had come to an end, and from that date Masonry and Odd Fellowship, those "twin sisters in iniquity," as Mr. Stevens designated them, thrived more than ever. The term "Buckshot War" was a thorn in the sides of its leaders. It is ever the case with political parties, as with nations and individuals,—those in a quarrel who are in the wrong generally do the most blustering and make the loudest protestations of innocence, honor, and rectitude, to impress the world with the opinion that not they but their adversaries are the ones who are in the wrong.

FRIDERICH II OF HESSE-CASSEL.

## A DEFENCE OF THE HESSIANS.

CONTRIBUTED BY JOSEPH G. ROSENGARTEN.

[In a pamphlet printed in Melsungen and published in Cassel in 1879, under the title of "Frederick the Second and Modern History, a Contribution to the Denial of the Fairy Stories as to the Pretended Sale of Soldiers by Hessian Princes, with a New View of Seume's Statements," there is quite a full defence of the Hessians and their service in America under the British flag. As it is a second and enlarged edition, it must have found readers, although I do not think I have ever seen any notice of this somewhat novel view. It may not be without interest to students of history to have a brief summary and statement of the defence of the Hessians and their princes, who ever since our Revolutionary War have been the subjects of obloquy and treated with lofty scorn and contempt.]

THE Seven Years' War had enlisted England's rich help in men and money. A powerful army of one hundred thousand men, composed of English soldiers, of twenty-four thousand Hessians, of Hanoverians and Brunswickers, enabled Frederick of Prussia to continue a resistance which otherwise he could not have maintained for two years. The North German states were not Prussian vassals, but allies of England for a hundred years, on the basis of common political aims. Hesse, as the stronghold of the Protestants of North Germany, had been in close alliance with England at a time when Brandenburg was little thought of. The ancient military glory of Hesse during the Thirty Years' War was so great that Gustavus Adolphus on landing in Germany had asked for a Hessian, Colonel Falkenburg, as military governor of Magdeburg. For a century and a half Hessian soldiers fought shoulder to shoulder with the English troops, mainly against France. That they should again act together in America was not more surprising than that the Sardinian Italians should coöperate with the French in the Crimea. The same statesmanlike wisdom was shown in Cassel and in Turin, and led to a like result.

The little Hesse of 1866 must not be confused with the old Hesse, which was an important factor in German politics. In almost every war of the last century Hesse had taken part with its army of twenty-four thousand men,—an important contingent at that time and one that made Hesse the object of many invitations to close alliance. In the Seven Years' War, England joined Frederick the Great, so, too, did the Hessians and the other German allies. It fared badly with Hesse,—repeatedly it was overrun and often held by the French, while its army was serving in Westphalia and Hanover; the Elector died away from his home and was succeeded by his son; none of the eastern provinces of Prussia suffered like Hesse.

The Elector Frederick had been educated on the Rhine, and shortly before the outbreak of the Seven Years' War was the guest of the Archbishop Elector of Cologne. Political honors have been made the reason of the Elector of Saxony's change of his Protestant faith—that he might secure the throne of Catholic Poland. Vanity and want of patriotic pride have led German princesses to win Russian husbands at the sacrifice of their Protestant faith, while no Russian princess has ever given up her church for the sake of a foreign husband. Frederick of Hesse changed his religion from purely personal reasons and in perfect honesty. It was long concealed from his father, a strong Protestant, ruling the church in the spirit of his ancestor Maurice. An accident revealed the secret, and violent was the anger of the sturdy Protestant father. At first he wanted to exclude his son from the succession, but this required an appeal to the Emperor, who naturally would refuse. The elder prince then, with the approval of his Parliament, made a close alliance with England, and this added to the security of his son's English marriage. The eldest son of that marriage, later on Elector William, was to rule in Hanau, free from any influence of his Catholic father, under the protection of an English garrison, so that his home was temporarily separated from Hesse, and put under strict protection of its church rights. Parliament, people, and army all took an

oath to abide by this, and Elector Frederick always kept his Catholic predilections strictly personal, never influencing the old Protestant rule; indeed, out of his own purse he completed the Reformed church in Cassel begun by his father, and endowed it.

In 1762 Elector Frederick returned home at the head of the Hessian army, and Hessian administration replaced that of the foreign invaders; but the treasury was empty, the resources of the state exhausted, and the population reduced one-half. The country had been laid waste. The Elector declined all show, and quietly reoccupied his ancestral castle on January 2, 1763. The Parliament was summoned, and again exercised its constitutional rights to examine and criticise the financial statements of the government. These showed that the only resource for the needs of the army was the claim against England for unpaid subsidies, amounting to 10,143,286 thalers. The government was authorized to reduce the army and to apply any saving thus effected for pressing civil needs. The representative in London was instructed to urge the prompt payment of the debt due for Hessian forces in English service. The matter was warmly discussed in Parliament, and only in 1775 was the debt discharged in part to the amount of 7,923,283 thalers. In 1772 a short supply of food led to the establishment of public warehouses, where flour bought abroad was sold at cost price.

The agricultural condition, however, was a very unfavorable one, and in 1775 England first broached a renewal of the old alliance, with a view to the employment of Hessian troops in the case of war in America. The project of American independence was heartily disapproved of in Germany and even in republican Switzerland. It was turning colonies into rival states. Then, too, in seeking an alliance with France and Spain, America was turning to the hereditary enemies of Germany. The course of the English Whigs in endorsing the American rebels was condemned as a mere party move against the Tory ministry, crippling the government. Moser, the historian, represented the cur-

rent opinion of Germany when he described the Yankees as perjured subjects. The modern and advanced German prefers Mirabeau to Moser,—vice to virtue. The threats of that French agitator against Germany have no more historical value than the declamation of Victor Hugo during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870–71. Moser's was the general opinion of his time. As to the English offer, the Elector was personally against taking part in the war: he wanted peace to restore prosperity to the land, to which he was contributing freely out of his own means, while he took almost nothing for his own wants. He objected to sending the army, composed almost entirely of his own subjects, far away, and if he had anticipated a seven years' struggle he would never have consented. His Parliament was anxious to hasten the payment of the balance due by England, which had only of late quickened its remittances. Without a new English alliance it would be long before the country could recover from the exhaustion of the Seven Years' War. Prussia had recouped its exhausted treasury by the booty of the Polish division in 1772. England's offer could not be refused. At that time Hesse was tempted by an offer of a share of the Polish treasure in return for a loan of Hessian troops to Prussia, which it sturdily rejected.

As far back as 1757 the King of Prussia had asked leave to buy eight hundred Hessian recruits to take the place of that number of Saxon Catholic prisoners of war, who had been forced into the Prussian service to turn against their own king and country and had all escaped; but the old Elector of Hesse peremptorily refused permission. Prussia denounced the treaty by which the Hessian army served as allies of the British, but wanted to buy the individual soldiers as so many slaves. The young Elector openly disapproved the partition of Poland and refused any offer from Prussia. The feeling through Hesse-Cassel was strongly against Prussia and just as strongly friendly to England, and this was clearly shown in the debates and action of the Hessian Parliament and in the reports of the Hessian representative in London, Schlieffen. The request of England was

finally agreed to. The Hessian troops went to America with the full approval of their country, in accordance with the wishes of its legal representatives, in joyful courage, bent on winning new laurels at the side of their old allies.

The first meeting with the enemy, soon after the landing of the first Hessian division under Lieutenant-General Heister, was a glorious one for his troops. At Flatbush Washington's army was driven at the point of the bayonet almost to destruction, most of the American leaders captured, and nearly all their flags taken. The Hessian grenadiers who at Minden had attacked the French cavalry with the bayonet had lost nothing of the vigor they had shown in the Seven Years' War.

The war might have been finished in one campaign and the loss of the Colonies prevented, for at least two-thirds of the population of America looked on old England as the true source of liberty, but were coerced by the rebellious minority. But the English commander, Lord Howe, was a Whig, and forbade Heister's pursuit and use of his victory. Howe ordered defensive lines to be fortified against the broken. force of Washington's army. This turned the tables. Washington enlisted a new army, largely by the promise of liberal head-money to recruits, and France and Spain appeared on the scene. The Yankees alone never could have achieved their independence. The Colonies then had only two and a half million white population. The Americans of to-day are the children of later immigrants, to a great extent the grandchildren of the very men who resisted the causeless rebellion, and even of those who fought against it. The anger of the Yankees wreaked itself on their adversaries by publishing the greatest untruths, the shallowest, idlest lies, that at first were unnoticed in Germany, but gradually, especially after the French Revolution, passed into German reactionary literature. These are now the stock in trade of modern historical writers. In spite of clear proof from the Hessian archives, these vamped-up stories are repeated and renewed.

England paid into the Hessian state treasury, not to the

Elector himself, between 1776 and 1783, besides indirect expenses, 21,276,778 thalers as subsidy money, and of this 2,203,003 thalers were arrears from the Seven Years' War. Of this amount part went to pay the difference between the war footing and the peace footing expense of the Hessian army for eight years. The soldiers received the high English pay without deduction, often in gold, as is shown by reports, pay lists, and money accounts. The exceptions to the advantage of the war-chest were very rare, and for these the troops gained in a larger proportion at home. The wealth of the Hessian army in America is shown by the fact that in the first three and a half years of the war the common soldiers sent home through the regular channels some 600,000 thalers, and at least two or even three times that amount by mail or other facilities. The idea of a sale of these troops is absurd and ridiculous.

Just as in other wars where allied troops serve together, so did the Hessians fight on the side of the English in America, with the advantage of not serving in unwholesome climates. They served under their own officers and were subject only to Hessian laws of war. The troops could not be divided unless in case of necessity; the supremacy of the Hessian state was never touched. If there were a "sale," then there must have been a re-sale to their own country. At the beginning of the American war the Elector recommended to his Parliament the establishment of a war fund of 4,549,925 thalers for future state requirements. His wisdom secured a thoroughly good government, and at his death a national reserve fund of 12,473,000 thalers, while he had relieved the people of taxes to the amount of 8,255,000 thalers, practically a saving of 20,000,000 for the people. All he asked in return was an increase of his civil list of half of one per cent. He had found the country a waste; he left it a blooming, prosperous garden; he deserved the praise of Müller, the historian, and he earned the love of his people, who in his lifetime made voluntary gifts for a memorial to testify the gratitude of his country for his services.

At this time Frederick the Second [of Prussia] made another effort to draw Hesse within the influence of his policy. In 1779 he asked the Elector to send troops against a threatened Austrian advance from Belgium, then still under the Hapsburgs, so as to leave Prussia a free hand against its old enemy, and Prussia promised to pay subsidy for the force thus helping it against Austria. The Elector was supported by his Parliament in refusing thus to be tempted to violate his loyalty to the Emperor Joseph, for whom he had always felt profound respect.

Frederick the Second was stirred to great anger, as he had made the Elector the honorary colonel of the Prussian regiment stationed at Wesel, and wrote to Voltaire: "If the Elector were of his way of thinking, he would not have hired his troops to England, but to Prussia; but the Elector was a Catholic and therefore loyal to the Emperor." His real anger was thus confusing England with the Catholic powers. But it was a great good fortune that, thanks to the wise policy of its sensible Elector, Hesse was spared a renewal of the horrors of the Seven Years' War, which its unquiet neighbor would have gladly invited, to its own great injury.

The contrast between the two cousins and namesakes was a very marked one, for Elector Frederick was an orthodox Christian, King Frederick a follower of Voltaire. The Swiss historian, Müller, republican as he was, wrote from Cassel to his Swiss home in terms of strong praise of the Hessian corps of officers, of their scientific and social culture; the Hessians, he said, are sound, honest folk, warlike and courageous,—all the peasants have served in the army, and in every village the men show the good effects in their manly strength and love of discipline. Almost every one can speak of his own or his father's service in Sicily, in the Morea, in Scotland, Flanders, Hungary, or Germany, under Morisini or Prince Eugene or Maurice of Saxony or Ferdinand of Brunswick.

And now in the New World the Hessians showed their old valor and discipline,—one regiment surrounded in a forest

by eight thousand Americans fought its way out. After a march of five hundred miles, without bread or wine or brandy, almost barefooted, in burning heat, after fording seven streams, often up to the neck in water, the Hessians fought so well that Lord Cornwallis praised them beyond all his other troops; and such a preference from the British commander reconciled his Hessians to all their trials. Müller, as a faithful historian, loved to record their brave deeds. He says the country is poor, but that is due to the never ending German wars. The Seven Years' War had left the country waste to a degree that the Swiss, always living in peace, could hardly realize. But the Hessians are industrious, and the country flourished in 1781 under the Elector Frederick, a man of kindly nature and the best intentions, and yet many foreigners criticise him unfairly. Why should a Swiss object to a crowned head? The government is as well suited to the country as a republic to Switzerland, and even there no one has more personal freedom than the Hessian citizen. People and country are unusually attractive. No men were ever finer than the Hessian soldiers; they are worthy of their ancestors, made famous by Tacitus. It is thus that a republican describes the country of this excellent prince, who had healed the wounds inflicted by the Seven Years' War, encouraged arts and sciences, and supported, when he did not found, many charitable institutions, and not only did not enrich himself, but during and through the American war was able to relieve his country of many millions of taxes, and to lay the foundation of a large reserve for the expenses of the government. The administration was so painfully careful that, in spite of the interruption of Napoleon's kingdom of Westphalia, the accounts were so kept as to show satisfactorily just what proportion of the revenue belonged to the nation and what to the sovereign.

All that Hesse has of material as well as intellectual advantages it owes to Elector Frederick, from hospitals to art galleries. In his day the visitor might think that Cassel was equal to Sparta and Athens. He died all too soon for

the honorable love of his faithful subjects. He never ceased to mourn over the long absence of his army, his dear subjects. Instead of a year's service, it lasted for nine years, although the last years of the war were comparatively free from bloodshed, and spent in occasional skirmishes and in marching to and fro through vast regions. The Elector often wanted to put an end to the alliance with England, but his ministers and his Parliament held firmly to it. He did insist on replacing the losses of the Hessians by foreign enlistments, to which he had once so patriotically objected, but now men from beyond his borders poured in with the hope of joining the Hessian army and thus seeing the wonderland, America. Anxiety, years of longing and quiet grief, weighed on his noble heart, so that a few months after the return of the last of his soldiers he died suddenly. He saw once more the old victorious flags that had waved in triumph at Minden and Crefeld, at Flatbush, White Plains, Fort Washington, and Gildford [*sic*] Court-House; he saw them once again and died.

The circumstances of the enlistment of the Hessian troops may be explained thus: German and other European countries had for centuries strengthened their armies by enlisting men. Hesse, and later Brandenburg Prussia, made service compulsory, and thus, in the years that followed the Thirty Years' War, filled their armies with their own subjects. Still, voluntary enlistments continued and do so still. But no country cared for the enlisted man and for his protection from acts of violence at the hands of officers as Hesse-Cassel did, and yet no country has been so much blamed for its dealing with its soldiers. Personally, the Elector was opposed to all enlistments, both at home and from outside, and he tried hard to limit it after the close of the Seven Years' War. When, however, in 1777, the Hessian Parliament concluded its treaty of alliance, which provided for Hessian troops to serve in the British army, it was necessary to increase the force, and there was a rush of volunteers from all parts of Germany, and the Elector republished an order of December 16, 1762, substantially as

follows: "Officers guilty of enlisting men by force or unfair means will be dismissed the service; non-commissioned officers and privates for the like offence will receive corporeal punishment, and the orders of their superiors will not protect them. Soldiers enlisted by force or trick shall be released at once without expense to them or any charge for food or pay, which shall be collected from the officer responsible for such illegal enlistment."

No foreign subject was ever retained in the Hessian service against his will. All those who voluntarily enlisted for the American war were, on their return, regularly and honorably discharged, and received as a reward half a month's pay at the high English rate as the personal gift of the Elector. All of this is proved by the official records. During his whole reign the Elector made a steadfast effort to prevent forcible enlistment, and went so far in opposition to neighboring sovereigns, who acted differently, that once, at least, this led to a formal declaration of war.

His conduct was met by false reports industriously spread abroad to his injury. Frederick of Prussia knew that the Hessian government neither could nor would allow Hessian subjects to be enlisted against their will in foreign service. With consent of the Parliament, Hessian troops could serve as allies for a time regulated by treaty with any friendly power, but the State could never sell its individual citizens into foreign service. King Frederick could never introduce in Hesse the servitude that put his Brandenburg and Pomeranian subjects at his beck and nod. As early as 1760 the Hessian troops took the oath under the Hessian constitution, but the Prussian and Brandenburg people were helplessly bound to the nobility and princes as chattels down to 1808, and it was not until 1848 that the Prussian constitution, as the outcome of a revolution, gave the people the protection which the Hessians had always enjoyed.

The Elector was libelled as no prince was ever before in history. He spent freely and largely of his own private means to help his subjects, yet an American, in his "History of the Trade in Soldiers by German Princes," tries to show

that the Elector of Hesse enriched himself by many millions out of the treasury. The German historian Schlosser, with equal indifference to the truth, charges the Elector with putting in his own pocket the money earned with blood and wounds and life by the brave Hessians in the Seven Years' War, and that given as compensation for the injury done his country and its capital, making no return to the poor sufferers, and that the American war produced still worse results,—neither the English pay nor the money for wounds received by the soldiers enriched anybody but the Prince. This charge is utterly baseless. The fact is that compensation for wounds was first introduced in the wars of Napoleon, and the money paid for dead and wounded soldiers under all the treaties of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was given as compensation for the bounty lost by the enlisted men, and was used for the military hospitals, and never intended for the soldiers. The Elector, whose statue still stands in Cassel, was worthy of his great ancestors, and kept alive the grateful memory of his and their subjects. They have always been free men, without any trace of bad government. Their conduct during the French Revolution showed their patriotism.

After this "Defence" was first published, it was submitted to Mr. Frederich Kapp, the Prussian American, who had attacked the Elector of Hesse in his books, and his charges were referred to the leading authority on Hessian history, who fully refuted them. To further substantiate the character of the Elector, reference is made to the funeral sermon of the Free Masons' Lodge of Cassel on the death of the noble prince. Kapp's books, especially his "Soldaten-Handel" [Dealing in Soldiers], are full of sneers at him and at his son, and although Kapp disproves and discredits the "Urias" * letter, it is on technical and not moral grounds that he relieves the Elector of the disgraceful charge of dealing in the blood and bones of his subjects out of avarice. He does not contradict Mirabeau's appeal to the Hessians, full as it is of party hostility. Kapp repeats the

* Attributed by Mr. Ford to Franklin.

false charge that the Elector made money by false lists, so as to draw pay for more soldiers than were really in service, overlooking the fact that the annual and semi-annual muster-rolls made this impossible. He says the expenses of fitting the soldiers for the field were not paid by the Elector, although the money was taken from their pay. He charges the German princes whose soldiers were in the English army with cheating the contractors for supplies. He accepts the apocryphal story told by Seume of the illegal violence with which men were forced into the service, yet in all of these and many other matters Kapp is altogether wrong.

No less an authority than Moser, the historian, long ago pointed out that the Americans, with Franklin at their head, had perjured themselves. The Hessians wrote home their contempt for the leaders and the people of America from actual personal observation. From Washington down the greatest unfairness was shown to the "Loyalists," who were driven into exile, stripped of all their property. He it was who tried to tempt the Hessians to desert, who proposed to burn New York, who ordered the execution of Andre, who wanted Aspill [Asgill], an entirely innocent man, put to death, and connived at the robbery of the Hessian prisoners of their English pay, prevented their exchange, and kept the stores and clothing sent for them. In Schlözer's "Letters" are found the unfavorable opinions of the Americans written home by Captain Wagner, wounded at the side of Count Donop; in Wiederhold's "Diary," Philadelphia is described as a "confluenz canaillorum," as bad as Sodom and Gomorrha, those who had escaped the gallows in Europe being warmly welcomed in the New World. Ewald warned the people of a suburb of Philadelphia that there was no honor among them; and Bauermeister, a British adjutant-general, was equally emphatic. Pfister, in his "History of the American Revolutionary War," gives many details of the bad conduct of the leaders and people of the young republic.

Dr. Kapp's false charges relate to (1) the enlistment and

WILHELM IX OF HESSE-CASSEL.

service of Hessian troops; (2) the frauds practised on them on their discharge; (3) the approval by the Hessian Parliament of the treaty with Great Britain; (4) the payment by England of the amount claimed on account of the Seven Years' War; (5) the distribution of English pay among Hessian soldiers; (6) the relief of Hessian taxes; (7) the charge that the Elector received for troops enlisted in the British service some 60,000,000 thalers; (8) and "blood" money for the wounded. Much of our [the pamphleteer's] information is of a confidential kind, but there are plenty of printed books, etc., that, he says, bear him out—biographies of the Elector, sermons on his death, by Raffius, Roques, Rommel, and Pfister, the resolutions of the Guilds on the accession of his successor, all expressing grief for the death of his father; Schlieffen's "Memoirs," "Ephemera" of 1785, with Lith's "Campaigns of the Hessians," Schlözer's "Correspondence and Annals," John Müller's "Letters," the "Military Library of 1789," Ewald's "Life" in Manvillon's Military Journal for 1821, Pfister's "North American War of Independence," Eelking's "History," the Hessian papers of the time, the papers of the Hessian Historical Society, v. Och's "Observations," Valentini's "Recollections," "Debates of the Parliament of Hesse," the treaties with England, the rewards and honors paid by the King of England to German officers and soldiers, even Kapp's writings. There are many unpublished documents, diaries of officers and enlisted men, of pay and quartermasters, and journals in the archives and offices of Hesse, public and private.

Kapp charges that the Elector reserved the right, forbidden, it is true, to his officers, of filling the ranks of his regiments going to America by compulsory enlistment, and that his subjects fled to Hanover to escape it. Schlieffen and Faucit, the former the Hessian, the latter the English agent, and Suffolk, the English minister of war, had a long correspondence on the subject. The answer to this is that Hesse had passed stringent laws on this subject as far back as 1733, renewed them with increased penalties in 1762,

and they were enforced in one case by punishment which included loss of rank and imprisonment and exile. Again, 1767 and 1773 saw republication of these regulations. Losses by desertion or irregular discharge were so small that only thirty out of twelve thousand were so reported, and these cases all took place near Hanover, where it was easy to take refuge and find shelter. Enlistment of foreigners,—that is, other than the subjects of the Elector, who were all liable to be called into service, was introduced by him solely and openly in order to relieve his own people and to fill their places with volunteers. Even the desertions in America were due to the temptations offered by the fruitful farms and the ease with which the Hessian soldier was made an American citizen, the husband of an American wife, and the father of American children. Captain von der Lith, in a pamphlet on the "Campaign of the Hessians in America," says the soldiers welcomed the news of the departure for that land of promise. Lieutenant-Colonel Grebe says that young men left school and college and office and trade to go to America with the Hessian army. Faucit was surprised at the readiness with which the men went on board ship, singing and hurrahing for the Elector. He reported to the Elector that he could do anything with such men. Some regiments did not lose a single man. So, too, with the Anspach troops; their Lieutenant-Colonels von Gall and von Kreuzburg and other officers were surprised at the light-hearted soldiers, who acted as if they were on a pleasure tour. The Prussian General von Gaudi wrote to the Elector that by order of his King he had sent clever recruiting officers to try to tempt the Hessian soldiers to leave and go into the Prussian service, but he did not succeed in getting a single man. Not a Hessian would leave his colors, for under them they were satisfied, got high pay, and were going to America. Another Prussian, General Valentini, says the Hessian troops learned much that was of value in their campaign in America, and helped to renew the prosperity of their native country and improve its condition.

Prince Charles of Hesse reported that in the war of the

Bavarian Succession he lost out of his Prussian division ten thousand men in two months by desertion. The Hessian army lost only eight per cent. in ten years. It is utterly untrue that when the Hessian troops were under orders to go to America, desertion by crowds fleeing into Hungary and Poland was prevented only by threatening the fathers with chains and the mothers with prison, as Kapp seriously writes.

Kapp says that the Hessian soldiers who returned home at the end of their service received as a reward half a month's pay, but the Elector received from England a whole month's pay. Did he put the other half in his own pocket, or did he pay it all, as well as the extra half month's pay out of his own pocket, over to his soldiers? The answer is, that there is a great difference between the allowance of a year's subsidy after the peace to the treasury of Hesse as compensation, and the voluntary gift, by the Elector, to the foreign soldiers who had enlisted in his service, of extra pay as reward for good conduct. They had no claim, yet the Elector, following the English custom, gave them an extra allowance as compensation, after deducting the expense of their equipment and clothing. Kapp asks for reference to any official report of the action of the Hessian Parliament in favor of making an alliance with England giving the Hessian troops, and urging the Elector to make the treaty under which this was done. The answer is that the Duke of Brunswick set the example, and the Hessian Parliament urged the Elector to secure the payment of the outstanding balance due for the Hessian forces serving in the Seven Years' War, and to do this by a new alliance with England, providing for a Hessian contingent. It was Schlieffen, the Prime Minister, who in the Hessian Parliament urged the English treaty as a means of refilling the state treasury, so exhausted that it was at the end of its resources. The Elector hesitated, but yielded to the urgent wish of all his ministers and the Parliament. Abundant evidence is found in the records of the Hessian army and the Parliament. Kapp asks what authority there is for the

statement that, at the outbreak of the American war, England owed Hesse 10,143,286 thalers arrears for subsidies due for Hessian troops serving in the Seven Years' War, and paid 2,220,003 thalers. Kapp says the English authorities, especially the exhaustive parliamentary debates, show that Hesse claimed only £41,820 (278,000 thalers) for hospital moneys, which was disputed and denied by England, until in its need of soldiers it agreed to pay it, although saying that it was a dishonest claim and had long before been fully satisfied. The answer to this is that there were long and intricate negotiations on this subject. The war, before the accession of Elector Frederick, had left the country burdened with a debt of 2,559,000 thalers, which the Parliament tried to meet by a tax of fourteen and a half per cent., but the Elector reduced it so as to relieve his poor people. In 1772 England paid 900,000 thalers as compensation, to be divided between the Elector and the country, but the former yielded any claim to it and added 600,000 thalers out of the moneys paid him as subsidy, so that the treasury was enabled to pay off 1,500,000 of the debt. Later there was paid a further sum of 2,220,000 thalers, and still later 672,000 thalers for the people and places on furnishing official proof of special losses. This led to a special mission to England and a long discussion with the money-saving English treasury over the claims for compensation which ran up to millions. The greater part was absolutely rejected, much reduced to a six per cent. basis, and Schlieffen at last forced to accept £41,820 for the actual outlay of 300,000 thalers for hospital expenses. No doubt the foundation of the large savings of the Hessian state treasury and of the Elector was the money obtained as subsidy for the American war. The Elector raised his country from poverty by using this money for the improvement of his capital and its great neighboring palace, for royal roads, for parks and open places, for churches, museums, lyceums, and seminaries, theatres, city halls, hospitals, art galleries, and schools, medical colleges, infants' and orphans' homes, libraries, and the two universities, Marburg and Rinteln, for opera and

chapel. The source of all this expenditure was of course the English subsidies. The charge that the Elector had laid aside 56,000,000 as his private fortune is clearly disproved by the fact that in 1831 the whole estate of the Elector amounted to only 14,000,000 to 16,000,000, although Kapp says the Elector Frederick left 60,000,000, mostly subsidy money, but partly profit on lotteries, yet the official records show that during the fourteen years of the lottery the whole profit was only 93,000 thalers. The accounts show that in 1775 the treasury had to its credit in all 4,549,925 thalers, much in doubtful claims growing out of the earlier wars, and, in 1785, at the death of Elector Frederick, it had 12,473,000 thalers. In other words, after the Seven Years' War this little country of 300,000 people earned an average of 1,000,000 thalers a year by subsidies, and by the American war it was enabled to save 18,000,000, out of which much was spent in public improvements. England was very slow to admit its liability for the losses inflicted on Hesse as its ally in the Seven Years' War, but it soon learned to value and pay generously for its help in supplying a fine body of troops for its American war.

At the outbreak of the American war England owed Hesse 10,143,286 thalers in arrears for its services since 1764, of which 2,559,000 was due in 1760, making the total Hessian debt on the former date 7,425,965 thalers. England paid 900,000 thalers first, and later on 2,220,000 thalers, and Hesse still claimed £41,820 for hospital expenses; but there was still due to Hesse 3,128,000 thalers for its increased debt, and 300,000 for losses by fire and the sword, and 150,000 for local expenditures, and 914,772 for the expenses of the Hessian army.

Mr. Kapp says it is claimed that the Elector paid his troops the full English pay, but his authorities show that they got only three-fourths of it, although he had promised Suffolk not to reduce it to one-half in the American war, as he had done in the Seven Years' War. He certainly broke faith by a reduction of even a quarter. That the Hessian soldiers did receive the full English pay is attested by the

treaties with England and by the moral honesty of the Hessian Elector. The fact was attested at the time by daily experience, and cannot be contradicted by a perjured soldier, for the rate of pay was better for the Hessian than for the English soldiers, and they knew it too well to be put off with anything less than the full amount. The regular pay was increased by regular additions for winter clothing, food, lodgings, baggage, forage, and other such expenses, while both English and Hessian soldiers were supplied free of cost with wood, etc., and divided fairly all booty. The proportionate charges for arms, etc., were higher in the English than in the Hessian army, but as compensation each man of the yäger regiment was given extra pay of £1 a month.

The English troops in Gibraltar began their pay with £1 9*s.* for the sergeants, the Hessian troops with £1 14*s.* The general officers alike received £59, while the Hessian company commander's pay was increased from £13 to £19 by special allowances. The second lieutenant in the English service got £5 2*s.*, the Hessian one shilling more, and in addition there were extra monthly allowances—for lieutenants 8 thalers, for captains 32 thalers, for generals 180 thalers. The higher officers retained their Hessian rank with its pay. The Hessian commander-in-chief drew his English monthly pay of £121 and the Hessian pay of £182. Captain Ewald, of the famous yägers, is on record as notifying his company commanders that their pay was a guinea a day in addition to their share of booty. For provisions got in the country where the troops were serving there was no charge. The yägers received each twenty English shillings' worth a month and his side arms; the line soldier, twelve and a half shillings. There never was an army so well paid as the Hessians in the English service in America. A married subaltern could support his family at home and live well. Ewald says the company commanders did this and saved money besides. Even the enlisted men saved sums reported at 170 and 300 and 525 and even 700 thalers. The pay department showed that thirty staff officers and six

captains saved 106,350 thalers. The highest savings' report shows that four colonels had 24,000 thalers, two others had 26,800 thalers, and the two last Hessian commanders had, between 1781 and 1784, 11,000 and 15,000 thalers to their credit. General von Mirbach sent home during the first sixteen months of his service in America savings to the amount of 6000 thalers. Indeed, the older officers left at home complained bitterly of their hard fate in losing this advantage, and the total gain of the Hessian troops from extra English allowances may well be estimated at more than 2,000,000 thalers. Schlieffen reported to the Elector in 1779 that up to that time, about three and a half years from the outbreak of the American war, the Hessian enlisted men had sent home through the pay officer almost 600,000 thalers, and the mechanics accompanying the Hessian army to America over 637,000 thalers. Kapp's book is full of rumors that the Hessian troops in America were unfairly treated, but that is absolutely untrue.

The English government dealt directly with the Hessian government; the Hessian soldiers fought alongside the English soldiers as their allies; their pay was regulated by the treaties made by the Hessian sovereign and approved by the Hessian Parliament. These provided fully for the pay and food and equipment and care of the Hessian troops at the expense of England, but on the basis provided by the treaties with Hesse and other allies. Mr. Kapp asks for particulars of the taxes released by the Elector. These amounted to 2,170,140 thalers, besides 56,000 thalers in the reduced interest on loans to public institutions,—the reduction of allowances to Hessian princesses of 159,466 thalers, and a reduction of war taxes of 204,000 thalers. Appropriations for the relief of the people injured by storms amounted to anywhere between 500 and 740,000 thalers; then there were paid for forage 147,000 thalers, for servants 90,000 thalers, and for arrears of 1,090,827 down to 1785, 300,000 were allowed and cancelled, and a debt of 116,000 for the administration was paid.

Mr. Kapp denies that he charged the Elector with putting

60,000,000 in his pocket, for the whole amount received by him for his troops was only 22,000,000. This charge is found in the writings of Vehse, Löher, Menzel, Scherr, Weber, and others who have tried to discredit the Elector Frederick. Kapp does say that the Elector left an estate of 60,000,000,—made partly out of the profits of the lottery founded in 1777, but mainly out of the American war. But the lottery only earned in all the fourteen years of its existence 93,000 thalers, which were paid over to the War Office; the only other source was the sale of soldiers to England.

Kapp says that pay for wounded soldiers began in the treaty with Brunswick in 1776, although it was implied in the Hessian treaty at the time of the war of the Spanish Succession that three wounded men counted the same as one dead man, at about 51 thalers at modern rates. It is true that there were such provisions in the earlier Brunswick and Hanau Treaties, but Schlieffen had them struck out of the new Hessian Treaty of 1775. Dead men were replaced by living men and the injured and disabled by well men, while the latter went into the Invalid Corps and were duly cared and provided for.

The contemporary accusations are perpetuated by Schlosser, who says in his history that England paid a premium that went into the Elector's pocket for every limb that was lost,—and this is absolutely false. The Elector to the last day of his life made provision for the disabled soldiers. Such charges are made by Germans who ought to go to the Hessian archives and there find the truth. A fair statement ought to satisfy the modern reader that the great majority of American citizens of our own day have little in common with the perjured Yankees of the Revolution, and are, indeed, descendants of the men who fought against, rather than of those who fought for independence. The rebels turned against England and denounced it as a tyrant, although to it America owed Magna Charta and the Habeas Corpus Act. The treatment of the Indians by American governments shows how far they departed from the example

of the mother country. The English Whigs in and out of Parliament were allowed a license and freedom of speech which were denied the American Tories by their brethren who proclaimed liberty. The Hessians had for two hundred years been allies of England and naturally helped it against the hostility of France and Spain. Hessians fought at the side of English troops against Louis XIV. of France, and helped to put down the Stuart rising in Scotland, and in the Seven Years' War; the American Revolution was but another outbreak of the same hostility to England, and if Hessian troops had not served in America, it would have been a missing link in the chain of the wise, real German policy of close alliance with old England. The story of the American Revolution that ended in the independence of the American Colonies is largely drawn from French writers, yet they never seem to regret their own loss of Canada. American writers attack the German allies of England, forgetting or ignoring the fact that this was no new relation, but one that had existed for two centuries, and that England and all European states paid for the foreign troops in their service. The Yankees, used to making money by hook and crook, could not but look on the subsidies provided by regular treaties as a sale and bargain of the soldiers of one country to another which paid for them at so much a head. The Yankee fairy stories about the superiority of their native troops may be easily answered, for the famous Virginia cavalry were completely defeated and driven from the field by Hessian foot yägers, mounted for the occasion, and not cavalry at all. In good old times no German would have falsified the facts as to his own countrymen when he could have verified them from the official records. These show that at one time it was proposed to surrender the subsidies in exchange for a large stretch of land in Canada, where a Hessian settlement was to be established. If that had been carried out, Hesse might have been spared the sorrows of 1806 and 1866.

For many years all of the charges discreditable to the Hessians have been drawn from the "Autobiography" of

Seume. Much of it was invented by his friend and editor Clodius. It is from beginning to end a false and libellous production. Seume became a friend and admirer of the French Jacobins and repented his service against the Yankees, so he invented the story that he had been forced into the ranks against his will. The fact is that no such compulsion could have been exercised in the face of the orders of the Elector, nor could any young man of Seume's intelligence have failed to know and exercise his rights.

Seume tells another falsehood in reference to affairs at Ziegenhain. There was a garrison at that place of two companies of infantry and some artillerymen, and four hundred recruits, part of the Eighth Division, on its way from Cassel to America, and a handful of yägers under instruction. Some of the recruits planned a mutiny, and intended to kill a sentry and steal the regimental funds. Their plan was discovered and reported by one of the yägers. A court-martial sentenced two of the mutineers to the gallows and others to chains. Elector Frederick, whose weak point was kindness, reduced the sentence of a dozen of the offenders to whipping, and that of the men sentenced to be hung to imprisonment. This is record evidence, yet Seume says there were fifteen hundred recruits who were all at once charged with intending to rob and run away, among them old service men. Some of them had been sergeants and corporals in the Prussian army, yet Seume, nineteen years old and who had never carried a musket, was chosen robber captain. A worthless tailor from Göttingen betrayed the plot rather than help carry the plunder to the next village. The Elector did show mercy to some, but only to enjoy the protracted misery of the men in jail. Now, if Seume knew of any such plot, he perjured himself by violating his oath in failing to report the fact.

In May, 1782, he says there was an outbreak among the troops at Cassel. A body of recruits from Ziegenhain was increased by an equal number from the then Hessian fortress at Rheinfels, all on their way to America. At that time there were complaints of the poor quality of the recruits

sent to the Hessian regiments serving in America, where the war had been going on from 1776. These new recruits were worn-out old soldiers and mere tramps, tempted by the large bounty offered by the American recruiting officers and the high wages promised by Pennsylvania farmers. They were a discredit to the old Hessian regiments with their faithful soldiers, sons of the soil. But the Elector took these strangers in order to relieve his own people of the stress and burden of the war. To satisfy himself, he inspected these new recruits and told them that any man who wanted his discharge could have it on returning the clothing and money given him. Seume could have had his release then if he had asked for it, but he stayed by the colors. Then the troops were sent to the port of embarcation,—at Bremerlehe, not at Münden, as Seume says. The recruits were transferred to General Faucit, of the English army, and put on English transports. Seume says that he said at Rinteln, on the way, that he was a Prussian subject, and was afraid that at Münden he would be recognized, and, as it was Prussian territory, he would be arrested, and he therefore asked to be allowed to march by another route. Why was he so much afraid of the Prussians? Presumably because there was a warrant out for his arrest for some violation of law while he was a student at Leipsic. As to his account of his voyage, it is taken almost word for word from the diary of a Waldeck corporal, Steuernagel, who had six years earlier made the journey to India and America, and was a great story-teller.

The official reports of Colonel Hatzfeld, in command of the detachment to which Seume belonged, and of Commissary Harnier, contain the real facts. The squadron consisted of six vessels for the Hessian recruits, two transports for freight, and eight more troop-ships, and two more with stores, and three frigates as convoy. The names of the ships and the directions as to the care and food of the men are all recorded. There were over one thousand men and a great number of women, wives of the soldiers with their children, all part of the Hessian force,—this was the ninth

year of the war and the eighth and last detachment. Next in command to Colonel Hatzfeld was Major von Prüschenk; of captains, lieutenants, and ensigns there were ten,—among them two Münchhausens. The younger one took a friendly interest in Corporal Seume at Halifax. The fleet left the Weser on June 9 and 10, 1782, and the landing at Halifax, in spite of storms and fog and French men-of-war, was made on August 13 without any noteworthy incident, according to the official reports. Seume, however, made the voyage last twenty-two weeks, when in fact that is thirteen weeks longer than it actually lasted, and he declares they never sighted land nor got fresh food, yet there was no unusual death-rate, although Steuernagel complains of the close quarters in the over-crowded ships. On August 19 Colonel Hatzfeld inspected the men with a view to distributing the recruits in the companies and regiments for which they were needed, and not a man was missing from the lists made out when the men embarked and when they disembarked. Just about as true is Seume's account of the return voyage, which took twenty-three days to England and forty to the German port of Cuxhaven. Seume had a very comfortable time in America, thanks to the help of Lieutenant von Münchhausen. He might have become a Hessian officer, and yet he says it was difficult for any one not a nobleman to get a commission. A glance at the Hessian army list shows that this was not true, for a large proportion of the officers were plain citizens, not of noble families. At this very time Frederick of Prussia said publicly that plain citizens had not the proper feeling of honor necessary to make good officers. Seume's own colonel, Hatzfeld, and Huth, Rall, Kellermann, Ewald, all men of note and high command, were not nobles, but plain citizens. Seume's whole service as a Hessian soldier was only for two years. During this time he rose from the ranks to corporal, then to quarter-master, and finally to sergeant, and as he took his discharge in that grade, his complaints are much more discreditable than if he had remained in the ranks,—he perjured himself trebly by deserting. Why did he desert? When the returning

troops landed at Bremerlehe they heard that the soldiers who were not natives of Hesse must either re-enlist or be discharged with half a month's pay. The Hessian soldiers, of course, returned to the pay and allowances of the peace footing.

Hessian soldiers were so well treated that in the last century there was no other army with so few deserters. Why, then, did Seume desert? Why, eight days before the return to Cassel, did he throw away his good name and his pay and his property? Because in a fit of drunkenness he had made himself liable to sharp punishment for his neglect of duty as commissary sergeant, and for fear of the consequences he fled. In ordinary conditions he would never have abandoned the Hessian colors. He makes his fault worse by lying,—pretending that he and others enlisted from Prussian territory were afraid that they would be returned to Prussia and be forced to the hard service in its ranks, and this he says although he knew perfectly well that there was an order published at Bremerlehe which was perfect protection for him and men in exactly his position. Having told one falsehood as to his reason for deserting, he adds another to justify the first, and thus puts himself clearly beyond the pale of credit for any of his statements. He wants to pose as a martyr, and to do so vamps up unfounded charges against the Elector of Hesse.

Between 1783 and 1810 Seume thought it more to his credit to try to forget and make others forget that he voluntarily entered the Hessian service, and pretended that he had been forced into it, as a palliation for serving against the Yankees, and boasted of his desertion, as if that, too, was to his credit. He pretends to give the replies he—an utterly unknown, unimportant enlisted man—made to captains, colonels, and generals. Any such answer would soon have brought down the punishment prescribed by the articles of war for insubordination.

In later life Seume paid dearly for the sins of his youth, —and he did not atone for them by publishing his own autobiography. He had no reason to find fault with the Hessian

service; it was only after he had left it that his real troubles began. It is well known how Prussia for eighty years tyrannized over Northern Germany, weighing heavily on its overburdened people, threatening them until Hanover, Brunswick, Hesse, Saxony, and Poland were all forced to forbid its enlistment of men within their borders. It was during these trying times that Seume was taken by force to Emden, in East Prussia, and there put into a Prussian regiment as a common soldier. Twice he deserted,—once when he was on duty as a sentry,—and he was condemned by court-martial to the awful penalty of running the gauntlet, the whipping by a whole line of soldiers. He escaped, finally, by violating his parole. In his Prussian uniform he paid the penalty for the oath to the Hessian flag which he had broken first.

Note.—This pamphlet is a disguised attack on the Prussia of 1866 for seizing and holding Hesse-Cassel, along with Hanover and Brunswick, as part of its own kingdom, driving the Elector of Cassel and the King of Hanover into exile. The author is clearly a champion of the lost cause, and seeks to justify it by rewriting the history of Hesse and Prussia of a hundred years before. He aims at elevating the claims of the Hessian electoral family in the eyes of their former subjects and of the rest of the world, and in depreciating the part taken by Prussia both at the time of the American War of Independence and in enlarging its own borders and increasing its power at the expense of the small sovereign states of Germany, whose princes opposed the aggression of Prussia and its claim to control the whole of Germany. It was the beginning of that series of advances which culminated in the establishment of the German Empire as the outcome of the war with France in 1870. Having crushed out all opposition within and near its borders, having driven the Elector of Hesse away and forced the King of Hanover into a hopeless resistance, Prussia granted its permission to Baden and Bavaria and Hesse-Darmstadt and Wurtemberg and Saxony and Weimar

and a few petty local princes to live on just as long as its own supremacy was recognized and extended. The Franco-German War consolidated the power of Prussia, and its king became the German emperor. Naturally the exiled sovereigns had friends, and they sought to make their claims known. A former Hanoverian Prime Minister wrote novels in which the kind King of Hanover and his allies figured in most heroic guise. The friend of the exiled Elector of Cassel defended his prince by showing the real nature of the alliance between Hesse-Cassel and England a hundred years ago, and thus throwing on Prussia the burden of the responsibility of driving away a prince whose ancestors had done great service to his people. For American students of history this pamphlet has a certain value and interest as throwing a new light on part of our own history, and as showing that there is justification for the Hessians in their alliance with Great Britain and in their service in this country in the resistance made by the mother country to the claim of the colonies to independence. The successful outcome of the American Revolution made it difficult to secure a patient hearing of the other side. Even at this late day, therefore, the foregoing abstract of the "Defence of the Hessians" may not be without value and interest. The authorship of the pamphlet is not as yet made public, but it is evidently the work of a man loyal to the Elector of Hesse-Cassel and earnest in defending his ancestors.—J. G. R.

## TWO OR THREE OLD LETTERS.

BY EDWARD SHIPPEN, MED. DIR. U.S.N.

On the west wall of the parlor of a quiet house in Philadelphia hangs a pastel by Sir Thomas Lawrence, which presents the seated figure of a very lovely woman, who has a great profusion of slightly powdered hair, and a complexion of cream and roses, with eyes of an uncertain color; it is hard to say whether they are gray or hazel in the picture, but they look straight at you and almost through you as you gaze at her. Her right arm presses to her side a fine little boy who stands beside her, and who much resembles his mother, in features as well as in coloring.

It is a rather interesting picture, not only on account of the painter, but because it was sent by the subject—Mrs. Benedict Arnold, "Pretty Peggy"—as a present to her father; and the little lad at her side is Edward Shippen Arnold, her first-born son and the first of several children. The curly-haired, beruffled infant died a colonel in the British army.

The picture was, presumably, painted at Bath, about 1783–84.

Lawrence was at that time about fifteen years old,—an infant prodigy,—having been born in that fateful year, 1769, which produced so many famous people. He is said to have painted many portraits which obtained recognition before he was twelve years old.

Lawrence's fault was always in his drawing, especially of the arms and hands. In this he seems never to have had any regular instruction, and the defect pervades all his work, but no one excelled him in expression and in coloring.

His story is well worth perusal, especially as he painted many of the distinguished people of his day; but, if we read between the lines, we find that his eminent social and

artistic position was largely due to the strong liking which George the Third conceived for him. In spite of that, he has his place in artistic annals as a most pleasing portrait painter who was rather famous for deifying his subjects.

All his subtle skill in art could not, however, add very much to "Pretty Peggy's" attractions, as she appears in her early matronhood. This is admitted by her own contemporaries, with two of whom the writer has often talked about her.

We may therefore assume that the pastel—a most pleasing picture in itself—is a good likeness, and probably not very much flattered.

It is to be remembered that the sobriquet of "pretty" did not in her day have the signification it does now. "Very pretty!" "Vastly pretty!" were terms applied to the movements of troops, and many other things of a different nature from personal comeliness.

It meant in those days "handsome" or "unusually good." So Pretty Peggy would to-day be called Handsome Peggy or Beautiful Peggy, the beauty *par excellence* of all the pretty and stylish girls of Philadelphia, at that time the most refined and stylish and cultivated of any of the cities of the new nation.

This picture by Sir Thomas Lawrence of which we have been speaking was sent by Mrs. Arnold to her father after the peace. She had, as soon as possible after the termination of hostilities, taken the arduous voyage for the purpose of visiting her father, Chief Justice Shippen, then much advanced in years; but the feeling was, very naturally, so strong at that time that, "although there was no personal feeling against her," as in her native city all allowed, and as all were convinced, that she had no knowledge of her husband's treason, still it was thought wise for her to go back at once, as crowds began to gather about the old house in Fourth Street. So she left by a private conveyance on the next morning, and sailed again, as soon as possible, from New York for England.

It is a matter of family tradition that some of those near-

est to her, and who wished especially to see her, were unable to do so, so short was her stay. She had very strong family leanings, and she was devotedly attached to her father, in spite of her action in opposition to his wishes and that of the whole family in marrying General Arnold. Not one of them favored it, and all possible arguments were used against it; but the man's personality (which must have been very great, as was exhibited at Quebec and at Saratoga) seems to have carried the day, especially as he was the commanding officer at Philadelphia, and the very steadiest of young women are apt to yield to the glamour of military rule. It was for many years a sore subject with her family. Her nephews and nieces seldom spoke of her, and then it was with bated breath, for the feeling was so strong, even in their generation, that no one seemed to wish to arouse any expression of opinion. We cannot wonder at that state of mind when Revolutionary soldiers were still living among us. The writer himself knew several of these veterans, one or two of whom still retained the "pig-tail" and the "fair-top" boots.

With her father's death, in 1803, Mrs. Arnold's correspondence with this country seems to have ceased. One of the Americans met Colonel Arnold in India, and again in Canada, but there was no family reunion, although the hospitality extended was taken in good part and reciprocated.

There is another picture of Pretty Peggy in Philadelphia, which it is as well to mention before giving one or two of her letters. It is hardly to be called a likeness, although we can trace some features of the portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence. It is a most elaborately executed drawing, evidently a labor of love, by Major John André, and it was made during the occupation of Philadelphia by General Howe and not very long before the evacuation. The drawing was really intended to show the "head" which the young lady was to have built for the Mischianza, where she was to appear as one of the Ladies of the Burning Mountain.

A part of the Mischianza, we may remark, was reproduced some years ago in Philadelphia for a charitable ob-

ject, when many of the ladies who appeared in brocaded skirts and powdered "heads," and who danced in the minuet, were the lineal descendants of the belles who figured at Southwark. Not very many of the young men who represented the British officers could claim any very great colonial ancestry, and certainly none of them were descendants of the knights who figured at the Mischianza, but, all the same, they were a fine, tall, strapping set of fellows, no doubt physically the superiors of those they represented; and, in the dress of the period, they looked the part perfectly. But (alas for the truth of history, which always declares that Pretty Peggy was there, and after all the preparations, and the elaborate sketch for the costume and "head" by poor André, and the summoning of mantua-makers, and the engagement of the barber, and of all the other people who "waited" on the "quality" of the fashionable city) Miss Peggy and her sister did not appear at the Mischianza.

The Judge "set his foot down" at the last moment. Poor man! with many cares, personal and official, in those troublous times, he had not, perhaps, realized what his handsome, stylish daughters were undertaking, and what it would mean when Howe was gone.

Be the reasons what they may, Pretty Peggy and her sister (not quite so pretty, but a charming girl) spent the night of the Mischianza in their own rooms, in the great, big, ugly brick house in Fourth Street. They were in tears, of course, and rebellious, but there they were. Family tradition is certain about this point, and it is often more reliable than what is called history. We can only imagine the state of mind of those two young women, who were belles of the first degree, when the fiat of the pater went forth.

And now for the letters which give title to this paper. They are selected from several others as being more complete, because time and usage has deprived some of them of the beginning and the end. In some the ink is much faded, and in others it retains its full color, but the paper is always excellent, and it does not seem likely that the paper and ink used in ordinary correspondence to-day would last as well.

The fate of letters preserved for family reasons and for business purposes seems to turn upon the poor quality of the paper now in use rather than upon the staying quality of the ink. But this quite "by the way."

The first letter of Margaret Arnold from which we shall give extracts goes far to show into what kind of a woman she had developed.

Her letters are singularly free from the involved and stilted sentences then common to letter-writers, while the orthography is remarkable, considering the slips and variances of the time. She is also remarkably sparing in the use of capital letters. The hand is firm, regular, almost masculine, and those who profess belief in chirographic determination of character would say that it properly belonged to the woman of character, who, although she had received such a blow in the serenity of her early matronhood, always adhered to her husband, and brought up her children to be fairly successful in life, even with such a handicap as their father.

In his last days General Arnold had great projects in his brain for making money, and was very moody and captious with those who did not agree with his views.

But before giving the extracts it is well to premise that at the time Mrs. Arnold wrote these letters, during the "long wars," privateering was as much a recognized business as that of a tailor or a baker. People held shares in a privateer as they would in a brewery or a bank. As is well known, General Washington himself owned a share in a privateer.

The foregoing remarks will explain certain passages in the letters we are about to give. More than extracts would exceed the limits of a magazine article, especially upon a subject in which, at this late day, few are apt to be interested.

The first letter which we shall notice is dated "Gloucester Road, London, Jan. 14th 1801," and a *pencil* writing across the superscription says, "4th February, the Ferret has just sent in a Spanish Prize worth £20,000."

We shall see that the poor lady was awfully disappointed in regard to this "Spanish Prize," of which she wrote with so much exultation, and as if all their troubles were over. Arnold's troubles never ceased. He seems to have done his best, according to his lights, but he continued to suffer torments from the failure of one investment after another. Then the peace must have brought him great mental trouble when he considered what a high place in the new republic his military prowess must have ensured him. It was gambling and speculation of all kinds which drove him to the bad, and he never seems to have relinquished hopes of sudden gain. When we think of him as the hero of Quebec and of Saratoga, and other hard-fought fields, our indignation must be tempered by pity.

The letter of January 14, 1801, to which we have referred, is addressed to Mrs. Arnold's eldest son, Edward Shippen Arnold, who had passed out of the Military School with high standing, and who was then on his way to India by the route of the Cape of Good Hope, of course, the way that so many "Griffins" went by the East India ships to make or mar their fortunes. The voyage often occupied five months, during which time there were few opportunities for communication with England, and even when the passenger arrived at his destination he had to wait for the letters "by the next ship."

Mrs. Arnold begins, at the date above given:

"Were I assured, my beloved Edward, that the letter would ever reach you I should write with much more satisfaction, but as I know your anxiety will be great to hear by every opportunity from us, I shall not neglect any. We have heard of three ships of war of your fleet having put in to St. Helena, on the 22nd of Sept, and presume that the remainder proceeded, with intention of touching at the Cape. . . . I hope that when all fears for your voyage are over I shall better reconcile myself to one of the most severe trials I have ever experienced, the separation from you. You know how tenderly interested in—in, in [*sic*] anything that relates to you, and will, I am sure, not omit men-

tioning the most trivial circumstance regarding yourself. I wish, my dear Edward, that it was in my power, in giving you my promised particulars of our affairs, to answer the highly raised expectations you had formed previous to your departure. You heard, before you sailed of Capt. Neilis's having taken some valuable prizes; they proved to be worth even more than was at first supposed, at least £25,000—but they were sacrificed by Capt. Neilis's breach of orders, which were, as you know, to *see* anything which was valuable *himself* into port. Expecting to capture more of the same Fleet, he sent them off unprotected, and the day following they were re-taken, and he was disappointed in getting more. He continued out during the six months of his cruise, and with very little success, and I should be rejoiced to be placed in the situation we were in previous to the unfortunate Speculation."

She goes on to relate how some insignificant prizes have been taken, causing more trouble than profit, from the legal formalities their condemnation involved. Poor woman!—with a disgraced husband, who was a very ill man at that time, and who would still have his own way, and whose speculations were ever plunging them deeper and deeper into difficulties,—she seems ever to have kept a brave front and a good style of living, and to have cultivated relations with the best class of people. She seems always, also, to have kept in view the provision for her family, which was a large one by this time. Her eldest son seems to have been a person after her own type, with whom she was early able to consult in regard to the family difficulties, and it is plain from the tone of her letters that she greatly felt his loss in this way, as well as the separation from her first-born, when he went out to India.

Still, there is never any intimation in the letters that the brave lady will not be able in the end to accomplish her purpose in establishing her family in a proper manner. She evidently had great executive ability, and seems to have been on terms of friendship with very influential people of all ranks. Indeed, she seems to have been one of the first

of the American women to overcome what the French call the English *morgue.*

In regard to the privateering—in which so much was invested, and of which, in those troublous times, so much was expected—Mrs. Arnold remarks: "The petty officers have thrown out some very broad hints that handsome fortunes have been made by ransoming Ships at sea, but as we have not proof we must sit down quietly with the loss. . . . The Earl Spencer is now in Dock, what your Father will do with her I cannot tell." Poor woman! it was the same way before. He never told her of his intentions on this side of the water, and it seems that he never did in England. She goes on to say: "He has no encouragement to fit her out again, and yet I suppose there never was a vessel better calculated for that purpose. But he is, at present, in the most harrassed wretched state that I have ever seen him. Disappointed in his highly raised expectations, harrassed by the Sailors who are loudly demanding their prize-money, when in fact their advances have greatly exceeded anything that is due to them, and wishing still to do something, without the health or power of acting, he knows not which way to turn himself. But, as we have often been extracted from difficulties, I trust we shall get over our present embarrasments."

It is very evident that Arnold was getting some discipline, even in this world. Mrs. Arnold details more of the privateering business, which it is not necessary to quote, although it is rather interesting, as giving an inside view of a notable industry of the period. Arnold was in the business on a very large scale, and his captains seem to almost invariably have humbugged and cheated him. Certainly, from Mrs. Arnold's statements, the different skippers seem to have "done" the outfitter out of about fifty thousand pounds, and that was a great sum at the beginning of this century. And we must remember that this statement was made by a very level-headed woman, in a private letter which was never intended for the public eye. "Your Father," she writes to her son, "is now preparing all the letters and papers on the

subject to lay before Council [*sic*] for their opinion, as he has some hopes that if Common Law——" and here the rest of the letter is missing.

Another one, dated from Gloucester Place, November 17, 1801, was addressed to the same son, who was by that time stationed at Cawnpore, which has always been one of the most important military stations in India.

Mrs. Arnold writes: "We have had the gratification, my tenderly beloved son, of receiving your welcome letters of March 10th and 15th, written on your voyage out to Cawnpore [*sic*], as well as those of February from Calcutta. These letters afforded me the only heartfelt pleasure that I have experienced for a long time, as they assured me that you were happy, and sanguine with respect to your future prospects. God grant that every flattering expectation may be realized. Much as your presence and exertions might be serviceable, in my embarrassed situation, and greatly as I might have been relieved, I rejoice that you have escaped the unhappiness in which you would have been involved had you been here, and that your fair prospects in life have not been blasted by the misfortunes of your family.

"It is yet impossible to ascertain their extent, with respect to pecuniary matters, but I cannot say that I have the least hope of anything remaining for the family after the payment of the Debts, and the settlement of the Kingston's accounts. Indeed I would most gladly give up everything, reserving only the Furniture and Plate, to be entirely freed from every demand, and from Business, which has proved too much for me. But I trust that the Almighty, in compassion on my family will preserve me to them and in His own good time restore to me that comfort of which I have been long deprived.

"Do not, my beloved Son, suffer any gloom too much to depress your spirits. My promise to you to be perfectly candid in relating everything to you obliges me to enter in to these painful particulars, at the same time that I feel it necessary to make you perfectly acquainted with our circumstances, that your own conduct and plans may be regu-

lated accordingly, as expenses which you would have been justified in entering into, had [not] this unfortunate change taken place, would now be extremely improvident and improper.

"I have received and accepted your bill for £300, for which I shall make provisions, be the consequences what they may—as, for the World I would not have your Credit injured or your rising prospects blasted.

"I shall also be prepared for the Bill you seem to think it will be necessary for you to draw upon your arrival at Cawnpore,—after which, I trust, my beloved Son, that you will so regulate your expenses as to live within your pay—as I fear that it will be out of my power to send anything from my limited Income, to supply you with—as most cheerfully would I do it, [*sic*] if it did not injure the rest of the family. But I too well know your heart, my dear fellow, to suppose that any limit of this kind is necessary, and I have only to guard you against the contrary extreme.

"You mention that in a short time you may be able to invest money in your Father's name. I beg, my dear Edward, that you will by no means curtail your expences, provided they do not exceed your Income, if, by so doing you place yourself upon a footing inferior to your Brother Officers, as, in order to get on well it is necessary to make a certain appearance. I hope upon joining your Regiment you will find some of the expences you mention not absolutely requisited, [*sic*]—particularly a Palanquin, as I am informed by a great many people that it is very unusual for a man of your rank to keep one. But upon this subject I will not dwell, convinced from my knowledge of your heart that you will not err, now that you are acquainted with the unfortunate situation of your family, owing to your lamented Father's anxiety to provide for them,—to which, indeed, I chiefly ascribe the loss of his life."

The brave lady's loyalty must seem pathetic, even to those who most roundly and justly condemn her husband. She goes on to say: "I enclose you letters from our beloved

James, who was, on the 4th of September, ignorant of the loss we have sustained. He is a blessed fellow, and I trust that we shall soon have the happiness of embracing him. His conduct has been in every way satisfactory, and with regard to expenses quite meritorious, never having drawn for a farthing since he left Gibraltar. But I feel myself peculiarly blessed in the good conduct of you all, my children, and this ought and does compensate for a thousand ills.

"And now, my dear fellow, I will endeavor to write upon subjects less connected with feeling, though I do not know that I can enter into chit-chat."

Here follows a description of a visit to a Mrs. Whitefoord's: "Which is about a mile from Mrs Tod's Cottage, where Mr Middleton continues to reside, without a carriage, or even a man servant." And then there is a mention which may interest modern housekeepers: "Mr Whitefoord's is one of the most beautiful spots that I ever saw, a charming house, and everything about him to contribute to comfort, which, however, he does not enjoy—the old Grievance of Servants still pursues them, and they now can scarcely get any one to stay with them."

Mrs. Arnold seems *not* to have had the same grievance (with a big G, as she writes it), for we find, by subsequent letters, that when she got her affairs arranged, after her husband's death, she was able to settle in a very comfortable house in the country, with, however, "only one" man servant, who seems to have been a long time with her, and a modest conveyance to enable her to get about and visit her neighbors. Somebody about that time said that "respectability" in England consisted in "keeping a gig," and so, according to country ideas, she was respectably settled.

It is thought that sufficient extracts from her own letters have been given to show that the young wife (who received at West Point so dreadful a shock by hearing from her husband's lips of his treason that she fainted dead away, and who afterwards joined him and was so faithful to him, and

who brought up her children, under such adverse circumstances, so as to achieve fair success in life) was no very ordinary woman, and that she had a right to the consideration of her neighbors. Persons of title and high influence are mentioned in her letters as having been most considerate and helpful, and her later life was fairly peaceful.

Her great fault was in the original step,—that of a great many spoiled and wayward young women, in all times, who do not take the counsel of family and friends as to marriage. But once having taken the step she did, she did her duty to the end, like a true woman, and did not repine or fly to divorce or separation, as many would have done, especially as she had a luxurious home and crowds of friends to keep her on this side of the water.

## SOME BIOGRAPHICAL LETTERS.

[The following letters have been selected from the "Rawle Papers" in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]

ZACHARIAH POULSON, JUN., TO WILLIAM RAWLE, ESQUIRE.

"August 13, 1791.

"My dear Sir,

"The enclosed evidence of your Generosity was so carefully laid aside that I could not, until yesterday, discover it. I now beg leave to restore it again to you.

"I cannot, upon this occasion, suppress those emotions which are excited by the recollection of your numerous favors to me—they have been of such essential service that they never can be eradicated from my memory. I seldom reflect upon them without being led to adore the *Supreme Disposer* of human events for inducing you to exercise your natural benevolence on my behalf. You will believe my sincerity when you know, from my history, how much you have benefitted me—I shall, therefore, briefly give it.

"James Humphreys was to have taught me printing. Before I was bound he was necessitated to fly on account of the troubles which then agitated our country. After his Materials were packed up and secreted I went, with my Father, to Hall and Sellers's office, where we remained until the first rumour of the approach of the British army. We then worked with Joseph Crukshank until they took possession of the city, when we returned to James Humphreys and remained with him until it was evacuated. After its evacuation we went again to Joseph Crukshank. While here we experienced all the hardships which malicious neighbours and unfeeling Fine-collectors could occasion. As my Father could not, from religious motives, pay militia fines, his property was taken and sacrificed in the most wanton manner. As I was apprehensive that I would be

the occasion of encreasing his difficulties if I remained here (being then about the age of seventeen) I begged, and at length got, my Parents' permission to endeavour to get into New York. I accordingly provided myself with wallet—filled it with an assortment of Almanacs, religious and school books and sat out in the middle of January, 1780, with a young man who had the same views. The first day we travelled thirty miles and lodged in a hut—among a number of Hessian prisoners who were employed in cutting wood in Galloway's manor. The next morning we crossed the Delaware on the ice and kept on, without any serious interruption, until we reached a tavern, towards evening, a few miles on this side of Monmouth Court-house. After we had gotten something to refresh ourselves, our host, as if acquainted with our secret and willing to put us on our guard, began to relate the hardships travellers were subjected to, in that neighbourhood, who could not give a satisfactory account of themselves, and dwelt particularly upon the cruelty of a General Furman, of whom he was relating an anecdote when a noise at the door announced the stopping of a slay. Before he had time to see who occupied it two persons (one of whom we afterwards learned was Gen. Furman) came into our room. Our host seemed to apprize me of our danger by a look of expressive concern, which, instead of alarming, inspired me with more than my natural confidence. I saw my partner was much agitated, and therefore wispered him to permit me to relate our story and say nothing unless particularly spoken to. As soon as our unwellcome guests were seated, they asked from whence we came and the object of our journey. I told them we came from Philadelphia—that the difficulty of procuring a livelihood there had induced us to endeavour to obtain it by selling books and almanacs about the country. I was then ordered to open our bundles, and, after they had examined their contents asked whether we had a licence to become pedlers. I told them we had none—not knowing that they were required. They then said we had acted contrary to law and must go with them to answer the consequences. I

replied, that as we had not intentionally offended against the laws, I hoped they would not take advantage of our ignorance and subject us to difficulty in a strange place, where we should be destitute of friends—that if they would permit us to return we should be careful to obtain the necessary licence before we again prosecuted that business. They then retired to the next room and, after some pretty loud altercation, returned again and told us, it hardly seemed advisable to permit us to go, but if we would promise to set out for Philadelphia in the morning they would not molest us. This we cheerfully did, and they left the house. After they had gone our host congratulated us on our escape —said this was the only instance he had been witness to of Gen. Furman's permitting strangers to return without putting them to trouble, and added, if we were inclined to go to New York it would only require a Half Joe to place us out of danger. I told him, not knowing who to trust, that New York was not our object—that we were determined to return to Philadelphia agreeably to the promise we had made. Six months after my arrival in this city my father was necessitated to decline house-keeping—my mother and sister retired into the country, and he and myself remained prisoners in Mr. Crukshank's office, for four months, to avoid further persecution—never appearing in the street but in the evening. During this time I got privately married, without the knowledge of either of our parents—being apprehensive that they would have prevented it on account of my age and poverty. As I could not consent to lose the object of my affections I was necessitated to risk their displeasure. My Father finding his health on the decline, employed a trusty guide to convey him to New York, which, after encountering many difficulties, he accomplished. My mother and sister followed some months after. The Swedish minister who had performed the marriage ceremony, went to New York about this time in order to take his passage for Europe. During his stay there he communicated the secret to Christopher Sower, who immediately wrote an ill-timed congratulatory letter to my Father-in-law, which

came to hand in December, 1780. The next day he ordered me to provide a place for my wife, which I accordingly did and took her to it the next day. Thus, Sir, were we set adrift in an inclement season of the year—destitute even of the means of immediate support. I need not tell you what my feelings were at this time—your Goodness has already anticipated them—I had, though young, been inured to suffering, and could have borne it myself without a murmur; but, when stung with the reflection, that I had brought it upon one whose happiness was my only object—it came upon me with additional force. I saw, however, that it was vain to repine at my fate—that the only way of bettering of it was to have recourse to industry and fortitude. To furnish an immediate supply of wood and provisions I borrowed, of Continental money, to the amount of twenty dollars, Specie, from my friend Crukshank—and then went industriously to work. After I had paid my debts and laid by about forty Guineas—being disgusted with the dependent life of a journeyman and the degrading necessity of working with dissipated quarrelsome companions—I expended what I had saved—in China, Glass and Queen's ware and opened a shop at the upper end of Second-Street. I had not been at this place above two weeks before several vessels arrived from Europe with a plentiful supply of the articles I dealt with. These being the first after the proclamation of peace—the prices were immediately reduced—my neighbours could afford to retail their articles considerably cheaper than the original cost of mine. I had a high rent to pay, and in a few months sunk all my stock and got again in Mr. Crukshank's debt to the amount of thirty pounds. From this place I removed to a room—went again industriously to work, with a determination of never meddling with a business I did not understand. Our anxiety to pay the debt I had contracted was so great that we did not indulge ourselves with meat more than once a week until it was discharged. After this was done, I began, with a thankful heart, to lay by all my wages that could be spared for the purpose of procuring Printing materials.

In February 1785, Mr. Crukshank procured for me the office of Librarian, the Salary of which, with part of what I earned at his office, I remitted to Europe for Types. Towards the latter end of the year 1788 I opened my office in my present dwelling. Since which, by your generous Aid, in bringing me forward to the Notice, and obtaining for me the Patronage of the Representatives of the People, I am enabled to live comfortably—free from the apprehension of encountering again the difficulties I have experienced. Without your kind assistance I might long have sought this Patronage in vain. There were several who had, perhaps, stronger claims upon the public bounty than I had could not obtain it—I was witness to their disappointment, and therefore, felt little inclination to expose myself to their fate, until I was supported by your generous Influence, by which my application was crowned with success. I will now close the account of myself. It is longer than I first intended it —but thus much seemed necessary in order to show you the just Cause of my Gratitude. Its happy termination must be a gratification to your Benevolence.

"Permit me, Sir, to express the pleasure I feel on your acceptance of the office which the President of the United States has conferred upon you. Though it is not equal to what your Talents entitle you, yet I regard it as the Avenue to a more dignified Station. Such Appointments must have the most happy effect—while they mark the Wisdom of the President, they create a firm Confidence in our new Government.

"With the sincerest Attachment,
"And the highest Considerations of Respect,
"I have the honor to be,
"Dear Sir,
"Your most obedient and much obliged
"Friend and Servant,
"Z. Poulson, junr.[1]

"William Rawle, Esquire."

[1] The writer of the foregoing letter, Zachariah Poulson, the younger, afterwards proprietor and editor of *Poulson's Daily Advertiser*, was mar-

EDWARD BURD, ESQUIRE, TO WILLIAM RAWLE, ESQUIRE.

"Dear Sir

"From Mr. Shippen's correspondence with his friends I must have been mistaken in saying he had been *three* years at the Temple. He could not have been there much above two years. I was led into the error by a Receipt of the fees for his Commission as Judge of the Vice Admiralty which was dated 1 June 1752 & which I supposed had been paid by himself in England but he being then in Philadelphia they must have been paid by his agent in London.

"When I was Prothonotary of the Supreme Court I made a Roll of all the Attornies who had been admitted into the Court with the times of their admissions & entered it in the Beginning of one of the large Docquets. I find this Entry on the Roll 'Edward Shippen on the 28 Sept. produced a certificate from the Treasurer of the Middle Temple that he is an Utter Barrister of the Society of that Temple which was read.'

"I find no admission of Mr. Shippen as an Attorney but suppose the production of the Certificate & the entry on the Record was considered as intitling him to practice in the Court.

"In what year the entry was made is not stated nor could I lay my hands on the original Docquet from which the entry was transcribed.

"I found that at September Term 1778 being the first Supreme Court that was held after the evacuation of the

ried by the rector of Old Swedes' Church (Gloria Dei), April 23, 1780, to Susanna Knorr, second daughter of John Knorr, of Germantown and Philadelphia. She was born March 20, 1756, and was therefore twenty-four years old at the time of her marriage, whilst her husband was but eighteen.

John Knorr died in 1804. He had long been reconciled to his son-in-law and appointed him one of the executors of his will, in which he leaves to his "daughter Susanna Poulson, wife of Zachariah Poulson," the sum of four thousand dollars, etc. Christopher Sower, mentioned in the letter, was the son of the famous printer of that name, and husband of Hannah, eldest daughter of John Knorr.—Ed. Penna. Mag.

City by the British Army 32 attornies were admitted among which were Mr. Shippen & myself altho I had been appointed Prothonotary of the Court during the preceding summer I did not lose my right to be admitted by it as an attorney of the Court.

"A considerable number more of the attornies were admitted at the adjourned Courts in the Fall as their Rights under the Royal Government to practice as attornies ceased by the Revolution.

"I am Dear Sir

"Respectfully yours

"EDW BURD.

"25 Aug 1825.

"WILLIAM RAWLE ESQ."

EDWARD BURD, ESQUIRE, TO WILLIAM RAWLE, ESQUIRE.

"PHILAD. 17 Dec 1825.

"DEAR SIR

"I was informed by my Nephew Mr. Willm. McIlvaine that Mr. Roberts Vaux had desired to be informed whether the first Edward Shippen was not one of the Groupe of Persons in the print of those who were present at the Treaty made by William Penn with the Indians in the year 1683 & also at what period the Shippen Family left the Society of Friends & changed their Religion.

"To the first Question I think I can safely answer in the Negative & altho I cannot trace precisely the time of Mr. Shippen's emigration with his wife Elizabeth from England to Boston or of their Removal to Philadelphia—Yet the family Records of Births & Marriages prove that they must have been in Boston prior to the year 1673 for they had a Daughter born in Boston 2d Feb 1673—And Mr. Shippen could not have resided in Philadelphia in 1683 because a Mr. Chas. Jones a Merchant in London who broke in the year 1687 assigned his effects for the use of Edwd Shippen of Boston & others & Consignments were made in consequence to him at Boston. By Tradition in the Family they suffered some kind of persecution in Boston on account of

Religion & were induced by Wm. Penn to remove to Philad. but I do not know whether it was on that account or from Friendship for him being of the same Religion or on account of his large monied Capital wh. would be of great use in the Improvement of the City. I think however he must have removed before the year 1697 from some circumstances—He signed as one of the Proprietary & Governor's Council the Charter of privileges granted by Wm. Penn to the Inhabitants of Pennsyl. on 28 Oct 1701 & was appointed Mayor of Philad. in the Charter granted to the City of Philadelphia 25 Oct 1701.

Edward Shippen the first died 2d Oct 1712 & was buried in Friends Burial Ground in Philada.—his eldest son Edwd. who married his Cousin Francisca Daughter of Thomas & Ann Story died in Philad. 26 tenth Month 1714 & was buried in Friends Burial Ground by the side of his Father. Therefore both Father & Son must have remained all their lives in the Quaker persuasion.

"Edwd. Shippen the Son left a Daughter who having married Mr. Jekyl an English Gentleman that branch afterwards became of the Episcopal Religion.

"Edwd. Shippen the first having lost his first wife married Esther Wilcox sister of Samuel Powel's wife & probably a Quaker had only one child William who attained the age of 22 years made a will & nominated Quakers his Executors & probably was of that Religion himself.

"Joseph the 2d son of the first Edwd. Shippen married a Miss Abigail Gross in Boston who being related to the Bowdoins Russels Fairwethers & Greenoughs was probably a Presbyterian and instilled the principles of that Religion into the minds of her Children.

"Their eldest son Edward Shippen born the 9 July 1703 & Father of Chief Justice Shippen was married in his Father's House in Philad. by the Revd. Jedidiah Andrews a Presbyterian clergyman on 20th Sept 1725 being then about 22 years of age.

"In October 1727 Edwd. Shippen with his two sons Joseph & William who died in their minority were baptized

by the Revd. Mr. Andrews in the Presbyterian meeting in Phila. His Brother Dr. Wm. Shippen & all his family were Presbyterians. His brother Joseph was I believe an Episcopalian & his sister Ann married Mr. Charles Willing an Episcopalian.

"Mr. Edwd. Shippen removed to Lancaster about the year 1754. He was a very religious & charitable man & had family prayers said every morning to which his servants were all summoned—Yet he was liberal in his sentiments with respect to the different religious sects & thinking that the Episcopal & Presbyterian Religions differed only in non-essentials—& there being no Presbyterian meeting in Lancaster he had a pew in the Episcopal Church, but the parson attending two other congregations in rotation in the country & performing divine service in Lancaster only once in three weeks he joined with others in having a Presbyterian meeting built & attended both places of worship alternately.

"Chief Justice Shippen having married an Episcopalian wife became himself an Episcopalian which is the Religion at present of all his Descendants.

"Altho I am thus particular in order to shew
for my Belief—yet the Result can be only material to
take notice of is

"That Edwd. Shippen the elder & his sons Edwd & William & Daughter Ann were Quakers—That his second son Joseph having married into a Presbyterian family their Descendants became Presbyterians. Edwd. Shippen Father of Chief Justice Shippen & two sons Joseph & William who died in their minority were all baptized by a Presbyterian parson in October 1727.

"Having lived in Lancaster till I was 11 years of age I recollect that the Father of the famous Robert Fulton who had a very sonorous & stentorian voice used to raise the Psalm in the Court House where Presbyterian Parsons occasionally preached.

"I am Dear Sir respectfully yours

"Edw Burd.

"Wm. Rawle Esq."

JUDGE RICHARD PETERS (JUNIOR) TO WILLIAM RAWLE, ESQUIRE.

"BELMONT Sept. 22d 1825.

"MY DEAR SIR

"I find myself very incompetent to the task of furnishing materials for Biography. I had so great and affectionate a regard for my late Uncle[1], who was my patron, friend, Tutor, &, for the great part of my life, my *companion*—the most instructive, pleasant, & most agreeably colloquial, I have in the course of a long life ever met with; that I am embarrassed in any attempt to give impartial accounts of his character. He had Learning, free from pedantry, far above most of his day—*wit* without malignity—*pleasantry* without affectation or studied obtrusion or puerility—*anecdotes* without end—always apposite, short, innocent & generally instructive—moral always—but never prosing or affectedly grave;—he was *colloquial* without garrulity; & never lost his title to respect by indiscriminate & sickening familiarity. He always preserved his clerical character; but never suffered it to appear in the affairs of business; of which he was highly capable in concerns, public or private, committed to his charge—but too negligent in his own affairs; which, in numberless instances, he committed to me. (In this latter part of his character, I have, most unfortunately imitated the only bad example he set.) His *Charity* was unostentatious; & too often quixotic & uncalculating. I have known him to borrow large sums, merely to lend them to men in difficulties—many of whom never repaid them. As a *Clergyman*, in his early life, he was celebrated;—but in his decline, tho' highly respectable, he became too *evangelical*, & sometimes *mystical*. He had frequent & painful illnesses, & grew so debilitated in the last stage of his life, that he resigned his ecclesiastical employments, & retired to *Belmont;* where he died July 10th 1776. In the most severe paroxisms of the Gravel & Stone, he preserved his cheerfulness & unaffected piety. I have watched his sick bed; &

[1] The Reverend Richard Peters.

administered to his comforts, in some years *one hundred nights;* reading to him books in learned languages, with which I was then familiar—but have now forgotten. His attention was thereby withdrawn from anguish & debility; & his mind perfectly sound & intelligent. He was an handsome *belle lettres* scholar; but never intrusive in such acquirements. It was the fashion of that day, for young, as well as old, members of social meetings, in what one would call the best society, to be capable of contributing a literary share in conversational assemblages, in which such subjects were generally broached. He was one of the founders of the Philadelphia Academy & college; whereof he was an active & peculiarly useful trustee; & ever zealous in promoting all branches of education; which he considered the duty of every one capable of rendering service, or giving instruction. He was President of the Board of Trustees, during a great part of his life, in America. Dr. Franklin was the first President.

"He was born in Liverpool (England) but I forget his Birthday. He was the second son, (my father having been the eldest) of *Ralph Peters,* my Grandfather, who was a distinguished character of that day. He (my Grandfather) was a Barrister, but practiced only in the Courts of the Dutchy of Lancaster & adjacent circuit. He was at one time Sheriff of Lancashire, & held the office of Town Clerk of Liverpool, where he died of a *broken* shin in 5 days, owing to mortification taking place. He was in partnership with an eminent Attorney (whose name I forget) with whom my father acquired his first rudiments of legal education. I have heard my father relate often, his having been the first who employed the famous *Murray,* (Lord Mansfield) as Counsel in the case of a poor widow whose Counsel was engaged in another court than that in which her cause was peremptorily ordered on. Murray astonished everybody by his learning & eloquence, & never had occasion again to parade in the lobby of the Court house in that circuit; where he had been frequently previously, unknown & unemployed. Murray was sensible of the good luck my

father threw in his way; & candidly, after his victory in the case, told my father the benefit he had conferred on him.

"My Grandfather intended to educate my Uncle in the profession of the Law; & placed him with a famous Serjeant *Bootle.* But he had no relish for that kind of black letter, & followed his propensity to religious acquirements, which induced him to abandon his legal studies, & qualify himself for clerical duties. Nothing had been spared for his learned education; but altho' my Grandfather died possessed of an handsome estate, my father had the most of it; &, of course, my Uncle was compelled to seek his own fortune, 'a l'angloise,' being the younger son. Yet he would have left an abundant property, had not the revolution paralized some, & destroyed the pecuniary portion of it.

"My Uncle acquired great part of his *liberal* education at Leyden in Holland; & I have heard him relate many occurrences there; by which it appeared that he was on friendly terms with most of the celebrated men of Learning in that country. He finished his education at *Oxford,* where he had a degree conferred on him in his youth; & whilst in America, (about the year 1770) he received the Degree of *Doctor of Divinity* from that University. *When,* exactly, he emigrated to Pennsylvania, I cannot accurately tell. But it appears from the Episcopal Church books, that he was in the year 1736 in Philadelphia; officiating as a clergyman; for in August 1736 the vestry addressed the Bishop of London; & requested he would appoint the '*Revd. Richard Peters* Assistant to the Rector, the Revd. Archibald Cummings;' with which request the Bishop complied. But, on some disagreement with the Rector, it appears R. P. had ceased to officiate; for reasons satisfactory to the Vestry.

"*Thomas Penn,* one of the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, visited that province in 1732, & continued in it until 1741. He soon became attached to my Uncle; & appointed him Secretary of the Province, Secretary of the Land Office, & his principal Agent & Commissioner of Property. At what dates, respectively, he received those appointments, I can-

not tell; very many of my papers having been garbelled or destroyed by british parties visiting Belmont during my absence from home in 1777 & part of 1778. He continued in those offices till he resigned them in 1761 or 2; when my father became Secretary of the Land Office, & the other appointments were conferred on several incumbents.

"To give an account of his transactions whilst he held those Offices; would be to give the History of Pennsylvania during that period. He was the proprietary *Confidant* in all the proprietary & political measures of that time; let the Governors of the Province have been ever so frequently changed. During all his civil occupations he intermitted his clerical duties, for the most part; tho' he occasionally, but seldom, resumed them. He had the Indian department almost exclusively under his superintendence; & was a great favourite with them. I forget his Indian name of adoption; but at Treaties, several whereof I have attended with him, his name meant 'Onas's ready *pen*man;' & I have witnessed their reliance on him in differences about their affairs; & also as to historical facts occurring in the proprietary intercourse with Indians, from the earliest periods. I have multitudes of proprietary letters, in old trunks, yet remaining; but I cannot undertake the toil of examining them. He was hospitable without ostentation; but not a little expensively so. At his table I met all strangers, both *ecclesiastical* & *civil*— *Whitfield* often; &, when a boy, it was there I first knew Genl., then Col., *Washington;* who took an early attachment to me from a playful boy; & thro' all his life he continued his personal regards. I was never disinclined to severe *business* occupations; have led a life of vicissitudes,—always disposed to convivial, (but innocent—not vulgar—enjoyments,) yet I can truly say that I never was so *substantially* happy, as I was in his company, *tete a tete*, which I relished far beyond promiscuous company;—or what is called the '*pleasures of the table.*' Your repeated & kind requests to give you the means of *historifying* his Biography, have created a reluctance, originating in the feelings I yet indulge, for his loss; & always remind-

ing me of the 'jubes renovaredolorem.' This may appear visionary to the mass of mankind, but my affections & friendships, (most of them lost in the grave,) are written on marble.

"One of your queries, (I have mislaid your letter of inquiry,) seemed to imply his being what we then called, *toryfied.* But he was a true American at heart; tho' he did not see his way clear as to *Independence.* I was among the first to take up arms in 1775; & put on my Uniform, with a determination to devote myself to a military life—or death. He used to lament the necessity I felt myself under; but never (imperatively, but sometimes tenderly) dissuaded me from the pursuit. He was liberal in all his sentiments; on political, as well as religious subjects.

"His remains were interred in Christ Church, Philadelphia. He was at his Death nearly 72 years old. He was accounted a very old man; to which his feebleness, from sickness, contributed the belief. I have lived 10 years beyond his age. What a *vieillard* must I be?

"I send you a letter from *Bishop White* corroborating many of my statements. Keep these letters, for my future mementos,—this being the only time I have put pen to paper on this subject; & have written *currente calamo.*

"You must eviscerate all you deem worthy of your object. If I have blended family & personal affairs in this desultory narrative, you must shew your faculties for Biographical portrays;—for which I have no systematical talents.

"With very affectionate regards,

"Yours most truly,

"Richard Peters.

"William Rawle Esqre."

# CONTINENTAL HOSPITAL RETURNS, 1777–1780.

BY JOHN W. JORDAN.

(Continued from page 50.)

"*A Weekly Return of the Sick and Wounded in the General Hospital from September 23r to October 1st 1779.*

| Regiments. | Admitted. | Discharged. | Remain now in the Hospital Right. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Convalescent. | Pleurisy. | Peripneumony. | Angina. | Rheumatism. | Intermitting fever. | Bilious fever. | Dysentery. | Dyarrhœa. | Gravel. | Cough & Consumpt. | Hernia. | Lues Veneria. | Epilepsy. | Itch. | Ulcers. | Wounded. | Abscess. | Total. |
| 1st N. Hampshire | 4 | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 3 |
| 2 Ditto | 15 | 1 | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 7 | . | 14 |
| 3 Ditto | 13 | . | 5 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | . | 13 |
| 6 Massachusets | 9 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 1 | 9 |
| 2 New York | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| 3 Ditto | 5 | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 5 |
| 4 Ditto | 11 | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 2 | . | 11 |
| 5 Ditto | 3 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 3 |
| 1 Jersey | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| 2 Ditto | 7 | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | 7 |
| 3 Ditto | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| 4 Ditto | 10 | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | 1 | . | . | 10 |
| 3 Pennsylvania | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| 4 Ditto | 7 | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| 11 Ditto | 19 | 2 | 10 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | 17 |
| German Regt. | 4 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 4 |
| Procters Artilly | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | 2 | . | 5 |
| Boatmen | 14 | 1 | 13 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 13 |
| | 131 | 5 | 57 | . | 1 | . | 3 | . | 4 | 4 | 4 | . | 2 | 2 | 13 | 1 | . | 2 | 32 | 1 | 126 |

*"A Return of the Sick and Wounded in the Gen^l Hospital at Sunbury from 31 July to the 22^d of Sep^t 1779.*

| Regiments. | Admitted. | Discharged. | Convt. | Billetted. | Absent on furlough. | Deserted. | Dead. | The number and diseases of the patients remaining in the hospital. | Pleurisy. | Pr Apneumony. | Angina. | Rheumatism. | Intermitting fever. | Bilious fever. | Putrid fever. | Dysentery. | Dyarrhœa. | Gravel. | Cough and consumpt. | Hernia. | Lues. | Epilepsy. | Itch. | Ulcers. | Wounded. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 Pens^l R. | 23 | 13 | 3 | . | . | 3 | . | | . | . | . | 3 | 2 | 1 | . | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | 22 |
| 1 N. Hamps. | 6 | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 4 |
| 2 N. Hamps. | 17 | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 9 | 17 |
| 3 N. Hamps. | 15 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 8 | 15 |
| 6 Masachusetts | 13 | . | . | . | . | . | . | | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 6 | 12 |
| German R^t | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 4 |
| 4 Pennsylv R^t | 5 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | 5 |
| 1 N^w Jersey | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| 2 N^w Jersey | 7 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | 7 |
| 3 N^w Jersey | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| 4^th N^w Jersey | 16 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | | . | . | . | 1 | . | 2 | . | 5 | 1 | . | 1 | . | 4 | . | . | 1 | . | 16 |
| Proctors Artill^y | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | 2 | 5 |
| Rifle Reg^t | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 |
| 2^d N^w York | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 3 |
| 3 N^w York | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | 4 |
| 4 N^w York | 14 | . | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 5 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 12 |
| 5 N^w York | 18 | . | . | . | . | . | . | | . | . | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | . | 1 | 3 | . | 18 |
| Boatmen | 21 | 13 | . | . | . | . | . | | . | . | . | 4 | . | 7 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 14 |
| Voluntiers & Militia. | 6 | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 3 |
| 9 M^d Men | . | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Women & in Garrison | 3 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Total | . | . | 13 | . | . | 3 | 1 | | . | 2 | 1 | 14 | 8 | . | . | 19 | 11 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 33 | . |

4 Wounded Officer,
Cap^t Carbery.
Ajutant Hinton.
Major Titcomb.
Cap^t Clays.
Sick,
Cap^t Rush.
— Benner.

2 Males,
Scott & Hamilton.
Apothecary,
Henderson.
Junior Volunteer,
Jo^s Kendal.
Inspec^t Officer,
Alison.

Nurses 14.
Walters 13.
1 H.

*"A List of the Sick & Wounded in Ward No. 3.*

| Admitted. | Mens Names. | Regt. | Compy. | Intermittant. | Dislocation. | | Wounded. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 4th 79. | Francis Smith . . | 6th Masstt. | Ballord. | . | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| | Ebenezer McColvin | 2d N. Ham. | Carr. | . | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| | Jededia Adams . . | 6th Mastt. | Ballord. | . | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| | Michl Lynch . . . | 4th Pensyl. | Betton. | . | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| | John Feddon . . . | 6th Masstt. | Day. | . | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| | James Benson . . . | 11th Pensyl. | Walker. | . | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| | Benjamin Crass . . | 3d N. Ham. | Lt Col. | . | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| | Moses Davis . . . | 2d Do. | Majors. | . | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| | Simon Peterson . . | 4th York. | Sacket. | . | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| | Abraham Laurence | 3d N. Ham. | Gilman. | . | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| | John Potch . . . . | 6th Mastt. | Ballord. | . | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| | John Bean . . . . | 3d N. Ham. | Majors. | . | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| | John McManners . | 6th Masstt. | Reed. | . | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| | Thomas Burgess . . | 6th Masstt. | Day. | . | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| | Thomas Proctor . . | German. | Majors. | . | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| | Richard Shearman . | 3d N. Ham. | Lt Col. | . | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| | Adam Musler . . . | German. | Palser. | . | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| | Wm. Tolbert . . . | Proctors. | Nice. | . | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| | Wm. Bryan . . . | 11th Pen. | Walker. | . | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| | Oliver Thurston . . | 2d N. Ham. | Fogg. | . | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| | James Austin . . . | 4th Jersey. | Burres. | . | . | 1 | . | 1 |
| | John Lane . . . . | 2d N. Ham. | Duster. | . | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| | Joseph Slack . . . | 2d Do. | Rowel. | . | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| Oct. 13th. | Timothy Camphor . | 3d York. | Johnston. | . | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| 14th. | Tomson Mordich . | 1st Jersey. | Holmes. | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| | James Burk . . . | 11th Pen. | Claypoles. | . | . | 1 | . | 1 |
| Sept. 4th. | Moses Page . . . . | 3d N. Ham. | Livermore. | 1 | . | . | . | 1 |
| | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 23 | 27 |

"*A Weekly return of the sick and wounded in the General Hospital at Sunbury from the 22d day of September 'till the 3d of October inclusive.*

| Regt. | Convales. | Pleurisy. | Peripneum T. | Rheumatis. | Intermit. | Billious Fev. | Dysentery. | Diarrhœa. | Cough & Consu. | Lues. | Psora. | Ulcers. | Wounded. | Abscess. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st N. Hamp . . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 |
| 2d ditto . . | 9 | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | . | 17 |
| 3d ditto . . | 8 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | 14 |
| 6th Massachus . | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 1 | 14 |
| 2d York . . . . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 4 |
| 3d ditto . . . . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 |
| 4th ditto . . . . | 10 | . | . | . | . | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 14 |
| 5th ditto . . . . | 18 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 19 |
| 1st Jersey . . . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| 2d ditto . . . | 3 | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | 7 |
| 3d ditto . . . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| 4th ditto . . . | 8 | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | 14 |
| 3d Pennsylva . . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| 4th ditto . . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 4 |
| 11th ditto . . | 19 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 22 |
| German . . . . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 4 |
| Procter's Artill | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | 2 | . | 5 |
| Boatmen . . . | 8 | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 |
| Rifle Corps . . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 |
| | 110 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 23 | 1 | 163 |

*"A Weekly Return of the sick and wounded in the General Hospital at Sunbury from Octob^r 11 till 18^th 1779.*

| Reg^t. | Convalescent. | Pleurisy. | Peripneumony. | Rheumatism. | Intermitents. | Bilious Fever. | Dysentery. | Diarrhœa. | Cough & Consump^t. | Lues. | Ulcers. | Hemorrhoie. | Anascarca. | Hernia. | Wounded. | Ophthalmia. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1^st N. Hamp^r | 2 | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 |
| 2^d ditto | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | 10 |
| 3^d ditto | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | 7 |
| 6^th Massachusets | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | . | 6 |
| 2^d York | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 2 |
| 3^d ditto | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 3 |
| 4 ditto | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 4 | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 8 |
| 5 ditto | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 5 |
| 1 Jersey | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 3 |
| 2^d ditto | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | 2 | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 8 |
| 3^d ditto | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| 4^th ditto | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 3 |
| 4 Pennsylv^a | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 11^th ditto | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | . | 4 |
| Procters Artilly | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 5 |
| German | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 2 |
| Rifle Corps | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| | 8 | . | 2 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 24 | 1 | 81 |

"*A Return of the Sick in the G^l Hosp^l at Sunbury Ward No. 2 Oct 16^th 1779.*

| Admitted. | Mens Names. | Reg^ts. | Convalescents. | Peripneum^y. | Biliois. | Diarrhae. | Lues. | Dysentery. | Cough. | Tympanites. | Totall. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sep^t 4. | James Parshall . . . . | 4 York. | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| 4. | Ebenezer James . . . | Do. | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 |
| Oc^t 12. | Chris^r Blain . . . . . | Do. | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| 12. | Ezekel Gee . . . . . | Do. | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| 12. | Jno Williams . . . . . | Do. | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| 13. | Sam^l Wenshall . . . . | Do. | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| 13. | Jno Moore . . . . . | 2^d Jersey. | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| 13. | James Fanning . . . . | Do. | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| 14. | Elias Davis . . . . . | 4^th Do. | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| 12^th. | Silas Pafford . . . . . | 1^st N. H. | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| 12. | Phineas Wright . . . | Do. | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| 12. | Ebenezer Mathews . . | Do. | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| 12. | Alveus Kingsley . . . | Do. | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| 12. | W^m Mullan . . . . . | 1^st Jersey. | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| 12. | Jno. Piper . . . . . | 3 N. Hamp. | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 |
| 12. | James Rowell . . . . . | 2^d Do. | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| Oc^t — | Gilb^t Vandermark . . . | 5 N. York. | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| Total . . . . . | | | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 17 |

[illegible]

"*A Weekly return of the sick and wounded in the General Hospital at Sunbury from the first till 7 of Nov^r 1779.*

| Regiments. | Dead. | Deserted. | Remaining. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Convalescents. | Dysentery. | Diarrhœa. | Rheumatis. | Intermit. | B. Remit. | Asthma. | Ophthalmia. | Ulcers. | Wounded. | Total. |
| 1st N. Hampsh^r | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 6 |
| 2d ditto | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | 3 | 9 |
| 3d ditto | . | . | 6 | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | 9 |
| 6 Massachus | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 5 |
| 3d York | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | 4 |
| 4th ditto | 1 | . | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 7 |
| 5th ditto | . | . | 3 | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 5 |
| 1st Jersey | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 4 |
| 2d ditto | . | . | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 8 |
| 3d ditto | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 4th ditto | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 4 |
| 4 Pennsylv | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 1 | 7 |
| 11th do. | . | . | 4 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 7 |
| Procters Artill^y | . | . | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 |
| | 1 | 2 | 51 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 81 |

"*A Weekly return of the Sick & Wounded in the General Hospital at Sunbury from the 7th till 13th of December 1779, both Days included.*

| Regiments. | Admitted. | Discharged. | Dead. | Deserted. | The Number & diseases of the Patients remaining in the Hospital. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Convalescent. | Dysentery. | Rheumatis. | Intermittent. | Bilious Rem. | Asthma. | Ophthalmia. | Gonorrhœa. | Wounded. | Ulcers. | Total. |
| Proctors Artillery | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| German | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 |
| 4th Pensylvania | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 4 |
| 11th ditto | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 3 |
| 2d Jersey | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 4 |
| 4th ditto | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| 1st New Ham. | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| 2d ditto | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 3 |
| 3d ditto | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 3 |
| 3d New York | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 2 |
| 4th ditto | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 |
| 5th ditto | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| 6th Mass^ts | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| Total | . | . | . | . | 11 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 28 |

1 Wounded Officer.
2 Malis.
One Com^y.

Three Nurses.
2 soldiers Wives.
2 Waiters.

"*A weekly return of the Sick & Wounded of the General Hospital at Sunbury from Monday Jan. 10 inst to the 17th 1780.*

| Regiments. | Admitted. | Discharged. | Deserted. | Dead. | Remaining. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Convalescents. | Wounded. | Intermitting fev. | Dysentery. | Rheumatism. | Ophthalmia. | Asthma. | Ulcers. | Total. |
| Col. Proctors | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| German | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | 3 |
| 4 Pennsylv | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 4 |
| 11 ditto | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 3 |
| 2 N. Jersey | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 4 |
| 4 ditto | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| 1 N. Hampshire | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| 2 ditto | . | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 5 |
| 3 ditto | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 2 |
| 3 N. Yorke | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| 4 ditto | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| 5 ditto | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| 6 Massacht | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| | 1 | . | . | . | 14 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 31 |

"*A weekly return of the Sick and Wounded in the General Hospital at Sunbury from Jany 24 till the 31, 1780.*

| Regiments. | Admitted. | Discharged. | Deserted. | Dead. | Remaining. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Convalescents. | Wounded. | Intermitting fev. | Dysenteria. | Diarrhœa. | Asthma. | Ophthalmia. | Rheumatism. | Ulcers. | Total. |
| Colonel Proctors | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| German | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 4 Pennsylva[a] | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 4 |
| 11 ditto | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 3 |
| 2 New Jersey | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 4 |
| 4 ditto | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| 1 New Hamp. | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| 2 ditto | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| 3 ditto | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 2 |
| 3 New York | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| 4 ditto | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| 5 ditto | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| 6 Massachu | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 28 |

*"A weekly return of the Sick & Wounded in the General Hosp^l at Sunbury from Monday Feb^y 7 to Monday 14, 1780.*

| Regiments. | Admitted. | Discharged. | Deserted. | Dead. | Remaining. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Convalescents. | Wounded. | Intermit. Fever. | Dysenteria. | Diarrhœa. | Asthma. | Ophthalmia. | Ulcers. | Rheumatism. | Total. |
| Col^o Proctors | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 2 |
| German | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 1 N. Hamps. | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| 2 ditto | . | . | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 5 |
| 3 ditto | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| 2 N. Jersey | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | 4 |
| 4 ditto | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 |
| 3 N. York | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| 4 ditto | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 |
| 5 ditto | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| 6 Massach^t | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| 4 Pennsyl. | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 4 |
| 11 ditto | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| | . | 3 | . | . | 16 | 4 | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | . | 26 |

*"A weekly return of the Sick & Wounded in the General Hosp^l at Sunbury from the 21 inst to Feb 28, 1780.*

| Regiments. | Admitted. | Discharged. | Deserted. | Dead. | Remaining. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Convalescents. | Wounded. | Dysenteria. | Diarrhœa. | Rheumatism. | Asthma. | Ophthalmia. | Ulcers. | Total. |
| Proctors | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| 1 N. Hampshire | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| 2 ditto | . | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 5 |
| 3 ditto | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 2 |
| 3 N. York | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| 4 ditto | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| 5 ditto | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| 6 Massachu^s | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| 2 New Jersey | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 4 |
| 4 ditto | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| 4 Pennsylva^a | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 4 |
| 11 ditto | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 3 |
| | . | . | . | . | 16 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 28 |

"*A Weekly return of the sick & wounded in the Gen^l Hospital at Sunbury from the 28 Feby till 6^th March 1780.*

| Regiments. | Admitted. | Discharged. | Dead. | Deserted. | Remaining. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Convalest. | Dysentery. | Rheumatis. | Asthma. | Wounded. | Ulcers. | Total. |
| Proctors Artillery | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| 4 Pensylvania | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | 4 |
| 11 ditto | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 2 | . | 3 |
| 2 Jersey | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 4 |
| 4 ditto | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| 1 N. Ham. | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| 2 ditto | . | . | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | 5 |
| 3 ditto | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 2 |
| 3 York | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| 4 ditto | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 |
| 5 ditto | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| 6 Massac^t | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| Total | . | . | . | . | 18 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | . | 28 |

"*A weekly return of the Sick and Wounded in the General Hospital at Sunbury from Monday March y^e 6^th to 13^th 1780.*

| Regiments. | Admitted. | Discharged. | Deserted. | Dead. | Remaining. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Convalescents. | Wounded. | Dysentiria. | Diarrhœa. | Rheumatism. | Ophthalmia. | Asthma. | Ulcers. | Total. |
| Col^o Proctors | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| 1 N. Hampshire | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| 2 ditto | . | . | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 5 |
| 3 ditto | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| 3 N. York | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| 4 ditto | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| 5 ditto | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| 2 N. Jersey | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 4 |
| 4 ditto | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| 6 Massach^s | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| 4 Pennsy^l | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 4 |
| 11 ditto | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 3 |
| | . | . | . | . | 18 | 4 | 1 | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 28 |

"*A Weekly Return of the Sick and wounded in the General Hospital at Sunbury—April 17, 1780.*

| Regiments. | Admitted. | Discharged. | Deserted. | Dead. | Remaining. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Convalescent. | Wounded. | Dysentery. | Asthma. | Rheumatism. | Ulcers. | Total. |
| 1 N. Hamps[r] | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| 2 ditto | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | 2 |
| 3 ditto | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | 2 |
| 3 N. York | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| 4 ditto | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| 2 N. Jersey | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | 2 |
| 4 ditto | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| 11 Pennsyl[v] | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| | . | . | . | . | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | 12 |

[*The following sick returns give no indication as to the Hospital or date.*]

| | *Regiment.* | *Company.* |
|---|---|---|
| Maxey Creef | Col. James Hogen, | Col. Hogen's. |
| James Crawford | do. | do. |
| Thomas Ma—— | do. | do. |
| William Gay | Lt. Col. Davison, | Lt. Col. Davison. |
| Henry Hover | | Capt. Quin. |
| Abel Miller | | Major Hogg's. |
| Charles Evans | | Capt. Baker. |
| William Ferrel | | |
| Robert Beach | | Capt. Bradley. |
| Williby Hooks | | Capt. Childs. |
| James Richardson | | Capt. Baker. |
| David Hunt | | do. |

"*4th Virginia Regiment.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Michael Follard | Capt. Kilpatrick's. |
| Lewis Rose | " Wales. |
| William Clark | " Stiff. |
| Henry Duckwaller | " " |
| John Taylor | " Crahon. |
| Jacob Agre | " Vatop. |

*"14th Virginia Regiment.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Richard Epp | Capt. Jones. |

*"2d Virginia Regiment.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Thos Bishop | Marquis Calemeas. |
| Eleranden Bailey | Capt. Boswell. |
| William Clement | do. |
| Will. Musgrove | do. |
| John Harden | do. |
| Zachariah Sandens | do. |
| George Picquet | Capt. Tabb. |
| Willm Bodwers | do. |
| John Dannon | Capt. Dudley. |
| John C. Lockle | do. |
| Thos Hudson | Capt. Falls. |
| William King | do. |
| Richard Mott | do. |
| John O Lachlane | Capt. Dudley. |

*"5th Virginia Regiment.*

| | |
|---|---|
| B. Dyer | Capt. Colson. |

*"7th Virginia Regiment.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Thos Allen | Capt. Young. |
| Joshua Buton | do. |

*"8th Virginia Regiment.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Robert Brigham | Capt. Wallace. |
| Nancy Sallen | do. |

*"3d North Carolina.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Reuben Gainer | Capt. Childs. |
| Absolm Welldee | Capt. Blank. |
| Nathan Copp | do. |

*"Col. V. Schaick's Regiment.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Lewis Relay | Capt. Hicks. |
| Philip McQuin | do. |
| James Willis | do. |
| Peter Woodcock | Capt. McKim. |
| Abraham Dungan | do. |
| James Thompson | do. |
| William Goodwin | —— |
| Thomas Bray | —— |

| | |
|---|---|
| Bartholomew Broton | Capt. Capp. |
| And. Wise | do. |
| Philip Service | do. |
| James Donelly | do. |
| William Reyme | do. |
| Camilus Sullivan | do. |
| Thomas Welsh | Capt. Wendel. |
| William Orr | do. |
| Ephraim Blanchard | do. |
| Robert Cahol | do. |
| Lewis Revelie | Capt. McCracken. |
| James Ray | do. |
| Jacob Blain | Capt. —— |
| Anthony McLean | do. |
| Alexander Martin (of train) | Capt. —— |

" *Col. Livingston's Regiment.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Joseph Patterson | Capt. Mervin. |
| Andrew Campbell | do. |
| Noah Hawkins | do. |
| Jacob Squirrel | Capt. Smith. |
| Jeduthan Dickeson | do. |
| Caleb Simmons | do. |
| Stephen Boekham | do. |
| Elias Thompson | Capt. Pearse. |
| George Decker | do. |
| Samuel Bailey | do. |
| James Wick | Capt. Davis. |
| Jacob Spicer | Capt. Titus. |

"*A List of Capt. Reed's Company.*

| | |
|---|---|
| James Pattells, | Wm Cochran, |
| West Collier, | Christopher Owens. |

---

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas Varnon, | James Barton. |

---

| | |
|---|---|
| John Brewer, | John Earls, |
| Joshua Welsh, | John Lawrence, Jr. |
| Lile Lisle, | John Guffey, |
| John Moore, | Richard Heanes, |
| Laurence Henslow, | Saml Cochran, |
| Robert Miller, | Wm Gray, |
| William Smith, | Thomas Stone, |
| Jesse Hines, | Jacob Boyers, |

John Nixon,
Humphrey Lucis,
Alexander McEwen,
Edw$^{d}$ Eastman,
John Tuder,
Richard Varnon,
Joseph Williamson,
John Sexton,
Edm$^{d}$ Raglon,
James Dawson,
John Brown,
Ben Via,
Jas. Hinds,
Patrick McMahon,
Robert Deven,
Travis Wren,
W$^{m}$ Bloze,
Bartlett Atkins,
Jacob Chapman,
Joseph Barkley.

*"Sick of the 14$^{th}$ Reg$^{mt}$ Virginia.*

Samuel Chavers,
Ambrose Hay,
Jesse Hinds,
Edm'd Chavers,
Isaac Chavers,
H. Clay,
Harrison Booroder,
Jno. Randel,
Christopher Henten,
Thomas Harves,
Hensley Grubs,
Malon Mead,
Hugh Norrell,
James Smith.

*"Delaware Sick.*

Elijah Murphey,
Jacob Bennet,
Isaac Darlin,
Robt. Horskin,
Eliakim Par——,
Robt. Macfarlane, orderly,
Everitt Atkins,
Jno. Robeson,
Jno. Rairla,
Isaac Carvel,
Tho$^{s}$ Holstin.

# THE GENERAL TITLE OF THE PENN FAMILY TO PENNSYLVANIA.

CONTRIBUTED BY WILLIAM BROOKE RAWLE, ESQ.

(Continued from page 68.)

*No 6*

*1727 July 5. Indenture* of Agreement[1]

*Parties* 1. John Penn
2. Thomas Penn
3. Richard Penn
4. Margaret Penn
5. Thomas Fræme (her then intended husband whom she afterwards married)
6. Joseph Wyeth & Silvanus Bevan

*Recites*, that *Hannah Penn* (the Founder's 2d wife) is dead that *John Penn* is her Admr c. t. a. & also Admr c. t. a. of his Father

*The will* of the Founder (No. 4 Supra) published about the *Begg* of *Mch* 1711 & republished & confirmed 27 *May* 1712.

*H. Penn's* Appointmt 18 Nov. 1718
" do 7 Jany 1725 (No 5 Supra)
" Will 11 Sept 1718.

that *Dennis Penn* died 6 Feby 1722 under age & without Issue & that of the children of W. P. the founder and his "last wife" there now only remain *John*, *Thos*, *Richd* & *Margaret*

*The Decree Exch:* 4 July 1727

[1] Recorded at New Castle Delaware 28 Oct. 1802 in Book Y. Vol. 2. Fol. 155. and at Philada July 22. 1829. in G. W. R. 31. 43.

Executed by the parties of the 1st 2d 3d 4th and 5th parts in the presence of John Page & Richd Beale of whom the latter on the 5 Aug 1727 deposes before the Lord Mayor of London to its execution, describing himself as *Richard Beale Clerk to John Page Gentleman*

That since the death of Hannah P. (who left her will uncancelled) several doubts had arisen & several disputes & controversies were likely to arise touching & concerning the Estate of the Founder & the said appointments & will of his widow.

That this agreement is to settle & adjust all doubts &c[a]

That Hannah P. did not in her lifetime receive any part of or insist on the annuity of £300. mentioned in the Codicil of her husband's Will—

*Declares* the same to be extinguished & that the Estate of the Founder was discharged therefrom & from all arrears

*Covenants*

That Margaret or her Representatives shall not have or claim the 500[A] which it was directed she sh[d] have by H. Penn's Appointment of 7 Jan[y] 1725 or any real estate under the will of the Founder, she releasing all claim of benefit therefrom except as hereinafter mentioned

That *Subject* to the devises in the Founder's will in favour of the 3 children of his Son W[m] & that in favour of L. Aubrey & subject to the Founder's debts

*John Penn* shall *hold in fee*

½ of his father's Real Estate in America *discharged* of all demands of his sister Margaret *except* the provision hereinafter made for her & except likewise the Sum of £300. due from the Executrix of her father more particularly mentioned in *an Indenture between the said parties of even date herewith*

*Thomas Penn* & *Richard Penn* shall hold in fee the other ½ of their father's real estate in America as *Tenants in Common & not as Jointenants* & shall for that purpose when required mutually execute conveyances &c[a] *Subject* as above to devises & debts of their Father & discharged of all the claim of *Margaret* except that of the debt of £300. due to her as above

*Proviso*, charging John's moiety with £500. pble to Margaret or her Representatives within 6 months after their father's debts are paid or sufficient money raised therefor & after John or his Representatives shall or might have rec[d] so much money from his moiety of the premises

*Cov*[t] of *John* to pay the Same accordingly

*do* & Declaration that his moiety be charged with annuity to his sister Margaret for life of £50 unless legal Int. sh[d] be reduced to 4 p/c or lower in which case £40. pble quarterly the first pay[t] on the quarterday next after the £500. shall have become due as above, the annuity to be *for her separate use*

*Also* that his moiety be charged with pay[t] of £1000. within 3 months after death of his sister Margaret to the party of the 6[th] P[t] hereto *In Trust* for Margaret's children as she might appoint by deed writing or will executed in presence of 2 witnesses—for want of appointm[t] to be divided equally among the children then alive—for want of any child or children Subject to her appointm[t] for want whereof to her legal representatives No part of the £1000. to be p[d] to any child during its minority unless she direct otherwise & that in the meantime the money be invested & the interest applied to the education and Maintenance of the children

The pay[t] of the £1000. not to commence until 6 months after the Founder's debts are paid nor until 6 months after John or his Representatives shall or might have received £1000. out of his Moiety.

* * *

*Covenant* that Rich[d] Hill
Isaac Norris
Sam[l] Preston &
James Logan
"the *now surviving Trustees* as to the s[d] real estate in America named in the will of the" Founder and the survivors & survivor shall make Conveyances &c: for better assurance &c: in Conformity with the Premises

*do*—that the future expence of any Controversy about the Founder's will be borne

$\frac{2}{6}$ by John & his Rep[s]
$\frac{3}{6}$ by Th: & Rich: respectively & their respective rep[s]
& $\frac{1}{6}$ by Margaret & her Rep[s]

*No 7*

*1729 Jan^y 13 & 14. Lease & Release*[1]

*Release, Parties* 1. Joshua Gee & John Woods
2. Richard Penn
Thomas Fræme &
Margaret his wife
3. John Penn &
Thomas Penn

*Recites* John, Thomas & Rich^d Penn & Margaret Fræme are all the Surviving children of the Founder by Hannah his 2^d & last wife

*do*, that *John* is Adm^r c. t. a. of both his mother and his father

*do*, the Mtge of 7 Oct. 1708 (N° 3 supra)

*do*, the will of the Founder (N° 4 supra)

*do*, the Decree of Exch : 4 July 1727 (Supra)

*do*, the Articles 5 July 1727 (N° 6 Supra)

*Recites* (as does also the LEASE) that the whole mtge money has been repaid the mtgees of the Deed of 7 Oct. 1708 & that the mtgees are all dead except the Party of the first part hereto in whom the mtged premises are vested by survivorship

That all persons anyways interested in the mtge money have released and discharged it

*Grant* & release the whole to John & Thomas in fee, *Habendum* as to $\frac{2}{4}$ for use of John in fee, Subject to the devises & debts of his Father & charged for the benefit of Mrs Fræme with the payments provided for by the Articles of July 5. 1727 (N° 6 Supra) $\frac{1}{4}$ for use of *Thomas* in fee Subject to the devises & debts of the Founder & such pay^ts as are charged on it by the same articles—& as to the *remaining* $\frac{1}{4}$ *to the use of John & Thomas & and their heirs* (subject to the devises

[1] Orig^l executed in presence of 4 witnesses of whom one is the same *John Page*

Also Exempl^n of the Record of the *Release* from *an orig^l duly proved* by two of the subscribing witnesses before a Justice of the Peace of Philad^a County where it was *Rec^d* 28 *June* 1731 *F.* 5. 231.

& debts of the founder & the charges of the same articles) *In Trust* for *Richard in fee*[1]

*Cov*[t] of each of the Party of 1[st] P[t] Separately that he has not wilfully done &c:

*Release* by Parties 2[nd] & 3[d] p[t] to party 1[st] P[t] of all demands Acc[ts] reckonings &c: for or concerning the s[d] Mtge &c:

*Cov*[t] of parties 2[d] & 3d p[ts] to keep party 1[st] P[t] & their Reps indemnified from all claims arising out of or relating to the M[tge]

*No 8*

*1735 June 24 Indenture of Release*[2] (reciting Lease)

*Parties*—1. Sam[l] Preston & James Logan
2. Thomas Fræme & Margaret his wife
3. John & Thomas Penn
4. Richard Penn

*Recites* John, Thomas, Rich[d] & Margaret to be the only surviving children of the Founder by Hannah his wife now also deceased

*do*, the mtge of 7 Oct. 1708

*do*, the Founder's Will

*do*, the decree of Exch: Confirming it—4 July 1727

*do*, the Articles 15 [5] July 1727

[1] Altho the conveyance is by Lease & Release yet the terms of it are such as create a *Trust* for Richard & *not a use executed in him.* Doe d. Lloyd v. Passingham *6 Barnew. & C 305*, Contra *1 Wash C C R 74;* but acc: 4 Watts 118 and [unfinished]

[2] Orig[l] executed by all the Parties except John & Richard Penn Executed in the presence of 4 witnesses of one of whom the handwriting as also that of James Logan the grantor is proved Nov. 26. 1803 by the affidavit of Ch. Justice Shippen before Judge Peters.

Recorded on the 15 Nov. 1809 at Newcastle Delaware in Book H. Vol. 3. Fol. 189.

Also an Exemplification from the Record at Phil[a] F. 7. 338 duly proved & executed by all the Parties.[1]

An Orig[l] of this *Release* executed by ALL the Parties and duly proved was recorded at Phil[a] 13 Oct. 1736 Book [F.] Vol. 7. 338.

---

[1] [An Exempl[n] procured from said record is mentioned in the opposite margin.]

*do*, the pay$^{t}$ of the mtge monies & reconveyance by the Surviving Mtgees 14 Jan$^{y}$ 1729 (N° 7 Supra)

*do*, that T. Callowhill, M. Lowther, G. Heathcote, S. Waldenfield, J. Field, H. Goldney, S. Carpenter, Rich$^{d}$ Hill, & I. Norris are dead whereby the Estate devised by the Founder's Will was become vested by Survivorship in the Party of 1$^{st}$ P$^{t}$

*Grant* & release the premises [at the special instance & request of Rich$^{d}$ P. & M$^{r}$ & Mrs Fræme witnessed and by their sealing & Delivery hereof] to *John Penn* & *Thomas Penn* and their heirs

*Habendum* subject to the respective devises debts annuities payments sum & sums of money under which the parties hold or are respectively intended to hold the same by the Articles of July 5. 1827

$\frac{2}{4}$ to *John* in fee

$\frac{1}{4}$ to Thomas in fee

& $\frac{1}{4}$ to John & Thomas & their heirs for the use of Richard & his heirs[1]

*Cov$^{t}$* of Trustees severally that they have not willingly done &c:

*Acquittance* of the Trustees & Cov$^{t}$ of John, Thomas & Richard to save them harmless.

*N° 9*

*1731 Sept 22 & 23. Lease & Release*[2]

[1] This w$^{d}$ seem to be an use executed.

[2] *Recorded* at Philadelphia 20 May 1732 & 14 June 1732 Book F Vol 5. page 502 to 514, 530 to 532.

*Recorded* at New Castle Oct 29 1802 Book Y. Vol 2 Fol 168.

*Orig$^{ls}$* duly proved & recorded. Exempl$^{as}$ from Philad$^{a}$ & New Castle duly certified.

Also Orig$^{ls}$ duly executed before the same witnesses but not proved or endorsed with a Recorder's Certificate or Seal

Attached to the Orig$^{l}$ recorded at Philad$^{a}$ is the Affid$^{t}$ before the Lord Mayor of London of its execution. Sworn to on the 20 Jan 1731. by two of the subscribing witnesses—one of them the same *John Page* referred to in the margins above—The other is *Ferdinando John Paris* of the Inner Temple, who is mentioned in *2 Proud 188*, as being in *1758* the

*Parties*—1. *Wm Penn* recited to be Brother & Heir of Springett Penn who was eldest son & heir of Wm Penn Jr decd who was the eldest son & heir of Wm P. the Founder

2. *Lætitia Aubrey, Widow*, who is recited to be Daughter & only Surviving child of the Founder by Gulielma Maria his first wife

*Mary Penn* widow & relict of sd Wm P. Jr

*Charles Fell & Gulielma Maria* his wife, the daughter of sd Wm P. Jr

3. *John & Thomas Penn*

4. *Richard Penn*

*Recites* the Charter *4 Mch 1681* (*supra*)

[*do*, the Duke of York's Grant 24 Aug. 1682 to W. P. the Founder, of the Town of New Castle and a circle of 12 miles around it, and the Islands & soil of the River Delaware lying North of the Southernmost part of that circle [*New Castle* County]

*do*, Grant, same date, Same to Same of *Kent* & *Sussex* Counties [1]

*do*, that the Founder was seized of real estate in N. Jersey

*do*, the Will of the Founder

*do*, that since his death disputes had arisen between Springett in his lifetime, & William Party hereto since the death of Springett, & John, Thomas & Richard relating to the Founder's will & the *genl right* of the several parties to the soil & Govt.

Springett & since his death William claiming as heir at law & John, Thomas & Richard claiming under the will,

Final agreemt for the purchase & Release of *sd genl right* from the Parties of 1st & 2nd Pts in Consn of £5500. pd to Party of 1st Pt (not including any private or particular right

agent of the Proprietaries Thomas & Richard Penn. [N. B. Mr. Chew says he was *their Solicitor*.] He is also mentioned under date of 1732 and 1733 in *Gordon pp 213, 214*.

[1] 3 Lower Counties.

of Party 1st Pt under any Grant of the Founder but only his gen1 right & claim to the soil & Govt

*In Consn* of £5500, party 1st pt grants & releases the premises with the consent & approbation of the Parties of the 4th & 2d pts to the party of the 3d Pt in fee, and

*In Consn* of 10 sh: a piece the party of 2d Pt grant release & confirm the same premises to the Party 3d Pt in fee

*Excepting & Reserving* to the Party 1st Pt & his Reps the Palace of Pennsbury with the appurtenances & 4000 A contiguous & belonging thereto which by Lease & Release ¾ May 1703 W. Penn the Founder conveyed to Dan1 Wharley & Henry Gouldney in fee to the uses therein mentioned

*also* the 10.000 A devised by the Founder to L. Aubrey, W. Penn Party hereto & Ga Ma Fell respectively

*also* any real estate wh is or may be claimed by either of the Parties 1st & 2d pts under any Deed Patent or Grant of W. Penn the Founder

*Habendum* to *John* & *Thomas* & their heirs upon the following uses viz:

¾ use of *John in Fee*

¼ use of *Thomas in Fee* &

the remaining ¼ to the use of John & Thomas & their heirs but *In Trust* for Richard & his heirs

*Recites*, That the Trust of the Govt vested by the will of the Founder remains undisposed of in Earl Powlett who survived Earl of Oxford

*Directs* that Earl P. convey the Govt &ca to John & Thomas & their heirs

*Proviso* that nothing shall affect private or particular rights of Party 1st Pt but only his gen1 right &ca as before

*Special Covts* for quiet Enjoymt, further assurance, against previous acts or incumbrances

*Recites* that the elder branch have never recd any profits quit rents Sums of money or benefit from the premises

*Covt* of Parties 3d & 4th Pts to save harmless & indemnify the Party 1st Pt & their Reps from any claims of the King.

*N° 10.*

*1743 Feb. 11. Indenture*[1] of Grant—(Bargain & Sale)

Parties—1. John Earl Poulett son & heir of *John* late Earl Poulett dec^d^ [erroneously called William in the Will of W. Penn the founder] who was survivor of the devisees of the Gov^t^ devised in Trust by the Founder

*Grantor*

2. John Penn & Thomas Penn

*Grantees*

3. Rich^d^ Penn cestuy que trust of one quarter of the hereby granted Franchise & Margaret Fræme widow only daughter of the late Proprietary & Founder

*Recites* the will of W^m^ Penn the Father

*do*, the differences & disputes which followed in his Family

*do*, the Lease & Release of 22 & 23 Sept. 1731

*do*, the survivorship of Earl Poulett who outlived the other devisees of the Gov^t^

*do*, a Deed Poll dated 23^d^ Sep^t^ 1731. wherein W^m^ Penn the Grandson, Lætitia Aubrey, Mary Penn, Ch^s^ Fell & Gulielma Maria his wife, John Penn, Thomas Penn & Rich^d^ Penn (reciting to the effect above recited) direct the late Earl Poulett absolutely to grant the Gov^t^ & powers of Gov^t^ to John & Thomas Penn & their heirs as to ½ to the use of John in fee, ¼ to the use of Thomas in Fee & the remaining ¼ to the use of John & Thomas in fee in Trust for Richard & his heirs, with a Cov^t^ of John, Thos, & Rich^d^ severally to save harmless & indemnify Earl Poulett for so doing

[1] Orig^l^ executed before 2 witnesses & enrolled in Chancery where by a mem^m^ it appears to have been acknowledged 14 Feb^y^ 1743 & by Endorsement to have been enrolled on the same day.

One of the witnesses to the signatures of J. T. & R. Penn & M. Fræme is *Ferdinand John Paris* already mentioned in the margin of N° 9 supra.

*do*, that the late Earl Poulett not having executed this direction his son party hereto has been requested by the other parties hereto to execute it, who thereupon

*Grants*, accordingly in pursuance of & conformity with the above direction—

*Cov*[t] of John, Thomas, & Rich[d], severally to indemnify Earl P.

*N° 11*

*1732 May 8. Articles of Agreement*[1]

*Parties*—1. John Penn
2. Thomas Penn
3. Richard Penn

*Recites* the Charter of Charles 2[d] & the Grants of the Duke of York to their father & that *John* is seized of or entitled to ½ of the premises to the use of himself & his heirs, *Thomas* ¼ in like manner, *John & Thomas* in Trust for Richard & his heirs the remaining ¼, the whole charged with such debts of their father as remain unpaid & John's moiety charged or chargeable with pay[t] of £1000. or thereabouts to the Trustees of Margaret wife of Th: Fræme "only sister of the said parties hereto according to certain articles for that purpose

*do, objects are stated to be*, 1. to preserve the premises to the respective heirs male of the bodies of the parties respectively

[1] Orig[l] enrolled in Chancery 21 March 1750. on which day it appears to have been acknowledged before *Tho. Bennett.* Who he is does not appear. He may have been a Master in Chancery, for by an Endorsement the Instrument seems to have been in Evidence in the Case of *Penn v. L[d] Baltimore* 1 Ves. Sen[r] 444. Attested by 4 subscribing witnesses of whom *one* is the same *John Page* Gent[n] so often mentioned in these margins. *Another* is *John Georges* one of the witnesses to the deed from Preston & Logan N° 8 Supra & *Another* is *John Paterson* a witness to the Lease & Release from the Surviving M[tees] N° 7 Supra.

Qu: if this Deed be not Evidence within the principle of *Ross v. Cutshall 1 Bin. 402.*

*Mem[m]* that M[r] Chew has in his possession a Dupl. Orig[l] of this Deed.

See *2 Yeates's Reports 550, 551, 552*, where these articles are fully set forth. They are also fully recited in the marriage settlem[t] of T. Penn N° 16. infra.

& for default of such heirs male to the Survivors & Survivor of the parties in fee simple *Subject* to charges herein after mentioned

2. The more easy disposing of the uninhabited & undisposed of parts of the premises

*Cov*[t] that in case of death of either of the Parties leaving heirs male of their bodies in their minority the Survivors or Survivor by themselves or by Attorney during such minority are *empowered to sell* & convey away absolutely in fee simple or otherwise reserving at least the usual Quit Rents any parts or parcels of the premises, to receive monies, pay charges & gen[lly] to manage the premises in the most ample manner, to be accountable annually for the nett profits to the party entitled to receive them & at the expiration of such minority such heir male of the body to have possession of the share of his father respectively

*do*, that neither party shall by will or otherwise dispose of his estate to any child except to his eldest son in tail male with remainder to his 2[d] 3[d] & other sons successively in Tail male (except as to such charges as are herein *or otherwise* appointed or agreed upon)

*Power* to either party by will under his own hand & seal attested by 2 witnesses to charge his purpart for the benefit of younger children with any sum not to exceed £6000. Stg. for John's share & £3000 Stg. for each of the others to be equally distributed pble to the sons at full age & the daughters at such age or marriage whichever *first*. In the meantime to bear Interest at 4 p. c. for their maintenance & education.

*Power*, in like manner for such of the parties as may die leaving Issue male to charge his purpart by appointm[t] in favour of his widow of an annuity for her life viz. *John's* widow, not more than £200 Stg. p. an. the others not more than £100. Stg. each—In default of such appointm[t] John's purpart to stand charged with an annuity of £200. Stg. for the life of *his* widow & that of each of the others with annuity of £100. for the life of his respective widow

These charges to be in lieu & bar of dower.

*Limitation*, in the event of either Party dying leaving issue Female but no Issue male living at his death, of his purpart to the survivors or survivor & his & their Heirs *as* the Party or Parties dying shall appoint by will or deed executed in the presence of two witnesses, *but* chargeable & charged with the pay$^{t}$ to daughters, *John's* share, of not more than £10.000. Stg. if more than one daughter, & £8000. Stg. if only one—The share of each of the other parties chargeable with ½ as much in either case as John's share in such proportions as the parties respectively sh$^{d}$ by *such* will or Deed appoint, for want of such appointm$^{t}$ to be charged respectively in either Case with those Amounts pble at full age or marriage & in case of more daughters than one to be distributed equally among them

*Proviso* That if *John* die without Issue male leaving one daughter only his widow's annuity shall be £300. Stg. for life, if more than one daughter her annuity shall be £200. Stg. for life. If Thos. or Rich$^{d}$ or both die without Issue male and leaving one daughter his respective widow's annuity shall be £150 Stg—if more daughters than one £100 Stg

*Limitations in the event of either party dying without Issue* [say *living*]

that he shall leave or appoint his share to the other or either of them as he shall think fit & shall have liberty by Deed or Will attested as aforesaid to charge the same in favour of such persons as they may appoint, John with £6000 Stg & Thos & Rich$^{d}$ each with £3000 Stg & may in like manner charge his respective estate in favour of his widow with an annuity over & above the annuities already provided for, such additional Annuity not to exceed for *John's widow* £200 Stg for life & for the widow of *Thos.* or *Rich$^{d}$* £100. for life

IF NO APPOINTMENT the estate of the parties first dying to vest in the survivors & survivor charged, *John's share* with an annuity of £100 Stg. p. an. & that of either of the other parties with an Annuity of £50. Stg. p. an. to *Letitia Aubrey widow* daughter of the Founder for life & also charged,

John's share with £4000 Stg & each of the others' share with £2000. Stg—pble to Silvanus Bevan & Thomas Jackson or the survivor & his Rep^s of which ½ to be invested & distributed equally among the children of M^rs Fræme, to the sons at 21, to the daughters at that age or marriage, the income to be applied in the meantime to their education & maintenance, the other ½ subject to the appointment of M^rs Fræme by any writing under her separate hand without the controul of her husband

*Proviso*, if either party minded to Sell his share the others to have a pre-emption at any rate at which any purchaser may offer with an allowance of 6 months credit for the price after the making of the contract—In case of "*such sale*[1]" the provisions of this Instrument as to the share of the Party selling to be void

*Proviso* that premises remain Subject to the debts of their father & all other debts to which now subject

*do*, that by writing under Seal attested by 2 witnesses, the Parties may *revoke* at any time *during their joint lives.*

*do*, that if one or two of the Parties die leaving *no Issue male* respectively the survivors or survivor *may revoke* by writing under Seal—

*No 12.*

*1742 May 28, Release*,[2] Lætitia Aubrey widow to John, Thomas & Richard Penn their & each of their heirs *Habendum* the premises according to their respective shares therein

*Recites* that she is the only surviving child of the Founder by his 1^st wife

that since Sept. 23. 1731. the Releasees have conveyed to her the 10.000 ^A devised to her by her Father which were excepted out of her Release of that date—that she has several years since sold & conveyed for value the said 10.000 ^A.

*Releases* as above

[1] qu: Such?

[2] Orig^l executed before two witnesses of whom one is the same *Ferdinand John Paris* who attests the Deed No 9. Supra &c^a &c^a

*N° 13.*

*1746 Oct. 20. Will of John Penn*[1]

makes certain bequests upon Trust to his English Ex^rs for the benefit of several members of his Family

*devises* his share of the Manor of Perkasie, Liberty Land, and High S^t Lot to his nephew *John Penn* [sc: son of his Brother Rich^d] *in fee*

*do*, the moiety of his property in East & West Jersey to his brother *Richard* in fee whom he makes sole Ex^r for N. Jersey—

*do*, his moiety of Penns^a & 3 lower Counties & of the Franchise of Gov^t to his Brother Thomas for life without impeachment of waste, remainder to Trustees to preserve Contingent remainders, Remainder to his first son in Tail male, *remaind^r* to 2^d 3^d 4^th 5^th &c^a sons in tail male, Remainder to his Brother Rich^d for life without impeachm^t of waste, Rem^r to Trustees to preserve contingent remainders, Remainder to John eldest son of Rich^d for life without impeachm^t of waste, Rem^r to Trustees to preserve &c: Rem^r to 1^st 2^d 3^d 4^th &c^a son of John the nephew successively in tail male, In default of such issue of John to Rich^d, 2^d son of Rich^d for life in strict settlem^t with rem^r in like manner to his sons successively in tail male & in default of all such Issue male, Rem^r to heirs of body of Thomas, Rem^r to heirs of Body of John Son of Rich^d, Rem^r to heirs of body of Rich^d, son of Rich^d, Rem^r to heirs of body of the other sons of Rich^d his Brother successively, Rem^r to his niece Hannah Penn then only daughter of Rich^d for life in strict settlem^t rem^r to her sons successively in tail male, Rem^r to the heirs

[1] Orig^l Probate for Penns^a & 3 Lower Counties granted to *Thomas Penn* in Sussex County Del^e *Sept. 1. 1747. Do*, for N. Jersey granted to Rich^d Penn *3 Aug. 1747.*

Exempl^n from Register's Office at Philad^a under date of 2^d Nov^r 1791, of the Record there of the Exempl^n of the Probate in the Prerogative Court of the Arch B^p of Canterbury on the *12 Nov^r 1746*

[One of the subscribing witnesses is the same *Ferdinand John Paris.*]

This will is partly recited in *2 Yeates Rep. 552–3* where it is stated that in the same year *1746*, the *Testator died unmarried & without Issue.* It is also recited at large in N° 16. infra.

of her Body, Rem$^{r}$ to heirs of Body of his Brother Rich$^{d}$, Rem$^{r}$ to his sister Margaret Fræme for life in strict settlem$^{t}$, Rem$^{r}$ to her sons successively in Tail male, Rem$^{r}$ to heirs in tail gen$^{l}$ of such sons successively, Rem$^{r}$ to his niece Philadelphia Hannah Fræme daughter of s$^{d}$ Margaret for life in strict settlem$^{t}$, Rem$^{r}$ to her sons successively in Tail male, Rem$^{r}$ to the heirs of the Body of Philad$^{a}$ H. F., Rem$^{r}$ to the heirs of the Body of Margaret F., Rem$^{r}$ to his nephew ½ blood W$^{m}$ Penn for life in strict settlem$^{t}$., Rem$^{r}$ to Springett eldest son of this W$^{m}$ Penn for life in strict settlem$^{t}$., Rem$^{r}$ to the sons of Springett successively in Tail male, Rem$^{r}$ to the same sons successively in tail gen$^{l}$, Rem$^{r}$ to the Heirs of the Body of Springett, Rem$^{r}$ to Christiana Gulielma Penn then only daughter of s$^{d}$ William the nephew in strict Settlem$^{t}$, rem$^{r}$ to her sons successively in Tail Male, Rem$^{r}$ to the same sons successively in Tail gen$^{l}$, Rem$^{r}$ to heirs of *her* body, Rem$^{r}$ to heirs of Body of W$^{m}$ P. the nephew, Rem$^{r}$ to his Grand Nephew ½ blood Rob$^{t}$ Edw$^{d}$ Fell, only son then living of Gulielma Maria Fell dec$^{d}$ for life in strict settlem$^{t}$, Rem$^{r}$ to his sons successively first in tail male, *then* in tail gen$^{l}$, Rem$^{r}$ to heirs of body of s$^{d}$ Rob$^{t}$ Edw. F., Rem$^{r}$ to Mary Margaretta Fell eldest daughter then living of the same Gulielma Maria for life in strict settlem$^{t}$, rem$^{r}$ to sons of s$^{d}$ Mary Margaretta successively at first in tail male, *then* in tail gen$^{l}$, Rem$^{r}$ to the heirs of her body, Rem$^{r}$ to Gulielma Maria Frances Fell the only other daughter then living of said Gulielma Maria decd for life in strict Settlem$^{t}$, Rem$^{r}$ to her sons successively *first* in Tail Male, *then*, in tail gen$^{l}$, Rem$^{r}$ to the heirs of her Body, Rem$^{r}$ to Right Heirs of Testator. And if by virtue of the last or any previous limitation the premises sh$^{d}$ become vested in two or more females then & in every such case the eldest & her stock shall take to the absolute exclusion of the others unless on failure of the stock of the eldest, when the next in age & her stock shall take in like manner & so on successively.

*Proviso* That every person taking under any of the above limitations shall assume the Sir name *Penn* & bear the Testator's arms

*Charges* the premises with £6000. Stg. to supply deficiency if any in Legacies bequeathed out of the English personalty, the residue after meeting such deficiency or if no deficiency the whole £6000. to go to Thos. Penn.

*Recites* that the nature of the premises settled as above requires in the Tenant in possession for the time being an unusual extent of authority in proportion to the Quantity of his Estate whether for life or in tail, *Ergo*

*Empowers* every such Tenant while in possession to grant any estates out of the premises however large reserving the heretofore usual quit rents & services *and upon the frontiers* where the like Quit Rents cannot be reserved as in the more settled parts *to grant* [for the gen^l service only & not for the private advantage of such then Tenant] any lands reserving such Rent & services only as to such then Tenant shall seem proper so however in the latter case that no Fine or purchase money be taken on any such grant

*Limits* his moiety of all Quit Rents and services to go along with & be considered as part of the premises according to the above Limitations *But that* of all fines & purchase monies to be raised upon gran's such as aforesaid according to this will his moiety shall belong to the Tenant in possession by virtue of the above Limitations for the time being as his own proper money & estate for the settlement of Boundaries, the purposes of Gov^t, the making of Treaties, & other public objects, the same to vest as if such then tenant were then seized in fee simple

*Directs* that the premises be absolutely released from the above mentioned charge of £6000. Stg. or any part at any time rem^g unpaid upon the Tenant for the time being in possession executing such personal security therefor as he may be able to give & the party competent to release it may think proper to accept

*Bequeaths* to Thomas all fines purchase monies arrears of quit Rents & other rents & other monies due to him in Penns^a & 3 lower Counties at the time of his death, excepting only such as might consist of cash in hand collected or remitted at the time when the news of his death should

reach Philadelphia, the same having been already disposed of as part of his English personalty.

*Appoints* his Brother *Thomas* Sole Ex$^{r}$ for Penns$^{a}$ & 3 lower Counties.

*N° 14.*

*1763 Apr. 30. Release*[1] Philadelphia Hannah Fræme to Henry Wilmot in Trust for Th: Penn

*Recites* that *she* is spinster, only child of Margaret Fræme Widow dec$^{d}$ who was the Founder's daughter by Hannah his last wife

*do*, the Articles of 5 July 1727, & the Trust of the charge upon the moiety of John Penn (therein provided) of £1000. for the children of s$^{d}$ Margaret

*do*, the marriage of Th: Fræme with s$^{d}$ Margaret who survived him & died in Feb$^{y}$ 1750

*do*, the death of John Penn *28 Oct. 1746.*

*do*, his will devising to Thomas Penn &c:

*do*, that Philad$^{a}$ H. F. has attained the age of 21 & is entitled to receive the £1000. which T. P. is willing to advance upon her assigning the *s$^{d}$ charge* to *Wilmot* in trust for him

*Acknowledges* the rec$^{t}$ of the £1000. from Th: Penn &

*Assigns* the charge accordingly to Wilmot in Trust.

[1] Orig$^{l}$ duly executed but not proved or recorded—

(To be continued.)

## A REGISTER OF MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, 1800—1801.

(Continued from page 103.)

*Issue of April 25, 1801.*

In this city, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Dr. McGaw, Mr. Roger Tage to Mrs. Mary Smith.

On the 21st inst., by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Mr. John Cook to Miss Ann Britton.

On the 23rd inst., by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Mr. William Richardson, of Montgomery County, to Miss Hannah Jones, of Delaware County.

On the 16th inst., at Wrightstown, Bucks County, Mr. Thomas Williams, of this city, to Miss Rachel Dubre, of Buckingham.

On the 19th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Raynard, William Oxley, Esq., of Wakefield, England, to Miss Sarah Hampton, daughter of Jonas Hampton, Esq., of Elizabethtown, N. J.

*Issue of May 2, 1801.*

In this city, on the 28th ult., the amiable and accomplished Mrs. Mason to Mr. Joseph Fox, both of this city

On the 29th, by the Rev. Mr. Milledollar, Mr. Henry J. Kennedy to Miss Jane Skellinger, both of this city.

At East Fallowfield, in Chester County, by James M. Gibbons, Esq., George W. Gibbons to Miss Elizabeth Gladden, both of this city.

At Albany, New York, by the Rev. Thomas Ellison, Goldsborough Banyer, Jun., Esq., to Miss Maria Jay, daughter of Governor Jay.

*Issue of May 9, 1801.*

In this city, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. Bishop White, Mr. Peter Christian to Miss Theresa Scull.

On the 7th inst., Mr. John James, merchant, to Miss Mary Drinker.

At London, England, Mr. Macall Medford, formerly of this city, to Miss Maria Parr, daughter of William Parr, merchant, London.

In this city, on the 7th inst., by the Mayor, Mr. George Wilson, merchant, to Miss Sarah Lynn, daughter of Mr. Joseph Lynn, of the Northern Liberties.

On the 9th, by the Rev. Bishop White, Mr. James Prosser to Miss Ann Farmer.

On the 10th, by the Rev. Mr. Ustick, Mr. William Rasbottom, whipmaker, to Miss Eliza Apkey.

On the 11th, by the Rev. William Latta, the Rev. George C. W. Potts

pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, to Miss Mary Engles, daughter of Mr. Silas Engles, of Southwark.

On the 12th, by the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. Robert Hodgson, of the Head of Sassafras, Maryland, to Mrs. Walker, of this city.

On the 14th, at Friends' Meeting-house, Mr. Richard George to Miss Tacy Humphreys, daughter of Mr. Richard Humphreys.

On the 14th, by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Helfenstein, Mr. John Willis to Miss Susannah Hahn.

On the 14th, by Alexander Todd, Esq., Mr. Jacob Hamer, of the Valley, Montgomery County, Penna., to Miss Mary Hamelright, of this city.

On the 14th, by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, John Miles, Esq., of Milesborough, Centre County, Penna., to Miss Mary Ingles, daughter of George Ingles, Esq., of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia County.

At Trenton, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Eli Valletti, of Annapolis, Maryland, Chaplain of the United States Frigate Philadelphia, to Miss Ruth Nice, of that place.

On the 7th inst., by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Carroll, Robert Goodloe Harper, Esq., to Miss Carroll, daughter of Charles Carroll, Esq., of Carrollton.

At the seat of Mr. James Caldwell, near Woodbury, N. J., on the 14th inst., Mr. Crooke Stevenson, merchant, to Miss Mary Beaven, daughter of the late Mr. William Beaven, of this city.

At Providence, Delaware County, on the 14th inst., at the Friends' Meeting-house, Mr. Israel Taylor to Miss Mellen, both of that place.

*Issue of May 23, 801.*

In this city, on the 13th inst., Mr. Joseph Merefield, merchant, to Miss Mary Guest.

On the 14th, John Heister, Esq., of Reading, Berks County, to Miss Margaret Fries, daughter of Mr. John Fries, merchant, of this city.

By the Rev. Dr. Helmuth, Mr. Joseph Musgrave to Miss Catharine Schaumenkesole.

On the 16th, by the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. Daniel Shute to Miss Eliza Dolby.

By the Rev. Mr. Ustick, Mr. Joseph Chace to Miss Mary Hibbs.

At West Chester, on the 14th, Mr. Jonathan Thomas, of Delaware County, to Miss Ruth Young, of Chester County.

At Baltimore, on the 8th inst., Mr. M. H. Duval, of Prince George's County, aged seventeen, to Mrs. Allen, aged fifty, widow of the late Zachariah Allen, Esq., of that place.

Sure it is a wise and happy change of life
To get at once a mother and a wife.

*Issue of May 30, 1801.*

In this city, on the 20th inst., Mr. John M. Smith to Miss Ann Rowen, daughter of the late Moses Rowen.

By the Rt. Rev. Bishop White, John C. Wells, Esq., counsellor-at-law, to the amiable Miss Mary W. Sonntag.

By the Rev. Mr. Milledollar, Mr. Thomas Hennessy to Miss Margaret Shriver.

On the 26th, by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Helfenstein, Mr. Abraham Baker to Miss Maria Miller, daughter of Mr. Daniel Miller, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 28th, Mr. William Griffith to Miss Elizabeth Beaumont, of Delaware County.

By the Rt. Rev. Bishop White, Mr. James N. Taylor to Miss Eleanor Dunlap, eldest daughter of Dr. J. Dunlap.

At New York, on the 21st, by the Rev. Mr. Abeel, Stephen Van Cortlandt, Esq., to Miss Jane Beekman, eldest daughter of James Beekman, Esq.

*Issue of June 6, 1801.*

In this city, on the 7th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Ustick, Mr. Suthey Miles to Miss Mary Holdship; on the 28th, Mr. William Stern to Miss Betsy Holdship; and on the same evening, Mr. Robert Kellough to Miss Hannah Geortey.

On the 2nd inst., Mr. Robert Evans, Jun., of this city, to Miss Sarah Bispham, of Moorestown, N. J.

On the 20th ult., at Franklin, J. C. Wallace to Miss Peggy Heron, daughter of Captain J. C. Heron, of that place.

*Issue of June 13, 1801.*

In this city, on the 10th inst., John R. Coates, Esq., attorney-at-law, to Miss Sarah Morton, daughter of John Morton, Esq.

On the 11th, by the Rev. Mr. Helfenstein, Eli Toby, Esq., to Mrs. Mary Samper, all of Northern Liberties.

Now hymen's silken cord is tied
'Twixt her and Eli Toby,
May each fond hour so gladsome glide
As hearts can wish—and so may
Each declining year.

At Trenton, on the 11th, by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, Dr. William Geary, of Amwell, to Miss Jane Frazer, of that city.

*Issue of June 20, 1801.*

In this city, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Milledollar, Mr. Jacob Sulger to Miss Maria Egleston, of Southwark.

On the 18th, by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Mr. Titus Yearkes, of Germantownship, Philadelphia County, to Miss Mary Streaper, of Lower Merion Township, Montgomery County.

*Issue of June 27, 1801.*

In this city, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Bishop White, Mr. Thomas Bringhurst to Miss Molly Frailey, daughter of Mr. Henry Frailey, all of Germantown.

On the 25th, by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Mr. Bryan Griffin to Mrs. Elizabeth Murratt, both of Northern Liberties. Same evening, by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Mr. James Roney to Mrs. Sarah Pascall, both of this city.

On the 18th inst., on Tinicum Island, by the Rev. Bishop White, Mr. William Conover, of Philadelphia, to Miss Martha Diehl, of that place.

On the 23d, by the Rev. Mr. Crose, Swedesborough, John Tuft, Esq., High Sheriff of the county of Salem, to Miss Margaret Carney, of Woodstown, N. J.

*Issue of July 4, 1801.*

In this city, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. John Jones to Miss Jane Ross, of the Northern Liberties.

At Trenton, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, Colonel Ledyard to Miss Ann Ray.

On the 27th inst., at Westminster, by the Rev. Mr. Clingan, Mr. John Wampler, Post Moster, to Miss Elizabeth Vingling, both of that place.

*Issue of July 11, 1801.*

Married, at Baltimore, on the 30th ult., Mr. Walter Jenkins, merchant, to Miss Catharine Gillmeyer.

On the 3d inst., Mr. John M'Intire, merchant, to Miss Eliza Hall, all of that place.

Hope for the desponding.

At Killingsworth, Mass., Mr. Jedediah Harris, aged 75, to Miss Hannah Hull, aged 35!

At South Amboy, on the 15th ult., Mr. Joseph Hall, aged 56, to Miss Patience Gulick, aged 60!

*Issue of July 18, 1801.*

In the Northern Liberties, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Mr. Joseph Thatcher to Miss Sarah Bollen.

On the 15th, by Mr. Cornelious Faulkner, Esq., Mr. George Harley, coppersmith, to Mrs. Margaret Laskey.

At New York, on the 11th, Mr. M. M. Van Gilson, merchant, to Miss Catherine Morrell, daughter of Mr. Abram Morrell, deceased, of Elizabeth Town.

On the same evening, Mr. Jacob Bradford, merchant, to Miss Eliza Dunscomb.

*Issue of July 25, 1801.*

In this city, on the 23d inst., Mr. William Millar, merchant, of Boston to Miss Eliza Sands, of this city.

On the same evening, by the Rev. Milledollar, Mr. Francis Nicholson, of New York, merchant, to Miss Ann Brice, daughter of Captain John Brice, of this city.

*Issue of August 8, 1801.*

In this city, on the 25th ult., Mr. Archibald Gourley, merchant, to Miss Patience Polton.

On the 26th, by the Rev. Mr. Blackwell, Mr. John Moore to Miss Betsy Ledru.

On the 30th, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop White, Mr. William King to the amiable Miss Maria Matilda Ottinger, both of Germantown.

On the 2d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Carr, Mr. Keynan Fitzgerald, native of Ireland, to Mrs. Catherine Keiliher, widow of the late Edmond Keiliher, of this city.

At Providence, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Clarke, Thomas Radcliffe, Jun., Esq., of South Carolina, to the amiable Miss Tracy, of the island of Jamaica.

*Issue of August 15, 1801.*

In this city, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Cooper, the Rev. Richard Allen, pastor of the Methodist African Church, to Miss Sarah Bass.

*Issue of August 22, 1801.*

In this city, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Ustick, Mr. Amos Taylor to Miss Hetty Fleming.

Same evening, by the Rev. Mr. Helfenstein, Mr. George Noggel to the amiable Miss Elizabeth Shuller, all of the Northern Liberties.

*Issue of August 29, 1801.*

In this city, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. T. Ustick, Mr. Joseph Rambo to the amiable Miss Sarah Powell.

On the 22d, by the Rev. Dr. Smith, Mr. James D. Gibson to Miss Sarah Young, daughter of the late Charles Young, deceased.

By the Rev. Mr. Ustick, Captain E. Gardener, of the ship Phœbe Ann, to Miss Grace Wagner.

At Hinsdale, Vt., the Hon. Lewis R. Morris, Representative in Congress, to Miss Ellen Hunt.

Lately, at Boston, Mr. John P. Schoot, Jun., late of Philadelphia, merchant, to Miss Hannah Meinxies, of the former place.

*Issue of September 5, 1801.*

In this city, on the 27th inst., Mr. Charles Stewart, lumber merchant, to the amiable Miss Catherine Greenwood, daughter of John Greenwood, State of Delaware.

On the 3d inst., by the Rt. Rev. Bishop White, Mr. John Henry, merchant, to the amiable Miss York.

On the 3d inst., by Rev. Mr. Ustick, Mr. John Cornell to Miss Mary Whitlingberry.

On the 3d, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop White, Mr. William Serjeant, Esq., to Miss Elizabeth B. Morgan, daughter of General Morgan.

At Powelton, on the 29th ult., by the Rt. Rev. Bishop White, Charles W. Hare, Esq., to Miss Ann Emlin.

At Newtown, in Bucks County, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. James Boyd, Mr. John Slack to Miss Jane Harvey.

*Issue of September 12, 1801.*

In this city, on the 7th inst., by James Tapeket, Esq., Mr. George Walker, of this city, to Miss Hannah Smith, daughter of Mr. Gilbert Smith, of Monmouth, N. J.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. Collen Pullinger, Portsmouth, O. E., to Miss Jane Davis, of this city.

On the 10th, by the Rev. Dr. Rodgers, Mr. Moses Taylor to Miss Mary Sheaf, daughter of Mr. Philip Sheaf, of Delaware County.

At Elizabeth Town, N. J., on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Henry Kollock, Mr. Augustus Ellicot, of Maryland, to Miss Sally Williams, of Rahway.

*Issue of September 19, 1801.*

In this city, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Ustick, Mr. Thomas Marshall, of Liverpool, G. B., to Miss Mary Hick, of Marcus Hook.

On the 12th, by Alderman Wharton, Mr. William Levis, stationer, to Miss Sarah Crispin.

At New York, on the 15th, by the Rev. Dr. Livingston, Mr. Daniel Fisher to the amiable and accomplished Miss Eliza Gosman, daughter of Mr. George Gosman, all of that city.

At Chester, on the 17th, by Isaac Eyres, Esq., Mr. Stephen Horne to Miss Eliza Adams, both of Darby, Delaware County.

*Issue of September 25, 1801.*

In this city, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Helfenstein, Mr. Charles Harford to Miss Mary Auner.

On the 22d, at Friends' Meeting, Mr. John Bacon, son of the late Job Bacon, Esq., to Miss Mary Ann Warder, daughter of Mr. John Warder, merchant.

At New York, on the 15th, by the Rev. Dr. Rodgers, W. Nelson, Esq., to Lady Catherine Duer, relict of Col. William Duer, deceased, and daughter of the late Earl of Stirling.

At Baltimore, on the 17th, by the Rev. Mr. Richards, Mr. William Stewart to Miss Eliza Hagerty, both of that city.

*Issue of October 3, 1801.*

In this city, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Turner, Mr. Kintzing Prickett to Miss Eliza de Bartholt.

On the 29th, at Friends' Meeting, Dr. Samuel Lukens to Mrs. Hannah Y. Tomkins, daughter of Joseph Yorke.

Same day, by the Rev. Mr. Ustick, Mr. George Jacobs to Miss Susannah Donnaldson, both of Burlington, N. J.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. Philip Milledollar, Mr. John Thompson, of Southwark, to Mrs. Margaret Oswald, late of New York.

At Northampton, on the 22d ult., by Daniel Newbold, Esq., Mr. Joshua Humphreys, merchant, to Miss Abigail Cox, both of Moorestown, N. J.

At Trenton, by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Nicolas Dubois, superintendent of the Young Ladies' Academy, to Miss Betsey Ryall, all of this city.

*Issue of October 10, 1801.*

In this city, on the 3d inst., by Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. Thomas Nightingale, merchant, to Miss Hannah Cottman, of Oxford.

On the 6th, by the Rev. Dr. Rodgers, Mr. Charles Moore, of this city, to Miss Mary Coates, of Montgomery County.

On the 4th, by Joseph Cowperthwait, Esq., Mr. William Allibone, merchant, of this city, to Miss Sarah Smith, daughter of Mr. John Smith, Wrightstown, Bucks County.

In this city, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Jones, Mr. Charles Ellet, merchant, to Miss Mary Israel, daughter of Israel Israel, Esq., Sheriff.

On the 8th, by the Rev. Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Jesse Oat to Miss Charlotte Hopple.

At Friends' Meeting, Mr. Philip Garrett, watchmaker, to Miss Rebecca Cresson, daughter of Mr. James Cresson, deceased.

*Issue of October 17, 1801.*

In this city, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Green, Mr. Peter Allerdice to Miss Kitty Masoner.

On the 11th, by the Rev. Dr. Smith, Mr. Casper Fordney, of Lancaster, to Miss Maria Beates, of this city.

On the 15th, at the seat of Mr. Britton, Banks of Schuylkill, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop White, Mr. John Richards, merchant, to Mrs. Mary Baker.

At Baltimore, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Beeston, James Blake, Esq., commercial agent of the United States for the city of Antwerp, to the amiable Miss Alphonsa Carmichael, only child of William Carmichael, of Kent County.

*Issue of October 24, 1801.*

In this city, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. Robert Stola to Miss Jane Clark.

On the 20th, by the Rev. Mr. Carr, Mr. William Mulcahy to Miss Margaret Green.

On the 22d, by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Capt. Joseph Reynolds, of Norwich, Conn., to Miss Hannah Ingles, daughter of George Ingles, Esq., of the Northern Liberties.

By the Rt. Rev. Bishop White, Mr. Samuel Hazlehurst, merchant, to Miss Markoe, only daughter of Abraham Markoe, Esq.

At the Willows, Cumberland County, West Jersey, on the 17th, by the Rev. Mr. Davis, Mr. Laurence Huron, merchant, of this city, to Miss Kezia Harris.

*Issue of October 31, 1801.*

In this city, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Ewing, the Rev. Samuel Miller, of New York, to Miss Sarah Sergeant, daughter of the late Jonathan D. Sergeant, Esq.

On the 28th, by John Inskeep, Esq., Mr. John Davis, clerk at the water-works, to Miss Mary Whitlock.

At Bristol, on the 21st, at Friends' Meeting, Isaac Morris, of this city, to Sarah Merritt, of the former place.

At Abington, on the 22d, by the Rev. Mr. Tenant, Mr. Stacy Thomas, of the Northern Liberties, to Miss Eliza Vancourt, daughter of Mr. Cornelious Vancourt, of Moreland, Montgomery County.

At Shafferstown, on the 22d, by the Rev. Andrew Shultz, Mr. John Rex, of Germantown, to Miss Margaret Valentine, of this city.

At Goshen, on the 23d, at Friends' Meeting, Mr. Joseph George, of Philadelphia County, to Miss Alice Malen, daughter of Mr. John Malen, of Chester County.

In Salem County, N. J., on the 22d, by the Rev. Mr. Carll, the Rev. Mr. Christian Endress, of this city, to the amiable Miss Margaret Fries, daughter of the late Mr. Jacob Fries, of that county.

At Springhill, N. J., James Salter, Esq., Treasurer of the State, to Miss Eliza Burden, daughter of the late Joseph Burden, Esq.

*Issue of November 7, 1801.*

In this city, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. Mr. Ustick, Mr. Samuel F. Saunders to Miss Frances Groves.

On the 2d inst., Mr. Etienne Courisang to Miss Margaret Stein.

On the 4th, at Friends' Meeting-house, in Pine Street, Mr. John H. Cresson, merchant, to Miss Rachel Walter.

(To be continued.)

# AN ADDRESS TO GENERAL ARTHUR ST. CLAIR'S BRIGADE, 1776.

CONTRIBUTED BY OGDEN DUNGAN WILKINSON.

[Copies of the "Address" were to be had of Styner & Cist, Philadelphia, in May of 1777, in which year it was published; and also a "Sermon on Psalm CXXXVI., 5, 6," preached before the Virginia troops in New Jersey by Chaplain John Hurt.]

## AN ADDRESS

TO

GENERAL ST. CLAIR'S BRIGADE,

AT TICONDEROGA,

when the Enemy were hourly expected,
October 20, 1776.

---

*My Countrymen, Fellow-soldiers and Friends.*

I AM sorry that during this campaign I have been favoured with so few opportunities of addressing you on subjects of the greatest importance both with respect to this life and that which is to come, but what is past cannot be recalled, and Now time will not admit an enlargement, as we have the greatest reason to expect the advancement of our enemies as speedily as Heaven will permit.[1] Therefore, at present, let it suffice to bring to your remembrance some *necessary truths.*

It is our *common faith*, and a very just one too, that all events on earth are under the notice of that GOD in whom we live, move and have our being; therefore we must believe, that in this important struggle with the worst of enemies, he has assigned us our post here at Ticonderoga.

Our situation is such, that if properly defended, we shall give our enemies a fatal blow, and in a great measure prove the *means* of the *salvation* of North America.

Such is our present case, that we are fighting for all that is

[1] The wind blew to the North strongly.

near and *dear* to us, whilst our enemies are engaged in the worst of causes, their design being to subjugate, plunder and enslave a free people that have done them no harm. Their tyrannical views are so glaring, their cause so horribly bad, that there still remain too much goodness and humanity in Great Britain to engage unanimously against us, therefore they have been obliged (and at a most amazing expence too) to hire the assistance of a barbarous, mercenary people, that would cut your throats for the small reward of six-pence. No doubt these have hopes of being our taskmasters, and would rejoice at our calamities.

Look, oh! look therefore at your respective States, and anticipate the consequences if these vassals are suffered to enter! It would fail the most fruitful imagination to represent in proper light what anguish, what horror, what distress would spread over the whole! See, oh! see the dear wives of your bosoms forced from their peaceful habitations, and perhaps used with such indecency that modesty would forbid the description.

Behold the fair virgins of your land, whose benevolent souls are now filled with a thousand good wishes and hopes of seeing their *admirers* return home crowned with victory, would not only meet with a doleful disappointment, but also such insults and abuses that would induce their tender hearts to pray for the shades of death. See your children exposed as vagabonds to all the calamities of this life! Then, oh! then adieu to all felicity this side of the grave.

Now all these calamities may be prevented, if our God be for us, and who can doubt of this who observes the point in which the wind now blows,[1] if you will only acquit yourselves like men, and with firmness of mind go forth against your enemies, resolving either to return with victory, or to die gloriously. Every one that may fall in this dispute, will be justly esteemed a *Martyr* to liberty, and his name will be in precious *memory* while the love of freedom remains in the breasts of men. All whom God will favour to see a glorious victory, will return to their respective States with every mark of honour, and be received with joy and gladness of heart by all friends to liberty and lovers to mankind.

[1] The wind blew North, which effectually will always prevent vessels from Crown Point.

As our present cause is singular, I hope therefore that the candid will excuse me, if I now conclude with an uncommon address in substance principally extracted from the writings of the servants of God in the old testament; though at the same time it is freely acknowledged that I am not possessed of any similar power either of blessing or cursing.

1. Blessed be that man who is possessed of true love of liberty; and let all the people say, *Amen.*

2. Blessed be that man who is a friend to the common right of mankind; and let all the people say, *Amen.*

3. Blessed be that man who is a friend to the United States of America; and let all the people say, *Amen.*

4. Blessed be that man who will use his utmost endeavour to oppose the tyranny of Great Britain, and to vanquish all her forces invading North America; and let all the people say, *Amen.*

5. Blessed be that man who is resolved never to submit to Great Britain; and let all the people say, *Amen.*

6. Blessed is that man who in the present dispute esteems not his life too good to fall a sacrifice in defence of his country; let his posterity, if any he has, be blessed with riches, honour, virtue and true religion; and let all the people say, *Amen.*

Now on the other hand, as far as is consistent with the holy scriptures, let all these blessings be turned into curses to him who deserts the noble cause in which we are engaged; and turns his back to the enemy before he receives proper orders to retreat; and let all the people say, *Amen.*

Let him be abhorred by all the United States of America.

Let faintness of heart and fear never forsake him on earth.

Let him be a magor missabib, a terror to himself and all around him.

Let him be accursed in his outgoing, and cursed in his incoming.; cursed in lying down, and cursed in uprising; cursed in basket, and cursed in store.

Let him be cursed in all his *connexions*, 'till his *wretched* head with dishonour is laid low in the dust; and let all the soldiers say, *Amen.*

And may the God of all grace, in whom we live, enable us, in defence of our country, to acquit ourselves like men, to his honour and praise, *Amen* and *Amen.*

# A FRANKLIN LETTER, 1771.

CONTRIBUTED BY MR. THOMAS M. COANE.

[The following interesting letter of Benjamin Franklin "To Mr Humphry Marshall, West Bradford, Chester County" [Penna.], "Capt. Osborne with a brown Paper Parcel," is not to be found in the works of Sparks or Bigelow.]

"London, April 22, 1771.

"Sir,

"I duly received your Favours of the 4th of October and the 17th of November. It gave me Pleasure to hear, that tho' the Merchants had departed from their Agreement of Non-Importation, the Spirit of Industry and Frugality was likely to continue among the People, I am obliged to you for your Concern on my Account. The Letters you mention gave great Offence here; but that was not attended with the immediate ill Consequences to my Interest that seem to have been hoped for by those that sent Copies of them hither.

"If our Country People would well consider, that all they save in refusing to purchase foreign Gewgaws, & in making their own Apparel, being apply'd to the Improvement of their Plantations, would render those more profitable, as yielding a greater Produce, I should hope they would persist resolutely in their present commendable Industry and Frugality. And there is still a farther Consideration. The Colonies that produce Provisions grow very fast. But of the Countries that take off those Provisions, some do not increase at all, as the European Nations; and others, as the West India Colonies, not in the same proportion. So that tho' the Demand at present may be sufficient, it cannot long continue so. Every Manufacturer encouraged in our Country, makes part of a Market for Provisions within ourselves, and saves so much Money to the Country as must otherwise

be exported to pay for the Manufactures he supplies. Here in England it is well known and understood, that where ever a Manufacture is established which employs a Number of Hands, it raises the Value of Lands in the neighbouring Country all around it; partly by the greater Demand near at hand for the Produce of the Land; and partly from the Plenty of Money drawn by the Manufacturers to that Part of the Country. It seems therefore the Interest of all our Farmers and Owners of Lands, to encourage our young Manufactures in preference to foreign ones imported among us from distant Countries.

"I am much obliged by your kind Present of curious Seeds. They were welcome Gifts to some of my Friends. —I send you herewith some of the new Barley lately introduced into this Country, & now highly spoken of. I wish it may be found of use with us.—

"I was the more pleas'd to see in your Letter the Improvement of our Paper, having had a principal Share in establishing that Manufacture among us many Years ago, by the Encouragement I gave it.—

"If in anything I can serve you here, it will be a Pleasure to

"Your obliged Friend

"and humble Servant

"B. Franklin."

## SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726–1775.

| *1726* | *Vessels* | *Masters* | *Owners* | *Where Built* | *Tons* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 7 | Snow Alexander & Ann | William Clymer | Alexander Woodrop<br>Richard Clymer<br>Thomas Polgreen<br>William Clymer<br>all of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 70 |
| Nov. 11 | Ship Elizabeth & Mary | Joseph Spear | Thomas Randal<br>Nicholas De Quelleville<br>Joseph Spear<br>all of Weymouth | Philadelphia | 50 |
| Dec. 3 | Schooner Bershebath | Nathaniel Hall | Nathaniel Hall<br>Thomas Hide<br>both of Port Lewis | Port Lewis | 20 |
| Dec. 6 | Brig't May | William Watson | Thomas Wallis<br>William Alexander<br>William Cuningham<br>James Cuningham<br>William Watson<br>all of Glasgow | Philadelphia | 45 |
| Dec. 7 | Sloop Keith | William Spafford | Thomas Sober<br>Peter Grahame<br>Francis Jones<br>William Spafford<br>all of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 30 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 16 | Ship Ann | Edward Greenman | William Attwood of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 60 |
| Dec. 31 | Sloop Unity | James Foster | John Hannis<br>Abel Cane<br>Andrew Hannis<br>William Hannis<br>Jacob Senton<br>all of Philadelphia<br>& John Oxley<br>of Barbados | Salem, N. J. | 20 |
| Jan. 17 | Ship York | James Blyth | Christopher Smith<br>Robert Bolton<br>James Blyth<br>all of Philadelphia | Gloucester, N. J. | 40 |
| Jan. 19 | Sloop James | Edward Bourn | James & Philip Jones<br>of Barbados<br>& John Hopkin<br>of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 30 |
| Jan. 31 | Sloop Betty | John Wood | Alexander Woodrop<br>of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 12 |
| March 18 | Shallop Catherine | Ralph Sutton | Ralph Sutton<br>of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 4 |
| March 17 | Sloop Dove | Zephania Hollwell | Mathias Asper<br>John Stamper<br>Samuel Bold<br>Edmond Wooley<br>all of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 25 |

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726–1775.—*Continued.*

| *1726* | *Vessels* | *Masters* | *Owners* | *Where Built* | *Tons* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March 24 | Ship Amy | Thomas Styth | Thomas Seele<br>Thomas Styth<br>both of Liverpool | Philadelphia | 45 |
| *1727* | | | | | |
| April 5 | Sloop Expedition | John Casely | John Abraham Denormandie<br>Joseph Kirkbride<br>Solomon Warder<br>Thomas Yardley<br>all of Bucks Co.<br>William Cole<br>of Bristol, Gt. Britain | New Bristol | 25 |
| April 5 | Sloop Adventure | John Dagworthy | John Dagworthy<br>of Trenton, West Jersey | Connecticut | 7 |
| April 1 | Ship Primrose | Joseph Maynard | Stephen Perry<br>of Bristol<br>William Atwood<br>of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 70 |
| April 22 | Shallop Speedwell | John Tingle | Richard Poultney<br>of Sussex Co., on Delaware | Lewes, Sussex Co., upon Delaware | 5 |
| April 21 | Snow John & Ann | Hugh Hardy | John King<br>Hugh Hardy<br>both of Bristol, Gt. Britain | Gloucester, West Jersey | 70 |
| May 2 | Sloop Mary & Grace | Benjamin Moulder | Thomas Clayton<br>Benjamin Moulder<br>both of Chichester | Chichester, Pa. | 12 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 16 | Sloop Seaflower | Jonathan Baily | Abraham Wilbank<br>Jonathan Baily<br>both of Lewes | Lewes, Sussex Co., upon Delaware | 15 |
| May 20 | Shallop Elm & Cherry | Bowden Robins | Thomas Robins<br>Bowden Robins<br>both of Somerset Co., Md. | Accomack Co., Va. | 7 |
| May 25 | Sloop Providence | John Yoakly | Christopher Smith<br>of Philadelphia | Cold Spring Creek, Cape May Co., West Jersey | 30 |
| May 31 | Sloop Drake | William Walace | Clement Plumsted<br>Joseph Turner<br>William Allen<br>all of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 30 |
| June 3 | Sloop St. Christopher | Benjamin Jackson | Alexander Porterfield<br>of St. Christophers<br>Benjamin Jackson<br>of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 50 |
| June 7 | Shallop Mary | John Wood | Andrew Smith<br>John Wood<br>both of Philadelphia | Billings Port, West Jersey | 4 |
| June 29 | Shallop Dolphin | William Mogridge | Jude Clarkson<br>Edward Nicholas<br>William Mogridge<br>all of Philadelphia<br>Hendrick Hendrickson<br>of Nassau Island, Province of New York | New London | 4 |

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726–1775.—*Continued.*

| *1727* | *Vessels* | *Masters* | *Owners* | *Where Built* | *Tons* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 17 | Sloop Henrietta | Samuel Farraks | James Parrock<br>Isaac Norris<br>both of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 20 |
| July 15 | Sloop Dove | William Pearle | William Pearle | Philadelphia | 12 |
| July 31 | Shallop Endeavour | John Parsons | Elias Eldrige<br>John Parsons<br>both of Cape May | Cape May, West Jersey | 7 |
| Aug. 8 | Shallop Elizabeth | Jehu Spencer | Henry Molliston<br>of Kent<br>Jehu Spencer<br>of Sussex Co. | Little Creek, Kent Co., on Delaware | 10 |
| Aug. 18 | Sloop Sarah | Benjamin Appleby | Abraham Winkoop<br>of New York | Philadelphia | 6 |
| Aug. 25 | Sloop Betty Hope | Stephen Thomson | Thomas Annis<br>of London | Philadelphia | 30 |
| Sept. 2 | Brig't Dove | John Bue | William Masters<br>of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 40 |
| Sept. 9 | Sloop Mary | John Morgan | William Allen<br>Joseph Turner<br>both of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 40 |
| Oct. 2 | Schooner Dolphin | Richard Fortiscue | Joshua Grainger<br>of Philadelphia<br>& Richard Fortiscue<br>of Cape May<br>& Richard Valentine<br>of West Jersey | Rhode Island | 10 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. 10 | Sloop Tace | Benjamin Hoskins | John Kersley<br>Thomas Leech<br>John Hyal<br>Robert Ellis<br>all of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 20 |
| Oct. 31 | Shallop Success | Joseph Brown | Joseph Burden<br>Joseph Brown<br>both of Croswicks | Croswicks, West Jersey | 6 |
| Nov. 7 | Sloop Hannah | Samuel Bolton | James Logan<br>Thomas Laurence<br>both of Philadelphia<br>& Alexander Draper<br>of Sussex Co. | Primehook, Sussex Co., upon Delaware | 35 |
| Nov. 8 | Brig't Ranger | Jacob Philips | Cornelius Kolluck<br>of Dorchester, N. E.<br>Christopher Topham<br>Jacob Kolluck<br>both of Lewes<br>Jacob Philips | Lewes, Sussex Co., upon Delaware | |
| Oct. 31 | Snow Ann & Elizabeth | Solomon Goade | Mathew Hooper<br>of Barbados<br>John Delapierre<br>Elizabeth Freeman<br>both of Jamaica<br>Solomon Goade<br>of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 60 |

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726–1775.—*Continued.*

| *1727* | *Vessels* | *Masters* | *Owners* | *Where Built* | *Tons* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. 31 | Ship Watts Galley | William Walace | Robert Watts of Barbados<br>Joseph Turner<br>William Allen<br>both of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 150 |
| Nov. 18 | Sloop William | James Foster | Richard Clymer of Philadelphia | Province of West Jersey | 10 |
| Nov. 1 | Ship Flaxney | Edward Bourne | Daniel Flaxney of London<br>Thomas Denham of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 20 |
| Nov. 21 | Shallop Jane | William Paterson | Samuel Paterson<br>William Paterson of Rings End | Rings End, Newcastle Co. | 12 |
| Dec. 1 | Schooner Swallow | Michael Downs | Michael Downs<br>Evan Jones<br>both of Litle Creek | Litle Creek, Kent Co., on Delaware | 12 |
| Oct. 9 | Ship Swift | Robert Parkhouse | James Harding of Mear, Gt. Britain<br>John White of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 100 |
| *1729* | | | | | |
| July 15 | Shallop Mary | Thomas Drake | Ennion Williams<br>William Hope<br>both of New Bristol | New Bristol | 4 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 2 | Ship Constantine | Edward Wright | James Logan<br>Thomas Lawrence<br>both of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 70 |
| Sept. 2 | Shallop Tryal | John Brock | Stephen Brock<br>of Philadelphia<br>John Brock | Pennsylvania | 12 |
| Sept. 16 | Shallop Mary & Martha | Charles Empson | Peter Jaquet<br>Charles Empson<br>both of Christina Creek | Shilpott Creek, Newcastle Co., upon Delaware | 10 |
| Sept. 19 | Brig't Richard & William | William Mayle | Henry Mayle<br>Richard Mayle<br>Thomas Bradford<br>Joseph Hughes<br>Joseph Huggins<br>Thomas Chatfield<br>John By<br>Robert Pitman<br>John Carman<br>William Mayle<br>the last of Brighthelmstone, Gt. Britain | New Haven, Gt. Britain | 70 |
| Sept. 26 | Brig't Batchelor | Gilbert Clark | Lord Sinclair<br>Col. James Sinclair<br>David Kenlaw<br>George Keggie<br>David Reddy<br>Gilbert Clarke<br>last of Dysart, N. Britain | New England | 60 |

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726–1775.—*Continued.*

| *1729* | *Vessels* | *Masters* | *Owners* | *Where Built* | *Tons* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. 14 | Shallop Locust Hope | John Surridge | John Surridge<br>Hugh Mealey<br>both of Salem, W. Jersey | Elsingborough, W. Jersey | 10 |
| Oct. 29 | Ship Three Batchelors | William Spafford | Abraham Taylor<br>John White<br>Thomas Sober<br>all of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 50 |
| Nov. 3 | Sloop Seaflower | John Rice | David Evans<br>of Newcastle Co., sup. Delaware<br>John Maltsby<br>John Rice<br>both of Philadelphia<br>Joseph Penyard | Lewes, sup. Delaware | 15 |
| Oct. 27 | Shallop Edward & Margaret | Edward Sheppard | Edward Sheppard<br>of Philadelphia | Pennsylvania | 8 |
| Nov. 10 | Ship Francis | John Fellows | Francis Annesley<br>John Fellows<br>both of Waterford, Ireland | Province of West Jersey | 300 |
| Nov. 8 | Sloop Happy | Benjamin Moulder | Joseph Weldon<br>Benjamin Moulder<br>both of Chichester | Chichester, Pa. | 15 |
| Nov. 11 | Shallop Providence | Thomas Wakefield | William Barnes<br>Stephen Stanton<br>both of Kent Co. | Duck Creek, Kent Co., on Delaware | 10 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 22 | Ship Speedwell | Harman Richman | Harman Richman<br>of Salem Co., W. Jersey | Oldmuns Creek in West Jersey | 6 |
| Dec. 1 | Ship Torrington | Thomas Warcup | Richard Deeble<br>Thomas Warcup<br>both of Plymouth, Gt. Britain | Pennsylvania | 50 |
| Dec. 16 | Sloop Dolphin | Obediah Perry | William Perry<br>William Walling<br>Obediah Perry<br>the last named of Cohansy, W. Jersey | Philadelphia | 8 |
| Dec. 8 | Ship Diamond | John Hopkins | John Hopkins<br>of Philadelphia | Chichester, Pa. | 100 |
| 1729/30<br>Feb. 26 | Sloop Mary Anne | John Thompson | John Thompson<br>Edward Trenchard<br>both of Salem | Salem, West Jersey | 10 |
| March 2 | Brig't Pennsylvania Hope | Andrew Norwood | Samuel Parr<br>James Lewis<br>John Stamper | Philadelphia | 45 |
| March 6 | Ship Fame | James Hume | William Fogo<br>John Fogo<br>Henry Fogo<br>John Mitchel<br>James Hume<br>all of Glasgow, in North Britain | Philadelphia | 80 |

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726–1775.—*Continued.*

| *1729/30* | *Vessels* | *Masters* | *Owners* | *Where Built* | *Tons* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March 21 | Shallop Endeavour | John Wood | Michael Hearson<br>John Wood<br>both of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 5 |
| March 25 | Shallop Prosperity | Jacob Simmons | William Nichols<br>Jacob Simmons<br>both of Dover Twp., Kent Co., on Delaware | Neamans Creek, Pa. | 10 |
| March 24 | Ship Dragon | Charles Hargrave | Thomas Leech<br>Jonathan Hood<br>Joseph Lyn<br>William Chancellor<br>Charles Hargrave<br>all of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 50 |
| *1730* | | | | | |
| March 30 | Sloop Swallow | Nicholas Roach | Nicholas Roach<br>of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 12 |

(To be continued.)

# NOTES AND QUERIES.

## Notes.

LOXLEY FAMILY RECORDS.—

"Elizabeth Loxley the first Daughter of Benjamin & Catharine Loxley was Born the 8th Day of January About 10 minutes aft. . . . the Clock in the Afternoon in the Year 1762.

"Mary Loxley the Second Daughter of Benjamin & Catherine Loxley Was Born the 29th Day of May about 12 of the Clock in the Day. Departed this Life on Friday May 4th 1787.

"Jane Loxley the third Daughter of Benjamin & Catherine Loxley Was born the 16th of February about 2 of the Clock in the Mor. . . .

"John Loxley the first son of Benjamin & Catherine Loxley Was Born the 2d Day of August About 2 of the Clock in the Morn. . . . 1766.

"Catherine Loxley junr the 4th Daughter of Benjamin & Catherine Loxley Was Born July the 17th about 2 of the Clock in the Morning 1767.

"Stephen Loxley 2d Son of Benj'n & Catherine Loxley was Born the 12th of August, 1768, about 6 a Clock in the Afternoon.

"Elizabeth Loxley the 5th Daughter of Benjamin & Catherine Loxley was Born the 9th Day of June about 2 o'Clock in the Year 1770.

"John Loxley the third Son of Benjamin & Catherine Loxley was Born the 12th of April 1772 about 1/2 after . . . the afternoon.

"Jane Loxley The Wife of Benjn Loxley Departed this life the 22d Day of September about 11 Clock at Night aged 55 years

1760.

". . . Loxley Son of Benjamin & Catherine Loxley Departed this Life . . . Day of August About 8 of the Clock in the Morning after an Ilness of About 5 Weeks Flux &cc—in the Year 1767.

"Elizabeth Loxley Daughter of Benjamin & Catherine Loxley Departe . . . this Life October the 16th about 10 of the Clock in the Morning of ye Hives after an Ilness of about 6 Days in the Year 1767.

"Catherine Loxley, 4th Daughter of Benjn & Catherine Loxley Departed this Life the 26th of July 1768 at 7 a Clock in the Evening of the Small pox & Lax Cutting teeth.

"Stephen Loxley 2d Son of Benjn & Catherine Loxley Departed this Life July 23 at 6 a Clock in y' Ev'g. . . . of Cutting teeth Lax & vomiting.

"Benjamin Loxley 2d Son of Benjamin Loxley & Jane Loxley was born June y' 6th at 8 a Clock in ye Evening, 1746.

"Abram Loxley 3d Son of Benjn & Jane Loxley was born ye 16th of January at 2 a Clock in ye morning 1750

"PHILAD Sepr ye 22d 1760

"This Book I Bought before I was married, and I give & Bequeath it to My Son Benjamin Loxley & to his heirs & Assigns forever as my last legacy & I give him to ye care of his Father Benj'n Loxley . . . with my . . . Hoping our Almighty Father will Protect them Both

"Witness.

JANE BAYLY
HANNAH WATKINS.

her
JANE J LOXLEY
mark

"Jane Loxley the Wife of Benj$^{n}$ Loxley Departed this life the 22$^{d}$ of September at Night between the Hours of 10 and 11 aged 55 Years, 1760.

"Thursday Nov. 5$^{th}$ 1772. Benjamin Loxley Jr. was Married to Miss Polly Barnes the Daughter of Mr. Barnaby Barnes of Philada. Mar. 4th 1774 my spouse died in Childbed & was interr'd in the Buriall Ground of the Baptist Society in Philadelphia—aged—

"Satterday July 14$^{th}$ 1781 Benj$^{n}$ Loxley Jun$^{r}$ was Married.—Miss Polly Pryor Daughter of Norton Pryor.

"Richard the son of Benjamin & Mary Loxley was born Wednesday July 31$^{st}$ 1782 about half an hour after 12 in the morning.

"Jane the Daughter of Benj$^{n}$ & Mary Loxley born Thursday March third about 9 in the Morning 1785.

"Departed this Life September 18$^{th}$ 1786 about 9 in the Morning.

"Benjamin Loxley the second son of Benj$^{n}$ & Mary Loxley was born August 5$^{th}$ about 4 in the morning 1787.

"Departed this life Sunday Ev. March 9, 1834 aged 46 years 7 mo 4 days.

"Mary Pryor Loxley 2$^{d}$ Daughter of Benj$^{n}$ & Mary Loxley was born July 4$^{th}$ 1789 about 12 min after 7 in the morning

"Richard Loxley the eldest son of Benjamin and Mary Loxley departed this life on Saturday morning April 5$^{th}$ 1851 aged 68 years 8 months & 5 days."

[Note pinned on original Document.]

"Susannah Margaret Wiperton was born the 6$^{th}$ day of January 1717 at Lunbach and departed this life the 18th day of April 1784 on the first day of the week about 10 Minutes after 8 oClock in the Evening and was interred the 20$^{th}$ in the Southeast corner of Friends burial ground Arch Street."

LETTER OF M. GIST TO COLONEL JAMES WOOD.—

"BALTIMORE, August 11$^{th}$ 1781—

"DEAR SIR,

"I have this moment received a Letter from the Marquis D La Fayette informing that the ennemy have taken post at York in Virginia, a copy of which I herewith inclose you. they appear to be prepared for sudden & active operations, and it is probable when a favourable opportunity offers, part of their force may be detach'd against this State.

"Upwards of two thousand Militia were discharged at this post by Order of the Council and Governor on Wednesday last—the cheerfulness & Alacrity with which they turned out on this occasion, adds greatly to their Credit and is a proof of Zeal and attachment that never fails to afford a pleasing confidence in Action. They are to hold themselves in readiness to assemble on the shortest notice, and if supported as we expect by the neighbouring Militia of Pennsylvania, I make no Doubt, but we shall be in force to check any of their intended operations.

"the route from this place to York town through Bush town is near 30 Miles out of the Way. I am from this circumstance induced to sugges' the propriety of disposing the Horsemen at different Stages on the direct Road through Reister's town, in order that such intelligence as may be necessary to communicate to you be convey'd as expeditiously as possible; and I shall not fail to give you the earliest information respecting such movements as may tend to affect the security of the several posts under your direction.

"I have the honor &c

"M. GIST.

"to

"COL. JAMES WOOD in Lancaster."

LETTER OF THOMAS WILLING.—

"MY DEAR SIR,

"I have rec'd your very flattering note of this morning with the accompanying Eulogy on the character of my old acquaintance, & our common friend Gen^l Washington.—I have read your Oration with a degree of pleasure, second only to that, which I received, when I heard you deliver it with every advantage to this excellent performance, which a Manly clear voice, graceful Manner, and the most appropriate action, cou'd possibly give.

"As your friend, & as an American, I shou'd have been proud that the Theatre had been that of the whole world, and that y^r organs of speech cou'd have reach'd the Ears of every great & good man in it. You wou'd have done honour to America, & have extended your own fame, as well as that of the excellent Man, whose character you have so well, so elegantly, and so judiciously delineated.

"Having no classical knowledge, & but a very little reading, I am not qualified to draw a just comparison between y^r Oration, the great models of Antiquity, or the like performances in the European World. I can only compare it, in the scale of my weak judgment, with similar productions in our own country. Amongst these I think it pre-eminent, & stands unrivaled for elegance of language, propriety of arrangement, & the beauties of imagery. Disqualified, as I confess myself to be as a Critic, on this, or any literary work, my encomiums can give you no confidence. This, however, I shall tell you, because I can say it w^h strict truth, that I have been never, so well or so agreeable, entertained, or so highly gratified. It has been the feast of Reason, & a most flattering source of delight to

"Y^r sincere & affectionate friend

"THO^S WILLING.

"Give my love & best wishes to all about you. My eyes & my pen are both tired & you are too, by this time."

REMONSTRANCES AGAINST ERECTING A THEATRE, AND THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES IN PHILADELPHIA, 1766–67.—

"To John Penn Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pensylvania and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex on Delawar.

"The Address of the People called Quakers in Philadelphia,

"Respectfully Sheweth,

"That we have, with real Concern, heard that a Company of Stage Players are lately arrived in this City, with Intention to exhibit Plays, which we conceive, if permitted, will tend to subvert the good Order, Morals and Prosperity we desire may be preserved among us.

"We therefore esteem it our Duty earnestly to sollicit the Governor that he would be pleased to prohibit those ensnaring and irreligious Entertainments; that the destructive Consequences arising from them to the Youth and others, which heretofore have been very evident, may be prevented.

"The Honour of Religion and Good of the People, we desire may have sufficient Weight to induce the Governor to take this Matter into his serious Consideration, timely to discountenance an Evil so very obvious and ensnaring; and that by encouraging Piety and Virtue, the sincere Returns of Gratitude, for the merciful Regard of Divine Providence, often vouchsafed and continued to us, may be manifested by the Humility and Reverence of all Ranks of People.

"Signed in and on Behalf of our Monthly Meeting held in Philadelphia the 27^th: 6 month: 1766 } JAMES PEMBERTON *Clerk.*

"To the Honorable John Penn Esquire Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Pensylvania &ca.

"The Remonstrance of the Freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia hereunto subscribing,

"Respectfully Sheweth,

"That with much Concern and Regret we have observed the Design to establish Stage-Playing by erecting a Theatre in the Suburbs of this City, and being apprehensive that the Consequences thereof, if not averted, will be extreemly pernicious to the civil and religious Interests of the People, We beg Leave to offer to the Governor's Consideration some general Observations on this Occasion.

"In an infant Colony established on the Principles of Industry, Frugality and Temperance, every Attempt to divert and alienate the Minds of the People from steadily following the good Examples of their Predecessers is obviously injurious. Commerce and the various Occupations dependent thereon have with the divine Blessing been the principal Support of this City and Province, in the Pursuit of which in a short Series of Time they have signally increased and prospered, but if a false Taste of Pleasure should unhappily prevail, and the Attention of the Youth be taken from those several Employments by which they may become useful Members of Society; instead of contributing to the Advancement of the public Interest Many Will soon be indisposed to the regular, necessary and laudable Exercise of their respective domestic social Duties to the Ruin of their Families and causing various Disorders and Irregularities by that growing Corruption of Manners which the Entertainments of the Stage evidently tend to introduce. And when we consider the greatest and most dangerous Consequences of their Unfitting the Mind for that Attention which is due to the Practice and Principles of the holy Religion we profess and their direct Repugnancy to the Spirit, Temper and Precepts of the Gospel, it surely becomes us to manifest our fervent Desire to oppose this Inlet to Vice and a Degeneracy from that Conduct in which the People have heretofore obtain'd the Favor of God and Regard of good Men.

"The Sense of many considerate pious Inhabitants of this City expressed in this Manner on a like Occasion some Years since (as we are informed) obtained the Attention of the Governor who then presided here, and his Promise to refuse any future Applications for his License or Permission to exhibit Stage Plays in this Province. And We now fervently wish the Mind of our Governor may be impressed with that awful Concern for the real Interest and Happiness of the People as to determine him to attend to this humble and earnest Request of a Number of them of the several different Denominations of the Christian religion who are united on this Occasion to express our hearty Desire that every lawful Method may be taken to suppress a Design so repugnant to our Christian Profession, and that all Ranks of People may be incited to promote the Practice of Piety and Virtue.

"Signed by upwards of Six hundred of the Freemen of the several religious Societies in Philadelphia & delivered to the Governor 21: 2 mo: 1767."

Letter of Baron Steuben to Richard Peters (in the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania).—

"Camp Smiths Clove New York June 12th 1779

"Altho' I give to the D—l the Honorable Board of War, I still always Except my dear friend[s] Messers Peters & Pickering; I beg, my dear Sir, you will make a similar distinction between the Inspector

General & Baron Steuben—you may d—mn the first as much as you please, but pray, preserve your friendship to the Latter. Yes, my dear friend, the Board of War has hurt me considerably by the delay of the Regulations: Is it possible to employ only one Bookbinder for a Work of which the whole Army at once are to have Copies, But no more on this subject, I flatter myself that I shall receive 600 Copies by Major des Epiniers whom I send on purpose to Philadelphia.

"I desire him at the same time to explain you the particulars of our most critical situation, from which I hope we will Extricate Ourselves with Glory. Heaven appears in this moment to be a little Torified, but I hope we will reconcile him to us, by our Zeal & attachment to the good Cause of America.

"What say now our Peace makers who thought all preparations for this campaign superfluous? Doth yet Mr. H—y L—ns send back the Officers who come over here to defend his Country? I believe that in order to reconcile Heaven to us we should begin by hanging some Merchants who have troubled our affairs in such a manner by their mercantile spirit.

"My respects to Mrs. Peters, and an hundred kisses to my Rake of an Aide de Camp, repeat often my name to him, that he may not forget me quite.

"I am with the greatest Esteem

"Dear Sir

"Your mo: obed' hu. servant

"STEUBEN

"R. PETERS, ESQ."

THE ALBANY PLAN OF UNION, 1754.—In Carey's *American Museum*, 1789, February (pp. 190–194), March (pp. 285–288), April (pp. 365–368), there is an elaborate article, "Albany Plan of Union," at the conclusion of which appears the following:

"*Remark February* 9, 1789.

"On Reflection it now seems probable, that if the foregoing Plan or something like it had been adopted and carried into Execution, the subsequent Seperation of the Colonies from the Mother Country might not so soon have happened, nor the Mischiefs suffered on both sides have occured perhaps during another Century. For the Colonies, if so united, would have really been, as they then thought themselves, sufficient to their own Defence, and being trusted with it, as by the Plan, an Army from Britain, for that purpose would have been unnecessary; The Pretences for framing the Stamp-Act would then not have existed, nor the other Projects for drawing a Revenue from America to Britain by Act of Parliament, which were the Cause of the Breach & attended with such terrible Expense of Blood and Treasure; so that the different Parts of the Empire might still have remained in Peace and Union. But the Fate of this Plan was singular. For then after many Days thorough Discussion of all its Parts in Congress it was unanimously agreed to, and Copies ordered to be sent to the Assembly of each Province for Concurrence, and one to the Ministry in England for the Approbation of the Crown. The Crown disapproved it, as having placed too much Weight in the Democratic Part of the Constitution; and every Assembly as having allowed too much to Prerogative. So it was totally rejected."

The above, as printed in *The Museum*, omits the word "Remark," but bears date at the bottom, Philadelphia, April 9, 1789. It was written by Dr. Franklin and accompanied the following letter:

"SIR

"I thank you for the Oppertunity you propose to give me of making Alterations in those old Pieces of mine which you intend to republish in your Museum. I have no Inclination to make any Changes in them; but should like to see the Proof Sheet, supposing your Copies may possibly be incorrect.—And if you have no Objection, you may follow the Albany Plan with the enclosed *Remark* but not as from me.

"I am, Sir,

"Your humble Servant,

(Signed) "B. FRANKLIN."

Addressed on the back,—

"MR. MATTHEW CAREY

"Printer of the Museum."

The originals of the above papers, in the handwriting of Dr. Franklin, are in my possession.

Philadelphia. HENRY CAREY BAIRD.

LUCKEN—LUKEN—FAMILY RECORDS.—Miss Annie M. Daniels, of Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, contributes the following records of the Luken family, copied from the Bibles of Jan Lucken, who settled in Philadelphia County in 1683, and Abraham Luken. The latter is in the collection of the Historical Society.

*From Bible of Jan Lucken.*

1684 the 28th of ye 7th mo. Elizebeth Lucken Born.
1686 the 10th of ye 5th mo. Elase Lucken was Born.
1688 the 22d of ye 12th mo. William Lucken was Born.
1689 the 19th of ye 7th mo. Sarah Luken was Born.
1691 the 27th of ye 9th mo. John Lucken was Born.
1693 the 18th of ye 11th mo. Mary Lucken was Born.
1696 the 30th of ye 1st mo. Peter Lucken was Born.
1698 the 25th of ye 5th mo. Hannah Lucken was Born.
1700 the 13th of ye 8th mo. Mathias Lucken was Born.
1703 the 16th of ye 7th mo. Abraham Lucken was Born.
1705 the 3d of ye 9th mo. Joseph Lucken was Born.

1742 Mary Lucken Dyed in ye Lord.
1744 John Lucken Dyed in ye Lord.
1771 27th Day of March Susanna Lucken ye Wife of Joseph Lucken Departed this Life a half an Hour past tenn in the fournoon.

*From Bible of Abraham Luken.*

Margret Luken Daughter of Abraham Luken and Elizabeth his Wife Was Born the 24th Day of May Between 7 & 8 o'clock in ye afternoon. 1772.

Jonathan Luken Son of Abraham Luken and Elizabeth His Wife Was Born the 29th Day of September at 2 o'clock in ye afternoon. 1773.

Enes Luken Son of Abraham Luken and Elizabeth his Wife Was Born the 30th Day of July at a Half an hour Past Six in the morning. 1775.

Abraham Luken Departed this Life the first Day of June one thousand Seven hundred and Seventy Six and was Buried the Third Day of June. 1776.

Margret Luken Daugter of Abraham Luken and Mary his Wife Was Born the Twelft Day of February.

this is the tru Date, 1727.

John Luken Son of Abraham Luken and Mary his Wife Was Born the Seventeenth Day of October, 1729.

Matthias Luken Son of Abraham Luken and Mary his Wife Was Born the Eighteenth Day of September, 1731.

William Luken Son of Abraham Luken and Mary his Wife Was Born the Twenty third Day of February, 1733.

Abraham Luken Son of Abraham Luken and Mary his Wife Was Born the Twenty first Day of November, 1734.

David Luken Son of Abraham Luken and Mary his Wife Was Born the Twenty-seventh Day of February 1737.

Joseph Luken Son of Abraham Luken and Mary his Wife Was Born the Fourteenth Day of May 1739.

Mary Luken Daughter of Abraham Luken and Mary his Wife Was Born the Twenty second Day of March 1741.

Job Luken Son of Abraham Luken and Mary his Wife Was Born the Twenty eight Day of July 1743.

Mary Luken Departed this Life in December The Ninth Day at Six a Klock and forty minits at Night In the Year 1751.

Letter from Elizabeth Bowne, New York, to Robert Hartshorne, Portland Point, New Jersey.—

"3d mo. 1793

"7th Left home: to cousin Leah Robinson's about 4 in the afternoon. 8th Left at 7 in the morning to Trenton, crossed the ferry to Pennsylvania. Lodged two nights with our cousin Byles. On First day attended meeting at the falls & home with our friend James Moore.

"Left on 2d day morning; compleated my business at Trenton, lodged that night with Robert & Hannah White.

"On 3d day morning set off for Brunswick through the worst roads I ever rode. Finished my business & left Brunswick about 2 in the afternoon; reached the Wheatsheaf & tarried All night. Breakfasted & set off on 4th day morning at 7 o'clock to wait on the High Sheriff of Monmouth. Citizen Walton received me very politely & engaged that he would do his duty. Attended me to his mother, my Honoured & Beloved Aunt. Left her, who hath entered her 86th year, near 10 oclock & reached home about 4 afternoon.

"This day walked to Shrewsbury Meeting.

"5th day evening, 3d mo. 14. I dined with Isaac Collins on the 6th of the week & 8th of the month. All well. Isaac was not at home."

Mountain—Thomas.—Indenture dated July 26, 1749, between Joseph Mountain, cooper, of Bristol, Bucks County, Pennsylvania (only son and heir of Richard Mountain, brewer, formerly of the parish of Andover, Hampshire, England) and Catherine his wife, and Jonathan Thomas, of Burlington, New Jersey, innkeeper. Richard Mountain's parents were Richard and his wife, the only child and daughter of John Dallamano, late of Andover, England.

Abstract of Will of Sarah Robison, of Burlington, New Jersey.—Sons David and Richard Robison; children of John Mifling; sister Elizabeth Smith; William and Jonathan Smith, sons of brother-in-law Richard Smith; George and Sarah Mifling; Anne Pound; Samuel, son of Ralph Peart; kinswoman Martha De Cow; Anna and Elizabeth Smith; Woman Friends of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting; kinsman John Mifling and Joseph Trotter; George and John Mifling, sons of George Mifling; executors, John Mifling and Joseph Trotter.

Signed January 9, 1746/7. Witnesses, Richard Smith, Ralph Peart, Isa. de Cow.

MR. JOHN W. JORDAN, Editor PENNA. MAGAZINE.

Mr. Hornor, in his historical note of my Grandfather, General William Macpherson (in No. 89, p. 51), has not recorded the fact of his marriage, March 9, 1803, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Reverend William White, Bishop of Pennsylvania. I therefore offer the information for publication in a later issue.

WILLIAM WHITE WILTBANK.

## Queries.

SOUMIEN.—What was the full name of the Mr. Soumien, a silversmith, of Philadelphia, mentioned in "Daniel Fisher's Diary," 1755, in PENNA. MAGAZINE, Vol. XVII., 1893, page 271.

Box 3372, Boston. H. E. WOODS.

CARSON.—Eleanor, daughter of John Passmore, married, 4/16/1736, at Friends' Meeting-house, London Grove, Chester County, Pennsylvania, to George Carson, of East Marlborough, same county. Eleanor died between the years of 1743 and 1750, leaving three children, John, Mary, and George. George Carson married a second time to Hannah Pusey.

Who can give me name of George Carson's parents, and any information of Eleanor's children, John, Mary, and George Carson?

JOHN A. M. PASSMORE.

318 S. Forty-second Street, Philadelphia.

## Book Notices.

THE LOWER NORFOLK COUNTY VIRGINIA ANTIQUARY. Edited by Edward W. James. Vol. II., 1899.

The second volume of this excellent quarterly closes with the present number. Among the noteworthy contributions are the lists of marriages performed by the Revs. Anthony Walke, Joshua Lawrence, William Morriss, James Dawley, William Dawley, and Charles Henley; abstracts from Norfolk marriage bonds; Swiss Settlers; Taxable Property in Norfolk County in 1784; the Baptist Church, Princess Anne County, 1764; Norfolk Theatres of the Old Time, and a variety of articles of general and local interest. A very full general index of twenty-seven pages is a valuable addition. It always gives us pleasure to welcome a new historical and genealogical serial from Virginia, for they aid in developing a field rich in records, but long neglected. We extend our best wishes to the Antiquary.

REV. MORGAN JOHN RHYS, "THE WELSH BAPTIST HERO OF CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY." By Rev. John T. Griffith. Lansford, Pennsylvania, 1899. 126 pp. Price 60 cents per mail.

The little volume before us gives the principal events in the life of the Rev. Morgan John Rhys, who was born in Glamorganshire, Wales, in 1760, and died at Somerset, in this State, in 1804. He married Ann, a daughter of Benjamin Loxley, captain of artillery during the Revolution. The family records of the Rhees, Loxley, and Lowry families are also given, and several sermons and orations delivered on special occasions reprinted.

BOCARDO GAOL, OXFORD.

THE

# PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE

OF

# HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Vol. XXIII. 1899. No. 3.

## OXFORD AND THE QUAKERS.

BY AMELIA MOTT GUMMERE.

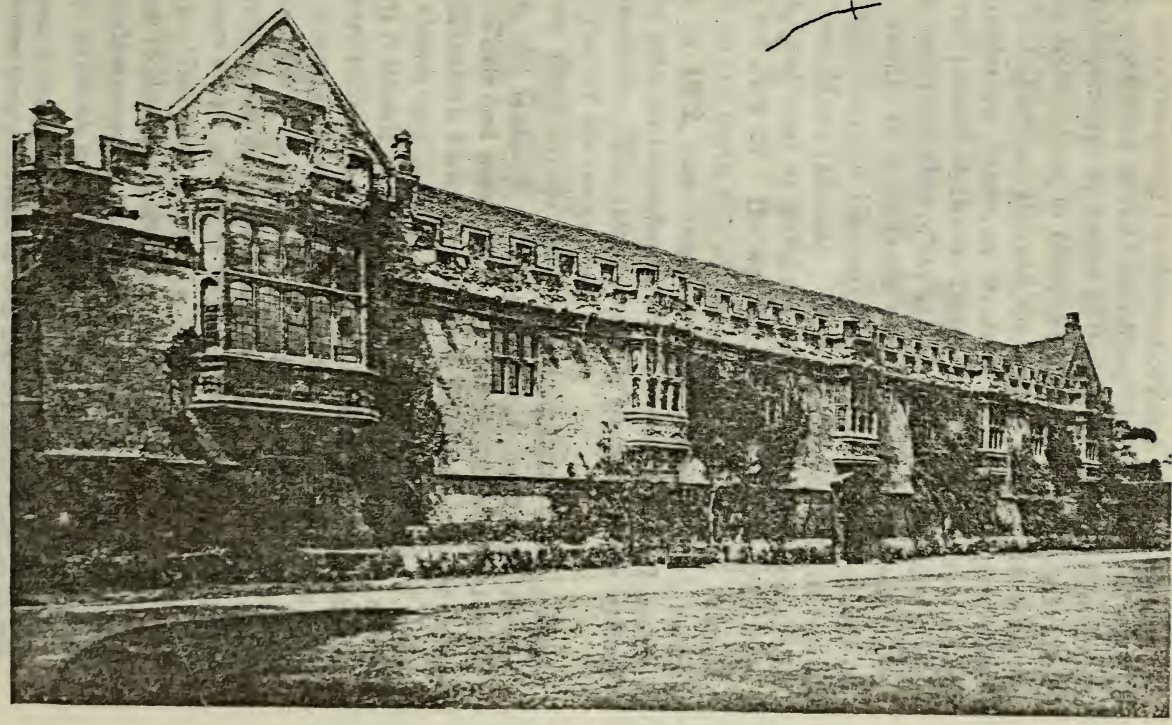
Much has been written of the Quakers during the persecutions of the seventeenth century; but in Oxford, that citadel of the church, they would seem to have escaped the notice of the historian. There is, however, no lack of picturesque situation and interesting incident. Quite possibly Oxford regarded its age as justifying its attitude towards these people, churchly prestige seeming to give it a right to demand explanations of them and to attempt the fruitless task of suppressing the rising sect.

The Saxon churches of St. Giles and St. Michael exist from the time of the conquest. The tower of the latter, on the Cornmarket, is a well-preserved portion of the famous old prison, "Bocardo," the scene of so much tragedy; while the parish of St. Giles, from its proximity to St. John's College, saw much of the Quakers' misfortunes take place within its limits. This is the church before whose doors the Quakeress Elizabeth Fletcher was whipped. Since 1583 the patronage of St. Giles has been in the hands of St. John's College, which is one of the most interesting of Oxford's

many foundations. For a charming history of it the reader must be referred to the recent work by Rev. W. H. Hutton, Fellow of St. John's.

This college has been most intimately associated with the Quakers. It occupies the site and some of the original buildings of a Cistercian House, founded by Archbishop Chichele in 1437, and dedicated to St. Bernard. After a chequered existence, due in part to the disturbances under Henry VIII., the college was instituted on present lines by Sir Thomas White in 1555. The fact that St. John's enters so largely into the doings of the municipality and is conspicuous in the persecution of the Quakers may find explanation in its ownership of much land in the counties of Berks and Oxon, the founder having endowed it with no less than seven manors in the neighborhood. The near-by manor of Walton also, which had formerly belonged to the nunnery of Godstow, gave the college an active interest in Oxford affairs,—an interest that increases to the present day. The great names of Laud and Juxon are also intimately associated with St. John's. The successor of the latter in office as president of St. John's was Dr. Richard Baylie, B.D., elected January 12, 1683. To this ardent churchman fell the not altogether unwelcome task of carrying out the severe measures of Lord Clarendon against the Quakers.

Dr. Baylie was matriculated July 3, 1601, and took the degrees of B.A., 1605; M.A., 1609; B.D., 1616. A dramatic incident of his life occurred in 1611, when a Fellow of St. John's. The election of Laud to the presidency was being bitterly opposed, and party feeling ran so high that young Baylie, unable to restrain himself when the election-papers had been laid upon the altar according to ancient custom, sprang forward, and, snatching them from their place, indignantly tore them in pieces. Laud was elected, and with singular breadth of mind overlooked the insult to an office he had not sought, forgave the offender, and, recognizing his ability, made him successively chancellor of St. David's, rector of Ilstock, and archdeacon of Nottingham, finally giving him his niece, Elizabeth Robinson,



ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE OXFORD.

FROM THE GARDENS.

in marriage. Dr. Baylie was made vice-chancellor of the university in 1636. The disturbances of the civil war followed soon after. Archbishop Laud was thrown into prison, from there resigning his chancellorship; and Dr. Baylie, in 1647, was forced to yield his office, "being adjudged guilty of high contempt by denial of the authority of Parliament."

The Restoration, in 1660, brought again prosperity, and with it Dr. Baylie. He read the prayers at the great funeral of Archbishop Juxon, in St. John's Chapel, July 9, 1663, and was present at the midnight interment of Archbishop Laud, under the altar of the same chapel, on the 24th of the same month, in accordance with that prelate's last wish. Dr. Baylie married his daughter to his successor in office, Dr. Peter Mews (Meaux). He resigned in 1662, in feeble health, and died at Salisbury, where he had been made dean, on July 27. He was buried in the beautiful little chapel on the north side of the altar, which he had himself begun in 1662, now known as the Baylie Chapel, where may be seen his recumbent portrait-statue in cassock, gown, and skull-cap. The letter about to be quoted was written in the year of his resignation.

While these events were happening within the college proper, the Quakers were becoming conspicuous in the town. Their first meetings in Oxford were held about 1654, when Elizabeth Fletcher and Mary Holmes, and after them John Camm and John Audland, "were received by Jane Betteris ('Beatrix') and Mary Claver." The earliest meetings were held at the house of Richard and Jane Betteris, thirty years elapsing before the first meeting-house was built in 1689. Its site was in New Inn Hall Street, near the present church of St. Peter le Baily, and it may even have been a part of one of the very old walls still standing near by. The gate to Frewin Hall is supposed to be the entrance to the old meeting-house.

A contemporary pamphlet, published by eight of their number, gives an account of their early trials.[1] A valuable

[1] Bodleian Library, *Wood*, 515. "True relation of Some of y^e Sufferings inflicted upon y^e servants of God who are called Quakers by this

note on the fly-leaf, in the handwriting of Anthony à Wood, is as follows:

"This simple pamphlet following contains a citation of the sufferings of certaine quakers done by Oxford scholars; then under the government of presbyterians (or independents), was published in the reign of Oliver.

"The quakers came first to Oxford in y^t yare, & had their meetings in an old stone house almost opposite to the comon gate of New Inne (in which house Rich. Beatrix [Betteris] chirurgion and quaker then lived) as they journied from the north parts of England to London.

"The s^d Rich. Beatrix, one of the chief Quakers in Oxon, lived to the beginning of King Jam. 2."[1]

The Friends say "When first the servants of the Lord were brought into this city of Oxford to warn people to repentance and amendment of life, this generation of Scholars and Professors, unmoderate, untemporate, like bruit beasts, appeared in much envy & rage & shewed it forth by cruel mockings and stonings & two of the handmaids of the Lord, Elizabeth Fletcher and Elizabeth [Mary?] Holmes were driven by the Schollars into John's Colledge and there haled by them to the Pump, and the Schollars pumped water into their necks & into their mouths for so long a time that they were almost stifled to death & drowned. . . .

"After this wicked act they bound them arm to arm and drawed them up and down John's Colledge and dragged them into a pool and also a company of the Schollars took one of the maids, Elizabeth Fletcher and threw her over a grave stone & tumbled her into a grave where a corpse was to be laid, and with the violence of that thrust she received a hurt in her side that was not recovered till her departure out of the body. . . .

". . . A Proctor and a company of Schollars (because Friends would not go from their own meeting) haled out a Friend by the hair of the Head"—"and the Proctor haled a Friend, John Shackerly, out of Richard Betteris' house."

generation of Evil doers as will appear by the fruits of the Scholars & Proctors of the University of Oxford," etc.

[Signed]

| | |
|---|---|
| "Jeremiah Haward | Tho^s. Ryland |
| "Abraham Allin | Henry Traine |
| "Lawrence Willyen | Alex. Green |
| "Thomas Swan | Abra. Badger." |

[1] This note locates the site of the first meeting-house in Oxford.

No less an authority than Richard Hubberthorne appears in another pamphlet at the same time, describing the same persecutions.[1]

He identifies the pool spoken of as "Gileses Pool,"—*i.e.*, near the Church of St. Giles, outside the north gate of the town, and further relates:

"The Maior went up where the Justices were to examine the women, and the vice chancellor of the Universty was sent for to come to them."

The vice-chancellor, says Hubberthorne, was the chief actor in the persecution. "Well," said the vice-chancellor, "you profane the word of God & I fear you know not God, though you speak so much of him." The poor creatures were next day *whipped* out of the town.

A few months later some of the Friends arrested at Oxford were tried at Banbury Assizes, Seventh month 26, 1655, the principal "offenders" being sent to Bocardo.[2]

In 1660 Thomas Loe, who had become prominent as a minister, was sent to the common gaol along with twenty other Friends who were tendered and refused the oath of allegiance on the 13th of Eleventh month, 1660. They were not released until First month 5, 1663. The list is given in full in the interesting old records of Witney Monthly Meeting, to which Oxford belongs. Thomas Loe, it will be remembered, converted William Penn to Quakerism when the latter was an undergraduate at Christ Church. Several well-known Englishmen who came to America were Oxford men, among them being Thomas Lloyd, Penn's secretary, a graduate of Jesus College. Still another was

[1] Bodleian Library, *Wood*, 515. "A True Testimony of the Zeal of Oxford Professors & University Men who for Zeal persecute the servants of the living God, following the example of their Brethren at Cambridge &c." By Richard Hubberthorne—

"For Giles Calvart, at the Spread Eagle," 1654.

[2] Bodleian Library, *Wood*, 645. "The Saints' Testimony finishing through sufferings: or the Proceedings of the Court against the servants of Jesus who were called before them to be tryed at the late Assizes (or sessions) held in Banbury, in the county of Oxon, the 26 day of the Seventh month, 1665."

John Hart, son of Kester Hart, of Witney, at whose house the Friends' meetings were held for many years in that place. In 1674, upon the erection of the meeting-house there,[1] John Hart gave one-quarter of an acre adjoining. His proposed marriage to Susanna Rush of London came before the monthly meeting, 9th of Eleventh month, 1681. The following year he joined Penn on the "Welcome," and became a member of the first Pennsylvania Assembly. His signature may be seen appended (with that of several others) to a weaver's indenture at Witney, dated 8th of Eleventh month, 1676, in the old monthly meeting records of Witney, above referred to.

The Friends seem to have called themselves the "Friends and Brethren" at this time: as, for instance, "We, the Friends and Brethren assembled at the Quarterly Meeting at Oxford, y^e 11 day of y^e 2 month, 1676, in y^e living sence of God's power & presence." This occurs in other meetings as well. The Conventicle Act had an immediate effect in filling up the prisons in England with Quakers. Oxford Friends suffered conspicuously; and Bocardo was never without its Quakers at this time. Little is now left to mark the site of the famous old prison, which was built over the strongly fortified north gate of the town. St. Michael's tower, once a part of the city wall, at the north gate, is now attached to the church of the name, and is a very old Saxon relic. From its top Archbishop Cranmer, on his knees, watched the martyrdom of his companions, Ridley and Latimer, and shortly after them, in 1555, suffered at the same stake. A century later the Quakers underwent imprisonment in the same grim fortress, whose door—all that is now left of the prison—stands, framed and suitably inscribed, against the north wall of the adjoining church of St. Mary Magdalene.

In 1660 appeared a pamphlet[2] by Thomas Goodaire,

[1] The building is still in regular use, 1898.

[2] Bodleian Library, 110 jr., 128. "A cry of the Just against oppression. I, the Prisoner of the Lord who am now in outward bonds for conscience sake in the common gaol at Oxford, & another was put in with me for the same thing.—THOMAS GOODAIRE."

written in the gaol, from which the following is an extract:

"Upon the 15th day of the 7 month called by the world September we was brought to the common gaol at Oxford and delivered up to Henry Thorpe who is now Jaylor, & presently after we came in he commanded his son to put Irons upon me, which he did upon both my legs, as they do upon Thieves & Murderers, and one of the Irons was so strait that it hurt my leg and put me to much pain and one Friend desired the Jaylor to let them be taken off and wider put on. He answered if I would give money for taking them off and putting on others it might be done. . . .

". . . I chose rather to suffer than satisfie that covetous mind. . . . They put me and that other Friend into a stinking room where was neither to sit upon or lie upon but the cold floor, and one Friend asked the Jaylor if he would suffer a little straw to be brought into the room for us to lye down upon, but he would not suffer it." He proceeds to exhort people to repent.—

"Written in the common Gaol at Oxford, the 20th day of the 7th month, 1660."

"From one who desires the good and welfare of all and not the destruction of any in their sins, but rather that they may come to repentance and live; who am known by the name, THOMAS GOODAIRE."

It was to this very forbidding spot that Dr. Richard Baylie, President of St. John's, sent Richard Betteris, "Chirurgion and Quaker," in 1662, for holding meetings in his house contrary to the Conventicle Act. The original copy of the letter sent to Lord Clarendon, who was then chancellor of the university, is preserved in the rich manuscript collection at the Bodleian,[1] and we will allow the ardent old doctor to tell his own tale. Had he remained long in office after these events, doubtless the Quakers would have suffered still more:

"I was not willing (my verie good Lrd), to have troubled yr Honor any more about Our Quakers here in Oxon: but they have given mee occasion of troubling yr Lrd ship in behalfe of my selfe.

"As I was hasting homeward, after ye morning Sermon, yesterday, att

[1] Bodleian Library MSS., *Tanner*, 338.

St. Maries a complaint mett mee y$^{t}$ y$^{e}$ Quakers, by Scores were gathered togeather att one of theire Exercises, in y$^{e}$ house of Mr Bettrice, y$^{e}$ strong asseveration of y$^{e}$ partie drew mee unto y$^{e}$ Assemblie, where I found y$^{m}$ all hush'd; w$^{t}$ they had alreadie s$^{d}$ or intended to say they would not confess.

"I fairlie beesought y$^{m}$ to departe; they absolutely refused; I had sent my servant for y$^{e}$ Act of Parliament, newlie published for y$^{e}$ suppression of such Conventicles I read y$^{e}$ Act unto y$^{m}$ & added another short sharp lecture unto it,—y$^{t}$ I would p'sentlie put y$^{e}$ same into severe execution; y$^{e}$ threat noe white moved y$^{m}$ but to high tearmes of Scorne & Vants y$^{t}$ neither prison or gallows should make y$^{m}$ change their resolution disquieted I was w$^{th}$ such sottish impudencie, & betwixt Pittie & iust indignation forgot my dutie in each kinde, Insteade of exacting y$^{e}$ Mulct p'scribed in Statute, I fell to intreatie & persuasion, y$^{t}$ they would have Pittie upon y$^{m}$ Selfes, theire proper goods & soules & quietlie departe All in vaine thus provoaked to iust execution according to y$^{e}$ Act, yet foolish pittie p'uailed ag$^{t}$ my Iudgment & overcame mee to dispence, where y$^{e}$ Law did not Warrant mee; in fine, w$^{th}$ some shew of force I made a shift to cleare y$^{e}$ Room and dissolve y$^{e}$ Congregation & to carrie my old Prisoner Bettrice to Bocardo. By this confessed remisnes, I have made my Selfe Debtor unto y$^{e}$ Law & to y$^{e}$ mercie both of his Mag$^{tie}$ & Parliam$^{t}$; Please y$^{r}$ Honor upon my humble supplication, to stand betwixt mee & displeasure in this particular, although I cannot hope y$^{e}$ mercie shew'd by mee toward y$^{e}$ Quakers should amend or reduce y$^{m}$ into obedience, yet such favor procured by y$^{r}$ Honor, on beehalfe, & my remisness pardoned, I shall hereafter keepe close into y$^{e}$ strict execution of y$^{e}$ Act & for ever remaine

"Your Lrdships most
"devoted Servant

"Oxon
"May 12$^{th}$ 1662

Richard Baylis

[Endorsed]:
"Y$^{e}$ copie of a Lre to my Lord Chancellor.
"May y$^{e}$ 12: 1662"

The chancellor replies from Worcester House, through his secretary, M. Wren, under date May 15, 1662:

"To Dr Richard Baylie, Dean of Sarum, President of St. John's College, & Vice chancellor of the University of Oxford.

". . . For the business of the Quakers my Lord saies he wondered much to find Bettrice out of Prison, and upon ye whole matter he is of this Judgment, That we have Instruction from experience that these Quakers are a sort of people upon whom Tenderness and Levity doe not at all prevaile, & that now the Act against them is made publique, it is of absolute necessity to put it severely in execution against all or at least some of ye Principall of them, especially where you are, since it would be of very ill example that We should not bee able to root them out of an University. This is all I have in command from my Lord Chancellor." [1]

The venerable vice-chancellor resigned his office immediately after the foregoing correspondence, giving as his reason "age and inactivity." The resignation was accepted by the university with regret, as will be seen from the subjoined letters,—the first directly from Lord Clarendon, the other a personal letter from the much attached secretary, Matthew Wren. Walter Bradford, warden of Wadham, succeeded Dr. Baylie in the vice-chancellorship.

". . . I am resolved never to depute any man to Such trust who doth not undertake it with Some degree of cheerfulness. You must therefore assist me at present with your further advice what person will be most fitt to succeed you, and will with the most alacrity undergoe it, & not let that discipline fall again which you have so happily revived. I have never till now disliked any alteration that was introduced by the new statutes, but I heartily wish now that there were a greater latitude in this election, & that the Canons of Christ Church were as capable of that office as they were when I was at the University.

"Worcester House— [Signed]

"July 19—1662." CLARENDON [2]

"I must now take my leave of Mr. Vice Chancellor this inclosed being to nominate a successor & dismiss him of the charge. He is a hard hearted man to oppose the Desires of a Chancellor & a whole University, & put so many good Doctors to shew their skill in fenceing. We have made as small a remove as we could, only to your neighbor of Wadham; but how great a remove is it, to remove from the old man at St. John's?—For my own part, I am very sorry to have lost so worthy a correspondence, & the Instruction I received in being merly informed

[1] Bodleian Library MSS., *Tanner*, 338.

[2] All from MSS., *Tanner*, 338.

of the carriage of so wise & active a man, & withal soe obliging that I acknowledg I shall but pay a debt in being alwaies

"His most faithful humble servant

"M. WREN.

"Sept 4. 1662."

In the exceedingly valuable collection of original manuscripts in the possession of Friends at Devonshire House, London,[1] may be seen a manuscript by an unknown contemporary hand, giving valuable notes in regard to Oxford Friends between 1654 and 1683, and curiously supplementing the meeting records at Witney, to which Oxford belongs. Portions of it follow:

"An acc$^{t}$ of y$^{e}$ Sufferings of those friends Inhabitants in Oxford y$^{t}$ first were y$^{e}$ Publishers of Truth when they came w$^{th}$ others y$^{t}$ then Suffered for y$^{e}$ same for their Testimony to the Truth.

"Tho: Loe, a minister of truth & righteousness whom y$^{e}$ Lord raised up in this City to bear Testimony to his Truth was moved to goe to y$^{e}$ Colledg called Christ church to deny y$^{e}$ Idolatrous priest who accordingly Declared against y$^{m}$ & afterwards went to Martins Mass: house & there spake to y$^{e}$ priest and peeple and John Nixon, Mayor being there and offended att it Committed him to y$^{e}$ Citty Prison where he remained near a Quarter of a yeare— 1654.

"Jeremiah Hayward, John Shackerly, Lawrence Willier, Richard Bettris—

"Imprisoned 1654–1658.

"All of which Sufferings was under Olliver Cromw$^{ll's}$ Governm$^{t}$."

"Next followeth y$^{e}$ Sufferings of Friends in Oxford under the reign of Charles the Second, King of England"—

"Richard Bettris was taken att a meeting in his own house by Dock$^{r}$ Bayly Vice Chancellor & sent to y$^{e}$ Citty Prison called Buckardo where he remained Prisoner thirteen months without a Mittimus."

"Lawrence Willier, John Shakerly, Jeremiah Haywood, Allexander Gibson and Abraham Badger were all taken at a meeting by Lieutenant Berre." Upon their refusing the oath of allegiance—"two were sent to the Citty Prison and three to y$^{e}$ County Gaole"—where they remained seven weeks.

"13$^{th}$ of 5 mo. (1662) John Shackerly, Edward Harman, Silas Newlen, Abraham Badger, Lawrence Willier were taken out of a meeting att Richard Bettris house by Doct. Bayley Vice-Chancellor, and by him Committed to prison called Buckards [Bocardo] and y$^{e}$ next morning

[1] Portfolio, No. V.

they were had before y^e Judges at y^e Assizes (viz.) Judge Hide & Judge Furrell & y^e Vice chancellor being present had y^e Oath of Allegiance tendered to y^m whereupon for refusall were Comited to y^e County gaole where y^e said John Shakerly Edward Harmand and Abraham Badger remained about Thirty-four weeks but Lawrence Willier & Silas Newlen were Bal'd out by some of their relations unknown to y^m after about 19 or 20 weeks Imprisonment."

The above date no doubt is that of the meeting to which Dr. Baylie's letter to Lord Clarendon refers. Richard Betteris is there spoken of as "my old Prisoner, Bettrice." The document which we are examining gives Betteris's earlier imprisonment in 1662, but no closer date; while during his "sufferings" in 1658 Dr. Baylie was out of office. Hence we infer that Betteris's first imprisonment was not of many weeks' duration, but that he returned to his original offence and suffered with his companions a second time. His house became the Quaker rendezvous for the neighborhood, and his wife and son kept up the meetings faithfully during his enforced absences in "Bocardo." His offence in 1658 was for "Speaking to the priest in Giles^s Mass: House," whence he was haled by the "Schollars of Johns Colledg carried before Doctor Berrie who Committed him to the Citty Prison where he remained prisoner ten weeks."

Hayward and Shackerly were soon old offenders, and while they lay in prison in 1662 we find Abraham Allen, Robert Middleton, and Jeffrey Bennett taken at a meeting at Betteris's house, "6^th of 9 mo," and held for eighteen weeks, and Silas Norton, Alexander Green, Thomas Upton, and John Betteris taken at the same place "9^th of 9 mo.," three days later. The old manuscript adds that Jane Betteris and Hannah Pickering accompanied them. A few months later than this imprisonment, which lasted eleven weeks, we are informed of the death of John Betteris, the son of Richard and Jane, "a faithfull young man," and can picture to ourselves the devoted mother who attended her son in the cold and gloomy "Bocardo."

At the same sessions where the accusation of Lawrence Willier was disproven as being in North Oxfordshire en-

listing men under false pretences, Thomas Nickolls appeared, having been seized for "opening his windows upon y^e Day called Christmas Day." Nickolls's release from an imprisonment a few months before had been accomplished, with that of his two companions, in the following manner:

"When the Assizes came on y^e Gaoler, Rob^t Thorp intending to keep y^e above Tho^s Nickolls, John Shackerly & Jeremiah Hayward Prisoners neglected to enter their names amongst y^e Prisoners y^t they might not be called for, but y^e Turnekey to y^e Castle by name William Humphries out of goodwill gave some notice of it whereby on making application to a Justice on y^e Bench and Justice to ye Judge whose name was Hide Sharpely rebuked y^e Gaoler and asked him y^e Reason of it and his Reply was they were only some simple Quakers but upon y^e matter they were called and y^e friends appearing in court Judge Hide bespeaks y^m thus you Look w^th good honest faces why Doe you Lye in Prison you want to be better informed by y^e minister of your parish. Th^o Nickolls answered they Come not att us y^e Judge Said you should Goe to them. Th^o Nickolls replyd is it y^e property of y^e Sheep to Look after their Shepheards or y^e Shepherds to look after ye Sheep.—Marre Sir reply^d ye Judge you are in y^e right of [it] for y^t saying if you will have conference with those whom we shall appoint you I will discharge you in y^e face of y^e Court and y^e friends accepting thereof were Discharged for that time. Y^e Gaoler when they came out of y^e Court would have had them return to y^e Prison again until y^e fees he demanded was paid but they refusing he let y^m goe."

On the 15th of Eleventh month, 1663, Edward Harman was imprisoned six months for visiting friends in the county gaol, and two days later Silas Norton, Jeremiah Hayward, and Abraham Allen were taken out of meeting, and all imprisoned a year and a half. Thomas Nickolls very soon after was arrested, but not at once taken away to prison. His interview with the bishop of Oxford (Blanford) is given in our manuscript.

". . . The Secretary . . . having good will toward the said Tho. Nickolls Desired him to go with him to his Lord which said Secretary of his own forwardness and importunity—prevailed w^th y^e said Tho Nickolls to go w^th him to y^e bishop when come before him his Secretary Desired their Bishop to shew him some favour. The Bishop asked what the arrest was for. Tho^s Nickoll's reply'd thou Knowest for what otherwise I would not have been arrested. Y^e Bishop denied it not but said he was an irreverent fellow. Th^o Nickolls asked why he said so y^e

Bishop answered because I used such language to say thee to him.—Th° Nickolls asked if he did not use to say his prayers y° Bishop repy'd wherefore do you ask such an Impertinent Question Th° Nickolls answered he thought y° Question was very proper and thought he used y° word thee in his prayers to God whereatt he stayed a considerable time before he made a Reply att Last y° Bishop answered he used thee to God in regard of his Singularity. Th° Nickolls Replyd is it an honour to God to say thee to him and a Dishonour to Man ye Bishop ans^d You are Runn to a gangreen in the church and made an instance if a man had a hand or an arm runn to a gangreen to save y° body it ought to be cutt off Th°: Nickolls answered wouldst have me Killed and the Bishop made no answer. Th° Nickolls added thy Secretary would needs have me come to thee and what I desire is to go to y° Citty prison as I am a freeman and not to y° County gaole y° Bishop answered y° County prison was to good for him where too he was Sent Th° Nickolls bad him farewell in which prison he remained two years upward but the Bishop was taken away by Death soon after."

Thomas Nickolls's delivery at the end of the two years was due to the intervention of "Secretary Morris' son who was fellow of All Saints Colledge in Oxon, his father being Secretary to the present King Charles y° 2^nd^." This gentleman, having a love for Thomas Nickolls, applied for his release to the chancellor (then Dr. Ailworth) and demanded his liberty, saying that if the man were not set free he would take the matter to the king. The doctor replying that it could not be done without an interview with the prisoner, the secretary's son arranged with the lenient doctor that he should ask "nothing more than he could in conscience do," and they agreed upon the questions in advance, after which he was released. In the same year—1668—Cuthbert Hayhurst was taken while preaching at a meeting in Richard Betteris's house, and on the 2d of Fourth month the account says that Doctor Meaux appeared at one of their meetings and demanded of them what they did there. "Friends giving them no answer for some time and he being much offended att it, att Last Jane Bettriss told him they were there met in the feare of the Lord w^ch^ he said was Enough and so commanded y° officers to take theire names but ye s^d^ Doctor Mew [Meaux] vicechancellor afterward testified that she s^d^ they were there met in the worship

of God." Six men and four women were fined, and upon refusal to pay, goods to nearly double the amount of the fine were seized.

Thomas Nickolls, who was named before as a heavy sufferer, upon this occasion lost all his possessions, with the single exception of a cradle, in "which was a sucking child very young whose name was Thomas." They offered to remove the pillow from under its head, until the neighbors observing it, cried out "Shame." They left nothing to eat from nor to sit nor lie on, "so that y^e s^d Tho^s Nickolls" was forced, with wife and children, to lie upon straw, "so evilly disposed was y^e hearts of this People, with y^e magistrates of this Citty of Oxford."

The goods were carried away by order of the constable, who, standing at Thomas Nickolls's house door, commanded those men who passed, in the king's name, to carry his goods to "y^e p'ish Church called St. Michaels." Those he asked refusing, he sent forthwith to the vice-chancellor, Doctor Meaux; whereupon the vice-chancellor arrived with his official staff under his gown. The reverend gentleman first encountered one Sims, a cork-cutter, and ordered him to carry away the goods. Upon his replying that he was "an honest neighbor and would not meddle with them," the doctor immediately sent him to prison. Next came by one Day, a cooper, who, declaring that he would not touch the goods, followed the first to "Bocardo." The next man, however, proved to be a porter, and answered the vice-chancellor's command with, "Please your worship, 'tis my employment if you will pay me." The vice-chancellor declaring upon his staff that the man should be paid, with that the porter fell to carrying the goods, assisted soon by a second porter. These goods remained so long in the parish church of St. Michael's that they were eventually removed at the request of the parish priest, who could no longer endure their sight; none of them, however, were ever returned to Thomas Nickolls. The goods taken from the ten Friends were more than forty-nine pounds in value, at a time when that sum meant a small fortune.

Fines for second offences are recorded in 1670. Ann Nutt was fined five shillings "w^ch^ the officers got away craftily from y^e^ woman's servant." Giles Elmer in the same year stood an hour in the pillory at Oxford for an unproved accusation of treason in which, for failure of testimony, he was not tried for his life, as was expected.

Thomas Nickolls suffered again for his attendance at a silent meeting in 1683, owing to information given by one Brooks, "Clerk to the parish called Magdalen parish, who informed y^e^ Mayor, being att his worship att y^e^ church called Carefolks (Carfax) from whom he brought him to our meeting." Thomas Nickolls was fined ten shillings, and his wife five. Soon after he was prosecuted as a popish recusant for non-attendance at church, and fined twenty pounds per month. In the same year Sir William Walker, intending to break up a Quaker meeting, and being landlord to Thomas Nickolls, sent him word not to attend. The old manuscript, however, says, "Being advised not to be at meeting was y^e^ Inducement of his being there." The mayor came, and fifteen people were taken away and remained in the city prison—Bocardo—a year and a half. "While prisoners King Charles the Second died and King James the Second coming to y^e^ crown friends were all released from their Imprisonment."

The old manuscript which we have been examining adds, in conclusion, to our regret, that the interval between 1670 and 1683 cannot be filled in regard to the sufferings of Oxford Friends, "for but two of y^e^ abovesaid sufferers are now Living in Oxon, and y^e^ account from their memorys not perfect." The date of the manuscript is not given. We may conclude with a list of deaths given by our unknown historian:

| | DIED |
|---|---|
| "Mary Clewer [Claver]—wife of Thomas . . . . . | 1656 |
| John Bettris—son of Richard . . . . . | 1663 |
| Humphrey Ollive . . . . . | 29-11mo. 1675 |
| Jane Bettris—wife of Richard . . . . . | 11-4mo. 1675 |
| Eleanor Seall—a widow—aged 55 . . . . . | 3-10mo. 1680 |
| Sarah, wife W^m^ Bingley (Buried at Witney) . . | 10-3mo. 1681 |

| | DIED |
|---|---|
| Lawrence Willier aged 75 (Buried at Witney) . . . . | 1682 |
| Abraham Badger . . . . . | 1682 |
| Richard Bettris "an antient & faithfull man & great sufferer" (Buried at Adderbury) . . . . . | 11–7mo. 1682 |
| Anne Ollive, widow of Humphrey—aged 40 . . . | 16–7mo. 1683" |

With the Revolution of 1688 and the revocation of the Conventicle Act, the Quakers' sufferings were modified, and St. John's College ceases to take any further official part in the Quaker persecutions. One hundred years later it was possible for an Oxford student to write the following lines, which appeared originally in the *Evening Post.* The copy is in manuscript, with a note on the margin, and is signed "A Bystander."

"To the Students who attended the Quaker Meeting at Oxford, the 7th of eighth month, 1759.[1]

"Ye sons of science, candidates of Arts,
Who boast of learning and superior parts,
Who boast a long apprenticeship in Schools,
To moralize and give the ignorant rules;
Say, can you hope attention to engage
Like her who stood Dictatrix on the stage
Free, solemn and distinct the doctrine flowed,
Charm'd every ear, and every bosom glowed;
No empty periods, all was sterling sense,
Tinctured with love and pure benevolence.
Intent you gazed, to see her virgin zeal,
Moved by a power you assert, not feel.
How will you answer this (she queried,) Youth
At the tribunal of the God of Truth?
Parents perhaps, or guardians, placed you here,
The large endowments of the Church to share,
Thoughtless of fitness for the pastoral care.
Unsanctified, can you improve the Soul?
Or be as waymarks, under no control?
With pendants spreading, & with sails unfurled,
Catching all winds of a licentious world.
Can you whose views are grandeur here on earth,
Describe aright, the pangs of a new birth?

[1] "Said to be written by one of the Students after coming out of the Meeting, who previously despiced and reviled the Quakers."

Or teach the doubting Skeptic to believe?
And Christ in all his offices receive?[1]
Will your learned dogmas, bold offenders reach,
Who see you practice the reverse you teach:
Will they not say, Virtue's an empty name,
The Parson's private life, and ours, the same?
Let not those awful Truths unnoticed fall,
Nor rostrum mount, without a special call;
Upon the altar, no forced offerings make,
Throw off the gown, some fitter calling take,
Of more repute, with men of sense at least,
A sober Laic, than a drunken Priest."

[1] The presence of the Holy Ghost at ordination being sworn to.

## THE PENNS AND THE TAXATION OF THEIR ESTATES BY THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

[The magazine cannot usually afford the space to print *in extenso* extremely long documents, but the exceptional interest and importance of the following "Breviate" exempts it from the action of this very necessary rule. It is the Penns' side of the controversy between them and the Provincial Assembly as prepared by their counsel for presentation at the hearing before the Board of Trade in opposition to the powers claimed by the Assembly, and it has not only remained hitherto unpublished but also unknown and unconsulted by students of Pennsylvania history. The right of the Provincial Assembly to include the Proprietary estates (improved and unimproved) in Pennsylvania among the subjects of taxation embodied in their tax bills was throughout the colonial period one of the "burning questions of the time" which always flamed up most furiously as the necessity to raise funds for the defence of the Province against the French and their Indian allies became most urgent. Two drafts of the argument on behalf of the Penns are now preserved among the "Penn Papers" in the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The text of the one which seems to have been the finished draft is here presented in full, and to it have been appended all the variations and portions of the other not therein included. The references to Franklin and the part taken by him in the controversy are among the most outspoken examples of the Proprietary feeling against him, and their embodiment in the "Breviate" shows the extent of the antipathy and dread in which he was held by the Penns. As a recital of the benefits conferred upon the Province by the Proprietaries, it is not a very strong document, but as an indictment of the Provincial Assembly for its encroachments on the charter rights of the Proprietaries it is quite the reverse, and as such is well worthy of very careful consideration.

Many of the powers conferred by the Royal Charter upon the Proprietary and his heirs are here analyzed by the most eminent counsel of the day at the English bar,—lawyers versed in the intricacies of chancery practice and the still more abstruse procedure involved in the determination of questions of prerogative law such as largely entered into this case. Their "Breviates" present not only the legal aspects of the controversy between the Penns and the majority of the Provincial Assembly, but also a variety of important facts brought forward in support of the contentions on both sides of the momentous questions involved. It is as much a matter of regret that the arguments in

support of only one side of the case can now be found as of wonder that documents of such great importance should so long have escaped attention.

Both these documents are now printed for the first time, and the editor feels assured that no more valuable contribution to our provincial history has appeared in the pages of the PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE.]—ED. PENNA. MAG.

## MR WILMOT'S BRIEF IN BEHALF OF THE PROPRIETARIES IN OPPOSITION TO THE APPROVAL OF CERTAIN ACTS OF ASSEMBLY.[1]

### CASE.

4th March 1680. Charter of Pennsylvania granted to Mr. Penn.

King Charles the Second by charter or Letters Patent under the Great Seal granted in fee unto William Penn, Esq., who is since deceased and is at present represented by two of his sons and devisees, a tract of land in America bounded as therein mentioned, with the isles, lakes, rivers, waters, &c. within those limits and the fishings, viens, mines, quarries of gold, silver, &c.

And made, created and constituted the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns the true and absolute proprietary of the said country.

"Saving always to us, our heirs and successors the faith and allegiance of the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns and of all other proprietaries, tenants and inhabitants that are or shall be within the territories and precincts aforesaid.

And saving also unto us, our heirs and successors the sovereignty of the aforesaid country.

Habendum unto the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns to the only proper use and behoof of the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns forever.

[1] From the original in the Penn Papers in the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

"To be holden of us, our heirs and successors, Kings of England, as of our castle of Windsor, in our county of Berks in free and common soccage by fealty only, for all services, and not *in capite* or by knight's service."

"Yielding and paying two beaver skins, to be delivered at our said castle of Windsor on the first day of January in every year and also the fifth part of all gold and silver ore which shall be found within the limits aforesaid.

"And of our further grace, certain knowledge and meer [sic] motion we have thought fit to erect and we do hereby erect the aforesaid country and islands into a province and seigniory and do call it Pennsylvania, and so from henceforth we will have it called.

Then there follows a grant of powers of legislation and other powers in the words following:

Powers of legislation.

"And forasmuch as we have hereby made and ordained the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns the true and absolute proprietaries of all the lands and dominions aforesaid, know ye therefore that we reposing special trust and confidence in the wisdom, justice and prudent circumspection of the said William Penn for us, our heirs and successors do grant free, full and absolute power by virtue of these presents to him and his heirs and to his and their deputies and lieutenants for the good and happy government of the said country, to ordain, make, enact and under his and their seals to publish any laws whatsoever for the raising of money for the public use of the said province or for any other end appertaining, either unto the public state, peace or safety of the said country, or unto the private utility of particular persons,—according unto their best discretions—by and with the advice, assent and approbation of the freemen

of the said country or the greater part of them or of their delegates or deputies; whom for the enacting of the said laws, when and as often as need shall require, we will that the said William Penn and his heirs shall assemble in such sort and form as to him and them shall seem best.

"And the same laws duly to execute unto and upon all people within the said country and limits thereof.

"And we do likewise give and grant unto the said William Penn and his heirs and to his and their deputies and lieutenants, full power and authority to appoint and establish any judges and justices, magistrates and officers whatsoever for what causes soever, for the probate of wills and for the granting administrations within the precincts aforesaid and with what power soever and in such form as to the said William Penn or his heirs shall seem most convenient; also to remit, release, pardon and abolish whether before judgment or after, all crimes and offences whatsoever committed within the said country against the said laws, treason and wilful and malicious murder only excepted, and in those cases to grant reprieves until our pleasure may be known therein; and to do all and every other thing and things which unto the complete establishment of justice unto courts and tribunals, forms of judicature and manner of proceedings do belong, although in these presents express mention be not made thereof; and by judges by them delegated to award process, hold pleas, and determine in all the said courts and tribunals, all actions, suits and causes whatsoever as well criminal as civil, personal, real and mixed.

To appoint judges.

Pardon crimes.

Appoint judicature.

"Which laws so as aforesaid to be published, our pleasure is and we do enjoin, require and command shall be most absolute and available

Make laws.

in law, and that all the liege people and subjects of us, our heirs and successors do observe and keep the same inviolable in those parts so far as they concern them under the pain therein expressed or to be expressed

Proviso consonant to reason, &c.

"Provided nevertheless That the said laws be consonant to reason and be not repugnant or contrary but as near as conveniently may be agreeable to the laws, statutes and rights of this our kingdom of England.

Reservation of appeals.

"And saving and reserving to us, our heirs and successors the receiving, hearing and determining of the appeal and appeals of all or any person or persons of or belonging to the territories aforesaid or touching any judgment to be there made or given.

Power to make ordinances.

"And forasmuch as in the government of so great a country sudden accidents do often happen whereunto it will be necessary to apply a remedy before the freeholders of the said province or their delegates or deputies can be assembled to the making of laws, neither will it be convenient that instantly upon every such emergent occasion, so great a multitude should be called together, therefore for the better government of the said country we will and ordain, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors do grant unto the said William Penn and his heirs by themselves or by their magistrates and officers in that behalf duly to be ordained as aforesaid to make and constitute fit and wholesome ordinances from time to time within the said country to be kept and observed as well for the preservation of the peace as for the better government of the people there inhabiting and publicly to notify the same to all persons whom the same doth or any way may concern, which ordinances our will and pleasure

is shall be observed inviolably within the said province under pains therein to be expressed.

"So as the said ordinances be consonant to reason and be not repugnant or contrary but so far as conveniently may be agreeable with the laws of our kingdom of England.

Consonant to reason, &c.

"And so as the said ordinances be not extended in any sort to bind, charge or take away the right or interest of any person or persons, for or in their life, members, freeholds, goods or chattels

Not to take away rights, &c.

"And our further will and pleasure is, that the laws for regulating and governing of property within the said province as well for the descent and enjoyment of lands, as likewise for the enjoyment and succession of goods and chattels, and likewise as to felonies, shall be and continue the same as they shall be for the time being, by the general course of the law in our kingdom of England, until the said laws shall be altered by the said William Penn, his heirs or assigns and by the freemen of the said province, their delegates or deputies or the greater part of them.

Laws of property as in England until altered.

"And to the end the said William Penn or his heirs or others the planters, owners or inhabitants of the said province may not at any time hereafter by misconstruction of the powers aforesaid through inadvertancy or design depart from that faith or true allegiance which by the laws of this our realm of England, they and all our subjects in our dominion and territories always owe unto us, our heirs and successors by color of any extent or largeness of powers hereby given or pretended to be given or by force or color of any laws hereafter to be made in the said province by virtue of any such powers, our further will and pleasure is, that

All laws to be transmitted to the Privy Council in five years.

a transcript of duplicate of all laws shall be so as aforesaid made and published within the said province shall within five years after the making thereof be transmitted and delivered to the Privy Council for the time being of us, our heirs and successors"

And if within six months rejected from thence to become void otherwise to be in force.

"And if any of the said laws within the space of six months after that they shall be so transmitted and delivered or declared by us, our heirs or successors in our or their Privy Council inconsistent with the sovereignty or lawful prerogative of us, our heirs or successors, or contrary to the faith and allegiance due the legal government of this realm from the said William Penn or his heirs, or of the planters and inhabitants of the said province and that thereupon any of the said laws shall be adjudged and declared to be void by us, our heirs or successors under our or their Privy Seal, that then and from thenceforth such laws concerning which such judgment and declaration shall be made shall become void, otherwise the said laws so transmitted shall remain and stand in full force according to the true intent and meaning thereof."

Liberty for subjects to transport themselves.

The charter then proceeds and gives power, license and liberty, to the king's subjects, to transport themselves and families unto the said country and there to settle, dwell, inhabit and plant.

License to traders.

It also grants unto the said William Penn and his heirs, and to all others who shall repair thither, license to trade and freight according to the laws of England, and into the said country to transport wares, goods, merchandise and grain and other necessaries for food or clothing (not prohibited by law) saving to the crown the legal customs and duties due for the same by statute.

The charter grants further powers to the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns to divide the country into towns, hundreds and counties, to erect and incorporate towns into boroughs, and boroughs into cities and to make and constitute fairs and markets therein.

To divide the country into counties, &c.

It further grants license to the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns and to all the inhabitants and dwellers in the province to import all merchandise and goods that shall arise of the fruits and commodities of the said province into England and not into any other country. And gives him full power to dispose of the said goods in the said ports and if need be within one year to export the same again into any other countries according to law, provided they pay such customs and duties as the rest of the English subjects shall be bound to pay, and observe the Acts of Navigation and other laws.

To import.

The charter also grants unto the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns, full and absolute power and authority to make, erect and constitute (within the said province such and so many seaports, harbours, creeks, havens and other places for discharge and unlading of goods, and with such rights, jurisdictions, liberties and privileges to the said ports belonging as to him and them shall seem meet and convenient; and that all ships and vessels which shall come for merchandise and trade unto the said province or out of the same, shall be laden or unladen only at such ports as shall be erected and constituted by the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns, any use, custom or other thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

To erect harbours, &c.

The charter further ordains and grants unto the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns, that he and they may forever have and enjoy

To enjoy customs and subsidies.

the customs and subsidies in the ports and harbors aforesaid payable or due for merchandises and wares there to be laded and unladed; the said customs and subsidies to be reasonably assessed upon any occasion by themselves and the people there as aforesaid to be assembled, the King thereby gives power upon just cause and in a due proportion to assess and impose the same.

The proprietaries to appoint an attorney, to be notified to the Privy Council to appear in any court of justice, &c.

The charter contains the King's pleasure that the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns shall from time to time appoint an attorney or agent to reside in or near London, who shall make known the place where he shall dwell to a clerk of the Privy Council, and shall be ready to appear in any of the courts at Westminster to answer for any misdemeanor that shall be committed, or by any wilful fault or neglect permitted by the said William Penn, his heirs or assigns against the laws of trade or navigation; and after it shall be ascertained in any of the said courts what damage his majesty or his successors shall have sustained by such default or neglect, the said William Penn, his heirs or assigns shall pay the same within one year after taxation and demand from such attorney, or if there shall be no such attorney by the space of one year, or such attorney shall not pay such damages within one year and answer such other forfeitures and penalties within the said time as by the acts of Parliament in England are or shall be provided, then it shall be lawful for the King, his heirs and assigns to resume the government of the said province and the same to retain until payment thereof. But notwithstanding any such seizure or resumption of the government nothing concerning the proprietary or ownership of any lands, tenements

or other hereditaments or goods or chattels of any of the adventurers, planters or owners, other than the respective offenders there, shall be any way affected or molested thereby.

To maintain no correspondence with any state at war with England or make any war against any state in amity.

The charter contains a proviso and declaration of the King's will and pleasure that neither the said William Penn nor his heirs nor any other the inhabitants of the province, shall have or maintain any correspondence with any other king, prince or state or with their or any of their subjects, who shall then be in war against his majesty, his heirs or successors. Nor shall the said William Penn or his heirs or any other the inhabitants of the said province make war or do any act of hostility against any other king, prince or state, or any of their subjects, who shall then be in league or amity with the king, his heirs or successors.

To destroy enemies, pirates and robbers. Mr. Penn therefore Captain-General.

"And because in so remote a country and situate near many barbarous nations the incursions as well of the natives themselves as of other enemies, pirates and robbers may probably be feared, therefore we have given and for us, our heirs and successors, do give power by these presents unto the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns, by themselves or their captains or other their officers to levy, muster and train all sorts of men of what condition or wheresoever born, in the said Province of Pennsylvania for the time being, and to make war and pursue the enemies and robbers aforesaid as well by sea as by land, yea even without the limits of the said province and, by God's assistance to vanquish and take them, and being taken to put them to death by the laws of war, or to save them at their pleasure. And to do all and every other act and thing which to the charge and office of a captain-general of an army belongeth or hath

accustomed to belong, as fully and freely as any captain-general of an army hath ever had the same."

License to grant the lands.

The charter grants to the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns, power, license and authority at his and their pleasure to assign, alien, grant, demise or enfeoff such parts of the premises to him or them that shall be willing to purchase the same, as they shall think fit, to hold to the purchasers in fee or in tail or for life, lives or years, to be held of the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns of the said seigniory of Windsor by such services, customs and rents as shall seem fit to the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns and not immediately of the king, his heirs and successors.

And grants license, power and authority to such purchasers to take and hold the said premises notwithstanding the statute *quia emptores terrorum*

To erect manors.

The charter grants license to the said William Penn and his heirs, likewise, to all such persons to whom the said William Penn or his heirs shall grant any estate or inheritance as aforesaid to erect any parcels of land in the said province into manors by and with the license to be first had and obtained under the hand and seal of the said William Penn or his heirs, and in the said manors to hold courts baron, view of frank pledge for conservation of the peace and better government of those parts &c.

No tax but with the consent of the proprietary and assembly or by act of Parliament.

The king thereby covenanted for himself, his heirs and successors with the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns not to set or make any imposition, custom or other taxation, rate or contribution whatsoever upon the dwellers and inhabitants of the said province for their lands, tenements, goods or chattels within the

said province or in or upon any goods or merchandise within the said province, or to be laden or unladen within the ports or harbours of the said province unless the same be with the consent of the proprietary or chief governor and assembly or by act of Parliament in England.

All persons to aid the charter.

The king commands that this his declaration shall be received in all courts, for a sufficient payment, discharge and acquittance and commands all officers and ministers not to attempt anything to the contrary of the premises or to withstand the same, but to be aiding and assisting to the said William Penn and his heirs, and to the inhabitants and merchants of the said province in the full use and fruition of the benefit of this charter.

Twenty persons may send for a preacher.

The king declares his pleasure and charges and requires that if any of the inhabitants of the province to the number of 20 shall at any time be desirous and shall signify their desire to the Bishop of London, that any preacher or preachers to be approved by the said bishop may be sent to them for their instruction, then such preacher or preachers shall and may be and reside within the said province without any denial or molestation whatsoever.

Construction of the charter most favorable to Mr. Penn.

And lastly it ordains and commands that if any doubts or questions should arise concerning the true sense and meaning of this charter, such interpretation shall be made as shall be adjudged most advantageous and favorable to the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns.

Proviso that no interpretation be admitted thereof by which the allegiance due unto his majesty, his heirs or successors may suffer any prejudice or diminution.

Although express mention be not made of the

> true yearly value or certainty of the premises or of other gifts or grants made to the said William Penn, or any statute, act, ordinance, provision, proclamation or restraint or any other thing, cause or matter whatsoever, to the contrary hereof in anywise notwithstanding.

I have given an abstract of the whole body of the charter (although all parts thereof may not be equally material on the present occasion), as one part may tend to explain and give light to another. In those parts which seem to be most material, I have given a faithful copy *verbatim;* and if greater satisfaction is required, a copy at length of the whole charter is left herewith.

(To be continued.)

## LETTER OF MISS REBECCA FRANKS.

[The following vivacious and gossipy letter of Miss Rebecca Franks to her sister Abigail, the wife of Andrew Hamilton, Esq., is here for the first time printed *in full* from the original in the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]

"FLATBUSH, Saturday 10 o'clk. August 10th 1781

"MY DEAR ABBY,

"The night before last I receiv'd yr letter—by Comfort—I wish I had been in town to have answer'd it, and sent the things out; but I fancy ere I could have receiv'd yrs he must have left E[lizabeth] Town; and a few days ago I got yrs and the checkers—all of which I thank you and them for. If I have time this morning I'll answer them and the girls' letters. You will think I have taken up my abode for the Summer at Mrs V[an] Horn's, but this day I return to the disagreeable hot town—much against my will, and the inclinations of this family,—but I cannot bear Papa's being so much alone—nor will he be persuaded to quit it—tho' I am sure he can have no business to keep him. Two nights he staid with us, which is all I've seen of him since I left home. I am quite angry with him. I have wrote you several times within these two weeks—you can have no cause to complain, without it is of being too often troubled with my nonsense. Those you mention'd sending by P[olly] R[edman] have not yet come to hand. The ham is safe—the crackers havn't as yet made their appearance. I fear they never will, tho' I heard they were safe on S[taten] Island. I fancy the person to whose care they were sent thought them too good to part with. The person who sent them and the ham, I beg you'll give my sincere thanks to.

"You ask a description of the Miss V[an] Horn that was with me—Cornelia—she is in disposition as fine a girl as ever you saw—a great deal of good humour and good sense. Her person is too large for a beauty, in my opinion, and yet I am not partial to a little woman; her complection, eyes

and teeth are very good, and a great quantity of light brown hair. (Entre nous, the girls of New York excell us Philadelphians in that particular and in their forms.) A sweet countenance and agreeable smile. Her feet, as you desire, I'll say nothing about—they are V[an] Horn's and what you'd call Willings. But her sister Kitty is the belle of the family I think, tho' some give the preference to Betsy. You'll ask how many thousand there are, only five. Kitty's form is much in the stile of our admir'd M^rs^ Galloway, but rather taller and larger—her complection very fine, and the finest hair I ever saw. Her teeth are beginning to decay, which is the case of most N[ew] Y[ork] girls after eighteen: and a great deal of elegance of manner. By the by, few New York ladies know how to entertain company in their own houses unless they introduce the card tables except this family, (who are remarkable for their good sense and ease.) I don't know a woman or girl that can chat above half an hour, and that on the form of a cap, the colour of a ribbon or the set of a hoop-stay or jupon. I will do our ladies, that is Philadelphians, the justice to say they have more cleverness in the turn of an eye than the N[ew] Y[ork] girls have in their whole composition. With what ease, have I seen a Chew, a Penn, Oswald, Allen, and a thousand others entertain a large circle of both sexes, and the conversation without the aid of cards not flag or seem the least strain'd or stupid. Here, or more properly speaking in N[ew] Y[ork], you enter the room with a formal set curtsey and after the how do's, 't is a fine, or a bad day, and those trifling nothings are finish'd, all's a dead calm 'till the cards are introduced, when you see pleasure dancing in the eyes of all the matrons and they seem to gain new life. The misses, if they have a favourite swain, frequently decline playing for the pleasure of making love—for to all appearances 'tis the ladies and not the gentlmen, that shew a preference nowadays. 'Tis here, I fancy, always leap year. For my part that am used to quite another mode of behaviour, I cannot help shewing my surprise, perhaps they call it ignorance, when I see a lady single out her pet to lean almost in his arms at

an Assembly or play-house, (which I give my honour I have too often seen both in married and single), and to hear a lady confess a partiality for a man who perhaps she has not seen three times. Well, I declare such a gentleman is a delightful creature, and I could love him for my husband,—or I could marry such or such a person; and scandal says most who have been married, the advances have first come from the ladie's side, or she has got a male friend to introduce him and puff her off. 'Tis really the case, and with me they lose half their charms,—and I fancy there wou'd be more marriage was another mode adopted; but they've made the men so saucy that I sincerely believe the lowest Ensign thinks 'tis but ask, and have,—a red coat and smart epaulette is sufficient to secure a female heart.

"I was oblig'd to cut just as I finished the *heart.* General Robertson, Commodore Affleck and Major Murray made their appearance, and as I was writing in the parlour quite *en dishabille*, I was obliged to make the best of my [way] out. I am glad of it, as it broke my ill-natured train of ideas. I am quite ashamed of it. There is too much truth to have it known, but if it should be known I'll throw the blame on you, as 'twas owing to the question you ask'd of this family. Remember, I again say, they are excepted in every particular. I shall send a pattern of the newest bonnet,—there is no crown, but gauze raised on wire, and quite pinched to a sugar loaf at top,—the lighter the trimming the more fashionable, and all quilling. Two more beaux,—Captain Affleck and a Mr Biddulph—the first frightful, the other very genteel and clever. Lord! if this letter is seen I shall be killed. If it is, I must fly to you for protection. You may imagine what an indifferant I am to continue writing and beaux in the room. But so it is—I am not what I was.

"You beg to know what my presents are. When they arrive I'll tell you. They are on board of Cooper & Miller, which Mr Weir says I must not expect them till Septr. How provoking! Aunt Richa writes me word by this last packet, or rather by Mr Oliver De Lancey, who is come in it, that by him I shall have a handsome dress-cap of Char-

lotte De Lanceys chusing, and two p'r of shoes. The shoes came in her letter. I sent post to town for the cap. Mr De Lancey said she did talk of sending it by him, but afterwards thought it would be safer to come with the fleet, so that in Septr., and not before, I shall be *fine*. The shoes or rather patterns for them, are dark maroon and embroidered with gold, and the other, white with pink. She says she hopes they'll be wedlock shoes—which I much doubt. The dear good old lady seems on the fidgets to have me married. I wish she was younger, I'd certainly recommend him to her, she seems so fond of him. I had a long letter from uncle Moses filled with advice and entreaties to reconcile me to Jack, who I find has taken it in high dudgeon our neglect, —not a line has he wrote to either Papa or me. I have wrote several times to him since I came in. I wonder where the letters can be—however, I am glad he's mortify'd. I have not a letter from either aunty Franks, De Lancey or Charlotte. Mrs James D[e] L[ancey] wrote to me, but dont seem in very high spirits.

"And now my dear Abby I am going to tell you a piece of news that you'll dislike as much as I do. What think you of Moses coming out with a cockade! He writes to Papa and me 'tis his serious resolve, and we must not be surprised if we see him this Summer. The idea of entering an Ensign at his time of life distresses [me] more than anything I've met with since I left you. All the comfort I have is that his uncle M. will not allow him. I have not had an opportunity of asking Papa's opinion of it, as I received the letters since I've been here; but I am certain he must disapprove of it as much as I do. Was he ten or twelve years younger I should not have the smallest objection,—but 'tis too late for him to enter into such a life,—and after the indulgence he's ever been used to he'll never brook being commanded from post to pillar by every brat of boy who may chance to be longer in the service. Tomorrow I shall write to him and make use of every argument I am mistress of to dissuade him from so mad a project, which I hope will arrive in time to prevent it, for if he once enters

I would be the first to oppose his quitting it—as I ever lov'd a steady character. The danger of the war I have in a measure reconciled myself to. 'Tis only his age I object to and the dis-agreeable idea of his being sent the Lord knows where. If he does enter, which I hope to God he may not, I wish he may join the 17th, or else get into the Dragoons—the latter I think he'll prefer on account of his lameness. He has not I believe wrote to you by this oppor'ty—aunt Franks and aunt Richa I believe have.

"The last letters I sent by the same oppor'ty I did Mrs Penns, and am amazed you did not receive them with hers. I hope ere this you've got them safe. They went by N. R. opposite neighbour John C——mings. He does not wish it known. I therefore beg you'll not let it go any farther,—particularly keep it from his friend and companion J. R. to whom I beg my best love and affections, and tell him for his brother's love I beg he'll accept a sisterly affection, nor could the sight of me afford him more pleasure than I should feel at seeing him. The girls are talking so much I scarce know what I write,—'tis to a sister, and I hope her partial eyes will not permit her to see blunders, or if she should her partiality will find excuses for them.

"Nanny Van Horn and self employed yesterday morning in trying to dress a rag baby in the fashion, but could not succeed. It shall however go, as 'twill in some degree give you an idea of the fashion as to the Jacket and pinning on of the handkerchief. Yours you say reaches to the arm. I know it, but it must be pinned up to the top of the shoulder and quite under the arm, as you would a girl's Vandyke. The fuller it sets the handsomer 'tis thought. Nobody ever sets a handkerchief out in the neck,—and a gauze handkerchief is always worn double, and the largest that can be got. 'Tis pinned round the throat as Mrs Penn always did, and made to set out before like a chitterling of a man's shirt. The ladies here always wear either a pin or broach as the men do. But what put it in your head both the aprons was for B. B. I am sure I mention'd one was for you. I shall send her something by the first oppur-

tunity for her remaining half dollar and Miss V. I wish I cou'd have been in town to have sent them by Comfort. I have wrote you so long a letter that you must make the girls take a share in it, as I have not time to write them now, and there is nothing new to tell them. What I alluded to the Monday afternoon's was the Militia Day. Tell P[eggy] C[hew] I beg she'll accept the spangles and thread. 'Tis the only return I can make for the pleasure I receive from her very entertaining letters. Tell M^rs^ Bond I had n't a line by this packet from Phene, nor does Moses for a wonder mention him. She may rely on any letters coming to us being forwarded to her or him by the first safe opport'y. I very much doubt your having patience to get thro' this scrawl.—I have not, therefore shall not attempt reading it over

"Yesterday the Grenadiers had a race at the Flatlands, and in the afternoon this house swarm'd with beaux and some very smart ones. How the girls wou'd have envy'd me cou'd they have peep'd and seen how I was surrounded, and yet I shou'd have [felt] as happy if not much more to have spent the afternoon with the Thursday Party at the Woodlands. I am happy to hear you're out there, as the town must be dreadfull this hot summer. N[ew] Y[ork] is bad enough tho' I do not think 'tis as warm as Philadelphia. The negro boy is not arrived, the last I heard from there, they, or rather he, was on the look out for a good one. I begin to have the fidgets 'tis so long since I've heard—not a line since the 10^th^ of last month. Y[ou]r health in punch. The girls join with me in begging to be remember'd, particularly to M^rs^ Harleston and her mother. I hope you'll visit them. Do,—if 'tis only on Harleston's account whose memory I ever shall respect. I have spent happier days with him than I fear I ever shall experience again. If you tell Billy H[amilton] I say so, he'll swear I still retain a remainder of my former *penchant*, but assure him 'tis only a pure and lively friendship. Letters this moment from you and P[eggy] C[hew] and one for M^rs^ Arnold—I must stop o read them. 'Tis dated the 5^th^, and the one from P. C.

the 4th. I thank you both, and let this letter for once satisfy her and you. Tell B B her apron cost a dollar, of course I have half a dollar remaining. To Nancy Coxe and all my Carolina acquaintance I beg my best love and respects. I shall as soon as I go to town this evening, send Mrs A[rnol]d's letter. I have not seen or heard of her these two months. Her name is as little mentioned as her husband's. Mrs Robert Morris and daughters drank tea here this week. Neither of the girls are married or going to. I fancy Major B. don't wish to marry a whole family, which would be the case there. I should love to see Jem Postell—if you see him, tell him so. I don't pity Gurney. Tell Billy I oftner think of him than I fear he does of me, Mrs Armstrong, &c. Well, this is sufficiently long—love to every body.

"I have not had one Magazine sent me since I came here. The other books if possible you shall have. Josy S[wif]t looks as handsome as ever, and stutters as usual. Tell P[eggy] C[hew] I give her leave to read all I write if she'll take the trouble. I am happy here, tell her 'tis only for a visit—I wish to be with you.

"Yours, R. F."

# BRITISH NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS OF BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT.

BY HON. N. DARNELL DAVIS, C.M.G., AUDITOR-GENERAL OF BRITISH GUIANA.

Those clever persons who in the confidence of ignorance criticised adversely the manner in which British generals conducted the campaign on the Indian frontier little knew of the difficulties of waging war in a country without roads, and in many respects in a state of nature. In such a wilderness warfare cannot be waged according to European tactics. The greatest humiliation that ever befell the British arms was the result of the obstinacy of a general who, though personally as brave as a man could be, despised the advice of those who knew the methods of Indian warfare and obstinately insisted upon forming the line of battle in the "bush."

In the last week of August, 1755, Great Britain rang with the news of a terrible disaster that had befallen a division of the army under General Braddock, near the river Monongahela, in North America. A disgraceful defeat had been inflicted by a much inferior force of French, Canadians, and Indians, whose victory was gained by their commander's superior knowledge of the manner of making war in the wilderness. The news was brought to Portsmouth by his majesty's ship the Seahorse; and on the 26th of August the *London Gazette* published the particulars, as far as they had then been obtained, of the affair and of the heavy losses suffered in killed and wounded. Later on came further official reports; and, as was the custom of the time, when the newspaper "special correspondent" had not yet come into existence, one by one private letters written in America to friends in Britain furnished more information. When all the details became known, it was easy to realize that there had been a fearful

slaughter of the British troops; and what was indeed a sad part of the calamitous business, it was then clear that much of the butchery had been done by British soldiers themselves when in a state of frightful panic. Of fourteen hundred and sixty officers and men, British and Provincial, military and naval, four hundred and fifty-six had been killed and four hundred and twenty-one were wounded. The splendid bravery of the officers in this untoward affair shines out in British history. The list of casualties among them is simply appalling. The general himself, after having had four horses shot under him, in mounting his fifth was wounded to death, and died four days after the battle. His secretary was killed on the field. Of three colonels, one was killed and two were wounded. The solitary major was wounded. Of twenty-one captains, seven were killed and seven were wounded. Of thirty-eight lieutenants, eleven were killed and fifteen were wounded. Of fourteen second-lieutenants or ensigns, three were killed and five were wounded. A midshipman of the naval detachment was killed. The army chaplain was wounded. Of six surgeons, one was killed and five were wounded. The quartermaster was wounded. Of fifty-eight sergeants, seventeen were killed and twenty were wounded. Of sixty-one corporals and bombardiers, eighteen were killed and twenty-two were wounded. Of eighteen gunners, six were killed and eight were wounded. The boatswain's mate was killed. Of thirty-two drummers, two were killed and six were wounded. Of twelve hundred matrosses and private soldiers, three hundred and eighty-six were killed and three hundred and twenty eight were wounded. Truly, this was a fearful butcher's bill!

But, besides the facts of the gravity of the defeat, another fact, not much taken note of at the time, was made apparent through this disaster. It was the aptitude of the Colonial militia for warfare. At the beginning of the campaign the British general had contemned the Provincials because they could not go through military manœuvres with the punctilio of the Guards at a review in Hyde

Park. In his dying hours General Braddock applauded the Colonials for their soldierly conduct in the battle. Officers and men alike of these Provincials had fought and died like soldiers. One of these Colonial officers was a young Virginian, who served without pay as an aide-de-camp to the general. Though young in years, he was mature in experience of warfare in the wilds of America. During the battle his tall figure was much in evidence as he bore himself with the utmost bravery. The Indian braves on the French side specially singled him out for destruction, but without success. Two horses were shot under him and four bullets went through his clothes without touching him. The young hero afterwards became the "Father of his Country."

Of the casualties among the officers some particulars may prove interesting. Of the general's staff, his secretary, Shirley, was killed, shot through the head, and Captains Orme and Morris, aides-de-camp, were wounded. The deputy quartermaster-general, Sir John Sinclair, and the assistant quartermaster-general, Matthew Leslie, were both wounded. Of Sir Peter Halkett's regiment, there were killed, Sir Peter himself, Captains Tallon and Getkins, Lieutenants Halkett and Allen, and other subalterns, Townsend and Nartlow. The wounded officers of this regiment were, Lieutenant-Colonel Gage, Lieutenants Littleler, Dunbar, Treeby, Simpson, and Lock, and other subalterns, Disney and Pennington. Of Dunbar's regiment were killed, Captain Cholmley and Subalterns Grimble, Wideman, Hansard, Brereton, and Hart. The wounded were, Captains Bowyer and Ross, and Subalterns Barbut, Walsham, Glandwin, Edmeston, Montreseur, Macmullen, Crow and Sterling. Of the artillery, Captain Smith was killed and Lieutenants Buckhanon, McCloud, and McCuller were wounded. Of the engineers, Peter McKeller, Gordon, and Williamson were wounded. Of the naval detachment, Lieutenant Spendelow and Midshipman Talbot were killed. Two officers, apparently volunteers, appear in the list of casualties. These were Captain Stone, of General Lascelles's regiment,

who was killed, and Captain Floyer, of General Warburton's regiment, who was wounded. Among the officers of the Provincial troops there was a long list of casualties. Of the independent companies from New York, Lieutenant Sumain was killed and Lieutenants Sumain, Howarth, and Gray were wounded. The two last named were of Captain Demercier's independent company. Of the Virginian troops, Captains Polson and Peyrounie, and Subalterns Hamilton, Wright, Splitchorff, and Wagoner, were killed, and Captain Stephenson and Subaltern Stuart were wounded. Of the gallant conduct of the Virginians Washington wrote to Governor Dinwiddie, on the 8th of July, "Our poor Virginians behaved like men, and died like soldiers, for I believe that out of three companies that were there that day scarce 30 were left alive. Captain Peyrounie and all his officers down to a corporal were killed; Captain Polson shared almost as hard a fate for only one of his escaped." Among the Colonial officers who were not wounded was Captain Gates, to whom years after Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga.

The greatest loss that the British army suffered in this miserably mismanaged affair was the loss of prestige with the American colonists. Washington marked the misconduct of the "cowardly dogs of soldiers," as he called them, who, he said, "broke and ran like sheep before the hounds." His own valorous behavior attracted to him the eyes of his fellow-colonists. The solid reputation he enjoyed was voiced from the pulpit when, on the 17th of August following the catastrophe, the Reverend Samuel Davis, in preaching to the volunteers of Hanover, said, "I may point out to the public that heroic youth Colonel Washington, whom I cannot but hope Providence has hitherto preserved in so signal a manner for some important service to his country."

A number of papers relating to Braddock's expedition were collected by Mr. Winthrop Sargent, and published in 1856 among the Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. That collection does not include the following letters written from America to friends in Great Britain

by residents in the Colonies. With all the freshness of contemporary correspondence they relate the misfortune to the British arms and tell what the Colonists thought of the catastrophe:

THE PUBLIC ADVERTISER, AUGUST 27, 1755.

*Extract of a letter from Will's Creek, July 10, 1755.*

"Dear Sir, I send you the following melancholy account.

"On the 6th of July, General Braddock near Frazer settlement, six miles to the south of Fort du Quesne on the Monogahela river, came up with the French army of 1500 regulars and 600 irregulars drawn out of their lines, they having made choice of a very advantageous ground and intrenched in a masterly manner; General Braddock with Sir Peter Halket's regiment of 700 and Col. Dunbar's of 700, with 1200 Virginians, Mary-landers and Carolinians, and 100 Indians, advanced against them.

"Before our men could get within musket shot of the French, the Indians in ambuscade surprised our army by firing singly at the General and other particular Officers, and as soon as Colonels Gage and Burton had begun the attack, which was very fierce, the Indians immediately gave the war-hoop, and rising from the thickets, discovered themselves, when the advanced guard being between three fires gave way, and was rallied by their officers, gave one fire, and then retreated in the greatest confusion imaginable, till they had thrown Dunbar's regiment into disorder, their officers with a great deal of trouble, after having run several times through, rallied them a second time, when they stood a fire from the French, and without returning it retired in great disorder with Dunbar's regiment, and left their officers a sacrifice to the enemy, and out of sixty of them but five escaped, being either killed or wounded. The Virginians Etc, engaged afterwards closely for three hours, but were obliged to retire. General Braddock after having five horses shot under him, was wounded in the lungs, and died on the fourth day after the battle at Will's Creek. Among the slain are reckoned Sir Peter Halket and his two[1] sons, Capt. Morris, Capt. Cholmondley, Secretary Shirley, in all about 14 officers, and near 600 men missing; amongst the wounded are Colonel Gage and Burton mortally wounded; Col. Sinclair, and Capt. Orme. The General declar'd that never did officers behave better, nor private men worse, this being the second time of their sacrificing their officers, being the same regiment that deserted Sir Peter at the battle of Preston-pans under Sir John Cope. Our army lost all its baggage, provisions, &c. and had these two

[1] A mistake. James, the third son, a lieutenant in the Forty-fourth, was killed.

regiments stood the ground, it would very probably have put an end to the contest in America."

NOTE.—The statement in the last paragraph was contradicted in the following paragraph which appeared in the *Whitehall Evening Post* on 2d September:

WHITEHALL EVENING POST, AUGUST 30 TO SEPTEMBER 2, 1755.

"Observing in some of the Papers that Sir Peter Halket's Regiment is charged with deserting him at the Battle of Preston-Pans, in the last Rebellion, we hope it may not be disagreeable to our Readers to have that Charge cleared up:—The Author is greatly mistaken in the Name of the then Colonel of that Regiment, Col. Lee, having the Regiment then, and so far was the Regiment from deserting their Officers, and thereby letting them fall a Sacrifice to the Enemy, that they were the only Regiment that kept the Field, with the brave Col. Gardner, against the Rebels, whereby many of them were slain, and a greater Number wounded with Scythes, Etc. and taken Prisoners; were afterwards confined in Inveresk Church, from whence they attempted to make their Escape; afterwards were obliged to travel with the Rebel Army to Brampton, near Carlisle, from whence, under Favour of the Night, at the Hazard of their Lives, they deserted from the Rebels; and, wounded, as most of them were, and in the Depth of Winter, by travelling across the Country, joined General Wade's Army at, or near Newcastle: And in the late Hedge Fight in America, amongst the discerning Part of Mankind, and those who are Judges of Military Affairs, their Conduct is rather commended than condemned."

LONDON EVENING POST, AUGUST 26 TO 28, 1755.

"It is rumoured that most of the officers were killed by the European Troops firing upon them when they endeavoured to rally them; and that very few of our men were killed by the enemy; in short, that a full account of this action would disclose such a scene as was never seen before in our, or perhaps in any other army. As many prejudiced or misinformed people take occasion from a little inaccuracy in the first account of the defeat of the forces that went to attack Du Quesne Fort, to cast very unjust reflections on the Irish nation in general, and lay the whole blame of that unfortunate affair on the two regiments that were sent over from Ireland to Virginia; it is fit to take notice, that regiments of the Irish Establishment are not properly speaking Irish Troops, but consist of English and Scotch, with a few natives of Ireland mixed with them, and sometimes none at all. And from divers circumstances we are inclined to conclude that the defeat of General Braddock was not owing to the misbehaviour of the two regiments in question, but to the want of a sufficient number of Indians to fight those on the French side in their own way; for according to some private accounts, when the Regular Troops ran away, they told their

Officers it was in vain to stand and spend their ammunition to no purpose against trees and bushes, but that if they could have a sight of the enemy, they would fight him. If this was really the case it should seem that a retreat ought to have been resolved upon, the moment they found they had fell into an ambuscade, and were flanked on both sides by the Indians and French Rangers, who being excellent marksmen and having the advantage of the woods, were an overmatch for any regular troops."

### London Evening Post, September 9 to 11, 1755.

*Extract of a letter from Virginia.*

"As for this unfortunate Battle, the accounts are very confused. It is generally allowed that the troops never saw above 300 Frenchmen, Indians and all included; that the flight of men was occasioned by the great disgust they had to their officers. The soldiers from their first arrival, had shewed much discontent; and the officers resolved to get the better and punished them frequently, but the more the punishments, the more the discontents increased. They say the troops were shot at from behind trees, and could not see their enemies, on which they ran away, the officers would have forced them to stand, and killed some of the men for not standing, so it became a fight between the men and officers, for the men fired on the officers that struck them, and ran quite away to the meadows, where Col. Dunbar was with 800 fresh men; they carried him with them and all went to Wills's Creek, and I fear they will not long stay there. Their leaving the meadows in such haste and disorder has had a worse effect than the defeat of General Braddock, there our men were charged by an enemy, but they left their forts in the meadows, nobody can guess why."

### The Public Advertiser, September 20, 1755.

*Extract of a letter from Fort Cumberland, dated July 16.*

"The Army under the Command of General Braddock, after marching from this Place as far as the Little Meadows, halted there. The General, finding great Delay from the Line of Baggage, and that it was impossible with the small Number of Troops he had, to make his Line of March secure, determined to proceed himself with 1200 Men, 10 Pieces of Cannon, Amunition and Provisions proportionable to the Undertaking, and left 800 Men with the Body of the Convoy, under the Command of Col: Dunbar, with Orders to move forward as fast as the Nature of the Service would admit. Thus General Braddock marched with great Expedition, and encamped on the 8th inst within ten miles of the French Fort. The Guides were all summoned to attend, and questioned as to the next Day's March, the General having been in-

formed of a dangerous Defile, call'd the Narrows. Upon the Guides Report it was judged most expedient to pass the Monongaheela twice at two different Fords, which were neither of them Knee-deep, by which the Narrows were to be avoided, and likewise a very bad Passage of the farther Creek. To secure the two Passages of the River, the General ordered the two Grenadier Companies as a Part of the Detachment, which was completed to 300 Men, with two five Pounders, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gage, with proper Guides to march before Break of Day, and to make the second Crossing or Ford of the Monongaheela, from which the first was a Mile distant, and they were to take an advantageous Station at the last Ford. Sir John S^t^ Clair, with a working Party of 200 Men was to follow at Day-break, and the Whole was to march at Six. The Plan was exactly and punctually executed, and the Artillery and all the Troops had passed the River a second Time at One o'Clock.

"As soon as the whole was over, the General ordered two Detachments to advance, and Sir John S^t^ Clair to proceed as usual. About Half a Mile after the Junction of the two Roads, viz, that from the Narrows and that from the River, a heavy and quick Firing was heard. The General believing a Party of French and Indians had taken Post, immediately ordered Col. Burton, with his Van-Guard, to reinforce his Detachment, at the same Time disposed the Column in such a Manner, as to defend it from any Attack, and to disengage more Men to be ready for Action. The French and Indians, the Number of each not known, had, as we found after, possessed the Sides and B ow of a Hill, in a circular Form, from the Extreme of which some of them fired upon one of our advanced Flank Parties. This immediataly struck a general Pannic; the Men could not be persuaded to form regularly; in great Confusion they fell back upon the Party which Sir John S^t^ Clair commanded, and Sir John's upon Col: Burton's. Every Exhortation and Persuasion was used by the General to make them advance, or fall back in the Line of March. Examples of all Kinds were given by the General and Officers, but the Pannic was so general, and the Firing so extensive that no Order could be restored. After three Hours Irregularity and Waste of all the Amunition, during which Time almost all the Officers were killed or wounded, by sometimes advancing in Bodies, at othertimes separate, to encourage the Men, the Soldiers left the Field, and crossed the River with Precipitation, abandoning the Artillery, Provisions, and Baggage to the Enemy, and many of them through away their Arms and Accourtements; nor could they be stopped until they had run forty Miles, notwithstanding the Enemy pursued no farther than the River. The General had five Horses shot under him, and received a mortal Wound in his Lungs, and in this unhappy State was very near being left in the Enemy's Power, being deserted by the Men, and brought off by the Assistance of a few Officers, who were de-

termined not to forsake him.[1] He died the 13th inst. An Express was immediately sent to Col. Dunbar, with Orders to send Amunition, Provisions, and Waggons for the Wounded.

"P. S. The Men have by no means recovered their Fright and are so little to be confided in, that Col. is moving to this Place."

THE PUBLIC ADVERTISER, SEPTEMBER 30, 1755.

"The French and Indians that lay in Ambuscade, started up at once in a great Body, at a Time when we did not think of their Approach, and attacked us with such Fury on all Sides, that the General could not put his Men in Order. They soon made themselves Master of our Artillery, and pointed them against ourselves, which did most of the Execution . . . Sir John St. Clair, Quater-master General, a brave and active Officer, was dangerously wounded, but escaped with 200 Men, and joined Col. Dunbar, who was twenty Miles behind with 800 Men, and the heavy Baggage, and is now retired to Will's Creek, where they will be able to make a Stand and defend the frontiers. The 400 Indians that marched with our Army from Will's Creek as Friends, left us two Days before the Battle; how they came to leave us, or whither they went, no body can tell, but 'tis imagined it was they who betrayed us.

"Another Letter says, The G—l was universally disliked, by Reason of his overbearing, rough, haughty Disposition. He was carried on Officer's Shoulders about twenty Miles, not a common Man would touch him. He was buried in the Highway, to prevent the Indians from abusing his Body. While he lived, he cursed his own Men, constantly for Cowardice, and applauded the Virginians. After the General was buried, Col. Dunbar blew up his Powder, and immediately march'd back to Fort Cumberland."

WHITEHALL EVENING POST, SEPTEMBER 30 TO OCTOBER 2, 1755.

*Plantation News.*

*Extract of a Letter From Port-Royal in Virginia to a Gentleman in Glasgow, dated July 28.*

"I wrote you lately by this Ship giving you a very impe(rfe)ct Account of the Battle on Monongehela, the Particulars of which I send you inclos'd. The General's Vanguard, consisting of two Companies of Grenadiers, commanded by Sir John Sinclair, when within six Miles of the French Fort, were fir'd upon in an open Field from a Plain cover'd with large Oaks and high Weeds; in about an Hour afterwards, the General came up with nigh 1300 Men, and began the Engagement; he directed his Fire towards where he saw Flashes and Smoke, without

[1] Captain Orme, one of Braddock's aides-de-camp, wrote on the 18th of July, "The General was with great difficulty brought from the field, being guarded only but by a few Officers."

seeing the Enemy. The British Army were eager to engage, and petition'd his Excellency to allow them to rush in and attack their Enemies in their own Way, but he would by no Means hear of it; so they stood there about two Hours and a Half without being able to hurt the Enemy, and at last retreated, after having 600 Men Killed and wounded; the secret Order of the War-Office, the Military Chest, a Quantity of Provisions, with the whole Artillery (except two Cannons, with Col. Dunbar) left on the Field: They were pursued only about a Mile, from whence it is conjectur'd that the French or Indians were greatly inferior to our Men. I cannot as yet understand whether they were attack'd by French or Indians; some say there were no more than 300 of them. The French were form'd into a Kind of Half Moon on both Sides of the Road, and suffer'd the Van-Gaurd to be almost inclosed by them before they discoved themselves by Firing. The above is all from the best Authority, and such as can be entirely depended upon."

THE PUBLIC ADVERTISER, OCTOBER 3, 1755.

*Extract of a private Letter from Boston, in New England, dated August 18.*

"General Braddock was (as every one expected) attacked from the Woods by the Enemy, but could see nobody to fire at; and so many of his People have fell a Sacrifice to his Obstinacy. At the first Fire the Indians gave the War Whoop, which is composed of such hideous Yells, as were never heard in any European Campaign. Major Washington was defeated in this Manner; and being with General Braddock, he begg'd and pray'd the General, when they were first attacked, to let him draw off about 300 in each Wing to scour the Woods, but Braddock refused it and obstinately persisted in the Form of a Field Battle, his Men standing Shoulder to Shoulder. This is, and always will be the Consequence of Old England Officers and Soldiers being sent to America; they have neither Skill nor Courage for this Method of Fighting, for the Indians will kill them as fast as Pigeons, and they stand no Chance, either offensive or defensive: 300 New England Men would have routed this Party of Indians. A few Days ago we had an Account from the Country about 150 Miles off, of 300 Indians attacking a Scouting Party of New England Men, being 80 in Number; the Indians fired first, and killed one Man; the New England Men took to the Woods and Swamps after them and killed 40 of them, the rest escaped. In the late Fight at Nova Scotia, the New England Men were commanded by Col. Monckton, an Old England Officer: He wanted them to keep in Army Order, but when the Indians fired on them out of the Woods, they broke their Ranks and ran into the Woods after them: The Colonel said, the Devil was in them, and asked what they meant by this Conduct, but they soon returned and shew'd him several Indian Heads and Scalps. This is our Country Fighting.

"We want nothing but Money and Liberty to act as I said before (in former Letters) and we'll soon have all North America: and remember my Words, I do affirm that if they send over 20000 Men from England, they'll only fall a Sacrifice to the Enemy. We have now about 4000 New England Forces on the March to Crown Point (being about two Thirds of the Way between Boston and Canada) many of them Men of good Estates in the Country who employ Men on their Farms at higher Wages, than they themselves receive. We have about 2000 more with our Governor at Oswego, near Niagara, and 20,000 more in this Province, ready to start for Canada if Orders come from Home. In short, when we raise Men here by Beat of Drum, we have such Numbers offer, that we are forced to turn many home again (this I am an eyewitness of) both on Account of their Number and Youth; some Lads about 13, 14, and 15 Years old offer, who can shoot a Bird flying with any Man in this Province. This is a right Martial Spirit, and seems to run through the Whole of this Country People.

"We have great Talk of another Expedition to the Ohio very quickly. I hope by this Time the State Officers in England begin to see the Consequence of North America; if the French get Masters here, depend upon it all the West Indies will fall into their Hands, then farewell to England itself."

### The Public Advertiser, October 6, 1755.

*Extract of a Letter from New York, dated August 1.*

"In all military Affairs it seems to belong to the New England Provinces to set a proper Example. All agree that they are better able to plan and execute than any of the British Colonies. We put no Confidence in any other Troops than theirs; and it is generally lamented that the British Veterans were not put into Garrison, and New-England Irregulars sent to the Ohio. Their Men fight from Principle and always succeed. The Behaviour of the New-England Provincials at Albany is equally admirable and satisfactory. Instead of the Devastations committed by the Troops in 1746, not a Farmer has lost a Chicken or even a Mess of Herbs. They have five Chaplains, and maintain the best Order in the Camp. Public Prayers, Psalm-singing and Martial Exercises engrossed their whole time at Albany. Twice a Week they have Sermons and are in the very best Frame of Mind for an Army, looking for Success in a Dependance upon Almighty God, and a concurrence of Means. Would to God the New-England Disposition in this Respect were catching! . . .

"Three Days before the Battle on the Ohio (says a Letter from Virginia, dated Aug. 16) the General, by repeated harsh Treatment of the friendly Indians, lost three advanced Parties of them. The two first were thought to be taken by the Enemy: but when the third was missed they had no Reason to believe, but that they went off voluntarily;

and the very next Day at Noon, in going thro' the Woods, the greater Part of those that then remained took themselves suddenly away."

WHITEHALL EVENING POST, OCTOBER 9 TO 11, 1755.

*Extract of a Letter from an Officer about the late Battle in America.*

"In advancing towards the Enemy the Fire in Front was thick and heavy; and two of our Parties, one of three hundred, the other of two hundred Men, falling back, caused such Confusion and Pannick that no military Expedient thought of had any effect upon our Men; who, after firing away, in the most irregular Manner, all their Ammunition, ran quite off, leaving to the Enemy the Artillery and Baggage. The main Body was with Col. D——, or the whole Army would have been destroyed: Loss of Horses and Want of Carriages for the Wounded, made us destroy Ammunition and superfluous Provision. The whole Artillery is lost. The Troops are so weakened by Deaths, Wounds, and Sickness, that it is judged impossible to make any farther Attempt for the present. It is affirmed, that the military Chest, with £25,000. to pay the Army, and all the General's Papers, are lost. Capt. Waggoner, with 170 Virginians, went up to where the Enemy was hid and routed them: But O unhappy! our Infatuateds seeing a Smoke, fired and killed him with several of his Men.

"Capt. Polson, another brave Virginian, with his Company, attacked the Enemy a little before the Retreat was beat, which they hearing, surrounded these brave Fellows, and cut the Captain and most of them to Pieces. It is with Regret I send this sad Account.

"P. S. D——'s hasty Retreat seems still a great Mystery."

THE PUBLIC ADVERTISER, OCTOBER 17, 1755.

*Extract of a Letter from Virginia, dated August 1.*

"I shall now give you an Account of the Engagement on the Ohio, which happened the 9th ult. You'll no Doubt see various Accounts of it in the Public Papers, but the following you may depend on General B—— picked out of the whole Army about 1300 Men chosen as the best, and left Col. Dunbar, with the Remainder of the Forces, behind, with about Half the Artillery. How far he was from the General at the Time of the Engagement, we have no certain Accounts: The Day before, the General was on the very Spot; and by the Bushes being beaten down, and other Marks, he imagined, that there had not been above 3 or 400 of the Enemy encamped there the Night before, and as it was just on the other Side of the River, he thought he was not safe to stay there all Night, so returned, and stayed all Night on this Side. In the Morning the General ordered over Sir John St Clair, with 150 Men; immediately after him Col. Sir Peter Halkett, with 200 Men and as soon as he saw him over, he marched over himself with the rest of the 1300. He was but just got over when he heard them begin to fire.

Sir John S^t Clair's Men gave Ground upon the first Fire, met Sir Peter Halkett's Men, put them into Disorder and Fear, and they joined the General's and struck them into Confusion and Terror. With much Trouble they were rallied, and marched up once more, but still in such Confusion that when Sir Peter Halkett ordered the Men in Front to fire, altho' they were drawn up twelve Men deep, they all fired thro' Fear and Confusion so that of the 600 killed and wounded about 300 were destroyed by themselves.[1] Immediately after the first Fire, they all run, except the Officers, and the new raised American Forces who stood to the last. The first of the Men who run, and met Col. Dunbar with the rest of the Forces and Artillery, told him such a terrible Story, that he thought it prudent to destroy most of his Provisions, blow up his Powder, and destroy his Shells, and 'tis believed, nailed the Cannon that they should not be of Service to the Enemy, and marched inwards as fast as he could, so, you see, what of our Artillery the Enemy did not take is rendered useless: a terrible Loss, as there never was a finer Train.

"There were about Half of the Officers who went into the Field kill'd or wounded, and out of 300 of the Virginia Regiment, only thirty left alive (brave Fellows!) You'll no Doubt, have Lists of the Kill'd and Wounded, so I shall only say, that Sir John S^t Clair and Col. Burton were wounded, but are recovering. Your Cousin John Wright had got a Commission from the Governor in the Virginia Regiment. He, poor Lad! fell, and I dare say died gloriously. M^r Robert Stuart (whom I imagine you know) who is a very pretty young Gentleman, had, by the Interest of several Gentlemen of Note, got a Captain's Commission last Fall, and at the Engagement had the Command of a Company of 30 Light Horse. He attended the General in the Engagement, and supplied him with four Horses, which were shot under him, and a fifth which he was mounting when he was shot. Captain Stuart himself had two horses shot under him, and of his whole Company he had only four Men left alive, who escaped with him: he has gain'd as great a Character as any Man with so little Experience possibly could. The General lived three Days, and before he died desired Capt. Orme[2] to recommend

[1] In his letter of the 18th of July, to Governor Dinwiddie, Washington wrote: "About ⅔ of killed and wounded received their shot from our own cowardly dogs of soldiers, who gathered themselves into a body, contrary to orders, 10 or 12 deep, would then level, fire, and shoot down the men before them."

[2] Of the good conduct of the Colonial troops in this battle Captain Orme, of the regular army and one of Braddock's aides-de-camp, wrote to Governor Dinwiddie on the 18th of July, from Fort Cumberland: "M^r Washington had two horses shot under him, and his cloths shot through in several places, behaving the whole time with the greatest courage and resolution." . . . "I have the pleasure to acquaint you that Capt. Polson (who was kill'd) and his company behaved extremely well, as did Captain Stuart and his light horse, who I must beg leave to recommend to your protection, and to desire you will be so kind to use your best endeavours to serve him, as he lost by the death of the General, the rewards he really deserved by his gallant and faithful attendance on him." Captain Stuart found the fifth horse for the General, and was one of the officers who carried Braddock off the field of battle.

Capt. Stuart in the warmest Manner to the Governor, and to the Commanding Officer, who should succeed him. Had the General lived, Stuart would have been well provided for. This you may depend to be a true account of that inglorious Battle:"

THE PUBLIC ADVERTISER, OCTOBER 23, 1755.

*Extract of a Letter from Maryland, dated August 21.*

"Things look very gloomy here ever since the Defeat of our Troops, and nothing has hitherto saved these Colonies but the Fear the French were in for Niagara; for they marched immediately back to meet Governor Shirley, without losing a Moment, after they had secured the Amunition and Artillery which they took from General Braddock and knew of Col Dunbar's having destroyed all his.

"There never was such an Expedition so ill conducted. From the General to the common Soldier they despised the Enemy. The few Indians we had with us were neglected, and all the intelligence they brought disregarded, yet no Steps taken to procure any other. The General hurried on with half the Troops, in order to acquire the greater Glory, and fell headlong into an Ambuscade of 1500 Indians and 300 Canadians, who were only sent out to harass him in his March; for the Regular Troops were entrenched in a Pass about two Miles farther on, and only a few Detachments of them came up Time enough to be Witnesses of the unexpected Victory.

"That this was the Conduct of the General is confirmed by all the Officers who dare speak out: and the above recited Posture of the Enemy is every Day confirmed by Prisoners who were taken before the Engagement, and made their Escape in the March taken back to Niagara.

"They have not left above 400 Men on the Ohio; but they have nothing to fear from a dispirited, divided, and defenceless People: And if the British Parliament doth not interpose to force Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland to unite their Forces, it requires no great Skill in Politics to foretell that these Colonies will be lost to Britain: and if Governor Shirley doth not succeed, it is not doubted but they will pour a considerable Force upon us this Fall. One would think the Merchants who have Effects here, and all who have a Connection with them, would join in a Representation to Parliament: for the Disputes between the People and the two Proprietors prevent every salutary Measure for the public Good. An Extent of seventy-five Miles of the Maryland Government, which was well settled, is now entirely deserted, and every Day confirms the Account of many Indian Spies being seen on the Frontiers: Yet People this Way are no more alarmed than if they were in China, because the Enemy hath not yet surrounded their Habitations. Nothing but some general Calamity will make them stir, and then for want of due Precaution every Thing will be lost."

### The Public Advertiser, October 31, 1755.

*Extract of a Letter from Fort Cumberland, dated July 23.*

"I believe I am the first Chaplain who ever saved a Pair of Colours, which I took within fifty Yards of the Cannon, when the Enemy were Masters of them. The French and Indians crept about in small Parties so that the Fire was quite round us, and in all the Time I never saw one, nor could I on Enquiry find any one who saw ten together. The Loss killed and wounded 864. The French had 2000 Men, besides Indians, we had six Indians, and they at least as many hundreds, We marched near 400 Miles in three Months, cut 350 thro' Woods, and for the last 200 saw no House but this dirty Fort. Rum 20's a Gallon, the worst brown Sugar 4s 6d a Pound, a Year old Calf sold to Sir Peter Halket and our Mess at 3.£. after the 25th of June a Dollar for a Pint of Rum, so you may judge of our Distress. The whole Country is a Wood."

Note.—The Army List for 1755 gives the names of the chaplains of the Forty-fourth and Forty-eighth, the regiments serving on the expedition, as follows:

"44th Foot. Chaplain, Philip Hughes, Commission dated 4 January, 1752.

48th Foot. Chaplain, John Hamilton, 13th November, 1751."

Which of these it was does not appear; but one chaplain was returned as "wounded" in the list of casualties.

### The Public Advertiser, November 3, 1755.

*Potomack, Maryland, July 27, 1755.*

"Having last Year given you some Account of the Military transactions in this Country, I shall now, according to your Desire, continue to relate what has happened worthy of Notice since that Time. And as you wanted to know at what Distance we lay from the Ohio I shall begin with telling you that from Frederick Town, Maryland to Fort Cumberland on Will's Creek, just under the Allegany Mountains is 105 Miles; from Fort Cumberland to the Little Meadows twenty, from the Little to the Great Meadows thirty, and from the Great Meadows to Fort Du Quesne on the Forks of Monongahela and Ohio Rivers fifty-four: in all two hundred and nine Miles The Country beyond Will's Creek is quite an uninhabited Desart and full of Woods; from Will's Creek to Frederic Town is but thinly peopled, and consequently but little clear Ground. And from Frederic Town Eastward, tho' somewhat more populous, at least seven-eights of it is covered with Woods.

"The Virginians after the Defeat at the Great Meadows July 3. 1754, went into Quarters at Alexandria; and one Independent Company, which had been in the Engagement and two more just then arrived from New York, were ordered to Will's Creek to build a Fort (new Fort Cumberland) which they accordingly effected. In the mean Time,

Governor Sharpe, having received his Majesty's Commission to command in chief the Forces destined for Ohio, carried on Affairs during the Winter with great Spirit and Expedition. Recruiting Parties were out everywhere, and by the End of March, when the two Regiments arrived from England about 700 Men on the Virginian Establishment with one Company of 100 Men from Maryland, marched to Will's Creek. On the arrival of General Braddock Governor Sharpe's Commission dropt

"After the regiments had rested about a fortnight at Alexandria, and been completed by Draughts from the Virginia Troops, they began their March for Will's Creek on the 12th of April; but notwithstanding the unwearied Vigilance of Sir John St Clair, Quarter-Master General, the last Division of the Army did not arrive there till late in May, occasioned by the Want of Waggons and Horses. The Army remained at Will's Creek till a sufficient Number of these arrived, and then began their march for the Ohio. The whole Army, the Independent Companies from Carolina, New York, Virginia and Maryland included amounted to 2500 fighting Men, with a fine Train of Artillery and Plenty of Amunition and other warlike Stores. Before marched Sir John Sinclair with an advanced party of 200 Men to cut down the Woods and prepare a Road for the Army. Besides, several Companies were sent out as Scouts to range the Woods on both Sides to prevent any Attack from a concealed Enemy. The Rest of the Army followed in two Divisions, the first commanded by the General himself, and the Second which followed at some Distance, by Colonel Dunbar. In this Disposition they marched without Molestation, or even without seeing an Enemy, except two or three small Bodies of Indians, which Sir John surprised and drove off, till the 9th of July, when, after having crossed the Monongahela, about four or five Miles from Fort du Quesne, the General, who seemed to think he would meet with but little Opposition, gave immediate Order for all the Scouts and Rangers forthwith to join the main Body of the Army. They were at this time come to a little narrow valley, about a Mile in Length, with pretty steep Banks on each Side. At the Extremity of this Valley was a little Hill over which they behoved to pass in their way to the Fort. Thro' this Valley contrary to the Advice, or rather Opinion of most of the Officers, was the Army ordered to march.

"Monochatucha, Chief of the Indians in Alliance, prayed the General not to enter this Defile till both Sides had been thoroughly reconnoitred, telling him, that it was a most dangerous Pass, and that if the Enemy intended an Attack, he did not know where he could do it with more advantage: But this Advice was rejected, and they marched forward until the Enemy having begun to ascend the Hill, they received a close and terrible Fire, from the unseen French in Front, and at the same Time another on both Flanks from the Indians who were posted

along the Banks on each Side. You may easily figure the Amazement and Terror of the Soldiers, to see their Companions dead and dying on every Side, and no Enemy to be seen. Sir John Sinclair, who commanded the Front, observing their Confusion and being apprehensive of a second Attack of the same Kind, immediately ordered the Men to draw back, and posted them singly behind Trees, in the Indian Manner; where probably they would not only have maintained themselves, but might have done Execution against the Enemy, had not the General, who came up from the Rear upon the first Fire, upbraided them for Cowards, and with his Sword drawn forced them in a Manner to return to their Ranks. Monochatucha here came up again to the General, begging him to retreat, or they must be cut to Pieces; but he received no Answer. He then went to Sir John Sinclair, and prayed him either to draw off the Men himself, or to intercede with the General; but Sir John told him, that from the first, it was not in his Power, and for speaking to the General, that he had no more Influence than he had. By this Time the two Companies of Grenadiers were formed, and endeavoured with a Huzzah to gain the Hill, but they again received so close and heavy a Fire, that they fell back upon the Center, the Center upon the Rear, and the Pannic seizing the whole Army, notwithstanding the utmost Efforts of the Officers, they all fell into the utmost Confusion. The Officers now, fearing all would be lost, formed themselves into a Body, and with Colours flying, marched up towards the Enemy, hoping thereby to animate the Soldiers, and bring them to their Duty, but alas! their Fate, was no better and Numbers fell, without being able to see the Enemy: the Indians kept close concealed, and not above three or four were ever seen at a time: and what was still worse, the Confusion now among the Soldiers was now so great, that when they fired, the greatest Execution was among their own Friends.[1] The Engagement, or rather Slaughter, continued three Hours and a Half, when there was a total Rout. Those that escaped, fled to Col Dunbar, who was at some Distance behind; who, upon hearing of the Defeat, doubtless imagining the French more numerous than they really were, blew up his Amunition, destroyed the Artillery and the Baggage, and putting the wounded men in the Waggons, retreated to Will's Creek."

"General Braddock had five Horses killed under him, and after receiving several Wounds, fell from his Saddle, and was bore off by the surviving Grenadiers.

"Colonel Halkett is much lamented. He was a good officer, and a

[1] Captain Orme wrote to Governor Dinwiddie on the 8th of July: "The Officers were absolutely sacrificed by their unparallelled good behaviour, advancing before their men sometimes in bodies, and sometimes separately, hoping by such an example to engage the soldiers to follow them, but to no purpose." The same officer wrote on the same day to Commodore Keppel: "The General directed me, Sir, to tell you, from him, that nothing could equal the gallantry and conduct of the officers, nor the bad behaviour of the men."

Gentleman of a humane and benevolent Disposition. He was shot dead about an hour after they engaged. Those who were near him say, that he fell with a Smile on his Countenance which they ascribed as well to his inward Satisfaction of his having strongly advised against the imprudent Step to which he had fallen a Victim, as to the Pleasure of Dying in the Exercise of his Duty, and in the Service of his Country.[1]

"Major Washington, a Gentleman much respected,[2] who went out a Voluntier, and was appointed one of the General's Aid-de-Camp's is returned to Alexandria. He confirms the almost incredible Account of the French and Indians not having been above 350 or 400 Men strong. He is returned unhurt, though his Cloaths were shot thro' in many Places. What seems as much lamented as any one Circumstance in the Defeat, is the Loss of eight pieces of Brass Cannon, not so much for their Value, but for the great Need the Enemy had for them, being but very ill provided before. The military Chest is likewise gone, but no great Account is made of that; it being only worth £20,000 when here about three months ago."

The growing prestige of the Colonial militia was recognized in the *Public Advertiser* of the 10th of November, 1755, in the following terms:

THE PUBLIC ADVERTISER, NOVEMBER 10, 1755.

"Our American Countrymen have shewn us, that what has been surmized of, may be very reasonably expected from, Militia. They had Property to lose, and that gave them Spirit to defend it. They were not dragged from Home to be exposed to the Fire of Foreign Invaders for a precarious, and at the same Time a very scanty Subsistance; but voluntarily took up Arms, and went to seek that Enemy, who threatened their Neighbours and themselves with Destruction. These Men were commanded by the Gentlemen of the Country, and of their own Acquaintance, by whom they were treated with Humanity, with Kindness and Respect. Their Fellow Soldiers were Neighbour's Children. The Companions of their Sports and Rural Diversions shared with them their Dangers. In such Company, Men must be double Cowards to behave ill. He who defeats Strangers may go to

[1] Sir Peter Halkett had been taken prisoner at Gladsmuir in 1745, but released on his parole. In February of the following year he was one of five officers who were called upon by the Duke of Cumberland to rejoin their regiments or forfeit their commissions. All five joined in the memorable reply, that "His Royal Highness was master of their commissions, but not of their Honour." The government of the day, to its honor, upheld the position taken by Sir Peter and his comrades in arms, who had given their parole to the young chevalier.

[2] The esteem in which Washington was generally held in his earliest manhood was testified to in the previous year by the governor of Virginia, in a letter to the Board of Trade.

his Friends; he who defeats his Friends can make no more. When this War is over, these Men are to go Home, and have Homes to go to. The Prospects of this supports them under all the Perils and Hardships of a Campaign. Labour is never agreeable, but if it leads to Rest, it may be endured. An hard and endless and a fruitless Labour, breaks Men's Spirits; but Hope is a Cordial that will sustain any reasonable Mind. This is at present the State of the American, and may be so of a British Militia."

# THE GENERAL TITLE OF THE PENN FAMILY TO PENNSYLVANIA.

CONTRIBUTED BY WILLIAM BROOKE RAWLE, ESQ.

(Continued from page 240.)

*N° 15*

*1750 Jan^ary 31.* *Articles*[1] of Agreem^t between *Thomas & Richard Penn*

*Recites* Articles May 8. 1732. (N° 11 Supra)

*do*, that *John Penn* died in Oct^r 1746, a Batchelor without leav^s a widow or any Issue having some short time before his death by his will duly attested devised his moiety of the premises & charged the same & given special powers to the possessor thereof for the time being as in such will mentioned

*do*, that the debts of W^m P. the Founder which then remained unpaid have been since paid off & the income & profits of the premises are since increased

*do*, that the moiety of their late Brother John is devised by his will so that it is apprehended it is not capable of receiving any alteration or additional charge thereon

*do*, that the parties have agreed to alter the provisions by w^h their respective *quarter parts* were charged for their respective widows & enlarge their powers in this respect

*do*, that they have agreed & intend that such provisions be charged upon the Lands & Rents only & not upon the Gov^t

[1] Orig^l acknowledged & enrolled on the same day & in the same manner as the Articles N° 11 Supra

Attested by the same *Ferdinando John Paris*, and also by *Fra^s Eyre & Rob^t Gwynn* of whom the latter is one of the witnesses to the will of John Penn N° 13. Supra

In *2 Yeates Reports 553–4* the material parts of this Instrument are set forth but not with perfect accuracy. It is also set forth in N° 16 infra.

*do*, that they have agreed & intend that notwithstanding the strict entail of the premises & any charges to which they may be subject that the possessor for the time being of the respective *quarter parts* shall be invested with special powers in certain Cases & for certain purposes in the same manner as the possessor for the time being of *John's* late moiety under his will is vested with such powers

*Revoke* pro tanto, the Articles of 8 May 1732. but

*Confirm* them so far as not repugnant hereto or inconsistent &c herewith

*Mutual Covenants* viz:

1. Either Party either before or after marriage by will or writing attested by two witnesses may charge the whole or any part of his ¼ of the lands & rents with annuities for his widow as follows in the several & respective cases following viz:—if he leave Issue male or 2 or more daughters not more than £300. Stg—if no issue male & only one daughter not more than £400. Stg—if neither issue male nor any daughter not more than £500. Stg—in either case to consist of one or more than one annuity at the pleasure of the party, the whole not exceeding the above limit & to be in bar of dower in America & to be paid to them quarterly in London—*Cov*[t] each party with the other that he has not charged & will not charge his ¼ in favour of any wife or widow otherwise than as above & that his widow will in no event lay claim to dower but will formally release the same after his death, if she be requested

2. That any male tenant in possession of the ¼ of either after his decease or any heir apparent of the person in possession for the time being, such heir apparent being next in remainder, may charge such ¼ in favour of his widow in the same manner & to the same extent as the parties hereto

*But* this provision is followed by a long string of provisoes, qualifications restrictions & reductions of the power thus vested *in others than the parties* hereto—which work a material alteration of its future bearing &c[a]

Parties revoke former wills & dispositions of the premises & declare their intention forthwith to make new ones de-

vising or disposing of the premises entirely without splitting their respective purparts into several parcels—the whole to be executed in conformity herewith.

PROVISO in substance *that in default of the execution by either party of will, settlement, charge or disposition pursuant hereto* the premises shall nevertheless remain subject to the provisions hereof

3. After twenty years from this date the charge in favour of such widows as aforesaid may be as much as £500. p. an. (in one or more parcels) even in cases where the party charging may leave Issue male or 2 or more daughters such charges when made by any other person than the now parties hereto to be subject to "all the explanations, modifications restrictions provisoes & agreem^ts^ whatsoever" &c^a^ above set forth

4. In the event of both the *quarter parts* coming to or being in immediate expectancy to come to one & the same person, then the party in possession of both, or in possession of one & heir apparent or next in remainder to the other, or in possession of neither but heir apparent or next in remainder to both, may charge each quarter severally & respectively according to the above provisions as the same might be done by two persons severally entitled to each quarter respectively.

5. That every Tenant for life YEARS or in Tail of either or both the quarter parts being of full age & in possession by virtue of or in conformity to, the provisions hereof shall have power concurrently with the possessor for the time being of John's late moiety to grant any estate or interest how large soever of any lands or other hereditaments notwithstanding the limited nature of such tenant's own interest & notwithstanding any charge or burden for widows &c^a^ reserving the usual Quit Rents & services (except in grants of Land on the frontiers where a discretion may be exercised as to the Am^t^ of Quit Rent provided its reservation be made for the gen^l^ service without any view to the private advantage of such tenant for the time being but in such case no fine or purchase money to be taken). The

Rents Quit Rents & services to go along with the successive estates in the land but the fines & purchase money to belong to the party in possession for the time being as his own proper money; also that such Tenant for the time being have unlimited power notwithstanding &c[a]

to settle boundaries
appoint Governors
exercise the Gov[t]
make treaties &
exercise every other gen[l] power & jurisdiction derived from the grants of the King

6. The Parties confirm the Articles of May 8. 1732, so far as not hereby revoked

7. *Reserve* a power to revoke these presents at any time during their joint lives by any writing under their hands & seals attested by 3 witnesses. But not so as to affect any devise disposition or charge made before the execution of such writing in conformity with the provisions of these & the former Articles—

8. That if any purchase is made or new grant obtained from the Crown for the 3 Lower Counties it shall not as between the Parties hereto or their descendants be deemed a new acquisition but shall be taken as a confirmation of their previous title.

*Lastly Cov[t]* to enroll these articles in Chancery—

In a previous part of the Instrument (about the end of the 2[d] gen[l] mutual Cov[t]) it is covenanted that in every settlem[t], devise, charge or other disposition hereafter made of any beneficial interest in the premises the party making it shall recite or refer to the Articles of May 8. 1732, as varied by these presents &c:

*1750 Mch 20. Articles*[1] of Agreem[t] between the same Parties

*Recite* Agreem[t] May 8. 1732

*do*, death of John Penn & his will

[1] Recited in N° 16 infra, (also *2 Yeates' Reports 554–5*) & said in N° 16 infra to have been enrolled in Chancery on the 18[th] of July 1751. Orig[l] missing.

*do*, Articles Jan$^{y}$ 31. 1750

*do*, that parties always intended the male issue of either sh$^{d}$ be preferred in the succession before any Issue female of either, but never meant that in the event of there being no issue female of either, the right heirs of the survivor should succeed to the ¼ of the party first dying in case the latter left heirs of *his* body distinct persons from the heirs gen$^{l}$ of the Survivor, & yet the preceding articles may admit of such construction

*Mutual Cov$^{ts}$* that notwithstanding the previous Articles either Party may dispose of, devise or settle his own quarter to all his own Issue female in preference to all or any Issue female of the other party & that in the event of the party first dying leaving no Issue male but Issue female or issue male which shall fail living issue female of such party, in either case the party so first dying after first limiting a life estate to the survivor in strict settlement with remainder to each of the sons of such survivor successively for life in strict settlement with remainders in Tail to the Issue male of such sons may limit the next immediate remainders to the heirs of the body of himself in such manner as to prefer all his own Issue female before any of the Issue female o the Survivor

*Revoking* the former articles so far as they differ from the present but confirming them in other respects

*Reserving* a power of revoking the present & all or any part of the former Articles by any Deed or writing under seal attested by 3 witnesses, So however as not [to] affect any settlem$^{t}$ &c$^{a}$ made conformably thereto before such revocation.

*N° 16*

*1751 Aug. 14 & 15. Lease & Release*[1] previous to the in-

[1] Orig$^{ls}$ attested by 2 witnesses to have been executed by T. Penn—his intended wife—& her Father—but not in any way *proved* or *certified* until *July* 3. 1829.—The probate on 3$^{rd}$ & 11$^{th}$ July 1829 is set forth at length infra.

This Settlement is referred to in the Will of T. Penn, infra N° 17 and is also mentioned by Shippen C J in *2 Yeates 566.*

tended marriage of Th: Penn with Lady Juliana Farmor one of the daughters of Thomas Earl of Pomfret

*Lease*[1] Parties 1. Th: Penn
2. David Barclay & Thomas Hyam Trustees of the intended Settlem$^{t}$

*Premises* Conveyed, T. P.'s *one fourth* of Penns$^{a}$ & 3 lower Counties & of the Gov$^{t}$

*except* such private & particular tracts &c$^{a}$ as were allotted to, purchased by, conveyed to, or vested in the s$^{d}$ T. P. or any person or persons in Trust for him & which are held and enjoyed by him "in his private right or capacity & not as one of the Proprietaries of the said Province of Penns$^{a}$

*Release.*[2] *Parties* 1. T. Penn
2. Earl of P.
3. Lady Juliana F.
4. The trustees above named

*Recites*, the Articles of May 8. 1732—the death of John Penn a Batchelor without widow or Issue *Oct. 29, 1746*—the will of John Penn dated 24$^{th}$ of the same month—that the £6000 Stg. therein charged upon John's moiety has been long since paid off & does not now remain a charge &c$^{a}$—the Articles of 31 Jan$^{y}$ 1750.—those of 20 March 1750. —& the now intended marriage

*Considerations*, £5000. Stg. the Lady's marriage portion paid & secured by her father as explained in an Indenture of this date [whereof one of the Trustees was L$^{d}$ Mansfield then the Hon$^{ble}$ W$^{m}$ Murray Sol$^{r}$ Gen$^{l}$]—the Settlem$^{t}$ of a Jointure for her support in the event of her surviving her intended husband *in conformity with the above recited Articles* & so that the *quarter* now settled may go along with the *Moiety* devised by John Penn in the same manner &c: & subject to the same &c: as nearly as may be—& 10 sh: &c$^{a}$ & divers other &c$^{a}$

*Grants & Releases* the same premises included in the Lease as above mentioned

[1] Recorded at Philad$^{a}$ July 22. 1829. in G. W. R. 31. 51.
[2] Recorded at Philad$^{a}$ July 22. 1829. in G. W. R. 31. 53.

*Habendum to the use of* himself in Fee till the marriage from & after which, of himself for life without impeachment of waste, in strict settlm$^{t}$, *the Jointure premises being charged* in the event of his wife surviving him from the time of his death with an annuity for her use during her life of £300 Stg —400 Stg—or 500 Stg. according to the several contingencies respectively provided for in the Articles to be in lieu & bar of dower, with powers of distress & entry therefor limited to *her directly*

*Rem$^{r}$* to the Trustees for 200 years to enable them effectually to raise the annuity, the term to cease immediately after her death & the paym$^{t}$ of all arrears

*Rem$^{r}$* to the use of the first & every other son of their two bodies successively in Tail male

*Rem$^{r}$* to the first & every other son of T. P. by any after marriage successively in Tail male

*Rem$^{r}$* to Rich$^{d}$ Penn the only surviving brother of T. P. for life without impeachmen$^{t}$ &c: in strict settlm$^{t}$ *Rem$^{r}$* to John 1$^{st}$ Son of Rich$^{d}$ *in like manner i.e.* strict settlement for life *Rem$^{r}$* to the 1$^{st}$ & every other son successively of this John in tail male, *Rem$^{r}$* to Rich$^{d}$ the 2$^{d}$ son of Rich$^{d}$ for life *in like manner*, *Rem$^{r}$* to this Rich$^{d's}$ first & every other son successively in Tail male, *Rem$^{r}$* to William 3$^{d}$ son of Richard in tail male, *Rem$^{r}$* to the next & every other son of Rich$^{d}$ successively in Tail male

☞ *Rem$^{r}$* to heirs of his own body, i.e., to self in tail gen$^{l}$

*Rem$^{r}$* to heirs of body of John son of Rich$^{d}$

*Rem$^{r}$* to heirs of body of Rich$^{d}$ son of Rich$^{d}$

*Rem$^{r}$* to heirs of body of William son of Richard

*Rem$^{r}$* to heirs of body of the next & every other son & sons successively of his Brother Rich$^{d}$

*Rem$^{r}$* to Hannah Penn daughter of his Brother Rich$^{d}$ for her life without impeachm$^{t}$ &c$^{a}$ in strict settlm$^{t}$, *Rem$^{r}$* to her first & every other son & sons successively in Tail male *Rem$^{r}$* to the heirs of the body of such first & every other son of her successively, *Rem$^{r}$* to the heirs of her body

*Rem$^{r}$* to the heirs of the body of his brother Rich$^{d}$

*Rem*r to Philad^a Hannah Fræme & her stock in like manner as to Hannah Penn & her stock

*Rem*r in like manner to Springett Penn & his stock

*Rem*r in like manner to Christiana Gulielma Penn (½ sister of Springett) & her stock

*Rem*r in like manner to Rob^t Edw. Fell & his stock

*Rem*r in like manner to Mary Margaretta Barron & her stock

*Rem*r in like manner to Gulielma Maria Frances Newcomb & her stock

*Rem*r in fee to *his own* right Heirs

*Proviso*, In any case under the above Limitations of 2 or more females the eldest & her stock shall take alone, & on failure of her stock the next eldest & so on successively excluding the partibility of the premises among females [so far as he can]

*Proviso* that his own arms & the Sirname *Penn* be taken by any one in whom the premises may vest in possession under the above Limitations

*Proviso*, to invest himself & every subsequent tenant in possession for the time being with all the various powers provided in the above articles to be at all times hereafter exercisable by every such tenant—& with full power to carry into effect the Agreement with Lord Baltimore by *articles dated May* 10. 1732—And to represent the King in the affairs of the 3 lower Counties,—Such powers to be exercisable as if such tenant for the time being were seized of an absolute fee simple—And the intended wife, the Trustees & any parties interested shall if requested all concur & unite therein & where conveyances are made under the powers thus reserved the previously existing charges shall thenceforth affect only the residue of the premises not so disposed of

*Proviso* as to the 3 Lower Counties that any future purchase or new Grant, shall not as among the now Proprietaries & their Representatives be taken advantage of as a new acquisition but shall enure to the confirmation of the previous title

*Proviso* enabling a charge after the death of his intended wife in favour of any subsequent wife

*do*, enabling T. P. to enlarge the jointure after the expiration of twenty years from 31 Jan$^{y}$ 1750, upon the contingency on which such power is vested after that term by the Articles of that date

*do*, that future tenants in possession or next immediately in expectancy may make jointures as expressed in the Articles 31 Jan$^{y}$ 1750

*Proviso* enabling T. P. by will under Seal attested by 2 witnesses to charge his quarter of the Lands & Rents (but not the Gov$^{t}$) with £3000. for the benefit of his younger children in the mode appointed by the articles of 8 May 1732. *For want of such* charge the premises to stand charged as provided for in that event by those articles

*Proviso* for the like purpose (as provided in the same articles) in the event of a failure of issue male, that the premises be charged in favour of his daughters—

*do*, vesting T. P. with a like power of appointing a charge of £3000. Stg. in favour of his nominees if he die without Issue of his Body (according to the same articles)—

*Proviso* for the cesser of the charge limited for his intended wife's jointure & of the term vested in the Trustees for securing its collection, upon his securing for her use at any time after the marriage with the joint approbation of the Trustees of her portion & those of this Settlem$^{t}$ an annuity of equal amount (upon the several & respective contingencies upon which its amount is to depend as above) charged upon real estate in Great Britain or America—*Or* upon securing for her use instead thereof such sum in gross as she may accept & the Trustees approve of

*Cov$^{ts}$* of T. P. that *notwithstanding any act of himself or his ancestors he has* title—right to convey—for quiet enjoyment—

*Except* the reservations &c$^{a}$ in

1. The charter
2. The Grants of Duke of York
3. The larger Grants made by T. P. & his ancestors in order to the cultivation & settlem$^{t}$ &c$^{a}$

4. The articles with L$^{d}$ Baltimore
5. The articles 31 Jan$^{y}$ & 20 March 1750

*do*, for further assurance

*Proviso*, that in the event of T. P. surviving his intended wife & the failure of Issue male of this marriage or their all dying in their minority, Thomas Penn may by writing under his hand & seal revoke this Settlement.

*Probate*[1] *endorsed*

W$^{m}$ Rawle of the city of Phil$^{a}$ Esq. Counsellor at Law aged 70 years & upw$^{ds}$ being duly affirmed according to law declares and says as follows :—

I have long been professionally conversant and am familiar with the affairs & papers of the Family of the late Proprietaries of Penns$^{a}$. The within written Indenture is an ancient Deed which I have known to accompany the possession of their estates in Penns$^{a}$. I believe that Ferdinand John Paris & John Heaton the subscribing witnesses thereto are both dead & that proof of their handwriting or of the handwriting of either of them cannot be had in this Country. Thomas Penn the Grantor therein named (& one of the s$^{d}$ Proprietaries) died, as I am informed & believe, during the Year 1775 in England where he had then resided more than 33 years having never been in Penns$^{a}$ since the Y$^{r}$ 1741. I believe that proof of his handwriting cannot be had of any persons or person who can remember to have seen him write. I am however acquainted[2] with his handwriting having obtained a knowledge thereof from various authentic public & official Documents and some private Deeds & writings subscribed with his signature uniformly recognized as genuine and acted upon in the course of business in important transactions. And I verily believe the name Tho. Penn subscribed to the s$^{d}$ Indenture to be of the genuine & proper handwriting of the said Thomas Penn.

[1] Conformably to the 4$^{th}$ Sect. of the Recording Act of 1775. *Purd. 166. 1 Sm. Ld. 423.*

[2] 1 Dall. 14.

*County of Philadelphia ss:*—On the 3d day of July in the yr 1829 at Phila in the sd County before me Edwd King Esq. Prest of the Ct of Com. Pls. for sd County[1] the above examination of Wm Rawle Esq. was duly taken according to the form & effect of the acts of the Genl Assembly of this Comth in such case made & provided. The sd Wm R. being conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath & by me affirmed according to law and it appearing that the Grantor & Witnesses of the within Deed are deceased & that proof of the Handwriting of sd witnesses or of either of them cannot be had I hereby certify the same accordingly. Witness my Hand & Seal at Phila aforesd the day & year aforesaid

EDWARD KING [SEAL]

City of Philadelphia ss: John Cadwalader of the sd city being duly sworn deposes as follows:--Thomas Penn the within named Grantor being dead[2] I have made diligent search & inquiry for & concerning the witnesses of the within written Indenture & whether there existed any & what means of proving their respective handwritings. The result is that as to John Heaton one of the said Witnesses no such Person can be heard of in this Country. I believe him to have died long ago in England & that proof of his Handwriting cannot be had. I have not been able to find any body who has any sort of acquaintance with his handwriting or has ever had any knowledge whatever of the man either personally or by correspondence or from the information of others.—Ferdinando John Paris[3] the other of sd witnesses is reputed to have been & I believe that he was an Agent of the sd Thomas Penn & his Brother Richard the late Proprietaries of Pennsa & their adviser about some of the Concerns of their said Proprietaryship. He appears to have superintended or participated in, and to have attested the execution of the most of the conveyances of their proprietary

[1] As to the Power of this Officer See Act of 8 Apr. 1785. Sect. 2. *3 Sm. Ll. 317, Purd. 168*

[2] See *2 Serg. & Raw. 46.*

[3] 2 Proud 188, Gordon 213–4. Mr Chew. Affdt. of Execution of Deed recorded at Phila F. 5. 502. No 9 Supra.

Estate w$^{h}$ were executed in England from the year 1731 to 1751 inclusive. I find no traces of his having ever been, and I do not believe that he ever was in America. I have understood & believe that he pursued in England the profession of the law and I find that in the year 1731 he was known & designated as "*of the Inner Temple London Gentleman*" and in the year 1758, as the Agent of the s$^{d}$ Proprietaries. After that year I have been unable to hear of him as I should probably have done had he been alive. I believe him to have died in England many years before the Declaration of Independence. I have not been able to find or to hear of any living person who has seen him write or corresponded with him or had any intercourse with him, or known him or knowingly seen him at any time. Besides his signature to the within Deed, I have seen 36 several signatures purporting to be the subscription of the name of the s$^{d}$ Ferdinando John Paris in his own handwriting as his attestation of the execution of several ancient deeds made in England for & concerning Land of the said Proprietaries situate in Penns$^{a}$. I have often examined these Deeds having had them at different times in my own custody. I have known some of them to accompany the possession of Land to which they relate & to have been acted upon in the course of business as genuine Orig$^{l}$ Documents & I believe that they are all of them orig$^{ls}$ & genuine. To some of them said witness's name is subscribed more than once as attesting the separate execution of one & the same deed by different Parties. And to some of them his name is subscribed as attesting Rec$^{ts}$ for money as well as the Delivery. The s$^{d}$ Deeds are 21 in Number all of them of dates prior to the date of the within Indenture. Three of them being duly proved are severally certified with the usual Endorsm$^{t}$ to have been recorded in the Proper Office for the City & County of Phil$^{a}$ during the Year 1732. I have myself examined in the s$^{d}$ Office the Record itself of the respective dates of that year so certified & upon such examination I found the said Record to verify the said Endorsement upon each of the said Deeds respectively. One of these 3 deeds

is the Articles of agreement between the Proprietaries of Maryland & Penns$^{a}$ & is rather a public than a private Document. It bears date May 10$^{th}$ 1732. Two others of s$^{d}$ deeds not so recorded are certified to have been enrolled in England in the C$^{t}$ of Chancery in the Years 1743 & 1750 respectively. Of the s$^{d}$ 21 Deeds 7 are duly certified by the Mayor of the City of London under his hand & the common seal of that city to have been severally proved before him at the same city by the oath in each case in the usual form of 2 of the respective subscribing witnesses of whom the s$^{d}$ Ferdinando John Paris was in each case one of the 2 who thus made Probate thereof. I believe the s$^{d}$ 36 signatures are of the genuine & proper handwriting of the s$^{d}$ Witness Ferdinando John Paris. From the knowledge that I have obtained from them of his handwriting which I have been thus for some time past in the habit of inspecting I believe that I am sufficiently acquainted with its character to distinguish his true Signature from a false One. I believe the name Ferd. John Paris subscribed to the within written Indenture to be of the genuine true & proper handwriting of the said Ferdinando John Paris. And I believe the same Indenture to be an Ancient Deed & the same in all respects that it purports to be. The Possession of Lands and the Rec$^{t}$ of Rents has within my own personal knowledge accompanied it in the Counties of York, Philada$^{a}$, & Berks, & I have reason to believe & do believe that real estate is now held & enjoyed under it in several other Counties in this Com$^{th}$ as well as in the 3 Counties above named

JOHN CADWALADER

Sworn & subscribed by the above named John Cadwalader the 11$^{th}$ day of July A.D. 1829. Before me

AB$^{M}$ SHOEMAKER
*Alderman*

City of Philadelphia ss.

Benjamin Chew of said City Esq. aged 70 years & upwards being duly sworn deposes as follows :—I have in my posses-

sion a great number of Letters of Thomas Penn the Grantor within named addressed to my deceased Father. I have also seen a variety of Original Documents acted upon in the course of business to which the Signature of the s^d^ Thomas Penn was subscribed. I have in this manner become familiarly acquainted with his handwriting and believe the name Tho. Penn subscribed opposite to one of the Seals of the within Deed to be of the genuine & proper handwriting of the s^d^ Thomas Penn

BENJAMIN CHEW

Sworn & Subscribed by the above named Benjamin Chew the 11^th^ day of July A.D 1829
Before me
AB^M^ SHOEMAKER
*Alderman*

City of Philadelphia ss.

On the 11^th^ day of July in the Y^r^ 1829 at the s^d^ City before me the Subscriber an Alderman of the same City the above examinations of Benjamin Chew Esquire & John Cadwalader upon their several & respective Oaths were duly taken as above set forth—it appearing that the Grantor & witnesses of the within Deed are deceased & that proof of the handwriting of John Heaton one of said witnesses cannot be had & that proof of the handwriting of the other of s^d^ witnesses cannot be had otherwise than as by the Testimony above set forth—All which I hereby certify accordingly.

Witness my Hand & Seal at the Said City the day & year aforesaid.

AB^M^ SHOEMAKER [SEAL]
*Ald^n^*

*No 17*

1771 Nov. 18. Will
1772 July 11. Codicil 1^st^
1772 July 18, Codicil 2^d^
1774 June 23. Codicil 3^d^
of Thomas Penn

*Will,*[1] *appoints* his wife & W$^{m}$ Baker Ex$^{rs}$ for all but his American Estate

*Recites*, My late Brother's moiety of Penns$^{a}$ & 3 lower Counties being already settled by his will & my own quarter being by me settled in cons$^{n}$ of the marriage w$^{h}$ has since taken place—& provision in some cases for my widow & children being already made by certain Family Deeds of agreem$^{t}$

*Disposes hereby of the residue* (& inter alia)

*Bequeaths* plate & family pictures to such of his children as may be next after his decease entitled to his ¼ of the province

*do*, all monies due to him at the time of his death arising from Rents Quit-Rents fines & purchase monies & arrears thereof in respect to John's ½ & his own ¼ & not invested in America in Bills or otherwise for Remittance to Europe by the next quarter day after his death & such parts of such monies as shall not *then* appear on the face of the Rec$^{r}$ Gen$^{l's}$ Books—to such persons &c$^{a}$ of my family respectively & successively who shall from time to time succeed &c$^{a}$ to the possession of my ¼ & be in possession thereof at the respective times of such collections successively—so that each successive person so succeeding shall take all monies collected by the quarter day next after his death, but not such dues & arrears as are not by that time collected altho' they may have accrued during such person's lifetime &c$^{a}$. This is declared to be done in order to prevent the infinite troubles & inconveniences of the contrary course—After giving his reasons particularly he says he is aware that he cannot in strictness dictate this course to those who are to succeed by virtue of the prior settlements—but he earnestly recommends it for the benefit of those who are to follow, premising that by the foregoing disposition of his own dues & arrears he has himself given up a large portion of personalty in favour of his successors.

[1] Cert$^{d}$ Copy Reg. Off. Phil$^{a}$ of the Exempl$^{n}$ from Prerog. C$^{t}$ Canterbury where probate was made on the 8$^{th}$ April 1775. The Record at Philad$^{a}$ is dated 28 *June in the same year.*

*Bequeaths* to his English Ex$^{rs}$ upon Trust "all such sum & sums of money & other matters & things as shall or may anyway become due or payable to me or to my Ex$^{rs}$ or adm$^{rs}$ by virtue of an Indenture Tripartite bearing date on or about the 15$^{th}$ day of August 1751 & made in Cons$^{n}$ of my then intended marriage" & all the moneys & arrears collected as aforesaid before the Quarter day next after my decease.

*Devises* to American Trustees & the survivor in fee his *private Lands* viz

300$^{A}$, 700$^{A}$, 2000$^{A}$, 628$^{A}$ } taken up under a warr$^{t}$ dated May 1732 situate in Berks County all except the 2000$^{A}$ which are either in Berks or Philad$^{a}$ County

500$^{A}$ in Northampton Co$^{y}$

12$^{A}$ meadow at or near Moyamensing Philad$^{a}$ Co$^{y}$

*Lot* on 3$^{d}$, 4$^{th}$ & Spruce Sts in the City of Philad$^{a}$ 102 F$^{t}$ by 396.

*Upon trust* to sell & remit proceeds to English Ex$^{rs}$

*Bequeathes* to the same persons in Trust all his goods & effects in Penns$^{a}$ & all securities for money due or belonging to him "in his private right & not as one of the Proprietaries of Penns$^{a}$ & 3 lower Counties" to be collected & p$^{d}$ over to English Ex$^{rs}$

*Directs* that what may remain of £9000. to be raised for him by virtue of an Indenture of 23$^{d}$ Feb. 1756 upon the death of himself & his Brother Rich$^{d}$ out of the Manor of Gilberts & other Lands in Penns$^{a}$ (if anything shall remain) shall form a part of his English personalty together also with the money to become due to him by his nephew Rich$^{d}$ Penn to whom he has conveyed all his real & personal Estate in N. Jersey under his Rich$^{d's}$ Bond to account &c$^{a}$ when the estate in N. Jersey is sold &c$^{a}$

*Bequeathes* portions to his younger children (of whom he names *Granville*, *Juliana wife of W$^{m}$ Baker*, & *Sophia*) in addition to the charges on the province amounting together

with such charges (after a competent provision for their minority) to £10.000. each pble at full age or the marriage of the daughters with their mother's consent if living—

*do*, Surplus of his personalty after fulfilling these dispositions "to *my eldest son John Penn*"

*Proviso*, in case any younger son become an elder son or any daughter succeed under the settlem$^{t}$ to his ¼ of the Province then such younger son or daughter shall not claim any provision *as a younger child*

*Charges* £200. annuity for his widow in addition to the £300 charged for her during life in the marriage settlem$^{t}$—so that she have £500. p. an:—this, by virtue of the articles 1732 May 8—1750 Jan$^{y}$ 31 & Mch 20.— [twenty years having elapsed since 31 Jan$^{y}$ 1750] Reciting that by thus limiting an annuity of such amount he is now entitled to dispose of her marriage portion vested in the Trustees of its settlem$^{t}$ w$^{h}$ he accordingly directs shall form a part of his English personalty

*Appoints* his nephew Rich$^{d}$ Penn & Rich$^{d}$ Hockley Ex$^{rs}$ for America

*Charges* Penns$^{a}$ & Delaware for the benefit of his widow & younger children to the utmost extent of the powers vested by the several Articles of Agreem$^{t}$—adding that wherever under these articles a daughter would have a less or greater portion than a younger son—the shares be equalized out of the other Funds hereinbefore appropriated for the enlargement of their portions

1$^{st}$ *Codicil*, modifies the dispositions in favour of the younger children

*Empowers* American Ex$^{rs}$ & the Survivor to compound & compromise arrears of rents & dues for purchase money, during the term of the Infancy of his eldest son John

*Confirms* the will where not altered hereby

2$^{d}$ *Codicil*, small Legacies

3$^{d}$ *do*, having now more money than when he made will & former codicils augments the portions of his younger children by giving Granville £3500. pble at his full age with

Int. from testator's death at 3 p$^{r}$ c$^{t}$ & to Sophia the like sum with the same interest to commence at same time pble at 21. or marriage with her mother's consent—If either die under 21 or Sophia under 21 & not so married the Legacy of such party to lapse — in addition to their respective previous portions—

*1775 Mch 21. 2 Yeates Reports 556* "Thomas Penn aforesaid died on the 21$^{st}$ March 1775 leaving lawful Issue male John Penn the 3$^{d}$ of Stoke Pogis now living" * * * * * "Upon the decease of the said Thomas Penn, *his eldest son John* did receive the arrears of rents, fines, purchase money &c. under & by virtue of the will aforesaid of the said Thomas Penn."

*566. Shippen C. J.* "Thus *John Penn the eldest son of Thomas* after the death of his Father had one moiety of the Province as Tenant in Tail under the will of his Uncle John Penn, & one fourth under his Father Thomas, likewise in tail, by virtue of Thomas's settlement on his marriage of the 15$^{th}$ August 1751 referred to in his will of 1771."

*1779 Nov. 27 Act of Assembly*[1] entitled "An act for vesting the estates of the late Proprietaries of Penns$^{a}$ in this Commonwealth."

*Sect. 5.* Their Estate as it belonged to them 4 July 1776 in the soil & land within the limits of the late province now State, together with the royalties franchises lordships & other hereditaments granted in the Charter of Charles 2$^{d}$ vested absolutely in the Commonwealth of Penns$^{a}$ for the use & benefit of the Citizens thereof, as if the Charter were repealed—[except as hereinafter excepted]

[1] Sm. Ll. 479, Purd. 688.

9 Wheaton 241, 4 Dall. 402, 1 Wash. C. C. R. 207, Peter's C. C. R. 496, Penn's L$^{ee}$ v. Kirk tried Ap$^{l}$ Ss 1821. C$^{t}$ C$^{t}$ U. S. Phil$^{a}$. See Judge Washington's note Book and an Extra of the Independent Republican published at York June 13 1821. Also Conn v Penn MSS. Same C$^{t}$ in Equity April Ss. 1824. (Judge W's Note Book) & the Decree of May 1. 1824. Same v. Same in Equity 1 Peter's. C. C. R. 496. Apr. Ss. 1818.

*6.* & shall henceforth remain at the disposal of the Legislature

*7. Proviso* confirming titles of all others than the proprietaries derived under them or their officers

*8. do*, all & every the private estates lands & hereditaments of any of the s^d^ Proprietaries whereof they are now possessed, or to which they are now entitled, in their private several right or capacity, by devise purchase or descent, and *likewise* all the Lands called & known by the name of the Proprietary Tenths or Manors which were duly surveyed & returned into the Land Office on or before the 4^th^ day of July in the year of our Lord 1776, together with the Quit or other rents & arrearages of rents reserved out of the said Proprietary tenths or manors or any part or parts thereof which have been sold, be confirmed ratified & established forever, according to such estate or estates therein, and under such limitations, uses, & trusts, as in & by the several & respective reservations, Grants & conveyances thereof are directed & appointed.

*9.* Abolishes all Quit Rents except for Land within the manors

*10.* Arrears of purchase money other than for lands within the manors "shall be accounted to be due & pble to the Com^th^"

*11.* Repeals all prior acts of the Legislature vesting any right or authority in the Proprietaries their Officers or Servants as to the premises hereby vested in the Com^th^

*12.* And whereas the freemen of this Com^th^, being desirous to manifest not only a regard to their own safety & happiness but their liberality also, & remembrance of the enterprizing spirit which distinguished the Founder of Penns^a^, & mindful of the expectations & dependance of his descendants on the Propriety thereof, & also that sundry Marriage Settlm^ts^ & testamentary dispositions have been made thereupon, w^h^ will be wholly defeated, & the parties exposed to great disappointment & loss if no provision be made therein

*13.* Be it therefore enacted[1] that the sum of £130.000 Stg money of G. B. be p$^{d}$ out of the Treasury of this State, to the devisees & legatees of *Th: Penn & Rich$^{d}$ Penn late Proprietaries of Pennsylvania* respectively & to the widow & relict of the s$^{d}$ Th: Penn, in such proportions as shall hereafter by the Legislature be deemed equitable & just upon a full investigation of their respective claims

*14. Proviso*[2] that no part thereof be p$^{d}$ within less than one year after the war is ended; & no more than £20.000 Stg. nor less than £15000. Stg be p$^{d}$ in any one year until the whole is discharged—

*15 & 16.* Officers upon penalty to deliver up Books & papers &c$^{a}$

*N° 18*

*1787 Mch 28. Act of Assembly*[3] directing pay$^{t}$ of the Bal. rem$^{g}$ due of the £130.000. to *John Penn the Younger & John Penn*

*Recites*, the divesting Act 1779 Nov. 27
Act of 1784 Apl. 1
1785. Fel$^{y}$. 9.
1785 Mch. 16.

*do*, that the 1$^{st}$ pay$^{t}$ of £15000. has not been fully made altho' the lawful Representatives of the s$^{d}$ Th: Penn & Rich$^{d}$ Penn & of the widow & relict of Th. P. have been ready to receive it

*do*, that Int. sh$^{d}$ be p$^{d}$ & funds be provided for the discharge as well of the pay$^{ts}$ already due as of those to become due, with Int. from the times when pble respectively—

[1] 1 Smith's Laws 482, *Note.* "The various acts providing for the pay$^{t}$ of this Legislative Grant which is now completely discharged with Interest are chap. 1119, 1126, 1273, 1551, 1716, which acts are of course obsolete." See 1 Dallas Laws, 825 (q); 2 do., 205, 240 (q), 256 (y), 512; 3 do., 67, 475.

[2] See the note, supra.

[3] The date & terms of this enactm$^{t}$ may aid the interpretation of the articles between John & Rich$^{d}$ sons of Rich$^{d}$ Penn dated *1787 Mch 14.* N° 23. infra.

*No 19*

*1790 June 8 Appointment*,[1] Lady Juliana Penn and Wm Baker the English Exrs of Th: Penn decd to the legal Representative of the survivor of the Trustees devisees named in sd Testator's will of his private estates in Pennsa not held by him in his capacity of Proprietary

*directing* such appointee to reconvey the premises to John Penn eldest son of sd Testator in fee or as he shd appoint

*Recites* the payt of the testator's debts, funeral expenses, Legacies, portions &ca with Int: that all the annuitants are dead except *Harriet Gordon* (£20 p. an. of wh arrears are all pd & the future payt secured)

*do*, that of the money given by the divesting act a sufficient amt had been applied to the satisfaction of the various charges upon the Testator's ¼ of John's ¾ of the former province

*do*, that Lady J.'s jointure had been secured to her satisfaction upon English Property

*do*, that the only younger children of the Testator who survived him were Granville & Sophia

*Release* by the Exrs to John Penn.

*No 20.*

1750. Mch 21. Will
1756. Jany 15. Codicil 1. } of *Richard Penn*, Son of the
1760. Mch 13. do. 2. } founder,
1763. Dec 24. do. 3. } Proved *1771. Mch 4.*
1768. July 13. do. 4. } Prerog. Ct Canterbury.

*Will*,[2] appoints Exrs *English* Wm Vigor

[1] Origl not proved or Recorded

[2] A Duplicate of the Probate before the Surrogate in England was Recorded in the Office of the Registry of the Prerogative *Court* of N. Jersey (now at Trenton, then at Burlington) on the 27th Aug. 1772 in Book No 15. of Wills Folio 357. Of this we have a Transcript, certified under the hand and seal of Office of the Register of that *Court*, to be a true *Transcript of the last will &c: remaining of Record* in his Office—To this is annexed the Certificate of the Govr of N. Jersey (the great seal of the State being affixed according to the Act of Congress) that the officer certifying this Transcript is Secretary of State & Register of the

Jos Fræme
*American* Lynford Lardner
Rich$^{d}$ Peters

*recites* Articles 8 May 1732; do, of 31 Jan$^{y}$ 1750 & the powers thereby vested in pursuance whereof

*charges* his ¼ with £100. Stg. jointure annuity to his wife for life & £200 Stg. more during Widowhood in bar of Dower

*do*, £3000. for younger children of w$^{h}$ £2000. to his son W$^{m}$ born since the death of testator's brother John—to equalize W$^{m}$ with the other younger children who had Legacies by John's will—residue equally among the others —

*devises* "all my private & particular rights to any *Manors*[1] Tracts Lands Tenem$^{ts}$ or Hered$^{ts}$" & his proprietary rights in N. Jersey & all arrears of rents (*of these sc:*) to American Ex$^{rs}$ In Trust to sell collect & remit proceeds to English Ex$^{rs}$.

*As to* "public & gen$^{l}$ Rents, Q$^{t}$ Rents, arrears, purchase monies, Issues & profits of the s$^{d}$ Prov: of Penns$^{a}$ & of the s$^{d}$ 3 Lower *Coys*," to belong to him at his decease either in respect of his own orig$^{l}$ 4$^{th}$ p$^{t}$ or such other p$^{t}$ or the whole as he may die seized of.

*Bequeathes* so much as collected before next quarter day after his death to be remitted to English Ex$^{rs}$ as p$^{t}$ of English personalty, *residue*, to go along with the Land & vest in the Tenant in possession when collected.

*Devises* his 4$^{th}$ to his elder son *John* for life without impeachm$^{t}$ &c$^{a}$ *in strict settlem$^{t}$*, *Rem$^{r}$* to his first & every other son successively in Tail Male

*Rem$^{r}$* in like manner to his 2$^{d}$ son *Rich$^{d}$* for life & his sons in Tail Male

Prerogative Court of N. Jersey &c$^{a}$ & that his certificate &c$^{a}$ & that full faith &c$^{a}$

(See the Act of Congress of 27 Apr. 1804, *Ing$^{ll}$ Abr. 299.* Also, the Act of Assembly of 1705. 1 Sm Ll. 33. *Purd. 800.* 1 Dall. 2, 66. 5. S. & R. 212, 10. do 89. Also the act of the N. Jersey Legislature.

This will is referred to in 2 *Yeates* 555, 566.

[1] Qu: if the *Proprietary Manors* in Penns$^{a}$ included in this devise? It seems *not.*

*Rem*$^{r}$ *similiter* to 3$^{d}$ son *W*$^{m}$ &c$^{a}$

*Rem*$^{r}$ similiter to testator's Brother *Thomas* for life & his sons successively in Tail Male

Rem$^{r}$ to Heirs of Body of Testator's son John

*do*, do, do, Rich$^{d}$

*do*, do, do, W$^{m}$

*do*, do, any other sons successively

*Rem*$^{r}$ in strict settlem$^{t}$ to Testator's daughter Hannah for life & her sons successively in Tail Male. Rem$^{r}$ to heirs of *her* Body

*Rem*$^{r}$ to Heirs of body of Th: Penn

*Rem*$^{r}$ "to my niece Philad$^{a}$ Hannah Fræme only surviving child of my late sister Margaret Fræme" in strict settlem$^{t}$ for life, Rem$^{r}$ to her sons successively in Tail Male, *Rem*$^{r}$ to heirs her Body

*Rem*$^{r}$ to *Springett Penn* & his stock in like manner except the interposition of an estate in Tail gen$^{l}$ to his sons successively before the Estate to himself in Tail gen$^{l}$ (& this plan is pursued through the whole of the following limitations)

*Remainders* successively in like manner to the following persons & their respective stocks viz.

Christiana Gulielma Penn
Robt. Edw. Fell
Mary Margaretta Barron
Gulielma Maria Frances Newcomb

*Remainder* to his own right Heirs

*Proviso* in Case of Females the eldest & her stock to take alone & so on successively &c$^{a}$, their husbands to take the name & wear the Arms of *Penn*

*Confirms* the previous disposition of arrears of Rents & dues of purchase money not collected the quarter day after his decease—enjoining, recommending & as far as in him lies providing that future Tenants in possession shall acquiesce in this disposition & confirm it as to all arrears to accrue thereafter, giving excellent reasons at large & shewing how he himself, in setting the example, relinquishes a large am$^{t}$ of money which might in strictness be deemed his personalty—

*repeating* the same with respect to John's moiety & if any who take under this will succeed likewise *to that*, provides, accordingly—

*Recites* the necessity of large powers in any Tenant for the time being, of a qualified Interest in premises such as the province—the nature & wants of this Estate

*Disclaims* the intention to fetter alienation or deprive possessor for time being of any useful power

*Empowers* every successive Tenant in possession to exercise the same authorities as though seized in Fee simple, for all the purposes enumerated in the articles of 1732 & 1750, (which purposes he enumerates but does not expressly mention the Articles)

*Directs* English Ex$^{rs}$ to release his 4$^{th}$ from the charge in favour of the younger children upon the tender by the tenant in possession for the time being of his own personal security therefor

*Codicil* 1$^{st}$, (confirms will, *except*) Instead of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the £3000. charged for younger children going to W$^{m}$ as above provided, *directs* its equal distribution & bequeathes to W$^{m}$ £2000. out of his English personalty

*Codicil* 2$^{d}$ *Recites* the death of his son W$^{m}$ & that his *two* younger children are Hannah & Richard.

(confirms preceding)

*Codicil* 3$^{d}$ exclusively English, *confirms* above dispositions.

*Codicil* 4$^{th}$ *Recites* the date of his son W$^{m}$'s death to have been 4 Feb. 1760.

*Bequeathes* 7000 £Stg. to *Hannah* his daughter (subject to an annuity of £20, to F. Lardner)

*Revokes* his will as to the £3000. charged upon his 4$^{th}$ of Penns$^{a}$ &c$^{a}$ by

*Charging the whole* in favour of his son Richard—*whom* he makes

*Residuary Legatee*—& *to whom* he

*Devises* in fee N. Jersey & arrears due therefor at his death.

*Recites*, two English Ex$^{rs}$ dead.

*Appoints* his wife sole English Ex$^{x}$ in their stead.

*Confirm$^{g}$* his will & previous Codicils where not hereby altered.

*N° 21*

*1795 Jan$^{y}$ 2. Will*[1] of John Penn son of Rich$^{d}$ (Proved at Philad$^{a}$ 18. Feb$^{y}$ 1795) *charges* upon his ¼ of Springetsbury Manor Philad$^{a}$ C$^{oy}$ £1000. Stg—pble to each of the younger children of his Brother Rich$^{d}$ who shall be living at the time of his death—subject thereto

*Devises* his 4$^{th}$ of this Manor to Rich$^{d}$ his Brother for life Rem$^{r}$ to W$^{m}$ son of his Brother Rich$^{d}$ in Tail male Rem$^{r}$ to his nephew Rich$^{d}$ son of this Brother in Tail male Rem$^{r}$ to his Brother in fee

*Residue* to his wife

*2 Yeates 575*[2] Shippen C. J. The life of the elder son (sc: of the 1$^{st}$ Rich$^{d}$ Penn) "advanced in years was held by a tenure highly uncertain. He had been long married but had no prospect of Issue."—These remarks refer to the date of 1787. In connection with the silence of the will upon the subject of Issue they furnish a fair presumption that the Testator left none.

*N° 22*

*1774 May 17. Indenture*[3] Parties, 1. R$^{d}$ Peters, L$^{d}$ Lardner, R$^{d}$ Hockley [Devisees & Trustees named in the will of R$^{d}$ Penn]

2. John Penn son of Rich$^{d}$
3. Rich$^{d}$ 2$^{d}$ son of Rich$^{d}$

[1] Exemp$^{lin}$ from Register's Off. at Phil$^{a}$

This paper is of no use as to the *gen$^{l}$ Title* except so far as it helps the proof of pedigree—Otherwise it w$^{d}$ be out of place *here*.

[2] 2 Yeates, 561. the counsel say of Richard son of Rich$^{d}$ "He was heir apparent in 1787 when the prospect of his Brother's having Issue was almost extinct."

[3] Recorded at Philad$^{a}$ Nov. 11. 1783. in Book D. Vol. 8. p. 39 &c$^{a}$ (proved by *one witness* before Ch. J. M$^{c}$Kean in 1783.) Orig$^{l}$ missing Exemplification from Record at Philad$^{a}$

2 Yeates 556–7, 568.

*Recites* Will of 1st Rich Penn & the *separate devises* therein of his 4th of the province—& of his private & particular right to Manors &ca

*do*, that a question was made whether the 4th pt of the Manors & reserved Lands laid off by the Founder or any of his sons or of Tracts by them purchased of others ought under the latter devise to be sold & the proceeds remitted to the Testator's English Ex^x

*Release* and Disclaimer for divers good causes & considerations & 5 sh. Richd to John of all claims to the sd 4th of their Father's Lands &ca Habendum to *John* & his heirs for such term & estate as that for which the province is in him vested by their father's will

*Grant*, Parties 1st Pt to John (with consent of Richd) Habendum to John & his heirs for such uses & estates with remainder to the same persons in the same manner & upon the like contingencies as those for & subject to which his late father's 4th of province is in him vested by his father's will

*No 23.*

*1787 Mch 14. Articles of Agreemt*[1] between John & Richd sons of the 1st Richd Penn

*Recites* the divesting act Nov. 27. 1779.

*do*, that it is reasonable & proper that after so great an alteration in the affairs & estate of the Proprietary Family the £130.000 Stg directed by that act to be paid to the Devisees & Legatees of Richd Penn decd shd be settled & proportioned in an Equitable & consciencious manner so far as concerns the Parties hereto

*Mutual Covts* that so much of the £130.000. as has been or shall be pd during the life of John shall be recd by him & that as received by him one 3d of it shall be by him paid over to Richd

[1] *Duplicates*, One executed by *John* Recorded at Philada 18th June 1787. Book No 19. page 59—*Exemplu* produced

The other executed by Richd recorded Novr 13. 1788 in Book No 20. p. 411. *Of this origl produced*

2 *Yeates* 557–8, 568–9.

*do*, that all monies arising from any sales of their late father's share of the Lands in Penns[a] made since 27 Nov[r] 1779 or to be made hereafter during John's life shall be rec[d] by John who shall pay over one 3[d] of them to Rich[d] as often as rec[d]

*Proviso* reserving to John the powers with which he is vested under former agreem[ts] & wills so far as to grant & dispose of any parts or part of the premises IN ORDER that the same may be reconveyed $\frac{2}{3}$ to John in fee simple & $\frac{1}{3}$ to Rich[d] in fee simple—reserving thereupon some quit rent

*Note*

The case of Rich[d] Penn vs. the Ex[rs] of John Penn decided in the Supreme Court in 1800 & reported 2 Yeates 550. arose from a difference in the construction of this Agreement. The plaintiff claimed *the whole* of all the moneys raised from sales made in his Brother's lifetime, which moneys were not collected in by the quarter day next after his Brother's decease. The Court held that he was only entitled to *one third* of these monies, on the ground that these articles provide for a distribution of the proceeds *whenever collected* of sales made during John's lifetime

Had these articles been out of the question, there would have been great difficulty in deciding whether under the Family agreements, settlem[ts] & devises these proceeds not collected would have belonged to John's Ex[rs] or would have (in equity) vested in the next in remainder, by whom they were collected in his lifetime or in hand before the Quarter day next after his death.

(To be continued.)

## ROLL OF MEMBERS OF THE PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA, 1778.

[The following roll of members of the "Patriotic Association" has been transcribed from the "Association Book" of 1778 in the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]

William Adcock
Riloff Albertson
Adam Alexander
Charles Alexander
Jam^s Alexander
William Allen
Robert Allison
William Alricks
James Armitage
James Ash

George A. Baker
Daniel Barnes
John Barnhill
Robt. Barnhill
Robert Bayley
Peter Baynton
Edmund Beach
John Bell
Charles Bensel, jun^r
Joseph Blewer
Abraham Boemper
James Bowman
Alexander Boyd
(present 2 nights to 22^d Sept^m,)
John Boyle
Nathan Boys
Thomas Bradford
William Bradford
William C. Bradford
John Brice
William Brown
John Browne
Peter Browne
William Browne

Saml. Bruster
John Bryce
James Bryson
James Budden
John Bulgin
Joseph Bullock

John Cameron
John Campbell
Micheal Caner
Joseph Carson
Thomas Casdorp
Robert Cather
John Chaloner
David Chambers
Math^w Clarkson
Daniel Clymer
(Signed the 29^th Sept^m.)
John Coates
William Coates
John Coburn
Nicholas Coleman
Charles Cooper
Peter Cooper
Samuel Correy
George Cottman
Jos. Cowperthwaite
Isaac Cox
Paul Cox
Isaac Craig
James Craig, jun^r
Thomas Crombie
William Cross
Walter Cruise
Jam^s Cumming

John Dean
Joseph Dean
Henry Deberger
Sharp Delaney
Daniel Dennis
Peter Dick
Cadwallader Dickinson
Arthur Donaldson
Thomas Dorsey
John Dougherty
(Signed the 26th Septm.)
George Douglass
Thomas Douglass
William Drewry
P. Duffey
James Dundas
(Signed the 29th Septm.)
David Dunican
John Dunlap

Joseph H. Ellis
Henry Epple
George Esterly
Edward Evans
Edward Evans
Benj. G. Eyre
Jehu Eyre
Manuel Eyre
Richd Eyres

William Falconer
James Fallow
Lewis Farmer
George Felker
Thomas Fell
Joseph Ferd
Joseph C. Fisher
Leonard Fisher
Paul Fooks
Thomas Forrest
Nich. Fosberg
John Fromberger

George Garland
Jacob Godshalk

Jonathan Gostelow
Thomas Goucher
William Gray

Thomas Hale
William Hall
Benjamin Harbison
Robert Harris
Robert Harris
John Harrison
Francis Hassenclever
John Hazlewood
(Signed the 26th Septm.)
Alexander Henderson
Jonr Henderson
(Signed the 26th Septm.)
William Heysham
Samuel Hillegas
Jacob Hiltzheimer
(Signed the 29th Septm.)
Stokeley Hoffman
George Hofner
George Honey, junr.
Jos. Hubley
Greenburg Hughes
Richard Humphreys
Whitehead Humphreys

John Ingram
Matthew Irwin
(Signed the 29th Septm.)

Joseph Jewell
Robert Jewell
Joseph Jones
James Josiah

Lawrence Keene
John Keppele
William Kerling
Joseph Kerr
John Kling
Robert Knox

James Lang
John Lardner

John Laybataux
John Lennington
David Lennox
Ezekiel Letts
Henry Leuthawier
Thomas Lieper
Jam^s. Little
Lorentz
James Loughead
Benjamin Loxley
James Loyd

Abraham Markoe
Joseph Marsh
John Mease
John Melcher
Charles Miller
Nicholas Miller
Edmund Milne
(Signed the 29^th Sept^m.)
Abraham Mitchell, jun^r
John Mitchell, sen^r.
Hugh Montgomery
William Moore
George Morgan
John Morrell
Joseph Moulder

Robert McConnell
John McCulloch
(Signed the 26^th Sept^m.)
Samuel McLane

David Neer
Alexander Nesbitt
Thomas Neville
(Signed the 26^th Sept^m.)
Lewis Nichola
Sam^l Nicholas
John Nicholson
Geo. Nilson
George Noarth

John Osman

Thomas Paine
John Palmer
Thomas Palmer
(Signed the 29^th Sept^m.)
Philip Pancake
David Pancoast
John Park
Jacob Parker
John Patton
Chs. Willson Peal
Christopher Pechen
William Peltz
Frederick Phile
James Piersone
Edward Pole
William Price
Thomas Proctor
Jo^s. Prowell
Thomas Pryor
John Purdon
(Signed the 26^th Sept^m.)
William Purdy
John Purviance

Benjamin Randolph
James Read
Joseph Reed
Samuel Reily
Joseph Rice
Thomas Rice
Charles Risk
Isaac Roach
Robert Roberts
James Robinson
Joseph Robinson
John Rose
Jam^s Rowan
James Rush
(Signed the 29^th Sept^m.)

Mathias Sadler
George Schlosser
Jacob Schriner
P. Scull
James Searle
William Semple
John Shaffer

JACOB SHALLUS
WILLIAM SHARPE
THEOBOLD SHEIBEL
LAWRENCE SHIRE
CHARLES SHNYDER
GEORGE SHOFFORD
JOHN SHUTE
JAMES SKINNER
SAMUEL SIMPSON
JOHN SMITH
JONATH B. SMITH
ROBERT SMITH
JEDEDIAH SNOWDEN
ANTHONY STEINER
(Signed the 29th Septm.)
WALTER STEPHENS
CHARLES STEWART
JOHN STILLE
PETER STRETCH
WILLIAM STRETCH
JAMES SUTTER
GODFRID SWIG

JAMES TILTON
WILLIAM THOMAS
WILLIAM THORN
WILLIAMSON TOLBERT
DANL TOPHAM
WILLIAM TURNBULL

JOHN VAN BUEREN

WILLIAM WATKIN
JOSEPH WATKINS
(Just come to town.)
JACOB WEAVER
WILLIAM WEBB
JNO. WEINLAND
WILLIAM WILL
GEORGE WILSON, JUNR.
JOHN WILSON
THOMAS WOCESTON

JOHN YOUNG, JUNR
PETER YOUNG

ADAM ZANTZINGER

## A REGISTER OF MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, 1800—1801.

(Continued from page 248.)

### Deaths.

*Issue of November 22, 1800.*

Died—At Carlisle, Pennsylvania, Capt. John Steele, of the 3d Regiment of the United States Infantry.

Mr. William Tubbs, late Captain's Clerk on board the United States sloop of war Baltimore.

Mrs. Jane Townsend, widow of the late Thomas Townsend, of Southwark.

Mr. Thomas Herman Leuffer, of this city, merchant.

*Issue of November 29, 1800.*

Died—At Fishkill, Abraham Schenck, Esq., late Senator from the Middle District.

At White Oak, N. Carolina, in consequence, it is supposed, of eating Mushrooms the night before, the widow Collins, her daughter, and grand-daughter.

In England, the Rev. Alexander Mather, an eminent Methodist preacher.

At Gibraltar, of the wounds he received in his gallant action with several privateers and piratical barges, Captain Thomas Hoggard, of the ship Louisa, of Philadelphia.

At Milesborough, Centre county, Pennsylvania, Robert Fleming, Esq.

In this city, Mr. George W. Bryan, merchant.

*Issue of December 13, 1800.*

In this city, Robert Wood and Thomas Poultney, both for many years respectable members of the society of Friends.

Mr. Penrose, midshipman of the frigate Philadelphia.

Mr. James Henderson, merchant.

Capt. Price, of Southwark.

Mr. Peter Hazleton, constable.

In the Debtor's apartment, John Nicholson, Esq.

At Baltimore, of an apoplectic fit, Mr. August Konig, merchant, of that city.

At Lancaster, by a fall from his horse, Mr. Jacob Musser, Jun.

At sea, Mr. Daniel Jennings, purser of the United States ship Patapsco.

*Issue of December 20, 1800.*

In this city, Mr. William Beavan, for many years a respectable citizen.

In this city, in the 87th year of his age, Mr. Stephen Paschal.

In this city, aged 60 years, Mrs. Appollonia Miller, wife of Mr. A. Miller.

In this city, Mr. William Gray, late one of the inspectors of the Customs.

At his seat in Chester county, Mr. Philip Francis.

At Coventry, Chester county, in the 82nd year of her age, Mrs. Rebecca Grace.

*Issue of December 27, 1800.*

Died—In this city on the 13th inst., aged 70 years, Miss Margaret Edwards.

In this city, Samuel Sitgreaves, Esq., aged 71 years, formerly a very respectable merchant.

At Reading, Penna., Miss Christianna Keen, daughter of the late Judge Keen.

At Yorktown, Penna., The Honorable Thomas Hartley, member of Congress for the State of Pennsylvania, aged 52 years.

On board the frigate President, Mr. Edward Biddle, midshipman, son of Charles Biddle, Esq., of this city.

*Issue of January 3, 1801.*

Died, in this city, suddenly, A. C. Duplaine, Esq., of this city.

At Newark, Peter I. Van Berckle, Esq.

*Issue of January 10, 1801.*

Died—In this city, Mrs. Susannah M'Clintock, widow, aged 50.

*Issue of January 17, 1801.*

Died—In this city, after a short illness, Mrs. Dewees, the amiable consort of Dr. William Dewees, of this city.

At the city of Washington, the Hon. James Jones, member of Congress from the State of Georgia.

At Baltimore, Mrs. Mary Fuller, formerly of this city, in the 70th year of her age.

At New York, Mrs. Margaretta V. Faugeres, in the 29th year of her age, daughter of the late John Bleecker, of that city.

*Issue of January 24, 1801.*

After a short illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Tompkins, aged 32 years, the consort of Mr. Samuel Tompkins.

After a lingering illness, Mrs. Ann Chaloner, wife of John Chaloner, Esq., of this city.

Mrs. Eliza Slater, consort of Mr. Anthony Slater, of this city.

At York Town (Vir.), General William Nelson, in the 38th year of his age.

At Richmond (Vir.), Mrs. Martha Lewis, consort of the late Mr. Benjamin Lewis.

At Cranston (R. I.), in the 83rd year of his age, Deacon John Dyer.

At Norwich (Con.), Mr. Ebenezer Carew, aged 59.

*Issue of January 31, 1801.*

At his house in Germantown, Mr. William Forbes, many years a respectable trader of this city.

In the 44th year of his age, Dr. John Hall.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Susannah Leach, aged 33, wife of Joseph Leach.

At Norfolk, Mr. Foster Perkins, aged 24, midshipman on board the United States ship Portsmouth.

At Baltimore, Capt. George Towers.

At East Windsor Township, Middlesex County, N. J., Ann Hutchinson, aged one hundred and one years, nine months, and seven days.

*Issue of February 7, 1801.*

On Monday last, Mr. James Carey, printer of this city.

In the 54th year of his age, Mr. Jacob Lahn, late editor of the German paper, printed in Lancaster, entitled, "Americanishe Staatsbothe."

*Issue of February 14, 1801.*

In this city (in child bed), Mrs. Jane Lee, the wife of Mr. John Lee, late office-keeper and messenger to the Department of State of the United States, and has left behind her six small children to bemoan her loss. On Friday her remains were interred in the Church burial-ground at Burlington, in New Jersey.

In the 68th year of his age, the Rev. Dr. James Latta, Pastor of the Congregation of Chestnut Level, in Lancaster county.

At Washington (Kentucky), Mr. Richard Rogers, a native of Darbyshire (England), by his papers it appears he was last from Philadelphia.

At Whitehall, near Bordentown, in the 64th year of her age, Mrs. A Stockton, relict of the late Richard Stockton, Esq., of New Jersey.

*Issue of February 21, 1801.*

In the 70th year of his age, Mr. Samuel Harvey, of this City.

At Waynesborough (Georgia), Doctor James Boyd Sharp, a native of Pennsylvania, and a member of the Cincinnati.

David Austin, Esq., late collector of the Customs for the district of New Haven, in the 69th year of his age.

*Issue of February 28, 1801.*

On Sunday last, Mr. Thomas Wills, Jun., only son of Captain Thomas Wills, of this city.

In Montgomery County, on the morning of the 23rd inst., in the 62nd year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Ferguson, daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Graeme, of this city. The uncommon understanding, and extensive acquirements of this lady, connected her by her friendship and correspondence, with some of the first literary characters that adorned the 18th century, both in Britain and America; while her singular virtues commanded the respect and esteem of every rank in society.—It was her request, that no other character should be inscribed upon her tomb-stone, than that she was a "Sympathizer with the distressed."

*Issue of March 7, 1801.*

Died on the 28th ult., after a lingering illness, of 21 months, Mrs. Mary Godard, in the 83rd year of her age.

On board the frigate United States, on the 31st of December last, Lieutenant William M'Cleary of the Marine Corps.

On Monday morning, in the 25th year of her age, Miss Harriet Penrose, daughter of the late Isaac Penrose.

On Wednesday last, Mrs. Allison, wife of Col. Robert Allison.

*Issue of March 14, 1801.*

Mrs. Hannah Sansom, wife of Samuel Sansom, aged 63 years.

James Madison, father of James Madison, Secretary of State.

On Friday, the 27th ult. at Boston, Mr. William Milne, formerly a schoolmaster in New York, aged 40. He was a member of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford; master of Salvadore House Academy, and of the City Commercial School, London; author of "The Well bred Scholar," and of several dramatic works which have been performed at the New York Theatre.

At Edinburgh, on the 17th of December, at a very advanced age, the Rev. Hugh Blair, D.D., Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh, one of the Ministers of the High Church, and author of the Sermons which have been so greatly admired.

*Issue of March 21, 1801.*

Mrs. Flora Allen, consort of the Rev. Richard Allen, pastor of the African Methodist Church. Mrs. Allen was formerly a slave in Virginia—her freedom was procured by the Abolition Society of this city. Her prudent conduct and christian virtues, while living, afford a striking proof that the coloured race are not destitute of talents, and only want cultivation and the fostering aid of generous friendship, to bring them into view.

At Hartford, Connecticut, Uriah Burkett, aged 72 years. He had the care of the burying ground from May, 1750, and has buried 2,245 persons.

On Monday, the 9th inst., after a lingering illness, Joseph Russell, Merchant, of this city, in the 70th year of his age.

*Issue of March 28, 1801.*

At Albany, Mrs. Van Rensselear, consort of the Hon. Lieut. Governor of the State of New York.

At his farm, Salem County, New Jersey, in the 92 year of his age, Mr. Jacob Fries, for many years a respectable inhabitant of that place.

On Thursday last, at Baltimore, Citoyen Pierre Henry Louis, Agent of the French Republic in that city.

Zebulon Potts, Esq., member of the Senate of this State, from the County of Montgomery.

*Issue of April 4, 1801.*

In the 77th year of her age, Mrs. Jane Groves, long a respectable inhabitant of this city.

In the 66th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts, relict of Mr. Roberts, and mother of Mr. Richard Folwell, Printer, of this city.

In the 18th year of her age, Miss Sarah Morris, of East-Town, Chester county.

At Old-Town on Penobscot river, Orono, Chief of the Penobscot tribe of Indians, aged one hundred and thirteen years.

*Issue of April 11, 1801.*

On Tuesday last, Mr. John J. Malcolm, of this city. When in health, Mr. Malcolm was an active and industrious character; and, Death in bereaving his family of its head, has taken a useful member from society.

At Petersburgh, Mr. John Randolph, of the late firm of Randolph and Armistead, of Norfolk.

At Sea, on the 18th of March, Capt. Ennis, of this port.

*Issue of April 18, 1801.*

In this city, on the 16th inst., Capt. Arnold of this port.

On the 10th inst., Mrs. Margaret Miller, wife of Mr. Alexander J. Miller.

At Carlisle, the 4th inst., Capt. John Sanderson, of Middletown township.

At Pittsburgh, the 1st inst., George Adams, esq., postmaster there.

At Charlestown, the 28th ult., aged 71 years, Mr. Alexander Rose, Esq., merchant.

In England, Dr. Herschell, the celebrated astronomer, and discoverer of the new planet Georgium Sidus.

*Issue of April 25, 1801.*

In this City—On the 21st inst., after a few hours' illness, Mr. Mathew Smith, master of the Presbyterian Congregational School, in Arch-street.

At Hartford (Conn.), Dr. Samuel Hopkins, aged 51 years.

At Baltimore, on the 20th, Mr. James Barnet Gratz, formerly merchant of Philadelphia.

*Issue of May 2, 1801.*

On the 26 ult., at his house on Fell's Point, Mr. William Encor, in the 59th year of his age, after a few days' illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation.

*Issue of May 9, 1801.*

At New Providence, on the 31st March, Mr. Andrew D. Barclay, of the house of M'Evers and Barclay, of New York.

At Concord township, Penn., on the 1st inst., Hannah Dean, a native of Ireland, aged, by her own account, 110 years.

At his place near Vincent Town, Burlington County, N. J., on the 4th inst., Major Joseph Burr, aged 34 years.

In this City. On the 13th inst., in the 63d year of her age, Mrs. Sarah Sims, late widow of Mr. Andrew Sims.

On the 13th, Mr. John Cisty.

On the 13th, in the 77th year of her age, Catherine Stuber.

At New York, on the 12th David Van Horne, Esq., adjutant general of that State.

*Issue of May 23, 1801.*

In this City. On the 20th inst. Mrs. Phebe M'Combs, consort of the Rev. Laurence M'Combs, in the 25th year of her age.

On the 21st, Mr. Thomas Pryor, an old and respectable inhabitant.

At the Pennsylvania Hospital, Mr. George Painter, printer.

At Merrion (County of Phil.), on the 4th inst., in the 82d year of her age, Susannah Jones, relict of the late Owen Jones.

At Plumley Farm (Chester County, Penn.), on the 7th, in the 56th year of her age, Mrs. Jenny Shippen, wife of Mr. Joseph Shippen, esq.

At Trenton, Mrs. Mary Smith, consort of the Hon. Isaac Smith.

At Princeton, Mrs. Mary Johnson, consort of Thomas P. Johnson.

*Issue of May 30, 1801.*

In this City—On the 26th inst., Miss Sarah M. Rogers, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Rogers, aged about five years.

In Darby Township (D.C.), on the 23rd inst., Mr. Peter Boon.

On the 11th inst., at Bermuda, whither she had retired for the restoration of her health, Mrs. Bingham, consort of the late Hon. William Bingham, of this city.

*Issue of June 6, 1801.*

In this City—On the 31 ult., Mrs. Rachel Gerhard, wife of Conrad Gerhard.

On the 3d inst., in the 72d year of her age, Mrs. Alice Knorr, wife of Mr. John Knorr.

At Lebanon (Dauphin County), Penn., on the 29th ult., Mr. Rudolph Kelker, Jun., in the 34th year of his age.

*Issue of June 13, 1801.*

In this city—On the 9th inst., Mr. Robert Rainey, late a partner of the house of Holmes and Rainey.

At Detroit, William Winston, Esq., late major in the cavalry of the U. S.

On the 18th ult., on Pattersons Creek, Hampshire County (Vir.), Matthias A. Hersmon, a native of Germany; aged by the most accurate accounts 125 years. He lived upon low diet, and drank but little ardent spirits, had three wives in Germany, and one in this country.

*Issue of June 20, 1801.*

In this City—On the 15th inst., Mr. Isaac Austin.

At Lancaster, on the 4th, Frederic Augustus Muhlenberg, Receiver General of the land office, in the 51st. year of his age.

In the borough of Lancaster, on the 6th, after a lingering illness, John Wilkes Kittera, Esq., late representative from that county, in the Congress of the United States.

At New York, on the 15th, John Smith, Esq., late lieut. col. commandant of the 1st legion in the service of the United States.

*Issue of June 27, 1801.*

On the 12th inst., on board the brig Rainbow, on her passage to this port, Dr. Edmond Ludlow, son of Carey Ludlow, Esq., of this city.

On the 14th, at Reading, of an apoplectic fit, in the 83d year of her age, Mrs. Margaret Otto, relict of Dr. Bodo Otto, of this City.

On the 17th, at Morris-Town (N. J.), Col. William De Hart.

*Issue of July 4, 1801.*

In this City—On the 27th ult., Mrs. (John) Ketland, relict of the late Mr. John Ketland, and daughter of George Meade, Esq.

On the 28th, Mr. John Frazier, merchant, of the house of Nalbro and John Frazier.

On the 22 ult., Mrs. Mary Robinson, relict of Cap. James Robinson, formerly of this city.

At Woodstock (Con.), Mrs. Morse, aged 99, grandmother of the Rev. Dr. Morse, of Charlestown. Her posterity is very numerous; she was the mother of 10 children, and grandmother of 72; 219 of the fourth generation, and 14 of the fifth: total, 315.

Interred, in St. Paul's, on Sunday last, Mrs. Sarah Steel, relict of John Steel, Esq., aged 73 years and 6 months, and her great grand-son, Thomas Richard Armat (the infant of Thomas W. Armat), born the same hour, of the same day of the week, day of the month, and month, aged 6 months.

(To be continued.)

# AN EARLY AMERICAN PRAYER-BOOK HITHERTO UNKNOWN.

BY CHARLES R. HILDEBURN.

Among the books bequeathed to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania by the late John Clement, of Haddonfield, N. J., is a prayer-book hitherto unknown to bibliographers and liturgians. The title and collation are as follows: The | Sacrement | of the | Lord's Supper | explain'd: | Or the Things to be | Known and Done, | To make a | Worthy Communicant. With Suitable | Prayers | and | Meditations. | By | The Right Reverend Father in God, | Edmund Lord Bishop of London. | To which is added, | The Holy Days, or the Feasts and | Fasts, as they are to be observed in | the Church of England, Explained: | And the Reasons why they are Yearly | Celebrated. | *Williamsburg:* | Printed and Sold by W. Parks. 1740. | 16mo. |

Collation: Title, 1 leaf; To the Inhabitants of Lambeth, pp. 3–9; Introduction, pp. 10–11; text, pp. 12–127; Family Devotion, Title, 1 leaf; To the Inhabitants of Lambeth, pp. 3–7; Exhortation to Family Prayer, pp. 8–19; Prayers, pp. 20–56; The Holy Days &c. Title, 1 p.; To the Reader, 1 p.; Prayers, pp. 3–47. The first of the secondary titles read: Family-Devotion: | or, an | Exhortation | to | Morning and Evening Prayer | in Families. | With two | Forms of Prayer, | Suited to those Two Seasons, and | also fitted for the Use of one Per- | son in Private. | To which are now added, | Two shorter Forms, to be used by Chil- | dren and Servants, when they cannot con- | veniently be present at the Family Prayers. | First drawn up for the Use of the Inhabitants | of the Parish of Lambeth, and now Re- | vised and Enlarged, | By | The Right Reverend Father in God, | Edmund, Lord Bishop of London. | The Tenth Edition. | *Williamsburg:* | Printed by William Parks, 1740. |

The second of these titles reads: The | Holy Days | Or The | Feasts and Fasts, | As they are observed in the | Church of England, | Explained: | And the Reasons why they are | Yearly Celebrated. | . . . | . . . . | Williamsburg: | Printed by William Parks, 1740. | In spite of the separate titles-pages and pagination of the three parts, the sheet marks, which run consecutively from A to P, show the book to have been printed at one time and that it was intended to be issued as a whole. The first of the many editions of this once popular manual was published in London in 1705. It is not a reprint of the *Book of Common Prayer*, but seems to be wholly of Bishop Gibson's own composition, and was therefore no infringement of the patent which protected the publication of the ritual of the Established Church. At the date of its first issue Dr. Gibson was rector of Lambeth, and he did not become Bishop of London until 1723. The volume may justly be called an early Virginia imprint, as printing did not find a permanent foothold in that colony until 1733. The quickly suppressed attempt to establish a press in that colony in 1682, made by John Buckner[1] having no imitator until the arrival of Parks in the year above mentioned. The Society is to be congratulated on the acquisition of an early and excessively rare American imprint, whose existence goes to show a tendency of Virginia thought and feeling of the earlier part of the eighteenth century.

[1] See Thomas' History of Printing, Vol. I., p. 331.

## SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726–1775.

(Continued from page 264.)

| *1730* | *Vessels* | *Masters* | *Owners* | *Where Built* | *Tons* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 2 | Brig't Warren | John Yonge | William Atwood of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 50 |
| April 6 | Ship Debby Galley | Thomas Lloyd | Isaac Norris, Sen^r^ James Parrock Isaac Norris, Jun^r^ all of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 50 |
| April 7 | Shallop Fancy | John Flower | John Flower of Cape May Co. | Cape May, W. Jersey | 5 |
| April 8 | Brig't Peggy | Ellis Davies | William Allen Joseph Turner both of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 45 |
| April 20 | Shallop Rebecca | John Woollard | Thomas Barns, Jun^r^ of Trenton & Richard Javis of Philadelphia | Kent Co., on Delaware | 4 |
| April 18 | Sloop Speedwell | John Paynter, Jun^r^ | John Miers John Paynter, Jun^r^ both of Lewes | Lewes, Sussex Co., upon Delaware | 15 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 28 | Sloop Lewis | Nathaniel Hall, Junr | Nathaniel Hall of Lewes<br>Nathaniel Hall, Junr | Sussex Co., on Delaware | 15 |
| May 15 | Schooner William & Mary | William Whitesides | Armstead Churchill<br>William Whitesides both of Virginia | Philadelphia | 20 |
| May 18 | Brig't Mary | Capt. John Price | William Till, Esq. of Prime Hook<br>& Rives Holt, Esq.<br>Joseph Pemberton, Gent.<br>Simon Kollock, Esq. all of Lewes. | Primehook, Sussex Co. | 50 |
| May 27 | Brig't Easter | Thomas Marshall | Samuel Lewis of Haverford<br>& Owen Thomas of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 70 |
| April 7 | Shallop Dolphin | James Johnson | John Henzey of Whiteclay Creek | Whiteclay Creek, Newcastle Co., sup. Delaware | 12 |
| May 15 | Schooner Christiana | John Bird | William Parker | Newcastle Co., on Delaware | 12 |
| June 12 | Brig't Ranger | Robert Wilson | Jonathan Bennet<br>Edward Butler both of Jamaica | Lewes, on Delaware | 25 |
| June 15 | Brig't Katharine & Elizabeth | ——— | Dennis Ratchford<br>Robert Ellis both of Philadelphia | New Bristol, Pa. | 40 |

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726–1775.—*Continued.*

| *1730* | *Vessels* | *Masters* | *Owners* | *Where Built* | *Tons* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 23 | Brig't Unity | Michael Hearson | Evan Thomas<br>Thomas Aston<br>Abel Cane<br>George Mifflin<br>all of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 35 |
| June 27 | Shallop Seaflower | Philip Doz | Philip Doz<br>William Whillit<br>of Philadelphia | St. Johns Creek, Kent Co., on Delaware | 10 |
| July 1 | Ship Tryal | Samuel Bricknell | Samuel Powel<br>Clement Plumsted<br>both of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 50 |
| July 10 | Brig't Thistle | Thomas Glentworth | George McCall<br>of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 40 |
| July 7 | Ship New Bristol Hope | Thomas Chakely | Thomas Chakley<br>Joseph Kirkbride<br>John Beard<br>William Paxton<br>Thomas Fletcher<br>Henry Nelson<br>Jeremiah Crossdale<br>Timothy Smith<br>Benjamin Taylor<br>Robert Ellis<br>last named of Philadelphia | New Bristol | 60 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 6 | Schooner Endeavour | John Read | John Read of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 10 |
| Aug. 17 | Snow Port Glasgow | David Blair | John Lyon<br>Hugh Millikin<br>Thomas Hindman<br>all of North Britain<br>David Blair<br>of Glasgow | Philadelphia | 60 |
| Aug. 22 | Sloop John & Margaret | John Carnan | John Carnan of Maryland | Christina Creek, Newcastle Co. | 10 |
| July 28 | Shallop Mirabella | William Paterson | William Paterson of Whiteclay Creek, Newcastle Co. | North East, Md. | 6 |
| Oct. 9 | Sloop Porpuss | John Beathell | John Butterfield of Philadelphia | Pennsylvania | 10 |
| Oct. 12 | Sloop Margaret & Hannah | William Preston | William Preston of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 10 |
| Oct. 9 | Snow Delaware | John Sellwood | Richard Deeble of Plymouth<br>& William Rabley of Philadelphia | Pennsylvania | 40 |
| Oct. 12 | Sloop Hopewell | William Collisson | Richard James of Kent Co., on Delaware | Murther Creek, Kent Co. | 10 |
| Oct. 16 | Shallop Phœnix | Laurence Rawson | Thomas Downing<br>Adam Buckley<br>both of Chester Co., Pa.<br>& Laurence Rawson<br>of Chichester, Pa. | Chichester, Pa. | 10 |

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726–1775.—*Continued.*

| *1730* | *Vessels* | *Masters* | *Owners* | *Where Built* | *Tons* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. 16 | Ship Diligence | Samuel Wood | Solomon & Elias Depaz of London & Alexander Wooddrop of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 60 |
| Oct. 16 | Snow Charming Hannah | John Willcox | Alexander Wooddrop of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 30 |
| Nov. 3 | Sloop Endeavour | Richard Townsend | John Townsend Richard Townsend both of Cape May Co., West Jersey | Cape May Co., West Jersey | 14 |
| Nov. 3 | Brig't Swallow | John Plasket | William Champion of Bristol, Gt. Britain | New Bristol, Pa. | 40 |
| Nov. 5 | Shallop Mantus Hope | Samuel Chester | Samuel Chester of Philadelphia | West Jersey | 6 |
| Nov. 7 | Sloop Chance | Francis Shores | Peter Joyce of Barbados & Mark Joyce of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 30 |
| Nov. 7 | Schooner Fanny | Josiah Wood | Josiah Wood of Bucks Co., Pa. | Bucks Co., Pa. | 10 |
| Nov. 9 | Shallop Cheesequaks Adventure | George Eyre | Thomas Cramer of Shrewsbury, E. Jersey | Monmouth Co., East Jersey | 10 |
| Nov. 16 | Sloop Seaflower | John Rice | John Porter of Cape Fare | Lewes, on Delaware | 15 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 21 | Shallop Hopewell | Thomas Sayer | John Elliot<br>Thomas Sayer<br>both of St. Georges Creek | St. Georges Creek, Newcastle Co. | 9 |
| Sept. 9 | Sloop Priscilla & Naomi | John Hinman | John Hinman<br>Richard Hinman<br>both of Sussex Co. | Lewes, Sussex Co., on Delaware | 20 |
| Nov. 30 | Sloop Esther & Jane | Robert Trail | Robert Trail<br>William Parker<br>of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 14 |
| Dec. 1 | Shallop Rachel | Thomas Hyott | Thomas Hyott<br>of Newcastle Co. | Apoquinomy, Newcastle Co., on Delaware | 6 |
| Dec. 3 | Brig't John | Anthony Peele | Anthony Peele | Philadelphia | 35 |
| Dec. 7 | Brig't Dolphin | William Hill | John Jones<br>Evan Thomas<br>Joseph Richards<br>all of Philadelphia<br>& Arthur & John Dabron<br>of Antigua | Philadelphia | 60 |
| 1750/51<br>Jan. 12 | Brig't Salley | Thomas James | Jonathan Hood<br>Arthur Oliver<br>Edward Durcy<br>James Parrock<br>all of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 50 |
| Feb. 12 | Schooner Hopewell | Henry Stites | Henry Stites<br>Isaiah Stites<br>Benjamin Hand<br>last named of Cape May Co., W. Jersey | Cape May, W. Jersey | 15 |

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726–1775.—*Continued.*

| *1730/31* | *Vessels* | *Masters* | *Owners* | *Where Built* | *Tons* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March 10 | Snow Beginning | Samuel Bromadge | Thomas Hall<br>Thomas Hughes<br>John Shuter<br>John Taylor<br>Christopher Bromadge<br>Christopher Merryweather<br>Samuel Dyke<br>Samuel Bromadge<br>all of Bristol, Gt. Britain | Philadelphia | 20 |
| *1731* | | | | | |
| March 26 | Ship Champion Galley | Robert Coole | William Champion<br>of Bristol, Gt. Britain | Philadelphia | 85 |
| March 29 | Sloop Wilmore | Evan Bevan | John Hopkins<br>of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 20 |
| March 31 | Schooner Charles | Owen Meredith | James Clarke<br>Owen Meredith<br>both of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 6 |
| April 6 | Sloop Sussex | William Molleston | Samuel Paynter<br>William Molleston<br>both of Lewes | Lewes | 20 |
| April 15 | Ship Delaware | Justinian Nutt | John White<br>Abraham Taylor<br>both of Philadelphia<br>& Isaac Hobhouse<br>of Bristol, Gt. Britain | Philadelphia | 80 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 19 | Sloop Speedwell | Richard Webber | Samuel Summers of Great Egg Harbour<br>Richard Webber of Cape May | Great Egg Harbour, West Jersey | 12 |
| April 26 | Shallop Endeavour | John Vandike | Thomas Nixson<br>John Vandike<br>both of Newcastle Co., on Delaware | Philadelphia | 5 |
| April 26 | Shallop William's Endeavour | William Baxter | William Baxter of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 6 |
| May 7 | Schooner Kent & Sussex | Jon° Fisher | Abraham Wynkoop of Sussex Co., on Delaware | Sussex | 15 |
| May 22 | Ship Debby Galley | Thomas Lloyd | James Parrock<br>Isaac Norris<br>Isaac Norris, Sen^r<br>all of Philadelphia<br>Daniel Flaxney of London, Gt. Britain | Philadelphia | 50 |
| June 17 | Ship Bristol Merchant | Joseph Maynard | Abraham Harris of Bristol, Gt. Britain<br>Simon Edgell of Philadelphia | Pennsylvania | 150 |
| June 25 | Snow Catharine & Mary | Thomas Bourne | Paul Micon<br>John Micon<br>Leonard Hill<br>all of Virginia<br>& Thomas Bourne of Philadelphia | Pennsylvania | 50 |

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726–1775.—*Continued.*

| *1731* | *Vessels* | *Masters* | *Owners* | *Where Built* | *Tons* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 30 | Shallop Matapony | John Jenkins | John Jenkins<br>William Cord<br>both of Somerset Co. | Somerset County | 4 |
| Aug. 7 | Shallop Mayflower | Jn° Willits | Jacob Corson<br>Joseph Badcock<br>David Gandy<br>John Willetts<br>Henry Young<br>all of Cape May | Cape May, W. Jersey | 8 |
| Aug. 12 | Shallop Adventure | Wm Ford | Joseph Rawle<br>of Philadelphia | Connecticut | 7 |
| Aug. 18 | Ship Elizabeth & Dorothy | John Reeve | John Bell<br>of London, Gt. Britain<br>Mathias Aspdin<br>of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 100 |
| Aug. 24 | Ship Amity | Thos Bowling | John Jones<br>Edward Bradley<br>Evan Thomas<br>John Stamper<br>John Dillon<br>Samuel Hasel<br>all of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 70 |
| Aug. 30 | Sloop Two Brothers | Christn Clymer | Richard Clymer<br>of Philadelphia | Egg Harbour, W. Jersey | 15 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 30 | Sloop Lovely Hannah | Jacob Philips | Jacob Philips<br>Cornelius Kollock<br>Math^w Hall, Jun^r<br>Jacob Kollock<br>last named of Sussex Co., on Delaware | Lewes | 25 |
| Oct. 13 | Ship Longford | Matthew Ewer | Richard Ferrall<br>of Barbados | Philadelphia | 150 |
| Oct. 21 | Shallop Anne & Elizabeth | John Plesenton | John Plesenton<br>of Kent Co. | Kent Co., upon Delaware | 12 |
| Oct. 20 | Sloop Charming Judith | Charles Mullins | Richard Ferrall<br>of Barbados | Province of Virginia | 40 |
| Oct. 27 | Sloop Swallow | Joseph Johnston | Adam Duchezeau<br>of Boston, N. E. | Philadelphia | 12 |
| *1735*<br>Jan. 23 | Brig't Dispatch | Benjamin Christian | Anthony Peele<br>of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 35 |
| *1735/6*<br>Feb. 17 | Snow Mulbery | Peter Nihil | Peter Nihil<br>of Philadelphia<br>William Attwood | Lewes, upon Delaware | 50 |
| Feb. 26 | Brig't Don Francisco | Cheekley Perkins | Peter Baynton<br>of Philadelphia<br>Michael Lovell<br>of Antigua | Colony of Connecticut | 60 |
| March 8 | Sloop Speedwell | William Moleston | William Moleston<br>Stephen Green<br>both of Lewis Town | Lewis Town, Sussex Co., upon Delaware | 15 |

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726–1775.—*Continued.*

| *1735/6* | *Vessels* | *Masters* | *Owners* | *Where Built* | *Tons* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March 15 | Brig't Dolphin | Thomas Stamper | John Stamper of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 35 |
| March 19 | Snow Ellinor | John King | Murphey McGee<br>John King<br>both of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 50 |
| *1736* | | | | | |
| April 14 | Ship Lancashire Galley | John Howel | John Bell of London<br>Matthias Aspdin of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 90 |
| April 26 | Brig't Ranger | ——— | Joseph Robinson<br>Joseph Richardson<br>John Richardson<br>last named of Newcastle Co. | Christiana, Newcastle Co., on Delaware | 35 |
| May 1 | Ship Nancy | William Wallace | William Allen of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 60 |
| May 3 | Snow Ellinor | John King | James Johnston<br>Murphey McGee<br>both of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 50 |
| May 8 | Brig't Laurel | William Hill | Peter Baynton of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 80 |
| May 26 | Sloop Lydia | James Coultas | Oswald Peel of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 20 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 28 | Sloop Mulberry | Thomas Comerford | Robert Blacklock of Philadelphia<br>James Summers of Great Egg Harbour | Great Egg Harbour, in the West Jerseys | 20 |
| June 22 | Sloop Swansey | Constant Maskell | Constant Maskell<br>James Caruthers both of Greenwich | Greenwich, West Jersey | 10 |
| June 23 | Sloop Huming Bird | John Paynter | John Paynter of Lewes | Lewes, Sussex Co., on Delaware | 15 |
| June 26 | Sloop William | James Foster | William Conolly<br>James Foster<br>Michael Hulin<br>John Whillet all of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 32 |
| July 4 | Snow Endeavour | Alexander Hope | Anthony Morris, Junr of Philadelphia<br>Joseph Wragg<br>Joseph Shute both of South Carolina | Philadelphia | 50 |
| July 13 | Sloop Seaflower | Cornelius Bowne | Alexander Wooddrop of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 30 |
| July 21 | Sloop Mermaid | Thomas Ratchford | Dennis Ratchford of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 15 |
| *1734*<br>Dec. 12 | Ship Mary & Jane | Robert Hogg | William Hogg of Londonderry<br>Robert Hogg of Dublin | Boston, N. E. | 80 |

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726–1775.—*Continued.*

| *1736* | *Vessels* | *Masters* | *Owners* | *Where Built* | *Tons* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 7 | Sloop Little Salley | Philip Pope | Richard Deeble of Plymouth, Gt. Britain<br>John Reynell of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 12 |
| Aug. 11 | Shallop Beginning | William Gaay | William Gaay<br>Robert Rallins<br>both of Philadelphia | Manty Creek, Gloucester Co. | 7 |
| Aug. 21 | Shallop Speedwell | Andrew Erickson | Andrew Erickson<br>John Bell<br>both of Salem Co. | Salem Co., West New Jersey | 18 |
| Aug. 23 | Sloop Frederica | John Goodwin | Robert Ellis of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 30 |
| Sept. 25 | Snow Molly | Edward Wright | Thomas Lawrence of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 60 |
| Oct. 1 | Sloop Hannah | Samuel Jacob | Joshua Grainger of Philadelphia | Connecticut | 30 |
| Sept. 28 | Ship Saint Stephen | John Henderson | William Hogg<br>Robert Hogg<br>both of Londonderry | New England | 60 |
| Oct. 5 | Sloop Tryal | William Danford | John Richardson of Christiana | Christiana, Newcastle Co., on Delaware | 12 |
| Oct. 5 | Sloop Winyaw | Richard Painter | Robert Ellis of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 20 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. 7 | Brig't Squirrel | William Fielding | Hermanus Aldrich<br>Evan Bevan<br>both of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 25 |
| Oct. 25 | Ship Dolphin | Anthony De Normandie | William Connoly<br>of Philadelphia<br>Abraham De Normandie<br>Ennion Williams<br>Daniel Wells<br>Joseph Kirkbride, Sen. | Bristol, Pa. | 100 |
| Oct. 20 | Schooner Dove | John White | John White<br>of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 8 |
| Nov. 18 | Ship Two Sisters | James Marshall | James Marshall<br>of Philadelphia<br>John Norris<br>of London | Philadelphia | 50 |
| Nov. 18 | Ship Charming Nancy | John Steadman | John Steadman<br>Alexander Andrew<br>George Catanach<br>all of London | Philadelphia | 15 |
| Nov. 18 | Sloop Droitwych | William Bradford | John Hyatt<br>of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 32 |
| Nov. 19 | Sloop Dolphin | William Whittet | William Whittet<br>of Philadelphia | New Hampshire | 10 |
| Nov. 23 | Sloop Two Brothers | Gabriel Wayne | Gabriel Wayne<br>Isaac Wayne<br>Rees Lloyd<br>all of Philadelphia | Virginia | 25 |

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726–1775.—*Continued.*

| *1736* | *Vessels* | *Masters* | *Owners* | *Where Built* | *Tons* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 22 | Sloop Night's Ramble | Ambrose White | David Hall<br>Peter Hall<br>Ambrose White<br>all of Lewes | Lewes, Sussex Co., on Delaware | 50 |
| Nov. 24 | Brig't Mary | William Spafford | Thomas Sober<br>of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 50 |
| Nov. 26 | Snow Thomas & Jane | John King | James Mackey<br>of Philadelphia<br>William Hogg<br>Patrick McKinsey<br>both of Derry, Ireland | Chichester, Pa. | 70 |
| Nov. 26 | Brig't Elizabeth | Justinian Nutt | Clement Plumsted<br>William Plumsted<br>both of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 40 |
| Nov. 29 | Brig't Nancy | William Davison | William Davison<br>Richard Handmaker<br>Hugh Pinkson<br>William Luke<br>all of Belfast, Ireland | Chichester, Pa. | 35 |
| Dec. 7 | Sloop Sarah | Arthur Burrows | William Hellier<br>of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 30 |
| Dec. 7 | Snow Prince of Orange | William Davenport | William Hellier<br>of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 40 |
| Dec. 11 | Shallop John & Peter | John Whiteside | John Whiteside<br>of Philadelphia | Duck Creek, Newcastle Co., on Delaware | 13 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 14 | Sloop Rainbow | Benjamin Christian | Benjamin Christian of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 25 |
| Dec. 16 | Ship William & James | William Blair | William Blair of Philadelphia<br>William Woodlock | Philadelphia | 60 |
| Dec. 16 | Snow Hercules | Lawrence Anderson | William Masters<br>Lawrence Anderson both of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 60 |
| Dec. 17 | Brig't Unity | Justinian Nutt | Alexander Wooddrop of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 35 |
| Dec. 17 | Schooner Charming Sally | John Picton | Alexander Wooddrop of Philadelphia | Lewes | 12 |
| Dec. 18 | Snow Charming Molly | Henry McLachlin | Henry McLachlin of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 70 |
| Dec. 21 | Ship Dragon | Charles Hargrave | Nehemiah & William Champion of Bristol<br>& Charles Hargrave of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 130 |
| Dec. 22 | Brig't King David | John Hopkins | John Hopkins of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 60 |
| Dec. 24 | Ship Rundal Gally | Jeremiah Gardner | Jeremiah Gardner of Philadelphia<br>Archibald Cunningham<br>Richard Bateson<br>William Kirkpatrick | Marcus Hook, Pa. | 130 |

(To be continued.)

## PETITION AGAINST ERECTING A COURT-HOUSE AND JAIL AT EASTON, PENNA., 1765.

[From the original in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]

To the Honourable the Representatives of the Freeman of the Province of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met.

*The Humble Petition of divers Inhabitants of the County of Northampton in the said Province.*

*Sheweth:*

That By the Law which erected the said County passed in the Twenty fifth year of his late Majestys Reign, certain Persons were empowered to purchase and take assurance of Land to them and their Heirs, of a piece of Land situate in the Town of Easton, in the said County, in Trust and for the use of the Inhabitants of the said County; and thereon to build a Court House and Prison sufficient to accommodate the public Service of the said County and for the Ease and Convenience of the Inhabitants.

That your Petitioners have found by Twelve years sad Experience, the great Hardships and Inconveniency of the said Law, by fixing the Seat of Judicature in so remote a Corner of the said County; and not Choosing some convenient spot in or near the Centre of the same County for that purpose. That there could not have been a Place devised more unsuitable and inconvenient than Easton appears from its being situated at an extreme Corner of the County, environed on all sides with Hills and Rivers, secluding it, as it were, from the rest of the County (with which it can never have any necessary communication nor become a thoroughfare or place of Traffic and Trade). The Roads by means of the aforesaid Hills and broken Lands thereabouts being rendered in the Winter Season unsafe for Travelling on Horseback, and almost inaccessible for Waggons and Carriages. That the Distance of the said Town from the West and North West extreme parts of the said County, which contains the Chief part of the Inhabitants, is very great; So that many Persons residing there, finding the necessary means for recovering their Rights is attended with so much Trouble and Expense, rather choose to Submit to lose them than attempt their Recovery under so great Discouragements. That in particular their Road to Easton is extremely inconvenient passing through a large Tract of Land, called the dry Lands, so thinly inhabited that in the Distance of Eleven Miles from Bethlehem to Easton there is but one House, and not one drop of Water, neither in the Summer nor fall Season to refresh either man or Horse, so that in Winter men are in Danger of perishing with Cold, or of being

parched up in Summer with the Heat. That the remote Situation of Easton is greatly grievous and expensive to All, but in a more particular manner to Jurymen, Widows and Orphan Children, whose attendance is indispensably necessary, and who must travel with great Danger and Expense to the said Town, especially in the Winter Season. That it frequently happens, that Persons who are summoned by the Sheriff to attend at the said Courts in Grand and Petit Juries neglect or refuse to give their attendance on account of the great Distance and Expense to the great Hinderance and Delay of the public Service.

That Your Petitioners moreover are put to much greater Charge for the Mileage payable to the Sheriff on all Suits on account of the Remoteness of the said Town, to the great Impoverishment of your Petitioners. That your Petitioners humbly conceive, that as in all good Government a lesser Evil is to be suffered in order to obtain a greater Good to the Community, So they hope, that in this good and free Government, a greater Evil, though established by Law shall not continue and prevail only to attain a lesser Good, and that although the Inhabitants of Easton, in case of removing from thence the Seat of Judicature, may in some measure suppose themselves to be Sufferers; yet it is better surely that they should bear a Small Inconveniency, than that the whole County should languish for ever under a Law which at first View appears so grievous and burthensome.

Your Petitioners therefore most Humbly Pray your Honours to take the Premises into your most Serious Consideration and that you will be pleased forthwith to forbid the said Trustees from erecting a Court House at Easton, and from engaging in or entering upon the said Work. And that Your Honors will be pleased to order further, that a Bill be brought in for the assent of His Honour the Governor for repealing so much of the said Law, as respects the Building of the said Court House, and giving Power to others, to build and erect the same, in some convenient Place, in or near the Centre of the said County.

And Your Petitioners shall ever Praise the Almighty, the Fountain of all Good for the Blessings of this Just and merciful Government, and Pray that it may continue (as it is) in the Hands of good and wise Men, to the latest Posterity.

And Your Petitioners as in Duty bound shall ever Pray

| | |
|---|---|
| Peter Rhoads | George Wolf |
| Abraham Rinker | Jacob Mohr |
| Peter Shwal | Martin Doerr |
| John Peter Johannes | Henry Ritter |
| Martin Froelich | Jost Walb |
| Gottfried Knauss | Peter Bogart |
| Peter Herr | Henry Griss |
| Michael Stribie | Philip Gross |
| Peter Trassel | Adam Blank |

Henry Jacoby
Michael Fink
Jacob Weber
Robert Young
Thomas Armstrong
Robert Gibson
Thomas Boyd
John Walker
Henry Wilson
David Chambers
William Hezlet
William Hezlet Jr.
James Dock
James Hays
William Hays
Daniel Hunsicker
Peter Knapply
Frederick Marsteller
Philip Seller
Philip Geissinger
Christopher Hummel
Henry Kooken
Adam Dressler
George Fatzinger
Jacob Kohler Jr.
Frederick Dill
Daniel Troxel
Jonathan Walton
William Brittan
Stephan Schneider
Joseph Romig
Conrad Knauss
Bernard Straub
John Hays
Alexander Dobbin
John Neal
Joseph Neal
George Gray
Neigel Gray
David M°Clain
James Ralston
James Culbertson
Thomas Craig
James Craig
James Kern
Martin Gorsh
James Young
Thomas Kidd
Christian Cassel
Margaret Greg
Nathaniel Taylor
George Sherp
Thomas Wilson
Charles Wilson
Frederick Kreitzer
Andrew Hezlet
Thomas Patton
John Hays
William M°Fadden
William Sturgeon
Christian Rinker
Henry Bachman
Samuel Bachman
George Bachman
John Bachman
Peter Kohler
Michael Troxel
Jacob Kohler
Michael Kleckner
Jacob Welter
John Kooken
Isaac Watson
Adam Kolb
Jacob Kolb
Loritz Neuhardt
Frederick Neuhardt
Philip Fred^k Knappenberger
James Horner
James Hope
John M°Nair
John Stenton
Hugh Grier
James M°Allister
James Allison
William Coungelton
John Burnside
William Kern
Samuel Stevenson
Robert Latimore
George Gibson

Samuel Wilson
Andrew Shindler
Peter Brady
George Lorintz
Jacob Spinner
Jacob Eberhard
Adam Desh
Peter Klein
John Klein
Adam Klein
Peter Haas
Adam Roth
Joseph Albrecht
Peter Mechlin
Godfrey Sholl
Jacob Wetterholt
George Gilbert
Jacob Herber
Nicholas Wetterholt
Nicholas Kind
Geo. Michael Kuntz
Herman Mohr
Louis Gruber
Casper Peter
John Rhoads
George Truckenmiller
Valentine Truckenmiller
Daniel Diehl
Conrad Menges
Adam Rader
Conrad Stetler
James Lion
Jacob Friend
William Ashlee
Jacob Miller
John Newcommer
Edward Jarrett
Daniel Good
William Hentz
Jacob Graul
Jacob Schwartz
John Vogel
George Brodbeck
John Trexler
Jacob Weitzel
Philip Miller
George Beitel
Thomas Everitt
John Everitt
Frederick Kemmerer
Peter Heimbach
George Reinhart
Henry Schweitzer
Samuel Wurtring
Paul Balliet
Danie Schowalter
Joseph Schowalter
Hans Schowalter
George Klein
Christian Dregell
Conrad Wolf
Henry Geiger

[And about six hundred others.]

# The late Dr. Charles Janeway Stillé.

It is our mournful duty to announce the death of Charles Janeway Stillé, LL.D., president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, which occurred on August 11, 1899, at Atlantic City, New Jersey, where he had been sojourning for the benefit of his failing health. He was elected a vice-president of the Society in 1888, a councillor in 1890, and succeeded the late Brinton Coxe, Esq., as president in November of 1892. As a trustee of the various trust funds of the Society he was active and efficient.

Prior to Dr. Stillé's association in the management of the Historical Society, he had been a prominent member of the Philadelphia Associates of the United States Sanitary Commission, and his first war pamphlet, written in 1862, entitled "How a Free People Conduct a Long War," attracted such wide-spread attention that upwards of half a million copies were printed.

In 1866 he was made Professor of Belles Lettres, English Language and Literature; and two years later unanimously elected Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, which position he filled for fourteen years in promoting the best interests of sound education in this community. Some of the principal achievements of his administration were the inauguration of a system of elective studies, the establishment of the Towne Scientific School, and the removal of the institution from Ninth Street to its present site in West Philadelphia, where he laid the foundation of the work which has been so successfully carried out by his successors.

After severing his connection with the University, Dr. Stillé began to take an active interest in the Historical Society, and also devoted himself to historical and literary

pursuits in its congenial environment. His first large work, "The Life and Times of John Dickinson," was written at the request of the Trustees of the Publication Fund, in 1891; and two years later he wrote, "as a labor of love," "Major-General Anthony Wayne and the Pennsylvania Line in the Continental Army." Among his valuable contributions to the PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE are "Religious Tests in Provincial Pennsylvania, and the Attitude of the Quakers in the Provincial Wars;" "Beaumarchais and 'The Lost Million,' a Chapter in the Secret History of the American Revolution;" "Comte de Broglie, the Proposed Stadtholder of America;" "The Life and Services of Joel R. Poinsett;" "American Colonies as Penal Settlements;" "Pennsylvania and the Declaration of Independence;" "Silas Deane, Diplomatist of the Revolution;" and "The Marquis de La Fayette in the American Revolution." His last literary work was to edit and write the introduction to the "Memoir of Dr. George Logan, of Stenton," which was published several weeks before his death.

Dr. Stillé took an absorbing interest in everything that advanced the reputation and prosperity of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the cordial support which he always extended so generously to the PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE is one of the pleasant and appreciative remembrances of the years of our association with him.

# NOTES AND QUERIES.

## Notes.

LETTER OF JAMES LOGAN TO CONRAD WEISER, 1736.—

"CONRAD WEISER.

"Some weeks Since, I recvd a Lett^e from Coll Gooch Governour of Virginia, importing, that he had wrote to Coll Cosby: late Govern^a of New York in his life time, proposing a Peace between the Six Nations of our Northern Indians, and the Southern, the Cherekee &c but that by—reason of that Gentleman's Death, he had received no answer and therefore He Desires of this Government that by some proper Messenger we would Signify to those Indians of the Six Nations 'That He is Desirous to negotiate a Peace' between them and their Enemies the Cherekees and Catawbaws and 'that he had prevailed with the latter to send their Deputies to Williamsburgh' about the beginning of April next, and Should be glad if the Six Nations 'would at the same time Send some of their Chiefs to conclude the Treaty,' which he finds the Southern Indians are heartily disposed to come into. Now as there is no person more proper to be Sent & to treat with those People on the Subject than thy Self, for whom they have in their late Treatiee with us express'd a Singular Regard, Thou art therefore desired and hereby Authorized, as soon as the Waters and Weather will permit, to repair to the Onondagse Town, the place where those Nations hold of their great Council, and there delivering to their Chiefs, in the name of our Proprietor and their Governm^t the Belt of Wampum here with given thee, Informing them of the preceeding Contents of this Peaper, then to be held in thy hand, letting them know, that it is not only the desire of that great and worthy man the Govern^t of that large Countrey of Virginia, for whom our great King in England has a Singular Esteem, that thou now layes before them, but that it is also the earnest Desire of us their Brethren, that they would as soon as possible make a Peace with those People. Putting them at the Same time in mind of what we have So repeatedly pressed upon them, to consider that by continuing these Groundless and unprofitable Wars, they will only lessen their own number which they well know are already very much reduced, may essily become a Prey to or lie at the mercy of those who now at peace with them, they are Sensible, cannot love them, but would be well enough pleased with both their & our destruction and fail not on this occasion to urge to them again, as from us, whatever we have of late Said to them through thee as our Interpreter on the Subject. If they hesitate about the place or time of meeting to last [torn], may prove too early for them. Settle both in the best manner in thy power, Induce them, if possible as I hope it will be, to make Williamsburgh the place because not only the others have agree'd to it, but they them selves will there be under the Eye & Countenance of a great Man who will be their friend and if they cannot meet so soon in time, as is proposed yet endeavour to get it Set as early as can be practicable for them. If they cannot give a determined answer, as to these, in the time thou canst Spare to wait for it. If in case thou canst perswade Shekallemy to accompany thee thither, let him Stay and

bring thee their Resolution. but let Dispatch be [torn] and used in the whole. And whatever is agreed to, besure if possible to fix this point as a Preliminary that from the time of this Proposal none of their Young men, or Worriors as they call them shall in any manner Attack or go near those Southern Indians, or direct their Course that way so as to go near the Inhabitants of Virginia Direct them also as much as possible from passing in their Marches by or near the Settlem^t on Allegheny or Ohio, lest any of the Inconveniencies they themselves mentioned to us at our last Treaty should ensue.

"This is what thou art now to have in Charge, make all the reasonable Dispatch in thy power to execute it and to return their answer to the Proprietor or me who with good wishes for thy Safety & Success am

"Thy real friend

"JAMES LOGAN

"Dated at Philad^a the 22^d of Jan^y 173⅔."

OWEN ROBERTS AND ELLIS ROBERTS.—Both of these Welshmen were living in Gwynedd, Pennsylvania, in 1717. The Lydia who married Benjamin Mendenhall in that year was the daughter of *Owen* Roberts, not of *Ellis* Roberts, as accidentally misstated by Mr. Howard Jenkins, in his "Gwynedd," on page 377. For proof that Lydia was the daughter of Owen Roberts, see said book at page 113; also the Gwynedd and Concord Monthly Meeting records, of which copies are in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.

On page 111 of the "Gwynedd," Ellis Roberts's wife is shown to have been Elizabeth (or, familiarly, "Eliza") Thomas. I have not a copy of the "Gwynedd" by me, but, according to my notes from it, the page references here given are correct for the first edition, at least.

P. S. P. CONNER.

LETTERS OF REV. FRANCIS ALISON TO HIS SON, SURGEON FRANCIS ALISON.—

"PHILAD^A Jan^y 20^th 1776.

"D^R FRANK

"I have got for Cozen Robert an Ensigns Commission, but he & y^e Batallion must march to Canada in a few days. We have had bad news from there, that General Montgomery was killed in storming Quebeck, & some men killed, & a number taken Prisoners. Battallions are to march from this Province, Jersey, New York, New Hampshire, Connecticut & y^e Massachussets. This I tell you, & do you tell him, for his mother will hear of it, & be uneasy herafter. The forces at Canada are in good spirits. No more Troops will be raised unless some great dangers obliges them. If he does not accept y^e offer now, I can never serve him hereafter in that way; but I love not to have his mothers reflections. If he comes at all, it must be without delay, for he must have a new Uniform, & get a Cutlas & be equipt like an officer. I sent by Sam 10/ to bear his expences for fear he should want money. This with Love to Polley, is all from yours.

"FRA: ALISON."

"PHILAD^A July y^e 31^st 1776.

"D^R FRANK

"I have just got done writing you a pretty long letter; & I am not well, and I hate writing. Y^r Family is well. Priamus is begun again to mow. Major Mackey has had a son born since he went to y^e Camp. I think you should not have carry^d your books to y^e Camp; you

will get no money there; but may lose them. I advise you to send them back by Mess$^{rs}$ Davidson & Fooks. Mess$^{rs}$ Kinderderkin & Whitecroft are letting me know their wants & their wishes; I wish your healing art could cure their ailments. As you are a piece of a Turk, I advise you to become a thoroughpaced Chinese. If I am able I will be at New London on Friday or Saturday next & will take Bob with me. You ought to write by every opportunity to me, & to y$^{r}$ wife; we know not where you are encamped, nor where to write to you. I fear every day to hear of a battle. Lord Howe must in Honour exert himself, if his Hessians & Highlanders were once arrived, and I fear more loss of men from Camp sickness, than from y$^{e}$ Gun & Bayonet. May God preserve you & all our forces & crown them with victory. Cline y$^{r}$ Patient is reduced by y$^{e}$ heat of the weather, & it is thought that he will die. Mr. Davidson says a Few drops of y$^{e}$ Spirits of Nitre, mixd, with the Tincture of Ruberb, & some other tincture, is a most sovereign remedy for y$^{e}$ flux, That he was relieved by this when all Kuhns other medicines could do him no Service; & y$^{e}$ whole or greatest part of y$^{e}$ virtue is in y$^{e}$ Spirits of Nitre. every hint may be of service, for I think y$^{r}$. business in curing this distemper, will be as great as ever it was; but I pray y$^{t}$ our forces may have health, & be kept from that & all other such diseases. Your Mother & sister present their Love. I add no more but am yours &c

"Fra: Alison"

A Valley Forge Echo.—

"Head Quarters Valley Forge
"10$^{th}$ March 1778.

"The granting frequent passports having given umbrage to many people, who are apt to conceive that ill uses are made of the indulgence by those to whom they are granted, His Excellency the General has been under the necessity of refusing them in most late instances, but M$^{rs}$ Penn may be assured that no obstacle will be in the way of her returning to the Union Works altho' she has no passport.

"Tench Tilghman

"A Passport is granted to M$^{rs}$ Allen on account of her particular Situation. M$^{r}$ T. would advise M$^{rs}$ Penn to go out at the same time."

An Old Receipt.—"Received Jan.$^{y}$ 27$^{th}$ 1759 of Richard Hockley forty five shillings in full for 45 Pains of Glass put into the Windows of the House belonging to my Mother and John Snowden 16 whereof belonged to her part and 29 to my brother Johns broke on the rejoycing night for the reduction of Louisbourgh and hired for the use of the Honourable the Proprietaries—

"Isaac Snowden

"£2.5.0"

Muster-Roll of Captain Richard Peters's Company, Philadelphia Militia, 1775.—The following muster-roll has been copied from the original in the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and is not to be found in Pennsylvania Archives, vol. xiii., second series. It was one of the first companies raised in Philadelphia:

Richard Peters, Captain.
Thomas Bradford, First Lieutenant.
William Barrel, Second Lieutenant.
Lawrence Burnie.

John Fromberger, 1st Sergt.
William Haverstick, 2d do.

John Behring, 3d Sergt.
John Baker, 4th do

James Welsh, 1st Corp.
Christian Uhl, 2d do.

Henry Styles, 3d Corp.
Edw. Bartholomew, 4th do.

Polidon Redman, Drummer.

Joseph Bhoen, Fifer.

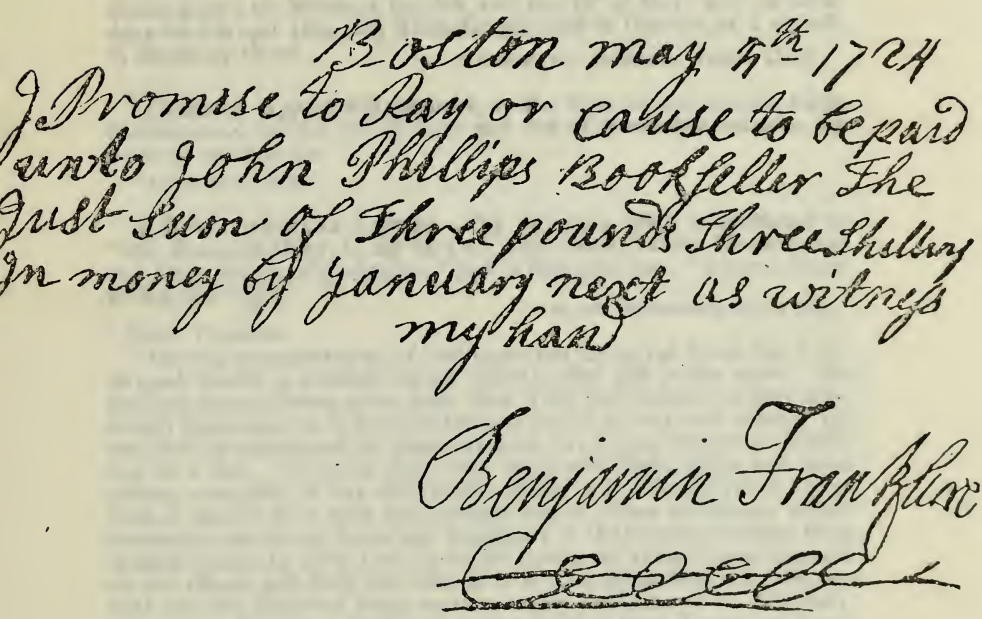
*Privates.*

John Gairn
Marshall Brumpton
Samuel Smith
Matthew Clarkson
Federick Hackner
Thomas Dixon
James Popham
Thomas Wind
Benjamin Town
Joseph Brown
Richard Thornhill
Francis Wrigley
William Pritchard
Charles Wharton
James Dawson
Henry Cress
John Holman
Philip Pankake
Champion Wood
Lewis Fisler
Andrew Bower
George Shaw
William Jenkins
George Cress
Jeremiah Williamson
John Myre
Zebediah Davids
Andrew Beck
Silby Hickman
John Grimler
George Dowig
John Bryan
Joseph Crawford
John Gillard
James M°Cray
Andrew Jump
John Cox
Benjamin Reiley
John Herr
Casper Guiger
Conrad Hess
Jacob Hawk
Aaron Vanhorn
John Alexander
Thomas Wylie
Thomas Jacquet
Nicholas Weaver
Joseph Phynover
John Williams
Leonard Miller
Robert Boyd
William Merrit
William Paxton
Christian Resup
John Reed
Brian O'Harra
Henry Hobson
James Roberts
Andrew Hartstook
Henry Lane
Thomas Fitzgerald
John Wil[torn]
Lewis Harrington
John M°Calla
Peter Strong
John Mitchell
Richard Chickley
Peter Rambo
Thomas Willis
Thomas Payre
Samuel Blair
Francis Young
William Harper
Peter Litellier
Charles Hubbart
Philip Frackenmiller
Isaac Lort
John Beagler
John Fisher
Abraham Dubois
James Roney
Henry Moses

Fair-Day at Reading, Penna.—"Reached Reading about half past seven—found the Dutch Lasses dressed in their finest attire. The Fair had commenced on 7th day and usually lasts two days, but First day intervening, the residue of the frolicking was postponed for yesterday which was a frolicking day on another account, Whitsuntide-Monday, for these good people are very diligent in their attendance on

Church on Whitsunday, and the day following is devoted to mirth and jollity, and, to be sure, the sound of the Fiddle was heard in almost every quarter of the Town. Wax figures exhibiting, rope-dancing, balancing, and all the juggling tricks of the mountebank displayed, to the astonishment of the natives. At our lodging, the Federal Inn, we were pretty quiet & improved to the best advantage a comfortable bed."

Franklin Autograph.—The following is a fac-simile of the earliest autograph of Benjamin Franklin in the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and was presented by Rev. Horace E. Hayden, of Wilkes-Barre, Penna.


Boston may 4th 1724
I Promise to Pay or cause to be paid
unto John Phillips Bookseller The
just Sum of Three pounds Three Shillings
in money of January next as witness
my hand
Benjamin Franklin

Sinking of the Frigate Constellation.—"I expect thee heard of the Constellation Frigate of 44 Guns having been sunk just below the City opposite the Swedes' Church owing to the Storm we had last first day week, when most of the Crew & all the Officers were on Shore, they have been trying very hard to raise her but have not yet succeeded, but say they have some hopes." [Letter from Germantown, 5th day, 4 mo 23, 1801.]

"Memoir of John Ross, Merchant of Philadelphia" (Penna. Mag., Vol. XXIII., p. 77).—It may be of interest to readers of the Magazine to know that this memoir was written by Miss Elizabeth Mifflin, daughter of John Fisher Mifflin and Clementina Ross, and that the original manuscript, with other valuable papers, was bequeathed by Miss Mifflin to the Philadelphia Library, and is now deposited at the Ridgway Branch, where I made the copy printed from several years ago. The miniatures of Mr. Ross and his daughter, Mrs Mifflin, mentioned on p. 83, were bequeathed by Miss Mifflin to the Pennsylvania

Academy of the Fine Arts, together with Stuart's fine portrait of her aunt, Mrs. James Gibson. The Academy also owns Stuart's portrait of Mrs. Plumstead, another daughter of Mr. Ross, and both of these Stuart portraits have been engraved for my "Gilbert Stuart's Portraits of Women," now appearing in the *Century Magazine*.

CHARLES HENRY HART.

A MILITIA NOTICE OF 1806.—"Sir, Take notice, That you are enrolled in the 1st Company, 50th Reget. Pennsylvania Militia. The days of training are: on Mondays the 5th, and the 22d of May; and on Mondays the 6th and 13th, and Thursday the 23rd of October, at 1 o'clock, in Harmony Court.

"GODFREY GEBLER, JUNR. CAPT.

"Courts of Appeal will be held, at the Sign of the Indian King, Market-street, on the 2nd of June and 3rd of November, between the hours of two and six.

"April 21st, 1806."

A REVOLUTIONARY LETTER.—The following letter is addressed to "Mr. Jeremiah Chew, to the care of Richd Chew, Tavern Keeper, near the Draw Bridge, Philadelphia," and is endorsed from "Thomas Chew at Kings Bridge":

"MOUNT WASHINGTON July 7 1776.

"HOND FATHER,

"Having an opportunity of writing to you leting you know that I am in good health at present hoping this will find you in the same. We lay now about Eleven miles from New York and indeed our duty here is very hard upon us as we have but one Night in bed and another up and the day we are not on guard we have to go upon fatigue in Building of a fort. We have been here but about Eight Days and have almost completed of five embrasures which is in circumference better than a quarter of a mile and mounts twelve pieces of cannon which commands the North River and front part of the Country leading from King's Bridge to New York at which Bridge we always keep a guard of one officer and forty four men as it is three miles from our Camp so that you may therefore judge we have a very hard time of it. We daily expect the Enemy as they have landed most of their Troops on Long Island where they were defeated and obliged to retire to their shipping, but have since landed and they intend entrenching and securing themselves if not repulsed again by our people. I wrote to you from New York. Give my love to my Brother and Sister and all enquiring friends. Powel & McCarty are well. Having no more to add I remain

"Your loving son

"THOMAS CHEW."

ANDRÉ-ARNOLD.—The following orders, copied from the Orderly-Book of General Robertson in the "Carleton Manuscripts," relate to the appointments of Major John André as adjutant-general and Benedict Arnold a colonel of a British regiment, with the rank of brigadier general, and the death of Major André:

"HEAD QUARTERS NEW YORK 27th August 1780.

"Parole, *Galway*. C. Sn, *Arnheim*.

"A Court of Enquiry to assemble at Kingsbridge . . . The Commander in Chief has been pleased to appoint Major John André, to be

Adjutant General of the Army under his Command until His Majesty's pleasure is known."

"HEAD QUARTERS NEW YORK 8th October 1780.

"Parole, *Banbury & Bamberg.* C. S. *Sardinia.*

"His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to appoint Benedict Arnold Esq^r, Colonel of a Regiment, with the Rank of Brigadier General 27^th September 1780. The Commander in Chief does with infinite Regret, inform the Army of the Death of the Adjutant General, Major André.

"The unfortunate Fate of this Officer calls upon the Commander in Chief to declare his Opinion, that, he ever considered Major André, as a Gentleman, as well as in the Line of his Military Profession, of the highest Integrity and Honor, and incapable of any base Action or unworthy Conduct.

"Major André's Death is very severely felt by the Commander in Chief, as it assuredly will be, by the Army, and must prove a real Loss to his Country, and to His Majesty's Service."

ORDER TO NEW HAMPSHIRE TROOPS, 1777.—"All the Volunteers and other Troops belonging to the State of New Hampshire who are going to join the Northern Army are hereby directed to march to Bennington by the way of Brattleborough.

"Given under my hand at Merrimack the 2^d October 1777.

"W^m WHIPPLE,
"*Brig. Genl.*"

A RADNOR LEASE OF 1725.—"This indenture made March 7 1725 between Gwenllian Jones, widow, formerly the widow and relict of Joseph Evans late of Radnor in the County of Chester, Province of Pennsylvania, yeoman, deceased, Edward Evans of Baltimore county, Province of Maryland, millwright, eldest son and heir at law of said Joseph Evans deceased, by the said Gwenllian his wife. Henry Evans, Joseph Evans, Jane Evans, the other children . . . to John Morgan, of Radnor, a tract of land, bounded by lands of the widow Jarman, John Evans, Henry Rees, . . . with improvements, ways, woods, waters, water-courses, fishings, fowlings, hawkings, huntings . . . leased for one year.

[Signed by]

"Gwenllian her × mark Jones,
"Edward Evans,
"Henry Evans
"Joseph Evans
"Elizabeth Evans
"Jane her × mark Evans

"Witnesses to the several signatures:

"David Evans,
"Mordecai Morgan,
"John × Boulley,
"John David,
"Samuel Huett,
"Howell Powell
"David his × mark Thomas

John Morgan Jr.
John Evans
Daniel Rees
Charles Brockden,
Jo Watson,
James Morgan."

Our Ancestors' Silver Plate.—The following items have been selected from the Day Book of a Philadelphia silversmith, 1745–1748, in the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. In most cases the persons ordering the articles furnished the silver or gold, and only paid for the cost of manufacture and difference in weight of metal. The names of John Hutton, David Harper, James St. Maurice, Richard Pitts and Francis Richardson, appear as the skilled smiths employed:

"*Samuel Powel Senr.*, 14 silver buttons 'for his grandson;' 6 teaspoons. *Sarah Powel*, 6 teaspoons. *Samuel Powel, Jr.*, 1 pair gold buttons. *Christopher Marshall*, 1 pair shoe buckels. *Laurence Growdon*, 6 teaspoons. *John Fisher*, 1 tea pot, 2 porringers, 1 salver, 4 spoons, 16 buttons. *Thomas Griffiths*, 6 large spoons. *William Peters*, 1 clock and case £17., 3 teaspoons, 1 pair Salts, 1 pair castors. *John Mifflin*, 1 pair gold sleeve buttons, 1 pair gold buckels, 1 gold stock buckel, 2 pair gold buttons. *William Logan*, 1 pair garter buckels, 1 pair shoe buckels, 1 pair knee buckels, 2 gold buttons set with crystals. *Doctor Finney*, 1 pair tongs, 1 sugar dish, 12 teaspoons, 6 large spoons. *Joshua Fisher*, 3 tumblers to be marked 'Esther Fisher,' 'Lydia Fisher,' 'Thomas Fisher.' *William Callender*, 1 pair gold sleeve buttons, 1 silver waiter, 1 milk-pot, 2 porringers.—'A ring to be made to weigh 2 grains or more; the posey

'I pray love well and ever,
Not the gift, but the giver.
'B. H.'

*William Plumsted*, 1 pair cans, 1 pair shoe buckels, for daughter, 1 pepper castor. *Samuel Emlen*, 6 porringers, 12 teaspoons, 1 square teapot, 1 salver, 1 sugar dish. *Sarah Fitzwater*, 6 teaspoons, 1 pair double jointed tea tongs. *Elizabeth Fitzwater*, 6 large spoons, 6 teaspoons, 2 strainers. *John Cox, of Trenton, N. J.*, 6 teaspoons, 1 pair salts, 2 cans ½ pints, 1 pair cans, 1 strainer. *Joseph Howell*, 1 milk euer, 1 porringer. *Samuel Griscom*, 1 pair gold buttons, 1 silver seal, 1 pair knee buckels, 2 sets shoe buckels, 1 spoon for Lindsey. *Hannah Logàn*, 1 pair shoe buckels. *John Head*, 1 pair gold studs, 1 silver milk pot. *Deborah Norris*, topping gold thimble, 1 pair double jointed tea-tongs. *Robert Shewell*, 1 pair gold buttons. *William Moore*, 1 teapot, 1 milk pot, 1 salver, 6 large spoons, 12 teaspoons, 1 pair ½ pt. cans, shovels for salts; to be marked W.M. *Joshua Crosby*, 1 quart tankard, 2 proof cans, 2 porringers, 1 pepper castor, 1 nutmeg-grater, and engraving 8 crests. *John Bringhurst*, gold stock buckels. *Isaac Norris*, 1 pair shoe-buckels, mending pair gold buttons. *Jonathan Mifflin*, 1 gold locket. *Samuel Morris*, 1 silver tankard, 31 oz. 17 dwt. *Jane Smith*, 1 quart tankard, 1 pepper castor, the latter to be marked M. K. to E. S. *Thomas Lloyd*, 1 gold stock buckel. *Gainer Morris* alias *Roberts*, 6 teaspoons. *Richard Smith*, 1 pair silver spurs, 1 pair knee buckels. *Anthony Duche*, 4 spoons. *Jeremiah Warder*, 6 spoons. *Samuel Shoemaker*, 1 large salver, 1 pair castors. *Rebecca Coleman*, 2 porringers. *John Smith*, 1 large waiter, 1 pair salts, 1 cream pot, 12 large spoons, 12 teaspoons, 2 pint cans, 1 pair tea tongs. *Grace Mason*, pin cushion, hoop and chain. *Sarah Lewis*, locket and bells. *John Mather*, 1 pair gold buttons, double necklace of coral. *Mary Allen*, 1 pair gold buttons. *Joseph Morris*, 1 gold chain, 32 inches long. *William Humphreys*, 1 silver can, 1 pair spurs, 1 tea tongs. *George Emlen*, 12 teaspoons, 6 porrage spoons, 6 soup spoons. *Henry Lisle*, 30 silver coat buttons. *Thomas Nixon*, 1 pair flat gold studs, 1 large and 1 small silver spoon. *William Fishburn*, 1 pair tea tongs, 6 teaspoons. *Mary Pemberton*, silver head and

ferrule to whip, 1 shoe buckel. *Charles Norris*, silver head to whip. *Rebecca Rawle*, 2 porringers. *Anthony Morris*, 1 tea pot, 1 sugar dish, 1 stand for teapot, 1 slop bowl, 1 milk pot, cost £41. 15. 3., 1 pair castors, 1 pair salts, 6 large spoons, 6 pap or chocolate spoons, 1 pair studs. *Mary Knowles*, 2 gold lockets. *John Smith*, 1 silver salver, 23 oz., 1 pair gold sleeve buckels, 1 gold girdle buckel. *Abel James*, 1 pint can, 1 salver, 6 teaspoons, 1 tea tongs. *Casper Wister*, 2 porringers. *Mary Grafton*, 1 salver. *Richard Johnson*, of Germantown, 12 buttons. *William Cox*, 1 pair silver spurs. *Evan Morgan*, 2 porringers. *Joseph Trotter*, 32 coat buttons, 1 pair buckels. *Israel Pemberton*, 5 spoons, 4 porringers. *Israel Pemberton, Jr.*, 5 custard spoons, 1 pair buckels. *Rachel Carpenter*, 1 quart tankard, 1 pair tea tongs. *Samuel Sansom*, 1 waiter, 3 porringers. *Hannah Carpenter*, 1 tankard, 6 spoons. *Charles Willing*, mending sword hilt with silver, 18 coat buttons. *Thomas Lightfoot*, 1 tankard. *James Logan*, 1 pair silver cans."

EVAN OLIVER, WOOD RANGER, 1690–1694.—

"To the Commissioners at Philadelphia.

"Whereas we whose names are hereunto subscribed have made our Address to you the present Commissioners, who have had knowledge of the business of Evan Oliver (deceased) who served 4 years being wood-ranger from the year 1690 till 1694 desireing 5 pounds ℔ annum which amounts to 20$^{lb}$ of which sume he received 5$^{lb}$ 16$^{s}$ for marking of trees, at 6$^{d}$ ℔ tree. Also the propriator promiseing the s$^{d}$ Evan Oliver 4 Acres of Land whereupon he settled and made improvem$^{nts}$ not questioning but that the propriator would make him a Title to it after his Arrivall here but the propriators busines being great, that he would not have time to end the matter whereupon we made our Address to you the present Comissioners and to our understandin an end was to be put to it and that we should be payed for the above mentioned Service; and that y$^{e}$ Secretary would account with Robert Edwards who lives upon the s$^{d}$ Land and pay us the rent and that the Land should be continued for our use. we desire no more but that the Comissioners may be pleased to let us have our just due for his service and let us have the Land as the propriators hath ordered, This is our reasonable request of you the present Comissioners to make now a full end of the matter; which is the desire of us.

"The 23 1$^{st}$ Month
"170½

George: } Gottshick
Elizabeth } Gottshicks
E × her Mark.

"P.S.
"Our father minding so much the Govenour Concern, which almost has Ruinatet him."

Mary Oliver

LETTER OF GERARD SLYE TO WILLIAM PENN, 1698.—

"FFROM MY HOUSE AT BUSHWOOD
IN MARYLAND. June 27, 1698.

"SIR:

"You have had knowl—dge none better of the ill practices and misdem.—an[$^{ms}$] of M$^{r}$ Ffrancis Nicholson p's—nt Govern$^{r}$ of this province; the greatest monster in nature as ever was heard of in these parts of the World and an enimy both to god and man.

"I herewith inclose you what I have reed: from some of the members of the assembly since my arrivall; youle see what he drove at, &

when he found he cou'd do no good with 'em; and that they were with all voting me their Agent; he prorogues 'em, and continues so to do from time, to time; nor is it thought he-le ever suffer 'em to sit while I stay in the Country—he's is now & has bin for some time harassing his Councill & peopl—of the Province about, to stifle the articles agst him, & does'evy thing exparte, I cou'd have sent proofs to 'ery thing but that none will take 'em, till a Comiss.° arrives or a new—Gov.r to Examin 'em; I hope one or both are on their way hither: pray fav.r all with yor interest & that his Crimes may be heard; then it will be nesessary that the Parliament be addrest to enquire why a man without Birth, Educacon, or merrit—came to be entrusted with such a Govern.t or indeed any at all; I doubt not but it will be found the case of S.r P: C:— & that Bribery Did it.

"I must recom.—nd you to the inclosed and not tyre you with prolixity; I've given Lord of London Mr Secey Vernon, Earl of Pankervile & Mr Hopkins at Mr Secey Vernons Office—an accot. of all. We have had a great mortality all over the Continent of America, since Octo: last ⅓ of the people all sorts Dead; I thank god it appears now to be over among us, it is the Sam—Sicknes that has bin so long among the Islands & those Southern parts—I observe it's plying Northerly, people gennerally have bin taken in the night with a Sudden pain in th—ir side & few recover'd it—it has occasion'd little crops last year, & will be less this people are not left alive to make 'em; besides a great Drought we have at this time; I hope you'le the easier Excuse this troubl—because that I am

"Sr

"Yor reall friend & most Obedient Servant

"Gerard Slye

"To: William Penn Esqr at Mr Osgoods a Draper in the Cort behind the three Tunn Tavern in Grace-church street.

"London.

"P the Gerard."

Letters of Robert Morris to John Langdon.—

"Philada. Septr 17, 1777.

"Dear Sir

"The attempt Genl. Howe is now making to get possession of this City has caused me to remove my Family, Books, Papers &c to a place of Safety consequently I can not attend closely to my Correspondents till something decisive is done & this I hope will soon happen & be Honorable to the American Arms.

"I am

"Dr. Sir

"Your Obedt. hble Servt

"for Robert Morris,

"John Swanwick."

"Manheim in Pennsylvania.

"Octr. 6th 1777.

"Dear Sir—

"You will have heard before this reaches you of the unhappy fate of poor Philadelphia—its a subject I can hardly bear to think of & I must avoid writing of it. I find my Friend John Bradford Esqr will be under a considerable advance of money for me & as I cannot do the business I wished in your port, must now request you will send to Mr Bradford the Loan Office Certificates for 4000 Dollars which I sent you in March last—he will convert them into Cash for his reimbursement and will

credit me for the interest due thereon. I have some thoughts of sending Waggons for the Sugars & if so shall send you some Barr Iron & flour by them. I shall also want shipping this Winter & beg you will keep me advised.

"My Family are here but I shall be mostly at York, 20 miles distant attending Congress. My Compls. to Col. Whipple. I will write to him by and by and more at large to you when I have more time, being Dr. Sir

"Your Obedt hble Servt.

"ROBT MORRIS.

"TO JOHN LANGDON ESQ

"PORTSMOUTH N. H."

VALUE OF PHILADELPHIA "CITY LOTS" IN 1790.—In the following letter of George Morgan to B. Nones, we learn the valuation of Market Street lots in 1790.

"PROSPECT Sept. 26, 1790.

"Sir.

"I have ten city lots in Market street which I am determined to dispose of viz. six lots on the north side of Market street between 10th & 11th streets, No. 1757, 58, 59, 60, 61 & 1762 adjoining to each other, containing in breadth east and west, one hundred and fifty six feet, that is, twenty six feet each lot, and in length or depth, north and south, three hundred and sixty feet, bounded eastward by lot N° 1756, northward by Filbert street, westward by Eleventh street, and southward by Market street; free from all encumberances for one thousand three hundred pounds. Four lots on the north side of Market street, between 11th and 12th streets, No 1769, 1770, 1776, 1777, containing in breadth east and west as follows, viz. Lot No 1769 and 1770 each twenty six feet. Lot No 1776, 27 feet. Lot No 1777, 26 feet, in all one hundred and five feet, & in length or depth north and south 306 feet, free from all encumberances for one thousand pounds. I will empower you to dispose thereof in separate parcels or lots agreeable to the numbers, for such prices as you can obtain, not less than those specified opposite their Respective N°s viz

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N° 1757 for £300 | | | N° 1769 for £256 | | |
| 1758 " 280 | | | 1770 " 251 | | |
| 1759 " 270 | £1790. | | 1776 " 300 | £1150. | |
| 1760 " 260 | | | 1777 " 350 | | |
| 1761 " 280 | | | | | |
| 1762 " 400 | | | | | |

"Yours &c.

"G. MORGAN."

LETTER OF LAMBERT CADWALADER TO GEORGE MORGAN, 1766.—The following letter of Lambert Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, to George Morgan at Pittsburg, announces the repeal of the Stamp Act, by the British Parliament in 1766.

"PHILADELPHIA May 18th 1766.

"MY DEAR SIR

"I have now the pleasure of communicating to you the joyful news of the repeal of the Stamp-Act, news that almost calls back youth to the aged, gives health and vigour to the sick and infirm. The act to repeal the Stamp Act received the royal assent on the 18th March, and a copy was brought here in a vessell from Pool ——. If ever the Americans should fall into Paganism, place dead men amongst their Gods and worship

them, there is scarce any one that will have a better chance of being enrolled in the number of them than Mr. Pitt. This great man, by his abilities, virtue and extraordinary courage has gained a never-dying name. It is said that with all his great qualifications, he has a tender sensibility, a nice feeling of soul; if so, he must be the happiest man alive. What can afford greater satisfaction to the mind than conscious virtue, and such public praises as have attended that of Mr. Pitt. —— America is again free! God bless her; long may she remain so. As to the *Act* asserting the right of Parliament to tax the Colonies, we shall regard it as waste paper. Let us only enjoy liberty but half a century longer, and we will defy the power of England to enslave us.

"I hope you will return as I wish you may, and I take the liberty to tell you that I have a selfish motive for such a wish, as I expect to spend many a sociable hour with you. Friends I have but few, many there are indeed that make profession, but few to be trusted. Indeed real friendship is now a day about as scarce as virtue, and how rare to be met with this is, I need not say. I contracted strict friendships when I was very young, and expected to have reached much more satisfaction from them than I ever have or shall experience. One indeed I thought as unalterable as virtue itself, but when the foundation is sandy no superstructure can stand firm. I wish the man well, tho' I can never regard him. I have felt more pain from this dissappointment than from any the most unlucky circumstance that has yet befallen me in life.

"I am your affectionate friend & hble servant

"LAMBERT CADWALADER.

"To Mr George Morgan
"at Pittsbourg."

PRESENTMENTS OF THE GRAND INQUEST OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, 1683.—The following early presentments of the Grand Jury for the County of Philadelphia have been transcribed from the originals:

*Presentment of the Grand Jury to the First Court.*

"1. Wee The Grand Jurie &c.

"Present

"1. That the Swamp coming into the Blue anchor be forthwith made pafsible for footmen.

"2. That Coquenakar Creek att ye Northend of the City of Philadelphia be made also forthwith pafsable for footmen:

"3. That the Creek called Coanxen Creek going to Shakamaxen be bridged or Cannowed.

"4 That the Creek att Tankanney & Gunner Rambos be bridged or Cannowed.

"5 That the kings road from Scuilkill through the City of Philadelphia to Neshameney Creek may be marked out & made pafsable for horses and Carts where needfull & that the County of Chester may joyn with this County in Scuilkill ferrie & yt the County of Bucks in ye ferrie over Neshameney, & yt the places off the ferries over Scuilkill & Neshameney Creeks may be afsertained.

"6. Wee present the want of a County Court house

"7. That the taking away of mens boats Canowes or horses be prevented &c.

"To the Grand Jury.

"I present the want of A prison

"THO. WYNNE.

"Aturney Genll."

"I Nicholas More present to the grand Inqwest all the trees that are amongs the houses in the City that do Imperforat the prospect of the houses.

"Itam the roade betwixt the blew Anker and the Societys Land which is now for the most part Impafsable."

*Presentment to the Second Court.*

"Wee Present

"That stumps in the City Streets be removed &c.

"The want of a Court-house

"The want of a ferry on Scuilkill

"The want of a bridge [for foot and horse] on Chooxnuch neer Shakamaxen: Tomvamaink

"The want of a bridge or ferry over Takonie, Pennebecca, Poetquefsin, Neshamaneh & in generall bridges or ferries over the whole Creeks in the kings Road.

"That men to pafs upon ye grand & petit Inquests are snapt up without a previous Summons, & made to pay for their entertainments to boot.

"That Mr Jacobus fabritius Jr: hath broken the Ceremony of their own Church by making Jno: Skeetch & Mary Smith beleive they were married & by endeavouring to make other people beleive the same, & he hath also signed to a Lye, which hath been a temptation upon the said Skeetch & Smith to ly together which is unseemly.

"That John Rofser & Robert Tyrell were wittnefses to y^e said transaction & yt y^e one or other of them as father gave y^e s^d Smith to Skeetch, & that the said transaction was git at in the house of one or other of them."

Wee present us agrie[vanc]e That men do come into Court armed with swords & guns especially one young man whose name wee know not.

*Presentment to the Third Court.*

"7th: 1st: Mo^n: 1683

"Presentments of Grand Inquest

"Wee present John day & Thomos Philips overseers of the City high wayes for their not proceeding to Remove all stumps &c: out of the front Lots of the City betwixt and this days according to order of Court.

"Wee present Erick Mulliker, Walter forrest & Samuel Allen overseers of the Country high wayes for not beginning to build a bridge upon Coanxen Creek in the Kings high road according to order of Court.

"Wee present the want of a prison.

"Wee present that Griffith Jones one of the Justices of y^e peace &c:. Anthony Weston, Richard Wall—John Libby Robert Terrell, Thomas Wynne one of y^e Justices of the peace, Anna Gooding doe sell drink & strong Liquors by Retail & suffer it to be drunk in their houses without a Licence, contrair to y^e 40^th Law of this Province.

"Wee present the fyring of Guns from on board one of the two ships Lying here on the 4^th day of the mo^n being y^e first day of y^e week called the Lords day contrair to y^e 1. Chap. of y^e great Law of this Province."

*Presentment to the Fourth Court.*

"4^th day of the 2^d mon *1683.*

"Wee of the Grand Inquest for the County court held at Philadelphia

"Do present the want of hogs to be ringed with Iron in theire noses within the Citty Philadelphia.

"Seccondly we do present the want of a pound within the limits of Philadelphia,

"Thirdly we present all those that knows theire lotts in the front street of Philadelphia, and have not cleeard the street from stumps and roots,"

LETTER OF GEORGE BRYAN TO REV. JOHN EWING.—

"PHILA. 8^th July 1775

"REVD. & D. SR.

"In answer to your favour of the 20^th of May, I wrote to you yesterday pr. Liverpool. This pr. Bristol. M^r. Dick Penn goes to England in this Ship.—I can now do little more than repeat from my letter of Yesterday.

"Being forced into an open war Hostilities pass almost Dayly near Boston. The last important action was of the 17^th ultl. an attack upon an unfinished Line on Bunkers Hill near Charles-Town, which tho' carried at last by the Regulars, has cost them dear; 1000 being Killed and since dead of their wounds & 600 in the hospitals in conseqnence of it. The provin^s' were 1000 or 1500 in numbers, but the ditch they had dug would not cover 800. They stood 2 attacks, but not being supported by a reinforcement which hesitated to cross the neck of Charles Town because of the Five Ships-of-War, floting Batteries &c. they at length on a third retreated. Had they been supported the regulars, who orrigianlly were about 3000, tho' hithertofore called 5000, must have thrown down their arms or taken to the water. The regt. of Welsh fusilers is ruined. —The misconduct of the officers of the reinforcements of some of them being termed Cowardice, they are under arrest in order to be tried.—The salt diet & want of Greens in Boston must destroy most of the wounded regulars. The Royal forces before this affair, scarcely amounted to 6.500, but 4 reg^t since gone from N. York Bay 1700 in number will restore them to that number. Many officers of note have fallen in this attack; particularly Magers Pitcairne & C^oln^. Ambercrombie. The lines were well defended. The regulars allow of it. Of prov^ns'. 180 were slain wounded and taken. Great paines are taken by Guy Johnston and Gov. Carlton to stir up the Indians to make war on the associated colonies; but without effect hitherto.

"Our Assembly have voted 4500 minute men; 4500 mosquets to be made here; $35.000 money for public use; a bounty for making Salt peter, wh. also Connecticut has done; & a Comme. of Safety. The prov^e. Convention at N. York 4 batt^e. Mr. W. Humphries is dying & his

nephew in a pet absconded a month unknon to wife or uncle he embarked for Liverpoll

"We expect the ministry will be obstinate like the Pharoeh of Old. the fishery has been not a little disturbed by the N. Americans denying bread to Newfoundland. The next mischief will probably be the denial of necessaries to the Island Colonies.—Our Congress publish this day a Declaration of the reasons for their taking up arms. What times are we fallen into?—Will not the N. American Ships and goods be seized in the British Ports.—A war with France & Spain would puzzle exceedingly. Harvest is now gathering here.

"I am Rev. & S^r, Yours most affec. &
"obt. Serv.
"Geo. Bryan.

"P.S. Mrs Ewing & Co. well.

"Capt. Allison has lately been troubled with fever & ague.

"Will not the rout of Lexington bring you home?

"P. S. James Delancy, Mr A's son fled to Quebec. Major Sheene arrested here some weeks ago, was yesterday sent under guard to New England. Courts of law are open in Penna. & Justice is distributed as usual. People easy under present inconveniences.

"850 Riflemen have been raised in our back country. Some in Maryland and Virg^a. part have marched for Cam^bridge & some are beyond Easton and in New Jersey.

"To the Revd John Ewing D.D.
or if absent to
Hugh Williamson M.D.
at Mess. Dilly
Booksellers, in
London."

Letters of Colonel Anthony Wayne and Mrs. Richard Peters.—

"Ticonderago, 10^th Aug^t. 1776.

"Dear Sally

"I had not the pain & pleasure seeing yours of the 15^th *ultimo* to Cap^t Robinson until yesterday—pain to find that you shou'd accuse me of Neglect in Acknowledging your more that kind favour,—pleasure to know that I am Innocent of a Charge (which if just) wou'd admit of no Pardon.

"Indeed my Dear Girl if I could only be favoured once a Month with a Single line from you—I should almost be Reconciled to remain in this more than bad Country. Lie^t Anderson & Col. Allen each rec^d letters from me for you—the first I believe to be a Gent^n the other I know to be such—I trust therefore at this day I stand acquitted of a supposed crime, that has given me some uneasiness—among my many failings, Ingratitude can not be classed—I have not Omitted writing to you by every *proper* Oppertunity, but there is a Gulf not far from *Albany*, which I fear swallows up Numbers of our Letters—it will be better in future—as we have Established a post.

"Apropos, how shall I address you—shall I call you M^rs —— or shall I call you by the fond, by the Familiar name you once were known by —let it be either, you still are dear to me, I will call you my lovely Daughter. I am Confident I shall ever esteem you as such,—and that no Visisitude of fortune can eradicate a fix'd and tender friendship.

"But soft, I had forgot that I was writing to a Lady so far distant from me, its a mistake I often make, I shall endeavour to Correct it.

"We are in some pain for New York and for the brave fellows who are gone from your place for its defence—I hope fortune will be favourable to them, to us she has been fickle—and like some other females changed for the first new face she saw—we shall once more Address her —and I rest assured rival her present possessors.

"A Major Biglow—who was sent down to the Enemy with a flag, returned just now—he has been treated with a Cold strained Civility by them & sent back from their Advanced post, with no other Answer than a most Insulting Order of the day given out by Gen[l] Carlton—bumbastical, empty & Ridiculous—you'l shortly see it published by Congress—and I hope in my next to be able to Inform you of his being chastised for his Insolence, if he has but spirit to make an Attack on us—I begin to fear he has not—and that we shall have but little more sport this Summer, the fall may turn up something—we are providing for the worst—& Death or Glory will attend us.

"Give my kindest and best Compliments to the good Girls, Mrs. Penrose, her Sisters, the sweet Miss Biddle's—Miss Orsbur's, & my Dear Miss Griffiths—tell them I can better feel than express the friendship I have for them—I hope we shall all once more have a little rural dance together; but if the fate of War shou'd Order it otherwise,—farewel—farewel forever, and remeber that you once had a faithful in

ANT[Y] WAYNE.

"PHILAD[A] Sept[r] 20, 1776

"MY FREIND & GAURDEIN

"In your letter you say you dont know wether to adress me as Miss or M[rs] when you wrote it was Miss but when I receivd it I had commened M[rs], the happy knot had been tyed about 10 Days before I receivd your welcome letter, I need not say what pleasure it gave me, your own feelings will inform you, as I flatter myself your freindship for me is such, as excites all those agreeable feelings when you receive my letters, that I have at the receipt of yours, and from that you may Judg— Soon after I had wrote that letter to my Brother wherein I condemnd your neglect, I receiv'd yours which convinced me my suspicions was premature, I was glad to find I had been unjust, would rather that than be forgot by my freinds, amongst whome you stand verry high, nor will the alteration in my Situation or name make any in that, I can love my Housband and esteem my freind, that I do most sincearly— I will try to recolect what News I can but I have told Tommy all, and he will inform you, Lord Howe and his Armey are in posession of New York, our people have made a shameful retreat to Kings bridge the regulars Salied out on our people but they beat them back, God only knows what will be the event of this most unhappy contest, I fear not but it will end to the Honor of the Americans, never never shall they conquer, my Wigism increases every Day, that you will not be surprised at when you recolect with whome I have engaged to tread the Chequer'd paths of life, his sentiments is well known, and had I been a tory it would be in his power to convert me but that you know I never was.

"You desire your love to the Girls, M[rs] Penrose is maried, Hetty Griffitts was my Bride Maide She thanks you for remembring her, says a thousand fine things of you, amongst the rest that she feels a violent freindship for you, wishes to see you, the rest of the Girls is as you left them, M[r] Peters joins his, in love to you all and well wishes for your safe and happy return. Adeu my freind & rest ashurd of the esteem of

"SALLY PETERS."

LUCKEN GENEALOGY.—In the list of the children of Jan Lucken, of Germantown, PENNA. MAG., Vol. xxxiii. p. 270, the second child is called "Elase." The real name is Elsje (Alice its English equivalent), and in her father's will Alitze Conrad. She married John Conrad, third son of Tunis Kunders; *d.* 5, 29, 1706.

Elizabeth, *m.* Edward White; *d.* 9, 25, 1717.

William, *m.* Elizabeth Tyson, dau. Renier Tyson; *d.* 9, 27, 1710. Issue:

William, *m.* 1st, Martha Pennington; 2d, Elizabeth Pennington.
John, *m.* 1st, Debora Fitzwater; 2d, Dorothy Griggs.
Mary, *m.* Joseph Coombs.
Sarah, *m.* John Lukens, son of Peter.
Renier, *m.* Jane Perry.
Mathew.
Jacob.
Elizabeth, *m.* Thomas Potts.
Joseph, *m.* Sarah Powel.

John, *m.* Margaret Cursted (Kuster); *d.* 12, 25, 1711. No issue. His widow appears to have married Thos. Rose.

Mary, *m.*, 1712, John Gerrit (Jarrett); *d.* 10, 29, 1712.

Peter, *m.* Gainor Evans; *d.* 10, 28, 1719, and had issue:

John (Sur.-Gen.), *m.* Sarah Lukens, dau. of Wm., 8, 31, 1741.
Abraham, *m.* Rachel Iredell; *d.* 1, 25, 1745.
Joseph, *m.* Elizabeth Spenser; *d.* 9, 19, 1751.
Mary, *m.* John Palmer; *d.* 4, 24, 1745.
Benjamin, *m.* Alice Cadwalader, Sept. 10, 1755.
Hannah, *m.* Robt. Iredell; *d.* 2, 29, 1745.
Evan, *m.* Martha Dungan.
Peter, *m.* Jane Cadwalader, Jan. 29, 1760.
Anna, (an Anna, *m.* Isaac Cleaver, Jr.; *d.* 4, 18, 1751).
Gaynor, *m.* Jesse Dungan.

Hannah, *m.* Sam'l Dan'l Pastorius, son of Francis Daniel Pastorius.

Mathias, *m.* Bnn Johnson, dau. of Derrick; *d.* 7, 24, 1721. Issue:

John, Dirk, Daniel, Mary, Hannah, Ann, Rebecca, and Sarah.

Abraham, *m.* Mary Maule; *d.* 2, 29, 1727; *m.* 2d, Elizabeth Walker. (Issue, published in a late number, three children by his second wife: Margaret, Jonathan, and Enos.)

Joseph, *m.* Susanne Maule, sister of Abraham's wife; *d.* 7, 30, 1728.

THEODORE COOPER.

35 BROADWAY NEW YORK.

REGULATIONS FOR THE MARKETS OF PHILADELPHIA, 1693.—

"*1st* That The place ffor y^e^ Markett be in y^e^ High Street where y^e^ Second street Crofses it and in no other place

"*2dly* That y^e^ Markett be kept There Two days in y^e^ week weekly viz Wednesday and Saterday

"*3* That all sorts of Provision brought to this towne to sale, viz fllesh, ffish, tame fowl Eggs butter Cheese herbs, ffruits roots &c: shall be sold in y^e^ aforesaid Markett place, and in Case any of the aforesd Provisions should Come to the Towne of Philadelphia on other days that are not Markett days yett that they be sold in y^e^ Market under the same Circumstances regulation and forfitures as upon y^e^ Days on w^ch^ the Markett is appoynted and in Case any of y^e^ said Provision be Exposed to sale in any other place in this Towne then y^e^ said Markett shall be forfited y^e^ one halfe to y^e^ poor of Philadelphia y^e^ other halfe to y^e^ Clark of y^e^ Markett

"*4thly* That ye Markett begin and be open'd at ye ringing of the bell, which shall be Rung ffrom the ffirst day of ye 2d Month Apll to ye ffirst day of 7ber between the Hours of Six and seven and ffrom ye ffirst day of 7ber to ye ffirst day of ye 2d Month Apll between ye Hours of Eight and Nine, and in Case any of the aforesd. provision or any sort of Marketting be sold, fflesh Excepted before ye Ringing of ye bell unlefs it be for his Excellcy Govr in Cheife, or Lt Govr ye same shall be forfited one halfe to ye poor ye other to ye Clark of the Markett

"*5* That No person Cheapen or buy any of the afore mentioned provision by ye way as it Comes to ye Markett upon fforfiture of the same besides ye forfiture of Six Shilling both to ye buyer and Seller, one halfe to the poore the other to ye Clark of ye Markett.

"*6* That no huckster or persons to sell againe shall buy or Cheapen any of the afore Mentioned provision untill it hath been two hours in ye Markett after the ringing of The bell, upon fforfiture of the same, and Six shillings, one halfe to ye poor ye other halfe to ye Clark of ye Markett

"*7* That ye Clark of ye Markett shall and may Receive for all Cattle Kil'd ffor ye Markett Six pence per head—for Every sheepe, Calfe, or lamb two pence ℔ head—ffor Every hogg or Shoat brought to ye Markett or Cutt out ffor saile there Three pence, and that nothing shall be paid ffor what ye Country people bring to Towne ready Kil'd

"*8* That ye Clark of ye Markett shall and may receive for sealing of weights and measures one penny for Each both great and small.

"*Lastly* That all persons Concerned shall Duly pay to ye Clark of the Markett the severall rates, ffees and forfitures afore said, and that he shall ffrom time to time Deliver to ye overseers of the poor their parts thereof and that all Justices of ye peace Sheriffs Constables and other Officers be Aiding and Afsisting to him in ye Execution of his Office, Given at Philadelphia this 17th day of Octobe · *1693*"

Receipt in re Callowhill-Penn, 1717.—"We wh's Names are under Written Being Impower'd & Derected pr the Late Thomas Callowhill so to do Do acknowledge to have Rece'd of Henry Gouldney the sum of Two Hundred & Fifty Pound's Being one quarter or Fourth part of the Sum of one Thousand Pounds Principall Money Due & owing to Sd Callowhill from Wm Penn Esqr & William Penn the Younger his Son wch was secur'd By Mortgage long since made by the Sd Penn's to the Sd Callowhill & others

"Witness our hands this 28 of Decemr 1717.

"James Peters,
"Brice Webb."

"From the Beginning of the World tell this day."—"May 26 1775 Then Received of Thomas Loyd in Behalf of Joseph van brunt the sum of three pounds Sixteen Shillings and Six pence york money in full for house Rent and all otheir Demands from the Beginning of the world tell this day against the said van brunt. I say received by me

"Jacob Bennet.

"witness Present,
"Daniel L. Ketcham."

Daniel de Benneville Subscribes to the Oath of 1777.—"I do hereby certify, That Daniel de Benneville, D. M. in the Pennsylvania Militia Hath voluntarily taken and subscribed the oath of Allegiance and Fidelity, as directed by an act of General Assembly

of Pennsylvania, passed the 13th day of June, A.D. 1777. Witness my hand and seal, the eighteenth day of July A.D. 1777.

"JAS YOUNG [SEAL]

"Nº 1322."

HOW THEY MIXED DRINKS IN COLONIAL TIMES.—The following is a copy of Mrs. Battle's bill for meals and wines served to "Their Honours the Proprietors" of Pennsylvania:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "1734 | | |
| "Octr 24th | To a Dinner | £6.10.— |
| | " Wine 33 bottles at 2/ | 3. 6.— |
| | " Cyder 12 mugs at 4d. | 4.— |
| | " Beer 10 mugs at 6d | 5.— |
| | " punch 3 gals at 6/. | 18.— |
| | " Supper the night their Honours came | 1. 5.— |
| | " 16 bottles of Wine at 2/ | 1.12.— |
| | " 10 mugs of beer at 6d. | 5.— |
| | " 1 qt bowl Sanguaree | 1. 3 |
| | " ½ gall bowl of punch | 3.— |
| | " cyder 9 mugs | 3.— |
| "Oct. 26. | " Dinner | 1.—.— |
| | " 8 bottles and 1 pt wine | 17.— |
| | " cyder 2 mugs 8d 4 mugs beer 2/ | 2. 8 |
| | " 10 bottles wine on thursday night | 1.— — |
| | " 1 qrt bowl punch | 1. 6 |
| | " 3 qts beer | 1. 6 |
| | " cyder 2 qts | 8 |
| | " Supper for William 3d | —. 3 |
| | " wine on friday night 1 bottle | 2.— |
| | | £17.17.10" |

LETTER OF HON. SAMUEL SITGREAVES TO JUDGE WILLIAM HENRY, OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, 1799.—Mr. Sitgreaves was associated with United States District Attorney Rawle, in prosecuting John Fries for "High Treason." Judge Peters met Judge Henry and Mr. Sitgreaves at Quakertown, while General Macpherson and the troops under his command were encamped there.

"DEAR SIR.

"I have been requested by the Secretary of State to attend the proposed Expedition, for the purpose of directing the judicial operations & Investigations that may be necessary, as Mr. Rawle the District-Attorney will be detained in the City by his official Duties at the Circuit Court which is near at hand. It is deemed of Importance that you should be at the Head Quarters of the Army as soon as possible, in order that no Time may be lost in pushing the necessary steps for collecting Evidence and issuing Process; and an Express is therefore dispatched to you with this Letter, which is designed to request that you will make it convenient to meet us at Quaker Town or wherever the Head Quarters may be in its vicinity. We expect to be there on Thursday Evening, if nothing unforeseen should happen; and hope we shall have the Pleasure to see you there at our arrival. Perhaps the Head Quarters may be established at some Place near the Town, altho they may not be in the Town itself. You will be able to ascertain this by Enquiry, and will be good enough to seek and find us.

"I am endeavouring to prevail on Judge Peters to accompany us at least for a few days before the Meeting of the Court, and I hope I may succeed; you will however not be the less necessary on that account and we rely confidently on your public spirit that you will not omit at this important Crisis, any Service which it may be in your Power to render.

"I am, Dear Sir, very respectfully

"Your most obed. Serv.

"S. SITGREAVES.

"WILLIAM HENRY ESQUIRE.

"PHILADA. April 1. 1799."

LETTER OF ANDREW ALLEN TO WILLIAM BRADFORD.—

"SIR.

"I have conversed with some of the Gentlemen of the Committee upon the Subject of my continuing a Member of it, & find that they all agree with me in thinking it improper & some how inconsistent with my present situation. Could I be persuaded that it would tend in the smallest Degree to forward the good wishes & laudable Intentions of the Assembly who nominated me, I should make no Scruple of acting with them, but as I can see no probability of that, I must beg leave to decline continuing a Member of the Committee tho' I heartily wish well to the patriotic Endeavours. I beg therefore, if the Proceedings & Resolutions of the Meeting at the State House are to be published, that you would be pleased to omit my name. I am Sir

"Your hble Servt

"ANDW ALLEN.

"Wednesday noon.

"This letter is intended only for your own Perusal."

## Queries.

GORGAS.—William Rittinghuysen, brother of Nicholas, a paper manufacturer at Arnheim on the Rhine, came to America prior to the year 1674. His sons Garret and Nicholas settled in New York, but later removed to Philadelphia. Nicholas Rittinghuysen (son of William) married Wilhelmina Dewees, who died about 1730. They had, among other children, Psyche Rittinghuysen, who married John Gorgas.

In Vol. X. of "American Ancestry," p. 107, is found the following:

"John Gorgas, of Germantown, Pa., born in Holland, came with brothers (one of whom afterwards returned) to Pennsylvania before 1730. He married (?) and had: Jacob Gorgas, of Ephrata, Pa. (born in Gtn. 8.9. 1728; died at Ephrata 3.21.1798) m. Christina and had: Solomon Gorgas, of Cumberland Co., Pa. (b. at Ephrata 1.22.1764; d. in Cumberland Co. 9.21.1838.) m. Catherine Fahnestock and had: William Rittenhouse Gorgas of Harrisburgh, Pa. (b. 5.8.1806; d. 12.7.1892) m. Elizabeth Hummel and had: George Albert Gorgas, of Harrisburgh, Pa. (b. 11.1.1858) m. 4.23.1891, Rachel May Grittinger."

Query: Was the John Gorgas here mentioned the same as he who married Psyche Rittinghuysen, as above?

"George Gorgas, (b. 3.5.1771; d. 12.10.1844) m. 4.12.1796 Rachel, daughter of Gerhardt Clemens, of Horsham, Montg. Co., Pa., (b. 8.29. 1737; m. 11.11.1760; d. 1.5.1799.) and Gertrude Staufer, his wife (b. . . . 1742; d. 7.22.1825), was son of John Gorgas (b. 10.10.1735; d. 5.3.

1815) and Rachel, his wife (b. . . . 1740; d. 3.8.1825) who are both buried in the Dunker's churchyard, Germantown, Pa."

Query: Was this John Gorgas (the father of George Gorgas, who married Rachel Clemens) a son of the John Gorgas who married Psyche Rittinghuysen? was he a brother of Jacob Gorgas of Ephrata? or what was his relationship to the Gorgases herein mentioned? Any information concerning the ancestry of John Gorgas, father of George Gorgas, is desired.

ASTLEY P. C. ASHHURST.

2000 West DeLancey Place, Philadelphia.

WARNICK.—The records of the Record and Pension Office, War Department, Washington, D. C., show that one William Warnick served as a private in Captain William Mitchell's company of Independent Blues, Fourth Detachment, Rush's Pennsylvania militia, War of 1812. His name appears on the rolls for the period from March 22 to April 7, 1813, with remarks: "Commencement of service, March 22, 1813;" "Expiration of service, April 7, 1813;" "Term charged, 15 days."

The records also show that one William Warnock served as a private in Captain Peter A. Browne's company, First (Biddle's) Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, War of 1812. His name appears on the rolls for the period from August 26, 1814, to January 4, 1815, with remarks: "Commencement of service, September 8, 1814;" "Expiration of service, January 4, 1815."

From the account of the Philadelphia volunteers, War of 1812, given in Daniel Bowen's "History of Philadelphia," which also gives the roster of the troops, it seems the above two men are one and the same. I would like to know if this is correct?

Can any one tell me whether the above named William Warnick was married, and the maiden name of his wife? If he had any children what were their names? I would like to have any genealogical data concerning him. I am writing the genealogy of the Warnick family and would like to hear from all of that name.

ALLEN ROGERS WARNICK.

1720 Susquehanna Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

QUAKERS REMOVE FROM NANTUCKET TO FRANCE.—In the Life of Thomas Shillitoe we learn that a company of Friends emigrated from New Bedford and Nantucket to Dunkirk in France some time in the eighteenth century, for in 1792 the London Yearly Meeting sent a deputation to interview them. Had they emigrated to escape from the American Revolution? Or had they but newly arrived in 1792, which was in the heat of the French Revolution? If so, why? A. J. E.

SONS OF WASHINGTON.—Information is requested concerning the "Sons of Washington," a society composed of prominent citizens of Philadelphia in 1810. H.

STRADER.—The address of Benjamin W. Strader is wanted by the

EDITOR PENNA. MAG.

## Replies.

"DID PEGGY SHIPPEN (MRS. ARNOLD) AND HER SISTERS ATTEND THE MISCHIANZA?"—It is not as frequent, I believe, as would be desirable for querists to answer their own queries rather than let them go

unanswered. In the April number of the PENNA. MAGAZINE I had a note entitled as above. A reference to page 119 of Vol. XXIII. will enlighten any one desiring the information as to the trend of that note and make this one better understood. The original note was suggested by an investigation I was making concerning the career of Sally Shippen, Mrs. Lea, anent my notice of her in "Gilbert Stuart's Portraits of Women" in *The Century Magazine* for September, 1899.

In Dr. Edward Shippen's interesting introduction to "Two or Three Old Letters," in the PENNA. MAGAZINE for July last, he refers to "family tradition" (which I cannot agree with him is "often more reliable than what is called history," unless the question is begged by the qualification "*what is called*") for the statement referred to by me.

After my note was in print, a Baltimorian friend informed me that the Howard family had a manuscript account of the Mischianza, written by André for Peggy Chew, afterwards Mrs. John Eager Howard. Inquiry revealed it printed in *The Century Magazine* for March, 1894. This account does not materially differ from the one sent by André to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, where the names of the three Misses Shippen appear as *being at the Mischianza* with their knights, Lieutenants Sloper, Underwood, and "Winyard." The only important difference, and which is of the first importance in connection with this inquiry, is that the names of the Misses Shippen *do not appear* in André's manuscript, but that opposite the names of Messrs. Sloper and "Winiard" there are blank spaces, while opposite that of Underwood, who was to have appeared for Sally Shippen according to the *Gentleman's Magazine* account, is the name of Miss N. White; and the Hon. Mr. Cathcart, brother of Lord Cathcart, who led the Knights of the Blended Rose, is left without a lady, which space, presumably, was intended for Miss Sally.

Thus we have very strong negative evidence to support the "family tradition" that at the last moment, although the Misses Shippen were "in a dancing fury," "their father refused to permit them to attend the Mischianza."

André's manuscript account of the Mischianza is dated "Philadelphia, June 2d, 1778," while the account in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August, 1778, is dated "May 23, 1778," the one five and the other fifteen days after the event; and allowing for the slow and infrequent passages across the Atlantic at that period, it would seem that the published account, to have been printed in London only two months later, must have been sent off before the *fête* took place, written as it was to have been, and as many described events are "written up" to-day; while the manuscript account for the fair Peggy was written afterwards, as the *fête* really was. This discovery is not only interesting, but it has a twofold historical importance,—the first of which is to show the valuelessness of newspaper reports as material for history, and the other to show the necessity of giving authority for historical statements if we strive to maintain "the truth of history."

CHARLES HENRY HART.

THE OTHER SIDE.

[Extracted from a letter of the late Mrs. Julius J. Pringle.]

"Concerning the question as to whether the Chief Justice's daughters, Sarah and Peggy Shippen, were present at the Mischianza, I am in a position to sweep away all doubt on the subject, since Sarah Shippen was my grandmother, and was never tired of telling me all the delight

and glory of that memorable *fête.* I have heard so many particulars, that I am very sure she would have spoken of a deputation of her father's friends to prevent Miss Sarah and Miss Peggy from going in *such* costumes to the Mischianza—and go they did. . . . They *were* there, and strange as it is, one of them told me so, for I am aged 85 years, and so the connecting link between that day and this. A beautiful picture of Sarah Shippen, my grandmother (Mrs. Lea), by Stuart, is in the possession of my niece . . ."

ED. PENNA. MAG.

SOUMIEN.—The full name of "Mr Soumien," the silversmith, of Philadelphia, in 1755, is *Samuel Soumien.* ED. PENNA. MAG.

## Book Notices.

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726–1775.—The publication of material for history which as yet remains only in manuscript is a special province of THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE, and it is in pursuance of its work in this field that the following analysis of the record of ship registers issued by the Provincial Government of Pennsylvania is here printed. It has been prepared from the books in which the "Registers" were originally transcribed as they were issued. The first instalment appeared in our last number, and in the present issue is continued. It is intended to follow these instalments with others, bringing the series down to 1776, when they cease. The registers are recorded in small folio volumes, which came into the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania many years ago.

A glance at the first instalment of the "Ship Registers for the Port of Philadelphia, 1726–1775," which appeared in the last number of the PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE, suggests a question as to the system of measurement then used to ascertain the tonnage capacity of the vessels trading at this port. That the majority of the vessels should have been no more than fifty tons burden, according to these registers, when taken in connection with the fact (established by the weekly reports of shipping news published in the *American Weekly Mercury* of that day) that many of these vessels were transatlantic, and not merely coastwise traders, makes this question a very interesting one. For, if it can be shown, as is most likely the case, that this "registered" tonnage was merely a nominal, and far below the actual, figure of the carrying capacity of the vessels which took out "register" in Pennsylvania and the lower counties, most of which were built on the banks of the Delaware, a most just idea can be formed of the great importance shipbuilding attained in this neighborhood prior to the Revolution. The earlier "registers" show that a majority of the vessels to which they were granted were built for local owners; but, as time passed, not a few were built for British merchants, mostly in business in London, but in a few cases the orders came from traders residing on the Mersey and the Clyde. As we approach the Revolution the average size of the vessels built here steadily increases, and from 1762 to 1776 vessels of a hundred to two hundred tons are frequently recorded, the ship "Mars," registered on March 4, 1775, leading all the rest with a tonnage of four hundred tons. Her commander, Wingate Newman, afterwards signalized himself in the service of the united colonies as commander of the brig "Hancock," one of the most successful privateers fitted out in America during the early years of the Revolution.

GENEALOGY OF DR. FRANCIS JOSEPH PFEIFFER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, AND HIS DESCENDANTS. 1734–1899. By Edwin Jaquett Sellers. Philadelphia, 1899 8vo, 67 pp.

Our fellow-member, Mr. Sellers, is again before us in a volume as neat in appearance and as full of the evidence of painstaking research as any of the several volumes already issued by him. A glance at the histories of the families he has so far traced and put in print serves to show what a mixed ancestry many Pennsylvanians of to-day have. Taking him as an example of this, we have family histories running back to emigrant ancestors of English, Welsh, French, Dutch, and German origin.

Dr. Franz Joseph Pfeiffer arrived in Pennsylvania in 1722, and, soon afterwards settling in the then District of the Northern Liberties, practised medicine there until his death. Over two hundred and seventy-five of his descendants are here traced, and among the names included in the genealogy are those of Bispham, Bryant, Fitler (the late mayor of that name being one), Koons, etc.

The volume is handsomely printed and neatly bound, and a portrait of Dr. Pfeiffer is added.

A RECORD OF THE CLASS OF 1878 OF THE COLLEGE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1878–1898. Philadelphia, 1899. 8vo, 173 pp.

We have been favored with a copy of this attractive class book from the press of the J. B. Lippincott Company. "A class which commanded the cordial respect of all its teachers for its propriety of conduct, its faithfulness to duty, and its ability." It is profusely illustrated, and contains biographical sketches of all the members of '78. The designs for the cover are deserving of commendation.

THE CARE OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN THE REVOLUTION. By Francis R. Packard, M.D. 8vo, 23 pp.

Under the above caption Dr. Packard has collected much valuable material relating to the medical corps and the hospital service of the Continental army. He has also recently published two papers, one on "Early Methods of Medical Education in North America," and the other, "A Healthy Regiment and the Reason it was So," the latter based on his experiences as a surgeon during the late Spanish-American war.

THE PERKIOMEN REGION PAST AND PRESENT.—We have received No. 3 of Vol. II. of this excellent serial, devoted to the Perkiomen district. The editor, Henry S. Dotterer, continues his history of "The Church at Market Square," Germantown, and also "Days Devoted to Research Abroad," and William J. Buck and Col. Thomas Swenk, Sr., contribute valuable articles. Subscriptions, $1.00 per annum, should be sent to the Perkiomen Publishing Co., 1605 N. Thirteenth St., Philadelphia.

THE FRIES REBELLION, 1798–99. An Armed Resistance to the House Tax Law passed by Congress, July 9, 1798, in Bucks and Northampton Counties, Pennsylvania. By W. W. H. Davis, A.M., Doylestown, Pa., 1899. 8vo, 143 pp.

Between the close of the Revolution and the end of the century three events transpired in the United States that gave serious alarm to the friends of the newly established government,—"Shay's Rebellion," in Massachusetts, in 1786; the "Whiskey Insurrection," in 1794; and the "Fries Rebellion," 1798–99, in Pennsylvania. In each case the disturbance was caused in whole or in part by what the people con-

sidered an unjust and unlawful tax, and they resisted putting it in force. General Davis, in the work under notice, presents all the facts relating to the armed resistance by John Fries and his followers to the House Tax Law of 1798, which was confined to the counties of Bucks and Northampton, and the trials before Justice Iredell and Justices Chase and Peters in the Circuit Court of the United States, at Philadelphia. Numerous illustrations and an excellent index add to the value of the work.

MEMOIR OF DR. GEORGE LOGAN, OF STENTON. By his widow, Deborah Norris Logan, with selections from his correspondence, edited by their great-granddaughter Frances A. Logan, with an introduction by Charles J. Stillé. Philadelphia, 1899. 207 pp.

This handsome memorial volume, to the virtues, character, and public services of Dr. George Logan, of Stenton, has been published by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, under the will of Miss Frances A. Logan. The memoir was written by Mrs. Logan, who survived her honored and beloved husband many years, and in preparing it for publication their great-granddaughter added many interesting and valuable letters from his distinguished contemporaries. In his admirable introduction, Dr. Stillé gives a summary of the critical times in which Dr. Logan lived, and in which he took so conspicuous a part. Portraits of Dr. and Mrs. Logan and several views of Stenton embellish the work.

THE ORIGIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA IN 1740. By Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, LL.D. Philadelphia, 1899. 23 pp.

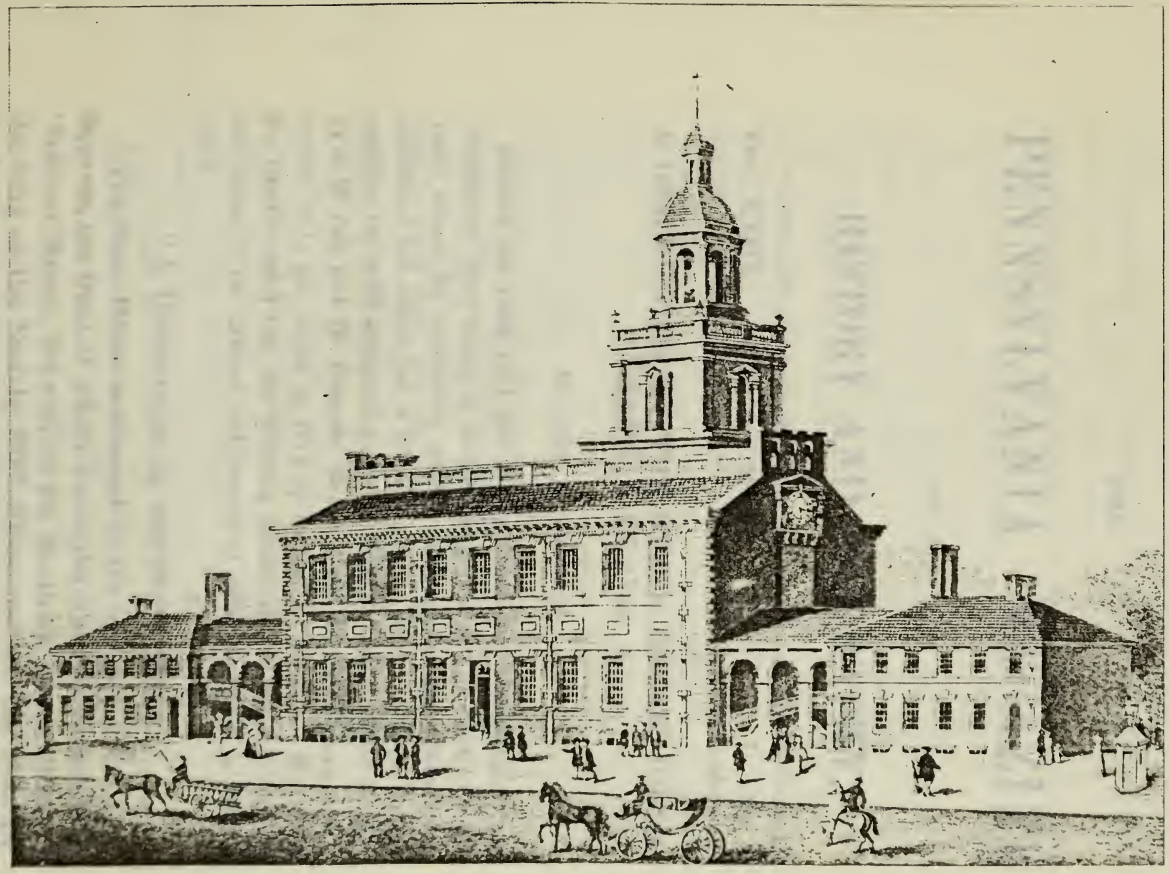
We have been favored with a copy of the brief of argument of Judge Pennypacker before the "Committee upon the University," in June last, to determine the origin of the University of Pennsylvania. The historical data which he presents clearly traces the origin of that institution to the charitable school founded in the year 1740, by the friends of the eloquent preacher, the Rev. George Whitefield, and that there was a direct connection with this school and the Academy and charitable school, organized in 1749. The University has therefore passed through the stages of a charity school, an Academy, and a College, and since 1779 a University. The Board of Trustees of the University have unanimously affirmed the date of foundation A.D. 1740.

ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, 1898–99. Philadelphia, 1899. 8vo, 94 pp.

This attractive publication contains the proceedings of the eleventh annual meeting of the Society, and report of the Board of Managers; the tenth annual sermon by the chaplain, Rev. G. Woolsey Hodge, M.A.; the addresses made at the annual dinner; the account of Evacuation Day celebration, and the address of Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker. A valuable historical map of the Schuylkill Valley between the Perkiomen and Fairmount is a feature of the publication. The work was compiled by the secretary, Ethan Allen Weaver.

SNYDER COUNTY MARRIAGES, 1835–1899. By George W. Wagenseller, A.M. Middleburg, Pennsylvania, 1899. 8vo, 267 pp.

The record of marriages published in this book number over seven thousand, and are compiled from the files of the *Middleburg Post*, the License Docket of Snyder County, and the registers of Rev. Adolf B. Casper, John Peter Shindel, Jr., and Charles G. Erlenmeyer. The index contains over eighteen hundred different surnames. A limited edition has been printed. Price, $3. Address the compiler.



FROM THE COLLECTION OF C. S. KEYSER.

THE STATE HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, 1776.

THE

# PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE

OF

# HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

VOL. XXIII. 1899. No. 4.

## A DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, IN 1774.

BY JOHN W. JORDAN.

Between the years 1774 and 1780 a number of "newspapers" and "magazines" were issued in manuscript by scholars of Robert Proud's Latin school, for circulation among their schoolmates. Some were ephemeral and others had a life of a year or more. Of these literary ventures the most successful were *The Student's Gazette*, edited in 1777 by S. M. Fox, and *The Universal Magazine and Literary Museum*, a duodecimo of 14 pp., edited in 1774 by Samuel L. Wharton. It is from the latter monthly that the following interesting and valuable detailed description of the exterior and interior of the State-House in 1774 is taken.

"A DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE HOUSE.

"The State House is situated on the one side of the City Squares, the front of which lies to the North is bounded by Chestnut Street; the wall on the South by Walnut Street; the wing on the East by Fifth Street and on the West by Sixth Street, and fronts the North. It stands about twenty

five or thirty feet from the street. It is a large handsome building, two stories high, extending in front one hundred feet. On each side is a wing which joins the main building by means of a brick arcade—each of these wings is fifty feet in length. In the West wing was formerly deposited a valuable collection of books belonging to the Library Company of Philadelphia, but it is now removed to the Carpenter's Hall. In the lower story of this wing, the keeper of the house lives with a salary of about £20 per annum and house rent free. In the East wing are deposited the Rolls of the Province, and in the second story, the Indians make their abode when in town. These wings are arched with brick, that there can be no damage in case of fire.

"The State House is adorned on ye outside with rustic corners and marble pannels, between the two storys. At your entering, you rise a flight of five steps into the entry. To the West is a large room in which the Supreme Court is held, and another on the East, in which the Assembly meet. The first of these rooms is ornamented with a breast-work and a cornish supported by fluted pilasters of the Doric order. This is open to the entry only by the entering of three arches supported by fluted pilasters of the same order. The Assembly room is finished in a neat but not an elegant manner. From this room you go through a back door into the Assembly's library, which is a very elegant apartment. It is ornamented with a stucco ceiling, and chimney places. Round the room are glass cases, in which the books are deposited. These books consist of all the laws of England made in these later years, and besides these history and poetry. The Assembly only have recourse to this library. There is likewise deposited a most beautiful bust in wax of Thomas Penn Esq^r, one of the Proprietors of the Province, which was sent as a present to the Assembly by the Lady Juliana Penn.

"From thence you go to the entry which leads to the hall. It is the first story and its cornish is supported by sixteen fluted pilasters of the Doric order. In the hall is an elegant staircase which leads up to the second story, and

at the head of these stairs is another hall or entry. In the room towards the East, the small arms of the city are deposited, which consist of between one and two thousand pieces, all placed in a regular manner. The room towards the West is called the Council Chamber, because it is appropriated to the Governor and Council. You then proceed into what is called the Long Room which runs the whole length of the house and has a fire place at each end. Along the ceiling there is a stucco cornish.

"In the hall is a handsome staircase which leads up to the third story of the steeple, and cock-loft of the house, which extends the whole length and breadth of the building. In the middle of this large affair is an apartment in which the Town Clock stands, from whence to the East and West a large prong of iron runs through the gable ends of the house, on which the hands are fixed. The outsides of the two clocks are adorned with handsome faces. You then arrive at the third story of the steeple, in which there is nothing remarkable, and then proceed to the fourth story by another flight of stairs. On the top of the building is a platform surrounded on the East and West by a balustrade and on the North and South by a pallisade. From the fourth story of the steeple is a door and a handsome flight of stairs which lead up to the platform. Opposite these steps is a leaden canopy, under this the bell, on which the clock strikes, is placed. The striking of this clock can be heard at any part of the city. The other part of the steeple being entirely of wood is in such a ruinous condition that they are afraid to ring the bell, lest by so doing the steeple should fall down. But this inconvenience the Honourable House of Assembly took into consideration the last Session and appointed a Committee to treat with some ingenious persons to build a new one and also to lay before them at their next sitting an elegant plan of the same. The present building is more like a tower than a steeple, and about one hundred and twenty feet high."

## THE PENNS AND THE TAXATION OF THEIR ESTATES BY THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from page 302.)

At the time this charter was granted many dissenters from the established church here, and amongst them sundry Quakers, chose to settle in Pennsylvania under the benefits and advantages of this charter.

From the time of this charter 1701, [sic] there were 18 freemen chosen who were elected as a legislative council. These sat with the governor. And there were 36 freemen chosen which composed the assembly. These three, viz. the governor, council and assembly composed the legislative body till 1701. But since the charter of privileges in 1701 (hereafter mentioned) to this day, their legislature there has consisted only of two branches, the governor or his . . . lieutenant, and the assembly. And although the governor there has a council in the province not elected as before, but appointed by the governor, yet that council never has composed or been a third branch or part of the legislature there.

In which respect the Province of Pennsylvania is singular and stands distinguished from every other of the British Colonies, who have established legislatures, in each of which others, their legislature consists of three branches—Governor—Council—and Assembly.

May 1700. Mr. Penn, the patentee, being then in Pennsylvania, the assembly there delivered up to him in form an instrument, called the Frame of Government whereby Mr. Penn had, in 1693,

granted to the freemen, planters and adventurers, divers liberties, franchises and properties; and Mr. Penn then promised he would restore that charter to them again with necessary alterations, or, in lieu thereof, give them another better adapted to answer the then present circumstances and conditions of the inhabitants.

28 Oct. 1701 New Charter of Privileges granted by Mr. Penn to the people.

Accordingly, by a charter of privileges under Mr. Penn's hand and broad seal, for the further well being and good goverment of the said province and in pursuance of the rights and powers granted by the said king Charles' charter, Mr. Penn did declare, grant and confirm unto all the freemen, planters and adventurers and other inhabitants in the said province, the following liberties, franchises and privileges, "*so far as in me lieth*" to be held, enjoyed and kept by the freemen, planters and adventurers and other inhabitants of the said province for ever.

Liberty of conscience.

The first grant and declaration was, That no person who should confess and acknowledge one almighty God and profess himself obliged to live quietly under the civil government, should be molested in person or estate because of his conscientious persuasion or practice, nor be compelled to frequent or maintain any religious worship, place or ministry, contrary to his mind; or to dō or suffer any other act or thing contrary to their religious persuasions. And that all persons who profess to believe in Jesus Christ, the Saviour, shall be capable (notwithstanding their other persuasions and practices in point of conscience and religion) to serve that government in any capacity both legislatively and executively; he or they solemnly promising, when lawfully required, allegiance to the king as sovereign and fidelity to the proprietary and

Persons of all religions capable of acting legislatively and executively.

governor and taking the attests, as then established, by a law, made at Newcastle, Anno 1700, entitled An Act directing the attest of the several officers and ministers, as now amended and confirmed in this present Assembly. (Note. That act referred to was repealed by the Crown afterwards on 7 February, 1705.)

An assembly yearly chosen.

"2. For the well governing of this province and territories there shall be an assembly yearly chosen by the freemen thereof, to consist of four persons, out of each county, of most note for virtue, wisdom and ability (or of a greater number at any time as the governor and assembly shall agree) upon the 1st day of October forever; and shall sit on the 14th day of the same month at Philadelphia, unless the governor and council for the time being shall see cause to appoint another place within the said province or territories; which assembly shall have power to choose a speaker and other their officers, and shall be judges of the qualifications and elections of their own members; sit upon their own . . . adjournments; appoint committees; prepare bills, in order to pass into laws; impeach criminals, and redress grievances, and shall have other powers and privileges of an assembly according to the rights of the freeborn subjects of England and as is usual in any of the king's . . . plantations in America."

If a county neglects to choose, &c. those who meet to sit not less than ⅔ds. of the whole.

If a county neglects to choose their representatives or if chosen they don't meet to serve, those who are chosen and do meet to have the full power of an assembly, if not less than two thirds of the whole assembly that ought to meet.

Qualifications.

The qualification of electors and elected and all other matters and things relating to elections of representatives to serve in assembly though

not herein particulary expressed shall be and remain as by a law of this government made at Newcastle, *Anno* 1700 intitled *An Act to astertain the number of Members of Assembly and to regulate the elections.* (Note, That other act also here referred to, was afterwards repealed by the Crown on 7 Febry 1705.)

The freemen to name persons to the governor to be sheriffs and coroners.

3d. That the freemen in each respective county, at the time and place of meeting for electing their representatives to serve in . . . assembly, may as often as there shall be occasion, choose a double number of persons to present to the governor for sheriffs and coroners to serve for 3 years if so long they behave themselves well, out of which respective elections and presentments the governor shall nominate and commissionate one for each of the said offices the third day after such presentment, or else the first named in such presentment for each office as aforesaid shall stand and serve in that office for the time before respectively limited. And in case of death or default such vacancy shall be supplied by the governor to serve to the end of the said term.

Provision for neglect in choosing.

"Provided always That if the said freemen shall at any time neglect or decline to choose a person or persons for either or both the aforesaid offices, then and in such case, the persons that are or shall be in the respective offices of sheriffs, or coroners at the time of the election shall remain therein until they shall be removed by another election as aforesaid."

The justices to present three persons for clerks of the peace, the governor to name one.

And that the justices of the respective counties shall or may nominate and present to the governor three persons to serve for clerk of the peace for the said county when there is a vacancy, one of which the governor shall commissionate within ten days after such present-

ment, or else the first nominated shall serve in the said office during good behaviour.

No law to alter the charter but with the consent, &c.

8. No act, law or ordinance whatsoever shall at any time hereafter be made or done to alter, change or diminished the form or effect of this charter or of any part or clause therein, contrary to the true intent and meaning thereof, without the consent of the governor for the time being and six parts of seven of the assembly met.

"And lastly, I the said William Penn, Proprietary and Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania and territories thereunto belonging, for myself, my heirs and assigns have solemnly declared, granted and confirmed and do hereby solemnly declare, grant and confirm that neither I, my heirs or assigns shall procure or do any thing or things whereby the liberties in this charter contained and expressed nor any part thereof, shall be infringed or broken. And if any thing shall be procured or done, by any person or persons, contrary to these presents, it shall be of no force or effect."

This foregoing charter on the day of its date was distinctly read in the Assembly, and the whole and every part thereof being approved of and agreed to by them they thankfully received the same from their proprietary and governor, and the Speaker on behalf and by order of the Assembly signed an acknowledgment thereof in [the] presence of the proprietary and governor's Council.

You see by the foregoing extracts from Mr. Penn's Charter of Privileges, with how liberal a hand and in what terms he granted out, "so far as in him lay" powers, authorities and franchises to the assembly, which are such and so great, as are enjoyed by no other assembly

whatsoever within the dominions of the King of Great Britain.

From that time to the present without writ, precept, proclamation or order upon every 1st of October the freeholders meet and elect their representatives; and upon the 14th of the same month the Assembly meet, choose their Speaker, and sit or adjourn from time to time, until the next 1st of October when they proceed of themselves to a new annual election.

4° Anne 1705. Cap. 129, fo. 67, Conferring the Charter of Privileges as to election.

An act of assembly was passed in Pennsylvania entitled, An Act to ascertain the number of members of Assembly and to regulate the elections, which, for the well governing of the province enacts, That there shall be an assembly yearly chosen and for that end it shall and may be lawful to and for the freemen of the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, as also for the freemen and inhabitants of the respective counties without any writ or summons, to meet on the first day of October yearly forever, at the most usual place of elections, in the said respective counties, that is to say, for the city and county of Philadelphia at such a place, &c. and then and there choose their representatives or delegates to serve them in assembly; which shall consist of not less than two for the said city and eight persons for each county, or a greater number as the governor and assembly shall at any time hereafter agree.

Two members for Philadelphia, eight for each county.

The members so to be shall meet and sit, in assembly, on the 14th October yearly forever at Philadelphia; unless the governor and council for the time being shall appoint another place within this province to sit at; but when the days of elections or meeting of Assembly shall fall on Sunday, such election and meeting shall be the day following.

Qualification of elected.

Proviso, that no inhabitant shall have right of electing or being elected, unless he be a natural born subject of England or be naturalized in England or Pennsylvania; and unless he be of the age of 21 or upwards and be a freeholder in Pennsylvania and have fifty acres or more well seated and twelve acres or more cleared and improved, or be otherwise worth £50. lawful money of Pennsylvania clear estate, and have been resident there for two years before such election.

Against bribery.

It enacts that the elections shall be free and appoints penalties on any elector receiving any reward or gift for his vote, and on the candidate giving or promising any reward.

Regulation of elections.

It appoints the sheriff or in his absence his deputy or for want of deputation the coroner or such as he shall appoint or for want of appointment any two of the freeholders, (to be then nominated by the majority of the freeholders present) to be judges of the elections and directs the manner of taking the polls and requires an affirmation from the inspectors of the polls, and another solemn affirmation (if required) from each elector.

False affirmations perjury.

And subjects persons making the said affirmation falsely or suborning any person to take it falsely, to the same penalties and forfeitures as by the laws and statutes of England are provided against persons convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury, and subornation of perjury respectively.

The persons officiating as judges of the elections are on the first day of the meeting of every Assembly to present one part of the indentures to the governor and the other part to the House of Representatives, which shall be deemed the return.

The representatives so chosen shall yield their attendance and if any person chosen absent from the service he shall forfeit any sum not exceeding £10. half to the governor and half to the prosecutor, unless his excuse shall be allowed by the assembly.

Attendance of elected.

It provides how vacancies shall be filled up in case of death, absence or disability of any of the members.

And then it enacts "that the representatives so chosen and met shall be the Assembly of this province and shall have power to choose a Speaker and other their officers, and shall be judges of the qualifications and elections of their own members, sit upon their own adjournments, appoint committees, prepare bills to pass into laws, impeach criminals and redress grievances and shall have all other powers and privileges of Assembly according to the rights of the free born subjects of England and as is usual in any of the Queen's plantations in America."

To choose a Speaker, &c. &c.

No person who shall be a member shall be capable to vote or sit during any debate after the Speaker is chosen until he shall make and subscribe the there following declaration and profession of his Christian belief.

To subscribe a profession of belief.

No person whatsoever that shall be elected a member and who shall make and shall be willing to make and subscribe that declaration shall be rejected or denied to sit, debate and act in the House of Representatives.

Proviso not to debar the House from rejecting persons unduly elected or by vote expelled or disabled to sit for practice in elections or misbehavior in the House.

Every member shall be allowed six shillings *per diem*, the Speaker ten shillings *per diem* and

Allowance to members.

each member three pence a mile coming to and going from the place where the Assembly is held.

This last foregoing act was laid before the crown (along with many others) in 1709, several of which acts the Crown then repealed, but this particular act was not repealed but was left to stand upon Mr. Penn's charter, consequently by the Crown's permission it has force there.

This act established.

And thus the Crown (as well as Mr. Penn) left the assembly in possession of such privileges as Mr. Penn had given them by his Charter of 1701, for this act substantially enacts what Mr. Penn granted by his charter.

11 Geo. 1st 1724, Cap. 272, fo. 310. Affirmation as valid as oaths.

An Act of Assembly was passed in Pennsylvania entitled An Act prescribing the forms of declaration of fidelity, adjuration and affirmation instead of the forms heretofore required in such cases. It recites the English statutes concerning the affirmations allowed instead of oaths to the Quakers, and it enacts, that in all cases where the quakers shall be required or permitted to make and subscribe the declaration of fidelity in the form prescribed by the statute of 1 William and Mary or in the form prescribed by any law of this province or to make the solemn affirmation or declaration in the form prescribed by the statute of 7 and 8 William or in the form prescribed by the statute of 1 George I. every such quaker shall make and subscribe such declaration of fidelity and shall make such solemn declaration or affirmation and shall take the effect of such abjuration oath in the respective forms of words in this act mentioned, and that the affirmation by this act appointed instead of the form prescribed by the said act 7 and 8 William and instead of the form prescribed by the law of this province shall be made by Quakers

as occasion may require, whether it be for giving evidence or for qualifying the affirmants to serve in General Assemblies, or to be justices, officers, inquests or jurymen, or for any other matter, cause or thing whatsoever wherein oaths are or shall be required and the same affirmation is hereby enacted and declared to be of the same force and as available in law to all intents and purposes as an oath in all courts of justice and other places where by law an oath is required.

Subject to the penalties of perjury.

And persons convicted of false affirmation shall incur the penalties and forfeitures inflicted by the laws and statutes of England against wilfull and corrupt perjury.

This act had a clause in it to suspend its execution until the King's pleasure should be known concerning the same.

This last mentioned act was laid before the Crown and was on 27 March 1725 ratified and confirmed by order in council of that date.[1]

There are the whole written authorities and foundations for there being any assembly and for their having any powers whatever in Pennsylvania.

Quakers most powerful.

The quakers have had and are still like to have a large share in that Assembly for although they are not thought to be above a 5th or 6th of the people there, yet as they chiefly inhabit the three first settled counties which send eight representatives each (the five new settled counties, one of them sending but four, two others but two each and the two remaining but one each) and being so united and connected by means of their yearly meeting holding themselves so steadfastly to the observance of the resolutions there made they are able to

[1] See Vol. V. p. 514 for the full text of this order in Council.

influence elections and even to thwart government and legislature and they so unanimously pursue their purposes (whilst other persons at large are by no means cemented into such connections) that they are likely to continue themselves or such as they can . . . influence in the assembly as long as they choose to be there; and having tasted of power they are not very likely to give it up of themselves.

And thus there has of at all times heretofore been in Pennsylvania an annual (chiefly Quakers) assembly spontaneously elected by the people and without any writ, proclamation or order to call them. But very lately some of the Quakers have seceded when chosen and others have not stood so that just now the Quakers (avowedly such) are not above one third in number of the whole Assembly. Nothwithstanding which they have by their artifices got such persons into the Assembly as they can influence.

Into this Assembly for several years passed one Benjamin Franklin, a New England man born and bred has been elected; he at first served them several years as their clerk but is now constantly chosen into their Assembly; he is a man of parts and abilities and is a writer and printer. His writings show him to be of the leveling, republican principles, and this man setting himself up for the great champion and patron of the Assembly in opposition to government and being more subtle and more able than the common run of the Assembly there and taking advantage of the common disposition of the Quakers to oppose all military service and everything relating thereto and forever contending most strenuously for the rights and powers and privileges of the Assembly right or wrong

in opposition to government and governors, is become the idol of the people and the leading man in the Assembly and has address enough to draw them to his purposes.

The Assembly having had such powers granted to them and in such manner as are before mentioned have claimed several other very great powers indeed also:

Instances of the Assembly's claims and conduct as to their sitting.

1. They claim to sit the whole year or so much and such part of the year and that just at such particular times as they adjourn themselves to,—Indeed they commonly sent a message to the Lieutenant Governor that they were disposed to adjourn to such a time if he had no objection, but when the King by his Secretary of State has lately directed the Lieutenant Governor to recommend to the Assembly to make effectual provision for the public services now in time of war and the Lieutenant Governor has pressed them to take measures accordingly, they have notwithstanding the Lieutenant Governor's desire that they would continue sitting, left those services unprovided for and adjourned themselves over to a distant day, sometimes of several months.[1] In the meanwhile during such their own adjournments if the Lieutenant Governor has received new or further orders from the Secretary of State to lay before and recommend measures to the Assembly or has received advices from Governors or other persons on the continent of America of new motions, invasions and incursions by the savages or the French, the Lieutenant Governor has instantly called

[1] Votes and messages of 12th and 13th April 1754.
And Votes of 18 May 1754.
And Votes of 19 October 1754.
And Votes and message of 10 Jan'y 1755.
And Votes of 15 May 1755.

them together by his writs and they have always hitherto met on such his calls though the time to which they had adjourned themselves was not yet come and in order to avoid unnecessary contests, especially now in war time, the Lieutenant Governor has not in fact prorogued any one assembly to any particular day of his naming or ever once dissolved an assembly or by his writ, order or proclamation ever once originally called a new assembly there since the said Charter of Privileges, anno 1701, although all these last mentioned matters are constantly done at pleasure by the governors in the other British provinces or colonies in America.

2. The Assembly have, by public Act of Assembly passed and published at a time when the King's enemies were actually invading the province, expressly declared themselves principled against bearing arms.[1]

3. The Assembly have been called upon long and often on the part of the Crown (wherein the proprietors have most earnestly joined and concurred) for two very material purposes, viz. to raise supplies and also to establish a regular militia in Pennsylvania, both very material affairs and both very disagreeable to an Assembly thus composed as being matters which affect them in their religious principles.

As to their militia.

As to raising and establishing a militia in any proper manner they absolutely will not do it. After many struggles they, on 25 November 1755, when the country was outragious and came down in numbers and brought the mangled bodies of their murdered neighbors and laid them at the door of this peaceable Assem-

[1] The act passed by them in November 1755, for the better ordering and regulating such as are willing and desirous to be united for military purposes within this province, which act the King repealed.

bly, did, indeed, vouchsafe to pass an act, which they pretended was for the militia but which (as they heartily dislike the business) was the most absurd and most unconstitutional one that ever was invented and was calculated rather to prevent than promote the service. In the first place it was permissive and not compulsive on any one man whatever. They excepted all Quakers and all who would call themselves so, that they should not serve nor pay; they excepted the most useful persons, viz. all under twenty-one years of age; their Act was temporary and to continue only for eleven months; the militia was never to march above three days beyond the inhabited part of the province, nor to be kept out in garrison above three weeks, let the emergency of the service be whatever it might; and to crown all they took the command and the officers and power of the militia entirely out of the hands of the King and out of the hands of the proprietors, who are the King's captain-general there and gave the same (like true republicans) into the hands of the people to choose their officers themselves, for, the persons who chose to serve were to form themselves into companies and choose their own captain and lieutenant and ensign and these officers were to choose their colonel, lieutenant-colonel and major, and no one of these officers had any oath or qualification required of them.

That Act upon a very strong Report made against it by the Lords of Trade, containing such objections to it, as before mentioned the King repealed and they have been pressed ever since for a proper militia act, but all that could be obtained after the utmost struggle was another act so ineffectual in itself to the purpose

and so nearly like to that which the King had before rejected, that the governor would not assent to it.

And it may with great certainty be said that the Assembly there will never pass a regular and proper militia bill.

So much as to one of the two great points.

As to their raising money.

As to the other of the great points they affected to express most extraordinary loyalty and readiness to give sums for the King's use and resolved on 5 April 1754 (only by 18 against 16) that some sum should be given to the King's use. But they were to determine what that sum should be. Wherefore on [the] 9th of same April, they put the questions, viz.

Shall it be £20.000? No; 25 to 8.
Shall it be £15.000? No; 23 to 10.
Shall it be £10.000? No; 22 to 11.

They resumed the consideration of this question again on the 11th of same April;

Shall it be £5000? No; 22 to 10.

Report of Board of Trade 30 May 1755.

This the Board of Trade fully reported to the King in their report of 30 May 1755, that his Majesty might see how far the then Quakers' actions agreed with their professions.

And thus their pretenses were disclosed to the world.

It behooved them then to do something so they resolved they would give money, but then they determined in themselves they would make the proprietarys' pay a most unconsionable and unjust proportion of that money.

Their land-tax bill.

To that end they prepared a land-tax bill in August 1755 to raise £50,000 by a sort of land tax for the King's use and oferred it to the then Lieutenant-Governor Morris but he (though quite uninstructed on any such head, which the proprietaries had never imagined or ex-

pected) refused to pass it, for they had in the most absurd, iniquitous and unjust manner without the proprietaries' consent or knowledge and without any previous application whatever to the proprietaries or their agents subjected their whole estate there to be rated and assessed towards that tax one tenth part of its whole capital value by assessors wholly chosen by the people at their pleasure, though in all former cases (even in war-time) the proprietaries' estates had always been exempted from taxes.

It is necessary to give a full account here of the manner of passing and of the nature of this Land tax act offered in August 1755.

By the usuage of Parliament here, if a Bill is proposed which at all affects the King's interest the House of Commons will not suffer it to be brought in till the King's permission is notified to the House.

If it affects any private persons' interest the House of Commons will not pass it till the persons interested have given their consents.

But this great Pennsylvania Assembly in which the proprietors are not at all represented (for they have no vote in the choice of any one of the members) bring in and pass a Bill, new, in its nature most unequal and unjust towards the proprietors and never so much as ask their previous consent or give them any the least notice thereof,—nay they go so much further that upon the second attempt of this sort, which you will come to by and by, they peremtorily demand it of the Lieutenant-Governor as their right, it being a money Bill, that he should pass it, without altering a syllable of it.

By the said act the tax that was laid, was to be one shilling in the pound yearly for two years.

That tax was to be assessed and levied as in and by the former county levy act.

Objection to it.

And it was laid as "Twelve pence for every pound clear value yearly for the space of two years." It was not laid upon the yearly value. This was intended, as by and by you will see, it is proved upon the whole capital value of the fee simple of the estate.

By that Act so tendered the assessors chosen by the people only at the time of their annual election of members were to assess that tax according to the former County Levy Act. Now that former Levy Act related to the estates of the people only and contained regulations (very dark ones) for assessing the inhabitants' estates but contained no sort of regulation for taxing the proprietary estates.

Now, as the people in general and consequently the assessors by them annually chosen have been by the proceedings of the Assembly unjustly influenced by their Representatives against the proprietaries, it was most improper to trust the proprietaries' estates to the valuation of such assessors, chosen by the people.

More especially as though under the County Acts the assessors had not valued the people's estates at one tenth part of their value, yet they might under this proposed act tax the proprietaries for the utmost full value for their estates and ease all others.

And if they did so the proprietaries were remediless for they had no appeal but to the very assessors who had power even to increase their former assessments upon such appeals.

The title of this act which was all that was to be seen if the Bill did not pass, was short and general only to give £50.000, for the King's use, but the body of the Bill itself was of the foregoing effect.

This scheme the Assembly conceived would save their credit and save their money too, for it was so new and so unequal and unjust upon the proprietaries that they might be very sure the governor would never pass it and then they were to triumph and to spread about "We would give the King money but the governor would not pass our Bills."

Accordingly the Assembly did begin to triumph, they said they were very willing to give the King money to defend his empire and to oppose his enemies, and had offered Bills, for that purpose, but that their unreasonable proprietaries would not contribute a shilling themselves and their governor would not pass their Bills because they had taxed the proprietors as well as themselves in the Bills.

This was most shamefully and falsely said and printed in Pennsylvania in order to be (as it afterwards was) spread here and to reproach their proprietaries, who, though so vilely slandered, did not think it right to enter into a paper war, in print, with nameless scribblers, in pamphlets and newspapers, believing themselves answerable for their own and their Lieutenant-Governor's behaviour, to the King only, not to the people.

Instances of the sincerity of the proprietaries in support of the government.

But was so grossly false in fact, that their proprietaries, had in 1750, when but a bare suspicion began to arise that a future war might ensue, sent them over at their own expense, fourteen pieces of large cannon.

Vide Notes. Message 13 August 1751. Votes 21 ditto. Message 22 November 1755. Committee's Report 25 November 1755.

Again upon 13th August 1751, the governor by the proprietaries' order, in a speech to the Assembly made them an offer that the proprietaries would give a sum (which sum was £400) towards the building a place of strength near the Ohio and would contribute a sum (which was £100 *per annum*) toward the support of it, if

the Assembly would join and contribute on the part of the province, but the Assembly avoided that and which proposal had it been carried into execution, might have been a great check upon the enemy at the beginning of the war.

Besides which on 29 July 1755, their Lieutenant-Governor by a message in writing made the Assembly another offer, to give about 700,000 acres of the proprietaries' land to officers and soldiers who would enlist to defend the country. And that those persons should have the inheritance and fee simple thereof without paying any purchase money and without patent fees and without paying any quit-rent whatever for the first ten years, which offer the proprietaries afterwards confirmed, and enlarged the benefaction further that it should be free of all quit-rent for thirty years and afterwards should pay but half quit-rent, viz. a farthing per acre.

And moreover the proprietaries on the 4th of October 1755, to show their readiness to assist his Majesty as soon as ever they heard of General Braddock's defeat, in order to set a good example to the Assembly, ordered their agents to collect as fast as ever they could the arrears of their quit-rents and to pay for his Majesty's use £5000, which has been collected and paid.

These real and solid actions (not bare verbal professions only) gave perfect satisfaction to all the King's servants, that the proprietaries on their part really were in earnest, and the Assembly not, to support the King's interest, which made the proprietaries the less anxious to vindicate themselves in print to the public.

And the Assembly became the dupes of their own craft and subtlety, and all their pretences and artifices were exposed and seen through;

so that at length they were driven to the wall and were under a necessity of really giving some of their own money to the King's use, and they resolved they would raise it by a land tax upon their own estates only (excepting the proprietaries' estates therefrom expressly, as they mention in their Act, on account of their said free gift of £5000) and accordingly on the 27th November 1755 they passed an act for raising £55,000, of their own and for applying that (and also the proprietaries' £5000) to the purposes therein mentioned.

And since that time they have passed an addition to the same Act giving £100,000 more (in exactly the same manner) as by the Act of Assembly of 23 March 1757.

Encroachments of the Assembly. The application of money reserved to a vote.

4. In raising sums for public purposes by acts of Assembly they have heretofore appropriated the money to the services which they themselves thought proper to grant them for; but the Assembly have of late reserved to their own single vote or to a committee named by themselves in the Bill, the sole application of that money to services, which is thought to be assuming to themselves the executive as well as legislative power of government and not to belong to the Assembly at all or at least not to them singly and solely, and the House of Commons here has or claims no such privilege.

The Excise Act passed by them in the 12th of this King's reign, at p. 481. And the Paper Money Act passed in the same year at p. 508. And the Excise Act passed by them in the 17th year of this King's reign, p. 13 or 575. And the Paper Currency passed by them in the 19th year of this King's reign, p. 31 or 597. And Votes of Assembly of 31 January, and 25th March and 2d April 1755.

5. When they have by Bill or Act proposed to raise a sum, for the public service now in time of war (particularly by the second bill which they tendered to the governor for taxing the proprietaries and themselves to raise a tax of £100,000) they have by Remonstrance of 28 January 1757 peremptorily demanded of the Lieutenant Governor as their right, it being a

Money Bills to be passed without alteration.

money bill, that he should pass the same exactly as they had framed it, without any alteration whatever as he would answer to the Crown for all the consequences of his refusal at his peril, although there are a number of instances in every Lieutenant-Governor's time from 1701 to the present time of amendments made by the Lieutenant-Governors in the several money-bills offered by the Assembly and no claim of any such right till just this time of distress; possibly they imagined that the very urgent necessity of the times would oblige the Lieutenant Governor to give up to them this new demand of theirs, but it did not, for he refused to pass it; and then it furnished them again with their former pretence "We would give the King money, but we cannot for the governor won't pass our bills."

Laid the tax on the gross instead of [the] annual value.

6. They have by Bills or Acts raised large sums on account of the present war for public services. The usual methods of raising money there (in a manner not liable to any doubt or dispute) might certainly have answered some (if not the whole) of their occasions; but they have chose to do it by Land-tax Acts there, and two such Bills the Lieutenant-Governor has refused to assent to, when offered to him as before mentioned. Those Bills as well as the other Land-Tax Acts, to tax themselves (which sort of Bills have passed) have been very different from Land-Tax Acts which are passed in Great-Britain. In the first place instead of laying the tax upon the annual pound value, they have laid it upon the gross value or fee simple of the lands. Secondly, they have laid the tax not for one single year, but for two years or for four years by the self same Act. Thirdly, to raise a sum of fifty or an hundred thousand pounds

they have laid a tax of two shillings in the pound upon the gross value of the inheritance which is more than the whole annual . . . income of the estate and if truly and fully assessed upon all estates must have raised very greatly beyond the sum enacted to be raised. 4thly. As so large a rate is laid to raise a sum which is proportionably small, it admits of great fraud in the assessors in taxing some to the full and others to a very trifle; and those who shall be ever so unequally taxed, notwithstanding the inequality and injustice, cannot complain unless they should be taxed higher than the rate which the law has enacted. 5thly. They have taxed unimproved land (which . . . usually produces nothing of yearly value) and have enacted not a distress only on matters distrainable or that the landlord's tax shall generally be paid by the tenant and occupier, when there is any, and deducted out of his rent when he pays his landlord, but to sell the land or house to raise the tax. 6thly. They proposed, but that is not yet enacted (having been refused by the governor) that all the estate and even the quit-rents payable to the proprietaries in the province shall be taxed though never before taxed since the province was erected. 7thly. The assessors who are to assess or set a value upon these estates in order to apportion the tax are all annually chosen by the people only and none by the proprietaries. 8thly. Many of the directions touching the mode of assessing and raising county levies for small ordinary purposes which were contained in several former county levy acts of Assembly are by reference only to those acts, some of which acts are expired, others altered and out of print, directed to be observed as the modes of assessing and raising these great ex-

Taxed unimproved land.

Power to sell estates.

Assessors chosen by the people only.

Obscure methods of assessing.

traordinary taxes, so that the methods are dark, obscure and unknown and it is extremely difficult to find out what they are and to show the unfitness and impropriety of them; all these matters are thought to be not consonant to reason nor agreeable to the laws and usages of the mother country but irregular, unequal and unjust and therefore illegal.

Proprietaries give instructions to their Lieutenant-Governor.

Several disputes about and relating to these matters or some of them have risen and been carried on with great heat between the Assembly and the several successive Lieutenant Governors of Pennsylvania as certainly and constantly as ever the Lieutenant Governors called upon them by the King's or by the proprietaries' orders to raise either men or money for the King's service or to establish a militia for the defence of the province from the year 1740 down to the year 1756 and seeing that the Assembly set up claims in the foregoing instances and in many to almost the whole executive powers of government and would not only tax the proprietaries' estates but that in such a manner also as that their own assessors may lay a most unjust and heavy burthen upon the proprietaries and ease themselves, and the proprietaries being appointing a new . . . Lieutenant Governor, Colonel Denny, they framed and gave to him some new instructions such as they thought lawful and prudent with respect to those measures especially in relation to his passing Money Bills and Land-Tax Bills and issuing paper currency and they have, as they always did from his predecessors, taken from him a bond in £5000 penalty for observance of his instructions, copies of his commission and new particular instructions will be hereafter inserted, and in order to avoid fruitless and mischievious

and endless contests there (where there is no person to decide between them) they directed him to make no secret but to communicate those instructions to the Assembly whenever necessary and to acquaint them that those were his instructions which he was bound to observe and that he could not pass acts contrary to those instructions. This was intended to avoid eternal contests there were there was no judge to determine between them and that the Assembly might, if they thought themselves aggrieved represent to the Crown who could determine and put an end to all such disputes and questions.

The nature of the several estates which the proprietaries have in Pennsylvania.

It may be necessary in this place to give some account of the nature and kind of the several estates which the proprietaries have in Pennsylvania:

When the charter was first granted, Mr. Penn to invite the first settlers (many of which were Quakers) granted away in fee simple to such his first settlers quantities of land to be afterwards taken up in the province for the low purchase money of forty shillings the 100 acres and those early grants contained reservations of one English shilling quit-rent for each hundred acres, payable yearly forever to the proprietary.

Now that the province is better settled the purchase money is fixed at about £10. Stlg. for the inheritance of each hundred acres and the reservation of one half penny per acre quit-rent payable to the proprietaries forever and any man may go and pick out and parcel of land purchased of the Indians and not surveyed just where he likes and may take up and have a grant in fee for any moderate quantity thereof that he chooses.

(To be continued.)

# FRANKLIN'S CEREMONIAL COAT.

BY RICHARD MEADE BACHE.

Probably no case of dress, not even that of Napoleon's daily renewed small-clothes, nor of Prince Esterhazy's diamond-besprent diplomatic coat, has received more frequent mention than that as to whether or not Dr. Franklin wore a certain dress on two certain formal occasions, and if he did, whether or not the dress was worn on the second occasion with any significance beyond ceremonial intention. Immediately after the treaty of peace with Great Britain the charge was rife that, at its signing, Franklin had worn the dress in exultation over the British failure to subjugate the Colonies. Even down to the present time the majority of persons who know anything about the matter, unaware that another dress was worn on that occasion, believe the dress in question to have been then worn, and with the express purpose of signalizing British defeat.

The point is, to say the least, interesting, because it also incidentally involves another question, that as to whether or not Franklin wore the dress in defiance at the signing of the treaty of alliance between the United States and France. It is, moreover, too important a point, both biographically and historically, to have remained unsettled to the present day, now over a hundred years. The fact is that those of opposing beliefs have unwittingly had in mind a different occasion for the second one. Obviously, discussion of the question as to whether or not there was significance in wearing a certain dress on the second of two related occasions could reach no sane conclusion if views differed as to what was the second one on which it was worn.

The two occasions which will be here demonstrated to have been actual ones are, first, that on which Franklin was attacked in most unseemly fashion before King George the

Third's Privy Council, on January 29, 1774, by the King's Solicitor-General, Mr. Wedderburn, for having transmitted to America, for the information of his patriot friends in Boston, what are known to the history of the times as the "Hutchinson Letters;" and, second, the occasion on which he, jointly with his fellow-commissioners of the United States, signed at Paris the treaties of commerce and alliance, on February 6, 1778, between the United States and France. The celebrated Dr. Joseph Priestley, the well-known Dr. Edward Bancroft, the renowned orator Edmund Burke, and many other distinguished men were present at the proceedings before the Privy Council. Dr. Priestley says, in the course of his account of them,—

"When he [Franklin] attended there [at the Privy Council], he was dressed in a suit of Manchester velvet; and Silas Deane told me that, when they met in Paris to sign the treaty [treaties] between France and America, he purposely put on that suit."

Dr. Bancroft, as reported by William Temple Franklin, Dr. Franklin's grandson, says, in speaking of the same occasion,—

"The Doctor was dressed in a full dress suit of spotted Manchester velvet, and stood *conspicuously erect*, without the smallest movement of any part of his body."

These two eye-witnesses of the scene at the Privy Council therefore describe in general terms the character of the stuff of the dress worn by Franklin on that occasion. But, besides that, one of them, Dr. Priestley, it will have been observed, cites Silas Deane, a fellow-commissioner of Franklin's in France, as having told him that the Doctor had purposely worn the same suit when, later, the treaties between America and France were signed; and more than that, again, the other, Dr. Bancroft, who was himself present on both occasions, informs William Temple Franklin, as will presently appear, as to the conclusion drawn by himself personally with reference to Franklin's latent intention in wearing the costume on the second occasion. The follow-

ing account of Dr. Bancroft to William Temple Franklin is therefore trebly conclusive, as representing his own personal observation, and as confirming not only the observation of Dr. Priestley with reference to the particular dress at the Privy Council, but also that of Mr. Deane with reference to the dress and the significance of wearing it at the signing of the treaties with France.

"It is a fact that he [Franklin], as Dr. Priestley mentions, signed the treaties of commerce and eventual alliance with France in the clothes which he had worn at the Cockpit, when the preceding transaction occurred [the meeting of the Privy Council]. It had been intended, you may recollect [Dr. Bancroft is informing William Temple Franklin], that these treaties should be signed on the evening of Thursday, the 5th of February; and when Dr. Franklin had dressed himself for the day, I observed that he wore the suit in question; which I thought the more extraordinary, as it had been laid aside for many months. This I noticed to Mr. Deane, and soon after, when a messenger came from Versailles, with a letter from Mr. Gérard, the French plenipotentiary, stating that he was so unwell from a cold, that he wished to defer coming to Paris to sign the treaties, until the next evening, I said to Mr. Deane, 'Let us see whether the Doctor will wear the same suit of clothes to-morrow; if he does, I shall suspect that he is influenced by a recollection of the treatment which he received at the Cockpit.' The morrow came, and the same clothes were again worn, and the treaties signed. After which these clothes were laid aside, and so far as my knowledge extends, never worn afterwards. I once intimated to Dr. Franklin the suspicion which his wearing these clothes on that occasion had excited in my mind, when he smiled without telling me whether it was well or ill founded. I have heard him sometimes say, that he was not insensible to injuries, but that he never put himself to any trouble or inconvenience to retaliate."

The two occasions to be considered, therefore, indubitably are, first, that of the assault, in 1774, upon Franklin before the Privy Council; and, second, that of the simultaneous signing, in 1778, of the two treaties between America and France after the beginning of the Revolutionary War. Yet the following quotation by Mr. Sparks from a letter to the English *Gentleman's Magazine* of July, 1785, written by a Mr. Whitefoord, shows that many persons then took, as others still do, the second notable occasion when Franklin

wore the dress to have been, not that of the signing of the treaties between America and France, but that of the subsequent signing of the treaty of peace between America and Great Britain. As Mr. Whitefoord was seeking solely to refute the statement of persons who imagined that the second occasion was that of the signing of the treaty of peace between America and Great Britain, and as he himself had been, as a secretary, one of the witnesses to that very treaty, he could speak with confidence as to the particular point that he maintained, unaware, as his letter shows, of what had led to popular misapprehension on the subject. As his statement kept strictly to the point before him, it is not surprising that it lacks complete elucidation of the subject. It is surprising, however, that Mr. Sparks, one of the most conscientious, accurate, and able of biographers, should have allowed to creep into his "Works of Franklin" this contradiction by Mr. Whitefoord of a popular error, without coupling with it the statement that, although Mr. Whitefoord was correct in denying that Franklin wore the dress in question on the occasion of signing the treaty of peace between America and Great Britain, he had thereby innocently left the impression that the occurrence of Franklin's significantly wearing a certain dress at a treaty-signing never took place at all.

The following is the note by Mr. Sparks, introducing the passage referred to from the *Gentleman's Magazine:*

"Lord Brougham, in his sketch of the character of Mr. Wedderburn, afterwards Lord Loughborough, recently published, has unguardedly repeated a false report respecting the signing of the treaty, which was circulated soon after that event, but promptly refuted. In alluding to Mr. Wedderburn's abusive speech against Dr. Franklin before the Privy Council, Lord Brougham says, 'It is well known that, when the ambassadors were met to sign the peace of Versailles, by which the independence of America was acknowledged, Franklin retired, in order to change his dress and affix his name to the treaty in those garments which he wore when attending the Privy Council, and which he had kept by him for the purpose many years.' This statement is entirely erroneous. The report was fabricated in England at a time when the treaty was the topic of vehement discussion; and it was eagerly seized upon to gratify the malevolence of a disappointed party. When it appeared in print, it was

immediately contradicted by Mr. Whitefoord, who was present at the signing of the treaty, and affixed his name to it as the secretary of the English commissioner. 'This absurd story,' says Mr. Whitefoord, 'has no foundation but in the imagination of the inventor. He supposes that the act of signing the peace took place at the house of Dr. Franklin [at Passy, near Paris]. The fact is otherwise; the conferences were held, and the treaty was signed, at the hotel of the British commissioner, where Dr. Franklin and the other American commissioners gave their attendance for that purpose. The court of Versailles having at that time gone into mourning for the death of some German prince, the Doctor, of course, was dressed in a suit of *black cloth;* and it is in the recollection of the writer of this, and also he believes of many other people, that when the memorable philippic was pronounced against Dr. Franklin, in the Privy Council, he was dressed in a suit of *figured Manchester velvet.*"

Mr. Sparks, I say, overlooked the fact that this note, in his first volume[1] of the "Works of Franklin," is, through default of comment by him, incongruous with the main text in his fourth volume.[2] The omission in the note involves the injustice to himself of the implication that he was unaware of the facts of the case, whereas the facts of the case, in the proceedings before the Privy Council and all matter relevant to the subsequent French treaty, are elaborately set forth by him. His account proves that what has sometimes been erroneously represented as happening at one of the two treaty-signings, really happened at the other. The second signal occasion on which Franklin appeared in the dress under consideration was, as Mr. Sparks himself describes it, when he signed the treaties of commerce and alliance between America and France, not when he signed the treaty of peace with Great Britain. Clearly, the report of Franklin's having worn that dress when he signed the treaty of peace with Great Britain must have grown out of reports of Franklin's action when the treaties with France were signed.

The pieces of cloth believed to have belonged to the coat of this suit (for tradition says nothing of small-clothes to correspond) were divided many years ago among some of

[1] Vol. I. p. 488.

[2] Vol. IV. pp. 441 to 455, both inclusive.

Franklin's descendants. They would seem, without doubt, to represent pieces of the coat described by the three persons already cited; the same as also described by Madame Campan, as of "brown cloth," the same mentioned by Madame du Deffand as "*mordoré* [reddish-brown] velvet." These descriptions of it tally in a general way with those of Dr. Priestley, Dr. Bancroft, and Mr. Whitefoord, in describing the dress as made of "Manchester velvet, spotted Manchester velvet, and figured Manchester velvet." The descriptions of Mesdames Campan and du Deffand, however, introduce the idea of color, which those gentlemen do not mention. A lady who has lately looked at a piece of the cloth reputed to have belonged to the coat describes it to me as "a sort of red-brown corduroy."

It only remains, then, in order to avoid assuming here that the pieces of cloth extant are actually portions of the coat worn by Franklin on the two memorable occasions mentioned, to summarize the evidence pointing to the fact that they are really such. First of all, family tradition, over the brief space of only five generations, can hardly be at fault in so regarding them. Then, again, the character of the stuff of the pieces, the largest of which now lies before me, accords with the previous description of Franklin's dress by the persons of his time. That character is resolvable into the appearance covered by the terms "corduroy, velvet, reddish-brown." The face of the piece before me exhibits parallel lines of a reddish-brown, fluffy, corduroy-like ribbing laid upon a heavy, rich background of golden lustre. These lines of velvet pile being just an eighth of an inch in width, and the golden hue of the background showing between them to a width of only half that, the general effect of the fabric is of a rich reddish-brown, relieved from sombreness by the delicate golden background. The stuff certainly is not, as Dr. Bancroft described the dress to be, "spotted." But, excluding the idea of "spotted" as overwhelmingly discredited by the mass of other testimony, we still have his statement that it was of "Manchester velvet," and the testimony of all the

other observers cited accords exactly with the appearance of this stuff which tradition ascribes as portions of the dress. It would seem conclusive, therefore, from this present, compared with the past, ocular evidence, confirmed by tradition, that the pieces of cloth described are portions of the veritable dress in which Franklin stood before the Privy Council, and in which he also assisted in signing the treaties which meant Great Britain's declaration of war against France for having become the ally of the United States in her struggle for independence and final triumph by force of arms.

Mr. Whitefoord's letter to the *Gentleman's Magazine* clearly brings out and refutes the charge against Franklin, that he had not only worn the suit described at the signing of the treaty of peace between America and Great Britain, but that he had, in so doing, coincidentally made remarks expressive of the significance of his action. Hence his letter is headed, "*Vindication of Dr. Franklin from a charge against him.*" After two short introductory paragraphs, he goes on to speak, as follows, of what shows the prevalence of the false report regarding Franklin:

"This absurd story has no foundation but in the imagination of the inventor. Until I saw your correspondent's letter, I did not know that the story had already appeared in print. It is true, indeed, that I have frequently heard it repeated in conversation, and have always treated it with the contempt that it deserved; but your correspondent, '*A Briton*' (whose abilities *as a writer* I respect), has by admitting it into his letter, given it a degree of consequence to which it is not otherwise entitled. From my opinion of him *as a man*, I am also disposed to believe that he will not persist in circulating a falsehood, knowing it to be such."

Then come two paragraphs describing Mr. Whitefoord's relations to the signing of the treaty, and denying that Dr. Franklin had changed his dress on that occasion or uttered words attributed to him. The letter then concludes with the passage quoted by Mr. Sparks.

The prevalent misapprehension at the time in England, that Franklin had signalized the triumph of his country's cause, at the signing of the treaty of peace with Great

Britain, by wearing the dress there in which he had been insulted before the Lords in Council, showed public ignorance of the character of the man. When the dogs of war had been slipped, despite his strenuous efforts for peace, he was ready, as he proved himself to be, to go all honorable lengths in the prosecution of the war to advantage. He had even, in his philosophic way, breathed quiet defiance to the enemy at the treaties with France, by wearing the very dress identified in his mind with one of the culminating events of which the sequel was war. But the war ended, the treaty with Great Britain to be signed, his thoughts at once reverted to the pleasantness of the paths of enduring peace. His letters of the time prove the fact alleged. He had many friends in England, and soon after the treaty with her was signed he longed to see them once more, and especially Mrs. William Hewson and her mother, Mrs. Stevenson, who were the dearest of them all. Accordingly he promptly wrote to Mrs. Hewson of his desire to cross the Channel to meet the family, to which he also had become endeared. But, upon second thoughts, he concluded that it were best to postpone his visit, lest his appearance then in England might be attributed to his wish to triumph over a discomfited opponent. A letter of his, of January 27, 1783, to Mrs. Hewson, so clearly portrays his feelings, not only for his friends, but for the whole English people, that I cannot do better than conclude with it as bearing upon the whole previous discussion, through his sentiments at the time, and upon his whole affectionate nature.

"PASSY, 27 January, 1783.

" . . . The departure of my dearest friend,[1] which I learn from your last letter, greatly affects me. To meet with her once more in this life was one of the principal motives of my proposing to visit England again before my return to America. The last year carried off my friends Dr. Pringle, Dr. Fothergill, Lord Kames, and Lord le Despencer. This has begun to take away the rest, and strikes the hardest. Thus the ties I had to that country, and indeed to the world in general, are loosened one by one, and I shall soon have no attachment left to make me unwilling to follow.

[1] The death of Mrs. Stevenson, the mother of Mrs. Hewson.

"I intended writing when I sent the eleven books, but I lost the time in looking for the twelfth. I wrote with that; and hope it came to hand. I therein asked your counsel about my coming to England. On reflection, I think I can, from my knowledge of your prudence, foresee what it will be, viz., not to come too soon, lest it should seem braving and insulting some who ought to be respected. I shall, therefore, omit that journey till I am near going to America, and then just step over to take leave of my friends, and spend a few days with you. I propose bringing Ben with me, and perhaps may leave him under your care.[1]

"At length we are at peace, God be praised, and long, very long, may it continue. All wars are follies, very expensive, and very mischievous ones. When will mankind be convinced of this, and agree to settle their differences by arbitration? Were they to do it, even by the cast of a die, it would be better than by fighting and destroying each other.

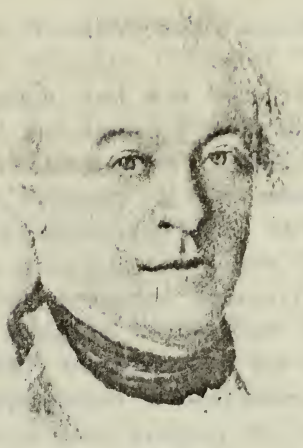
"Spring is coming on, when travelling will be delightful. Can you not, when you see your children all at school, make a little party, and take a trip hither? I have now a large house, delightfully situated, in which I could accommodate you and two or three friends, and I am but half an hour's drive from Paris.

"In looking forward, twenty-five years seem a long period, but, in looking back, how short! Could you imagine, that it is now full a quarter of a century since we were first acquainted? It was in 1757. During the greatest part of the time, I lived in the house with my dear deceased friend, your mother; of course you and I conversed with each other much and often. It is to all our honors, that in all that time we never had among us the smallest misunderstanding. Our friendship has been all clear sunshine, without the least cloud in its hemisphere. Let me conclude by saying to you, what I have had too frequent occasions to say to my other remaining old friends, 'The fewer we become, the more let us love one another.' Adieu, and believe me ever, yours most affectionately,

"B. Franklin."

Franklin's mental attitude, thus revealed by himself, proves it to have been impossible that, at the signing of the treaty of peace, or at any subsequent period, he could have harbored even a thought of exulting over a defeated and kindred people.

[1] The visit, in the meaning in Franklin's mind, never took place. On the contrary, as it turned out, Mrs. Hewson, with her family, paid a visit to him at Passy the winter before his departure from France. Franklin stopped at Southampton for a few hours on his way to America. The "Ben" of whom he speaks was his grandson, Benjamin Franklin Bache.



Your Obed.t Servt
Wm Woodford

# UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF GENERAL WOODFORD, OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY, 1776–1779.

CONTRIBUTED BY JOHN W. JORDAN.

General William Woodford was a son of Major William Woodford and his wife Ann Cocke, of "Windsor," Caroline County, Virginia, and was born in the year 1735. During the French and Indian War he served with distinction, and on the breaking out of the war for independence was commissioned, February 13, 1776, colonel of the Second Regiment Virginia Continental Line. At the battle of Germantown he was wounded, and taken to Bethlehem for treatment. He was promoted February 21, 1778, brigadier-general, and assigned to the First Virginia Brigade, and was subsequently transferred to the Southern Department. On the capitulation of Charleston, South Carolina, May 12, 1780, he was taken prisoner and sent to New York, where he died November 13, 1780. General Woodford married Mary, daughter of John and Mildred Gregory Thornton, and left issue. We are indebted to Mrs. C. R. Parke, of Bloomington, Illinois, for the portrait of General Woodford and the copies of his letters to his wife and son; the other letters are in the Manuscript Collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

[*General Woodford to his wife.*]

"KEMP'S LANDING
"30th April 1776

"MY DEAREST MOLLY

"I wrote you from Suffolk when I informed you I should attend the Gen[l] to this place, but little thought I was to be left behind to execute the most disagreeable pieces of service that could have happened, viz[t] the removing all the Inhabitants of these two Tory Countys. Acc[ts] disagree as to their numbers, but the lowest estimation is 12000 souls. Their distress will be great indeed, & I expect to be witness to many more affecting scenes than even Norfolk afford'd. This (with the additional thought of being deprived of seeing you on the first of May) has perplex'd me much, but the service of my country must be the first con-

sideration, & where Duty calls, pleasures & conveniencey's must give way. I have no doubt but you will summon all your Fortitude upon this dissappointment. From the orders left by the Gen[l] when he returned I see no prospect of my old 6 [torn] of the Reg[t] returning to Williamsburg [torn] therefore have to hold yourself in constant readyness to come down, whenever I send for you. If we should be continued upon this Communication I could make Suffolk tolorably agreeable to you. Write me what you think of coming there, if no better can be done. I have wrote to Mrs. Campbell if she succeeds in your stays to send them pr first opportunity. Little Catesbys studd is left with Mr. Craig at W[m] burg to make a fellow, likewise the mourning Ring to put a stone in. I was the other Day at Portsmouth with the Gen[l] to view the Enemys entrenchments, & visit my old neighbours, they saluted us with one Gun from Capt. Squire & a few swivells & small arms from a Tender, which proved as Impotent as usual. All the inhabitants of that Beautifull Village & its neighbourhood is removed, the gardens and wells destroy'd. In a short time I expect the Fleet will be much distress'd. T. Byrd is assuredly a Maj[r] of the Blacks. I have no other clothes with me but those upon my back except a few shirts, & when I shall get a supply from W[ms]burg, God knows. [torn] received from Colo. Weedon is all I have seen from up the Country. What is my friend Toliaferro doing? Inform your father I have lodged his Bill with a trusty Friend at Suffolk where I hope to dispose of it to his wish, when I return to that place. If I do, shall contrive the Cash by some trusty hand to Col[o] Pendleton, Mr. Jones or some other Friend at W[ms]Burg. I should have wrote him, Mr. Toliaferro & some other Friends, but I can scarcely steal time to write to you a few lines. Miss no opportunity of writing me, tell me how your Chair Horse is recovered & every particular of our affairs, how our Dear Boys & Friends are, to whom remember me affectionately & I am

"M[y] Dearest Molly
"Your mos[t] affectionate
"W[m]. Woodford."

[*General Woodford to his wife.*]

"Bethlehem, 6th Oct. 1777.

"My Dearest Molly.

"I have this good opportunity by Mr. Ford of saying a few words to you.

"There was a pretty Genl Action on the 4th near German Town, the loss on each side considerable, we remained in possession of the Field for some time, but were obliged to retreat for want of ammunition. Genl Nash is killed and John Spottswood mortally wounded, many others killed & wounded, but do not recollect any of our acquaintance else except Colo. Hendricks wounded in the Head, but not mortal. Another action happened yesterday, but no particulars to be depended upon arrived. Indeed our accounts from the army are very vague & contradic-

tory, I hope you may before this reaches you, have a more authentic account, than its in my power to give you. My head is much better, & I hope to be able to join the army in a week or ten days.

"I shall take the first opportunity to send home my young horse, which I left nigh three months in the state of New York, lamed by an accident, he is on the recovery but will not be fitt for use for some time. Remember me to all my friends, & I am

"Dr Molly

"Your most affectionate

"WM. WOODFORD."

[*Colonel Christian Febiger to General Woodford.*]

"CAMP NEAR FORT MONTGOMERY
July 22d 1779

"DR GENERALL

"When I left the Clove, a proposal was made to recommend some Serjeants from each Regiment for Officers. But as my Regiment was small and I thought there were Officers in it sufficient to command my Men I recommended none.

"I am now inform'd by letter signed by every Officer in my Regt present, that those Serjeants recommended from other Regiments are to be appointed and that you have been heard say, that some should take part in the second, which I conceive would be undervaluing and much to the prejudice if not to say Injustice of my Serjeants, whom I have the confidence to say are equal to any in the Army and especially those whom I shall recommend.

"I am well acquainted with the Merits and Demerits of every Officer and Soldier in my Regiment and I have too high an Opinion of your Love of Justice and Inclination to reward Merit where it is due to conceive or think that you would wish to have Serjeants belonging to other Regiments appointed Officers in mine over the head of those in it, who are at least equal if not superior to many of them.—I confess, that an Exchange would in my Opinion be Beneficial and usefull as a Serjeant appointed in another Regt would have more Confidence to exact Discipline than in his own and so far I would recommend it when Objects are worthy. I therefore as Colonel of the Second Virg. Regt, who I think ought to be consulted previous to the Appointment of Officers in the Corps request, That if it is thought necessary to add to the Number of Officers allready in it that the following very worthy Serjeants or any Number of them, that may be thought necessary

"Vizt 1st JAMES BRODDEUS
"2nd LOVEL HARRISON
"3d EBAN BRANHAM
"4th WM. GORDAN
"5th GEORGE BLACKMORE
"6th HENRY PARRISH

may be appointed.—I must likewise beg Leave to inform you that two Gentlemen Mess^rs Archer and Guerrant were recommended by me to the State of Virginia to be appointed Officers to go with Gen'l Scott and I have the greatest Reasons to think they are appointed.

"I have the honor to be D^r Generall with the sincerest Respect

"Your most obedient and most

"humble Servant

"CHRISTIAN FEBIGER

"*Col. 2^nd Va. Reg^t and*

"*Comd. 1^st Regt. L. I.*"

[*Letter of Colonel John Cropper, Jr., to General Woodford, addressed "Hon^ble General William Woodford, Camp. To the care of Mr. Lyon Philad^a. In Gen^l Woodford's absence, this is to be opened by the Commanding officer of his troops."*]

"ACCOMACK COUNTY, VIRGINIA, 29 Novem^r 1779.

"DEAR GENERAL,

"You'll pardon the intrusion of this let^ter, if it comes to hand while you are engaged in the agreeable Society of your camp companions, or the more important execution of your momentous office; when you consider that the inclosed letters will probably much sooner find their way to the persons they belong by the assistance of your conspicuous station & You'll not expect any news from me, when you reflect that our little peninsula is precluded not only from the rest of the *dominion*, but almost from every part of the co.tinent.

"I can inform you, that the extensive frontier of our two counties is much relieved by the protection of seven ships of Count D'Estaing's squadron, which it is said are to remain in the Chesapeak this winter, and cruise off our coast occasionally. Our inhabitants are at length firmly united to the cause of their country, there is no such thing as disaffection amongst us.

"I can w^th pleasure tell you that I find myself happy with my little family, and that I am never without some sport or amusement to contribute to my domestic felicity. My reflections turn mostly upon the fate of my country, the welfare of the army, and a desire to see [torn] information of every military operation of consequence. The loss of Count Pulaski, and Count D'Estaing's being wounded, is a subject of great sympathy here.

"You will please forward Cap. Poulson's letter by the most safe and speedy opportunity. Be so good as to give my most respectfull compliments to the officers of my acquaintance in your command, particularly those of the Seventh. That our officers and soldiers may return home w^th never fading laurels, and enjoy every blessing of a country of freedom, and independence, is the constant prayer of

"Your Sincerely devoted humble Servant,

"JOHN CROPPER, JUN."

[*General Woodford to his son John T. Woodford, at Princeton, New Jersey.*]

"CAMP IN THE CLOVE 13th June 1779.

"DEAR JACK,

"I rec'd a letter from your Mama yesterday inclosing one from our Dear little Catesby for you, which you will receive under cover of this.

"The Family at Windsor are all well except M. Saunderson who has been dangerously ill for sometime. Your Mama complains of your writing her but seldom & also of your want of attention to your manner & writing & spelling. I will hope that you will give so good a Mother no future reason to complain on either account; not only for her satisfaction & pleasure, but for your own improvement. If you apply to the quartermaster at Prince Town he will forward your Letters to me by express coming frequently to Gen. Green, & I hope to hear from you often. We have been five or six days in this place watching the Enemies motions who are Fortifying at King's Ferry, on both sides of the North River. We are about twelve miles from them & the same distance from our important post at West Point, which we suppose their object.

"I will write you again when anything interesting, & shall rest assured that you will make the closest application to your studys, & cultivate an acquaintance with the Genteelest Families in your neighbourhood; it will give me pleasure to hear that you are frequently at Gen[l] Morris's.

"Present the Gentlemen & Ladies of Prince Town with my respectful compliments & be assured My Dear Boy, that I am very truly

"Your affectionate Father,

"WM. WOODFORD."

[*General Woodford to General Wayne.*]

"DEAR GEN.,

"I have taken the liberty to request the favour of you to lend me a few pounds of brown sugar—depending upon the Virginia supplies—I have got quite out of any kind of sugar. . . .

"14 Oct. 1779."

[*Same to same.*]

"DEAR GEN.

"I am obliged to you for the Information of the Dragoon.

"I shall send a Patrole to Tapon Bay, & if any discovery is made I shall give you the Earliest Intelligence.

"I return you the compliments of the Day, & am sorry it has so happened that we could not be together upon this occasion—I shall announce our Toasts by the discharge of Artilery to begin at five Oclock.

"I am

"Dr Sir

"Your Obedt humble Servt

"WM WOODFORD

"17th Oct. 1779."

[*Same to same.*]

"Dear Genl.

"Will you and Maj. Fishburn do me the favour to dine with me to Day?

"This being the 17th October, I wish to know whether you intend to celebrate it by the discharge of your Artilery, & at what time in the Day. We have recd no orders from Head Quarters respecting this matter.

"Can you inform me what occasion'd the Fireing last Evening?

"I have acct[s] from Philadelphia to the 13th, nothing from the southward to be depended upon.

"I am

"Dr Genl

"Your most obedt Servt

"Wm. Woodford.

"Sunday Morning } [Oct 17, 1779.]"

[*Same to same.*]

"Dear Gen.

"One of my Horse patrole left Tapan at 8 oclock & reports that no Fleet are in that Bay, or near Tarry Town, & that everything in that quarter appear'd as usual—I have three other Horsemen now there, & Colo. Washington has another party below that, beside my Foot patrole at Slaughters Landing, so that I think it impossible they should make any move without my knowledge.

"We have a number of reports from Morris Town respecting the Allied Army & Fleet at Georgia having captured the whole British Fleet & Army there. This is said to come by a Gentleman who left the City on Thursday, & says the Congress have this acct from authority, but his time would not permit him to stay for the particulars.

"A pilot that Mr Porterfield saw this morning from Black Point, says the Fleet is certainty arrived off Delaware, & have taken in a quantity of provisions, & stood out to sea for fear of a storm.

"I inclose you the paper of 13th which you will please to return when you have looked it over. I allso inclose you some letters for officers in captivity, which you will please to send in if you have an opportunity, otherways return them.

"I shall be very glad of your Company & Family to Dine with me Tomorrow,—if you have anything new from Stony Point, or Headquarters I will thank you for it. My officer from Slaughters this moment return'd, nothing new.

"I am

"Dr Sir

"Your Obedt humble Servt

"Wm Woodford.

"18 Oct. 1779."

[*Same to same.*]

"KAKEATE 8 Oclock P. M.
"20th Oct. 1779.

"DEAR GENL.

"I was at Washingtons when I recd your favour of this Evening which was the reason of my detaining your Dragoon.

"I have sent a party of Horse to Paramus, & from thence towards Tapan; another between them & Slaughters Landing where I have a foot Patrole in addition to this I have given the necessary orders to the Troops under my Command in case of an alarm—

"I shall give you the earliest Inteligence of any discoveries that is made, & have to request you will do the same—it shall be done by Express in the manner you wish. I am

"Dr Sir
"Your Obedt Servt
"Wm WOODFORD."

[*Same to same.*]

"DEAR GENL

"I have not heard from my patroles, by which I suppose no material discovery has been made to the Right.

"If you have anything new from towards the Point, I will thank you for a line by the Dragoon.

"I shall send a Horseman to Headquarters sometime to Day, he shall have orders to call for your commands—I am

"Dr Sir
"Your Obedt humble Servt
"Wm WOODFORD.

"KAKEATE
"21 October [1779.]"

[*Same to same.*]

"KAKEATE 22d Oct. 1799.
"12 Oclock.

"DEAR GENL

"Your conjecture about the fireing is highly probable, but I think the precautions I have taken will give me the earliest notice of any opporations on this side.

"In addition to what I wrote Colo Butler this morning—I have sent Capt Bedkin with a few Dragoons to the Sloat, & from thence downwards with orders to continue all night. I will allso send another party from Washington towards Closter, with an officer that can be depended upon.

"My officer is just return'd from Slaughter's Landing & reports that opposite that place lays three armed Vessells, two large Transports, one Galley & four small craft—the rest of the Fleet are gone out of his

sight—in these ten are included the station ships that lay there before—he left it about 7 o'clock, another officer is there till seven To morrow Morning.

"When my Horse patroles return you shall be made acquainted with any Inteligence I may receive.

"The inclosed Letters came by Express from Eliz^th Town, he left it yesterday, no news of the Count—he informs the Letter for Tilghman is from N. York by Flagg & he was charged with the greatest care of it, as being of consequence. I am

"D^r Sir

"Your Obed^t Serv^t

"W^m Woodford."

[*Same to same.*]

"Kakeate 24 Oct. 1779.
"2 O'clock.

"Dear Gen^l.

"My post return'd last night, but no letters or papers from Philadelphia.

"I have a letter from Fredb^g in Virginia Dated 13^th Inst from a gentleman of C^r who says a person of C^r arrived the Evening before from Wmsburg & reports that just as he was leaving that city an Express arrived from Charles Town, with an account that Mons. D'Estaing had taken all the British Troops in Georgia, together with one 50 Gun Ship, several Frigates & thirty Transports—he adds there were between 3 & 4000 British & disaffected captured.

"Capt. Hite, of my Brigade, has a Letter from his Father dated Wmsburg 9^th Inst. which coroborates with the other acc^t with this addition, that the French Fleet were then in Hampton Road.

"A Serj^t of Scotts party with Maj. Lee passed this morning with a letter from the Maj. to Tilghman; he reports that the Count is arrived at the Hook, & had taken a 74 & 5 Frigates between the Capes of Delaware & that place—I did not see this person.

"A Camp report allso says, that Powells Hook is Evacuated—

"My patrole is this moment return'd from Dobbs Ferry & reports that all the Shipping are gone down, & are quite out of sight of that place, he left it at 7 O'clock this morning—but could not learn the occasion of the Fireing last Night.

"My Horse Man says he left your Letter with a Soldier of the Infantry to be delivered to you, or Maj. Fishburn; have you rec^d it? this Gentleman by way of a nigh cut, came through the Clove, & stop'd at Widow Sidenhams; probably with an intention to amuse himself in the same way as your Dragoon did.

"I shall send off my Forrageing party this Evening if the weather permit. I have sent an Officer & party of Horse to Paramus, with di-

rections to send a patrole to the new Bridge & Closter, & remain there for the security of our Right, till my Forrageing party returns.

"have you anything new? I am

"Dr Sir

"Your Obed^t humble Serv^t

"Wm Woodford."

[*Same to same.*]

"Dear Gen^l.

"I have detained your Horseman longer than I intended.

"I have given orders for everything to be prepared for a March as soon as possible, but do not think it will be in our power to move so early as 8 or 9 o'clock.

"Gen. Muhlenberg & myself will ride down in an Hour or two.

"I think with you that we ought to take up our line of March—but not to proceed too far till the Gen^l orders arrive—would not the Rout by Morris Town be preferable to Paramus. I am

"Dr Sir

"Your Most humble Serv^t

"Wm. Woodford.

"27th Oct.
"1779. 6 o'clock in
"Morning."

[*Same to same.*]

"Ramapogh 28th Oct. 79
"5, o,clock A. M.

"Sir

"I am directed by Gen^l Woodford to acknoledge the receipt of your letter dated last night 11, o,clock, The contents of which he observes—In consequence of the enemy, as report says, having landed at Fort Lee he will Proceed to Pumpton & there waite untill he hears further from you. I inclose the copy of a letter from Col^o Seely at Eliz^a Town which the Gen'l. would have been glad you had opened.

"I am with the Highest

"Esteem & respect

"Your Ob^d hbl Serv^t

"Rob^t Porterfield

"*A. D. Camp.*

"N. B. Our Troops are now
"marching."

[*Same to Major-General Lord Stirling.*]

Paramus, 10th Oct^r 1778

"My Lord

"I forwarded your letter to his Excellency this morning by a light Horse man of Blands, none of Sheldons being here.

"The day before yesterday I had Eight Deserters into this post viz^t 3 of

the Guards, 2 of the 15th, 2 of Lt Rawdons Corps & one Highlander, they gave intelligence much to the same purpose as you mention in your Letter.

"Doctr Griffith is now with me, & what he has been able to gather at Tappan, corresponds with our other accts he mentions a proclamation of the Enemy giving us Forty Days to comply with the terms that have been offered by their Excellencys the commrs or to answer the contrary at our peril &c &c &c—this he got from a young Lady who says she read it, & that a Coppy had been sent to Head quarters by a Flag.

"I have been confined to the House these two Days with a Fever & Lax. Mine of the 8th was left by the person who I depended upon to call for it, which I have only Just now discover'd—the Ladies Join their Compts to those of—

"Your Lordships most obedt humble Servt
"Wm Woodford."[1]

[*Same to same.*]

"Pompton 28th October 1779
"nine o'clock at Night.

"My Lord

"I rec'd your Lordships favour of yesterday by Express, but have seen nothing of the one you refer to wrote the Day before.

"Upon the alarm of the Enemies comeing into this state I march'd the Division to Suffrans, where I left all our Tents & Baggage, with a Guard of lame & bare footed Men under command of Majr Clark, & arrived here about ten this Morning upon my march for the relief of Morris Town, which by our accounts was in imminent danger.

"I learned here that was not the case, therefore halted till I rec'd His Excellencies orders, or a confirmation of the Intelligence. Advice from Gen'l. Wayne (who is at Paramus with the Infantry) may make it expedient for me to direct my march another Rout—his last acct then inform'd him that a considerable boddy of the Enemy Landed yesterday at Fort Lee, & another at Monmouth, with those at Amboy still in that neighbourhood—I hope to know the truth of both in the morning, allso to hear from the Gen'l. who is made acquainted with my situation.

"An Honest Country man about Twelve O'clock to Day picked up a Letter in the Road near this place, from Govr Livingston to his Excellency, which must have been droped by a careless Express, before I sent it forward. I took the Liberty to open it, he gives an act of the excurtion of the Enemies Dragoons to Middle Brook, Brunswic, & Sommerset with the capture of Colo Symco in their return, but says nothing of their present situation, the Letter was dated yesterday. I have the Honor to be

"Your Lordships
"Most Obedt humble Serv
"Wm. Woodford."

[1] Original in collection of Mr. Charles Roberts.

[*Same to General Wayne.*]

"POMPTON 30th Octr 1779.

"DEAR GENL.

"I inclose you a Letter from His Excellency which I rec'd by return of my Express this morning.

"He writes me, that provided the Enemy have return'd, I will move back, & take a position between Suffrans & Stony Point.

"This fact must be ascertain'd by the Inteligence I shall get from you—be so kind to inform me what you have heard from Colo Washington, & whether you think we may move back to Suffrans this afternoon, & there waite further Inteligence.

"The Gen'l desires the packet to Colo Seely may be forwarded from one post to another. I am

"Dr Sir

"Your most Obedt Servt

"WM. WOODFORD."

[*Same to same.*]

"HAVERSTRAW 20th Nov. 1779.

"DEAR GENL.

"I have taken proper care of your Domine & sent him under Guard to Head Quarters; from the few questions I have asked him, he answers the character you give him, of an artfull designing Villain.

"Some Vessells of the Enemy have been up to Tarry Town, & have been Fireing off & on the whole Day, & part of yesterday—what is their object I have not been able to discover.

"I understand the Troops are in motion for winter Quarters, we expect orders to move every Hour—

"The affair in Georgia went very contrary to our expectations—but disappointments will hap[pen]. we must make the best of it.

"My compliments to Majr Fishbourn & thank him for his favour of the 11th with the N. York paper, which I carried to Head Quarters the next Day—I am

"Dr. Sir

"Your Most Obedt Servt

"WM. WOODFORD."

# THE GENERAL TITLE OF THE PENN FAMILY TO PENNSYLVANIA.

CONTRIBUTED BY WILLIAM BROOKE RAWLE, ESQ.

(Continued from page 355.)

The Abstract of the Penn title prepared by the late Judge Cadwalader brings it down to the death of John Penn (2d) in 1795, and ends with a statement of the results of the case of Richard Penn (2d) *vs.* The Executors of John Penn (2d), reported in 2 Yeates' Pennsylvania Supreme Court Reports. The report of the case, which was decided in the year 1800, goes extensively into the title from the execution of the first agreement entered into on May 8, 1732, by the three brothers, John (1st), Thomas, and Richard (1st) Penn,—the "Joint Proprietaries" as they were called,—to create the Entail of Pennsylvania and the Three Lower Counties upon Delaware in their descendants. This entailment continued strictly in force as to the Pennsylvania estates until it was barred in 1870.

When the Divesting Act of November 27, 1779,[1] was passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, grave doubts existed in the minds of many as to its effectiveness in case the Penns should decline to accept the sum of £130,000 Stg., the compensation provided for by the Act. As, however, they did accept the money after the Revolutionary War was ended they were estopped from claiming all lands and estates in Pennsylvania other than their private estates, including the Proprietary Manors, which had been laid out for them prior to July 4, 1776, and which had been expressly saved to them by the terms of the Act. But no

[1] See latter part of Item No. 17 of Judge Cadwalader's Abstract, *supra*

such act of generosity—honesty it might perhaps be called —as the payment to the Penns of some compensation for the loss of their estates in the Three Lower Counties upon Delaware can be credited to the State of Delaware, as they came to be called, and consequently there was no estoppel as to them.

To trace out the intricacies of the further devolution of the entail it is necessary to start again from the beginning; but, to simplify the statement, many technical words and terms are omitted, as also the frequent limitations to David Barclay and Thomas Hyam in trust in strict settlement to preserve the contingent remainders, only the bare results being given of the old-time, verbose phraseology of the various legal documents. To avoid repetition to some extent, the genealogical details are given more fully than elsewhere under the "Share of John Penn (1st)." The names of the actual tenants-in-tail, and, after the entail was barred, those of the actual owners in fee simple, are printed in heavier-faced type.

By the effect of the Will[1] of William Penn the Founder, and the Appointment in pursuance thereof[1] by Hannah Penn (his second wife), the title became vested in fee simple among their sons, as follows:

John Penn (1st), one-half.
Thomas Penn, one-fourth.
Richard Penn (1st), one-fourth.

## SHARE OF JOHN PENN (1st),

known as "The American," the eldest son of William Penn the Founder by his second marriage. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1699/1700, and died unmarried, without issue, at Hitcham, Buckinghamshire, England, October 25, 1746,[2] and was buried at Jordans.

[1] See Items Nos. 4 and 5 of Judge Cadwalader's Abstract, *supra*.

[2] The date given in recital in the marriage settlement of Thomas Penn is "on or about the twenty ninth day of October, One thousand seven hundred and forty six." The date in the text is that given by Mr.

The entailment of his one-half of the General Estate was effected by his Will, dated October 24, 1746; proved in England November 12, 1746; registered at Philadelphia in Will Book H, p. 295, &c., and was as follows:

To Testator's brother, **Thomas Penn**, for life.

**Thomas Penn** was born in Bristol, England, March 9, 1701/2; married Aug. 22, 1751, Lady Juliana Farmor, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Pomfret, and died March 21, 1775. She died Nov. 20, 1801. His issue were:

1. William Penn, born June 21, 1752; died Feb. 14, 1753; buried at Penn, Bucks, England.
2. Juliana, born May 19, 1753; married May 23, 1771, William Baker, of Bayfordbury, Hertfordshire. She died April 23, 1772, and was buried at Stoke Poges.[1] Her only child
   (1) Juliana, married Jan. 18, 1803, John Fawsitt Herbert Rawlins, and died without issue, Sept. 11, 1849, at Gunter's Grove, Stoke Courcy, Somersetshire.
3. Thomas Penn, born July 17, 1754; died Sept. 5, 1757, and was buried at Penn.
4. William Penn, born July 22, 1756; died April 24, 1760, and was buried at Penn.
5. Louisa Hannah, born July 22, 1756 (twin with William); died June 10, 1766, and was buried at Penn.
6. **John Penn** (3d), born Feb, 23, 1760; died June 21, 1834, unmarried, without issue. He was buried at Stoke Park. He was called "junior" during the lifetime of his cousin, John Penn (2d), son of Richard Penn (1st).
7. **Granville Penn**, born in London, Dec. 9, 1761; married June 24, 1791, Isabella, daughter of General Gordon Forbes, and died Sept. 28, 1844, and was buried at Stoke Park, leaving issue, as hereinafter stated.
8. Sophia Margaretta, born Dec. 25, 1764; married May 3, 1796, Archbishop William Stuart (1st), youngest son of John, third Earl of Bute. She died April 29, 1847, and was buried in the Stuart family vault at Luton, Bedfordshire. She left issue as hereinafter stated. In her line the entire title ultimately vested.

Remainder to the first son of said Thomas Penn in tail male.

Howard M. Jenkins in "The Family of William Penn," quoting from an obituary notice of John Penn in the *Oxford Flying Weekly Journal* of November 1, 1746.

[1] The place seems to have been called Stoke, Stoke Poges, and Stoke Park indiscriminately. It is situated in Buckinghamshire, near Eton.

**John Penn** (3d), who was his eldest surviving son, died June 21, 1834, unmarried, without issue, as hereinbefore stated.

Remainder to the second, third, and other sons of said Thomas Penn successively according to seniority in tail male.

**Granville Penn**, who was his second surviving son, died Sept. 28, 1844, as hereinbefore stated. His issue were:

1. John William Penn, who died in infancy without issue, and was buried at Stoke Poges, Dec. 18, 1802.
2. **Granville John Penn**, born in 1802, and died March 29, 1867, unmarried, without issue. He was buried at Stoke Poges.
3. **Thomas Gordon Penn** (Rev.), born in 1803 and died Sept. 10, 1869, unmarried, without issue, and was buried at Stoke Poges. He was the last tenant in tail mail of the entire estate.
4. William Penn, born in 1811, and died at Brighton, Jan. 7, 1848, unmarried, without issue.
5. Juliana Margaret, died in infancy, unmarried, without issue, and was buried at Stoke Poges, March 21, 1804.
6. Sophia, married, in 1818, Lieutenant-Colonel, afterwards Field-Marshal Sir William Maynard Gomm, K.C.B. She died without issue, and was buried at Stoke Poges, March 9, 1827.
7. Louisa Emily, died unmarried, without issue, May 27, 1841.
8. Isabella Mary, died at Brompton, unmarried, without issue, Jan. 28, 1856.
9. Henrietta Anne, died at Brompton, unmarried, without issue, June 13, 1855.

Remainder to Testator's brother, Richard Penn (1st), for life.

Richard Penn (1st) was born in Bristol, England, Jan. 17, 1705/6; married Hannah, daughter of Dr. John Lardner, of London. He died near London, Feb. 4, 1771, and was buried at Stoke Poges. She died near London, April 20, 1785. His issue were:

1. John Penn (2d), born in London, July 14, 1729; Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania, 1763 to 1771, and again from 1773 to July 4, 1776; married, first, a daughter of James Cox, of London. She died without issue. He married, secondly, May 31, 1766, Ann daughter of Chief-Justice William Allen, of Philadelphia. He died without issue, Feb. 9, 1795, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and was buried in Christ Church, Philadelphia. He was known as John Penn "the elder," while his cousin, John Penn (2d), son of Thomas Penn, was known as "junior." His executors were the defendants in the case of Penn *vs.* Penn's Executor's, 2 Yeates, 550.

2. Hannah, married to James Clayton. She died in Cavendish Square, London, without issue, and was buried from there at Stoke Poges, Oct. 2, 1791. Her husband was buried there, Jan. 23, 1790.
3. Richard Penn (2d), born 1735; Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania 1771–73; married, Philadelphia, May 21, 1772, Mary, daughter of William Masters; died at Richmond, England, May 27, 1811, and was buried at Stoke Poges, leaving issue, as hereinafter stated. He was the plaintiff in the case of Penn *vs.* Penn's Executors, cited above.
4. William Penn, died without issue, Feb. 4, 1760, aged 12 years and 8 months, and was buried at Penn, Bucks.

Remainder to Testator's nephew, John Penn (2d), eldest son of Richard Penn (1st), for life.

John Penn (2d), died Feb. 9, 1795, without issue, as hereinbefore stated.

Remainder to the first son of said John Penn (2d) in tail male.

There was none, as hereinbefore stated.

Remainder to the second, third, and other sons of said John Penn (2d) successively according to seniority in tail male.

There were none, as hereinbefore stated.

Remainder to Testator's nephew, Richard Penn (2d), second son of Richard Penn (1st), for life.

Richard Penn (2d) died May 27, 1811, as hereinbefore stated. His issue were:

1. William Penn, born in England, June 23, 1776; married, Philadelphia, Aug. 7, 1809, Juliana Catharine, daughter of Jacob Balabriga, and died in London, Sept. 17, 1845, without issue.
2. Hannah, died at Richmond, England, July 16, 1856, unmarried, without issue.
3. Richard Penn (3d), died at Richmond, England, April 21, 1863, aged 79 years, unmarried, without issue.
4. Mary, born April 11, 1785; married, 1821, Samuel Paynter, of Richmond. She died March 26, 1863, without issue.
5. An infant daughter, mentioned but not named in the *Gentleman's Magazine* as having died June 17, 1790,—"the youngest daughter of Richard Penn, Esq."

Remainder to the first son of said Richard Penn (2d) in tail male.

William Penn, died Sept. 17, 1845, married, without issue, as hereinbefore stated.

Remainder to the second, third, and other sons of said Richard Penn (2d) successively according to seniority in tail male.

Richard Penn (3d), the second son, died April 21, 1863, unmarried, without issue, as hereinbefore stated. There were no other sons.

Remainder to every other son and sons of Testator's brother, Richard Penn (1st), successively according to seniority in tail male.

William Penn, the third and last son, died Feb. 4, 1760, unmarried, without issue, as hereinbefore stated.

Remainder to the Heirs of the Body of Testator's brother, Thomas Penn, in tail general.

This limitation ultimately went into effect, as hereinafter shown, in the line of Sophia Margaretta Stuart, the youngest daughter of Thomas Penn.

With further limitations over in default thereof, which did not take effect.[1]

## SHARE OF THOMAS PENN,

the second son of William Penn the Founder by his second marriage. He was born in Bristol, England, March 9, 1701/2; married, August 22, 1751, Lady Juliana Farmor, fourth daughter of Thomas, Earl of Pomfort. He died in London, March 21, 1775. She died in Surrey, Nov. 20, 1801. Their issue surviving him, as hereinbefore shown, were:

1. Juliana Rawlins, who died without issue, Sept. 11, 1849, the only child of Juliana Baker, who died April 23, 1772, the eldest daughter of Thomas Penn, as hereinbefore stated.
2. John Penn (3d), who died June 21, 1834, unmarried, without issue, as hereinbefore stated.

[1] These limitations over are given in brief in Item No. 13 of Judge Cadwalader's Abstract, *supra*.

3. **Granville Penn**, who died Sept. 28, 1844, and his descendants, as hereinbefore stated.
4. Sophia Margaretta Stuart, who died April 29, 1847, and her descendants, as hereinafter stated.

The entailment of Thomas Penn's one-fourth of the General Estate was effected by Indentures of Lease and Release executed by him in Settlement prior to his marriage with Lady Juliana Farmor. These were dated August 14 and 15, 1751, respectively, and recorded at Philadelphia in Deed Book G W R, No. 31, pages 51 and 53, &c., respectively. The limitations were as follows:

To the use of the Settlor Thomas Penn for life.

Remainder to the first son of the body of said Thomas Penn on the body of the said Lady Juliana, his intended wife, to be begotten, in tail male.

**John Penn** (3d), the eldest surviving son, died June 21, 1834, unmarried, without issue, as hereinbefore stated.

Remainder to the second, third, and other sons of the body of the said Thomas Penn on the body of the said Lady Juliana to be begotten successively according to seniority in tail male.

**Granville Penn**, the second and last surviving son of Thomas Penn, died Sept. 28, 1844, leaving male issue to survive him, as hereinbefore shown, viz.:

1. **Granville John Penn**, the eldest surviving son of Granville Penn, died March 29, 1867, without issue, as hereinbefore stated.
2. **Thomas Gordon Penn**, the second surviving son of Granville Penn, died Sept. 10, 1869, without issue, as hereinbefore stated.
3. William Penn, the third surviving son of Granville Penn, died Jan. 7, 1848, without issue, as hereinbefore stated.

Remainder to the first son of the body of the Settlor Thomas Penn on the body of any other woman (whom he shall marry after the death of the said Lady Juliana) lawfully to be begotten in tail male.

There were none. Lady Juliana survived her husband, as hereinbefore stated.

Remainder to the second, third, and other sons of the body of the Settlor Thomas Penn on the body of any such after taken wife as aforesaid lawfully to be begotten successsively according to seniority in tail male.

There were none, as hereinbefore stated.

Remainder to Settlor's only surviving brother, Richard Penn (1st), for life.

Richard Penn (1st) died Feb. 4, 1771, leaving issue surviving him, as hereinbefore shown.

Remainder to Settlor's nephew, John Penn (2d), eldest son of Richard Penn (1st), for life.

John Penn (2d) died Feb. 9, 1795, without issue, as hereinbefore stated.

Remainder to the first son of said John Penn (2d) in tail male.

There was none, as hereinbefore stated.

Remainder to the second, third, and other sons of said John Penn (2d) successively according to seniority in tail male.

There were none, as hereinbefore stated.

Remainder to Settlor's nephew, Richard Penn (2d), second son of Richard Penn (1st), for life.

Richard Penn (2d) died May 27, 1811, leaving issue surviving him, as hereinbefore shown.

Remainder to the first son of said Richard Penn (2d) in tail male.

William Penn died Sept. 17, 1845, without issue, as hereinbefore stated.

Remainder to the second, third, and other sons of said Richard Penn (2d) successively according to seniority in tail male.

Richard Penn (3d), second son, died April 21, 1863, unmarried, without issue, as hereinbefore stated.

Remainder to Settlor's nephew, William Penn, third son of Richard Penn (1st) in tail male.

William Penn died Feb. 4, 1760, in infancy, unmarried, without issue, as hereinbefore stated.

Remainder to all other sons of Richard Penn (1st) successively according to seniority in tail male.

There were none.

Remainder to the Heirs of the Body of him the Settlor, Thomas Penn, in tail general.

This limitation ultimately went into effect, as hereinafter shown, in the line of Sophia Margaretta Stuart, the youngest daughter of Thomas Penn.

With further limitations over in default thereof, which did not take effect.[1]

## SHARE OF RICHARD PENN (1st),

the third son of William Penn the Founder by his second marriage. He was born in Bristol, England, January 17, 1705/6; married Hannah, daughter of Dr. John Lardner, of London; died near London, February 4, 1771, and was buried at Stoke Poges, Buckinghamshire, England. She died near London, April 20, 1785. His issue surviving him, as hereinbefore shown, were:

1. John Penn (2d), who died without issue, Feb. 9, 1795, as hereinbefore stated.
2. Hannah Clayton, who died without issue, and was buried Oct. 2, 1791, as hereinbefore stated.
3. Richard Penn (2d), who died May 27, 1811, and his descendants, as hereinbefore stated.

The entailment of Richard Penn's one-fourth of the General Estate was affected by his Will dated March 21, 1750; proved in London, England, March 4, 1771, with four codicils. Recorded in the Prerogative Court at Burlington,

[1] These limitations over are given in brief in Item No. 16 of Judge Cadwalader's Abstract, *supra*.

New Jersey, in Book No. XV., of Wills, fol. 357. The limitations were as follows:

To Testator's elder son, **John Penn** (2d), for life.

John Penn (2d) died Feb. 9, 1795, married, without issue, as hereinbefore stated.

Remainder to the first son of said John Penn (2d) in tail male.

There was none, as hereinbefore stated.

Remainder to the second, third, and other sons of said John Penn (2d) successively according to seniority in tail male.

There were none, as hereinbefore stated.

Remainder to Testator's second son, **Richard Penn** (2d), for life.

Richard Penn (2d) died May 27, 1811, leaving issue surviving him, as hereinbefore shown, viz.:

1. William Penn, who died Sept. 17, 1845, married, without issue.
2. Hannah, who died July 16, 1856, unmarried, without issue.
3. Richard Penn (3d), who died April 21, 1863, unmarried, without issue.
4. Mary, who married Samuel Paynter, and died March 26, 1863, without issue.

Remainder to the first son of said Richard Penn (2d) in tail male.

William Penn died Sept. 17, 1845, married, without issue, as hereinbefore stated.

Remainder to the second, third, and other sons of said Richard Penn (2d) successively according to seniority in tail male.

Richard Penn (3d), the second son, died April 21, 1863, without issue, as hereinbefore stated. He was the last tenant in tail male of the Richard Penn (1st) one-fourth, and upon his death it went over to Granville John Penn in tail male, as hereinafter shown.

Remainder to Testator's third son, William Penn, in tail male.

William Penn died Feb. 4, 1760, without issue, as hereinbefore stated.

Remainder to Testator's other sons successively according to seniority in tail male.

There were none, as hereinbefore stated.

Remainder to Testator's brother, Thomas Penn, for life.

Thomas Penn died March 21, 1775, leaving issue, as hereinbefore stated.

Remainder to the first son of said Thomas Penn in tail male.

John Penn (3d), the eldest surviving son of Thomas Penn, died June 21, 1834, unmarried, without issue, as hereinbefore stated.

Remainder to the second, third, and other sons of said Thomas Penn successively according to seniority in tail male.

Granville Penn, the second and last surviving son, died Sept. 28, 1844, leaving male issue surviving him, as hereinbefore shown, viz.:

1. **Granville John Penn**, his eldest surviving son, who died March 29, 1867, without issue. This limitation went into effect upon the death, without issue, of Richard Penn (3d), as hereinbefore stated.
2. **Thomas Gordon Penn**, the second surviving son of Granville Penn, died Sept. 10, 1869, unmarried, without issue. This limitation went into effect upon the death, without issue, of Granville John Penn, as hereinbefore stated. Thomas Gordon Penn was the last tenant in tail male.
3. William Penn, the third surviving son of Granville Penn, died Jan. 7, 1848, unmarried, without issue.

Remainder to the Heirs of the Body of Testator's son, John Penn (2d), in tail general.

There were none, as hereinbefore stated.

Remainder to the Heirs of the Body of Testator's son, Richard Penn (2d), in tail general.

All the lines of descent from Richard Penn (2d) became extinct upon the death of Richard Penn (3d) on April 21, 1863, without issue, as hereinbefore shown.

Remainder to the Heirs of the Body of Testator's son, William Penn, in tail general.

William Penn died Feb. 4, 1760, in infancy, without issue, as hereinbefore stated.

Remainder to all and every the other sons successively of the Testator in tail general.

There were no others, as hereinbefore stated.

Remainder to Testator's daughter, Hannah Penn, for life.

Hannah Penn married James Clayton, and died without issue, and was buried Oct. 2, 1791, as hereinbefore stated.

Remainder to the first son of said Hannah Penn in tail male.

There was none, as hereinbefore stated.

Remainder to the second, third, and other sons of said Hannah Penn successively according to seniority in tail male.

There were none, as hereinbefore stated.

Remainder to the Heirs of the Body of said Hannah Penn in tail general.

There were none, as hereinbefore stated.

Remainder to the Heirs of the Body of Testator in tail general.

The last surviving descendant of the Testator, Richard Penn (1st), was Richard Penn (3d), who died without issue, April 21, 1863, as hereinbefore shown.

Remainder to the Heirs of the Body of Testator's brother, Thomas Penn, in tail general.

This limitation ultimately went into effect, as hereinafter shown, in the line of Sophia Margaretta Stuart, the youngest daughter of Thomas Penn.

With further limitations over in default thereof, which did not take effect.[1]

By following out the foregoing limitations and genealogical details it will be seen that

*First.* Upon the death of John Penn (1st) on October 25, 1746, his one-half of the General Estate passed to his brother, Thomas Penn, for life, with limitations over to his heirs in tail male, and ultimately to his heirs in tail general. As the entail of Thomas Penn's one-fourth followed exactly the same line of descent as John Penn's one-half, Thomas Penn and his descendants had, after October 25, 1746, when John died, the possession of three-fourths of the General Estate.

*Second.* Upon the death of Richard Penn (3d) on April 21, 1863, the Richard Penn (1st) one-fourth passed over in tail male to the Thomas Penn line, and Granville John Penn, who was then the tenant for life of the John Penn (1st) one-half and the Thomas Penn one-fourth, thus became possessed of the entire General Estate.

*Third.* Upon the death of Granville John Penn on March 29, 1867, without issue, the entire General Estate passed to his younger brother, the Rev. Thomas Gordon Penn. He being the last representative in the male line among the descendants of William Penn the Founder by his second marriage, and, consequently, the last representative in the male line of John, Thomas, and Richard Penn, the "Joint Proprietaries," the male entail of the entire General Estate came to an end upon his death on September 10, 1869, and the limitations in tail general in the line of Thomas Penn came into effect.

*Fourth.* All the elder branches, both male and female, in the line of Thomas Penn having become exhausted, the title vested in the eldest son of Sophia Margaretta Stuart, the youngest daughter of Thomas Penn, as tenant in tail general.

In each of the instruments creating the entail it was pro-

[1] These limitations over are given in brief in Item No. 20 of Judge Cadwalader's Abstract, *supra*.

vided that every person becoming entitled to the estate thereby settled, and likewise the several persons marrying with any females who should be or should become entitled, should, from time to time, when and as they should respectively become entitled to the same, take and use the surname of Penn and that only, and no other surname therewith, and should also bear the Settlor's family coat-of-arms. These provisions, however, being "conditions subsequent," were of no effect, and the estate vested irrespective of them.[1]

Sophia Margaretta Stuart, the youngest child of Thomas Penn, died as hereinbefore stated, on April 29, 1847. Her issue were:

1. Mary Juliana, born May, 1797; married, Feb. 28, 1815, Thomas Knox, Viscount Northland, afterwards Earl of Ranfurly. She died July 11, 1866, leaving issue, having had three sons and five daughters.

[1] Upon this point the following opinion was given by two of the most eminent real estate lawyers at the Bar:

"The provision contained in the wills of John and Richard Penn and the Settlement of Thomas Penn, that the tenant in tail for the time being shall assume the name and arms of Penn, is, by all the authorities, a condition subsequent: Robinson *vs.* Robinson, 1 Burr. 38; S. C.—Hicks *vs.* Robinson, 5 Bro. Parl. Cas. 286; Gulliver *vs.* Ashby, 1 Wm. Bl. 607; 4 Burr. 1929; Davies *vs.* Lowndes, 2 Scott, 67. And it is obvious that this must be the case, for the assumption of a new name, and the adoption of new arms, must require the performance of some acts *after* the devolution of the inheritance. Indeed, if the condition were one precedent to the vesting of the estate, it would be unquestionably too remote: Lewis on Perpetuities, 616; Jarman on Wills, 805.

"This being so, as a condition grafted on an estate tail, it may be barred by the tenant in tail for the time being, by a common recovery, though at the time he had not assumed the name and arms: Gulliver *vs.* Ashby, *ut supra;* Doe *vs.* Edgar, 1 Cowp. 382; Page *vs.* Hayward, 2 Salk. 370; Watson *vs.* Earl of Lincoln, 1 Amb. 328; Cruise on Recoveries, 282; Fearne, 424; Lewis on Perp., 668; 1 Jar. 805.

"Therefore, we are of opinion that Mr. William Stuart, being, as it appears, the present tenant in tail, may, by deed executed, acknowledged and recorded according to the Pennsylvania Act of 1799, convey or release any estate or right he may have in that State, without, and prior to, assuming the name and arms of Penn.

* * * * * * * * *

"HENRY WHARTON.
"WM. HENRY RAWLE.

"June 1, 1870."

2. **William Stuart** (2d), of Tempsford Hall, Beds; Aldenham Abbey, Herts, and Hill Street, Berkeley Square, London, eldest son, born October 31, 1798; married (first wife), August 8, 1821, Henrietta Maria Sarah, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir Charles Morice Pole, Bart., by whom he had three sons and three daughters. He married (second wife), August 31, 1854, Georgiana Adelaide Forester, daughter of Gen. F. N. Walker. Upon the death of the Rev. Thomas Gordon Penn, on Sept. 10, 1869, he became tenant in tail general of the entire unsold estate, and barred the entail, as hereinafter mentioned.
3. Henry, born 1804; died October 26, 1854.
4. Louisa Stuart, who died unmarried, without issue, Sept. 29, 1823, and was buried at Luton.

The entail of what remained of the General Proprietary Estate of the Penns was barred by William Stuart (2d) the tenant in tail general in the manner prescribed in the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to facilitate the barring of entails," approved January 16, 1799. By Indenture dated August 5, 1870, duly acknowledged, and on motion made in the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County on September 24, 1870, entered among the records thereof in Book No. 29, page 322, &c., and upon another motion made in the Supreme Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania on October 17, 1870, entered among the records thereof in Book K, pages 2, 3, 4, and 5, and also recorded on December 22, 1870, in the office for Recording Deeds, &c., for the City and County of Philadelphia, in Deed Book J A H, No. 98, page 309, &c., William Stuart, reciting that "Whereas the said William Stuart as the present heir at common law in tail of John Penn the elder John Penn the younger Thomas Penn and Richard Penn or of some of them is by force and effect of sundry Deeds Wills and descents cast seised of certain lands tenements and hereditaments in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or of right ought so to be," and stating the purpose of thereby, in pursuance of the statute, barring the entail, granted unto William Levi Bull (then a student at law in the office of William Henry Rawle, Esquire), his heirs and assigns, "All and singular the lands tenements and hereditaments of what nature or kind soever in the State of Pennsylvania

aforesaid whereof he the said party of the first part [William Stuart] now is or of right ought to be seised as tenant in tail as aforesaid," to hold the same with the appurtenances in trust nevertheless to grant and convey the same by the Indenture thereto annexed unto him the said party of the first part thereto [William Stuart] his heirs and assigns "in absolute fee simple free clear and discharged of and from all conditions covenants and restrictions whatsoever." Accordingly by the thereto annexed Indenture which was dated September 2, 1870, duly acknowledged, and recorded at Philadelphia in the office for the Recording of Deeds, &c., in Deed Book J A H, No. 98, pages 311, &c., the said William Levi Bull reconveyed the said lands tenements and hereditaments to the said William Stuart his heirs and assigns "in absolute fee simple clear and discharged of and from all limitations conditions covenants and restrictions whatsoever."

In the minds of some conveyancers and real estate lawyers doubts occasionally arose as to the regularity of grants by the Penns; such, for instance, as to how long the power of sale in fee with which the tenants in tail male were clothed continued in force; whether in all cases quit-rents had been reserved, thus accurately complying with the provisions of the powers of sale; whether the entail had always been properly barred when deeds were executed, etc. An attempt to remedy informalities of the latter nature was made, in so far as titles in the Manor of Springettsbury, in Philadelphia County, were concerned, by the execution, on February 17, 1831, of a deed of confirmation, recorded in Deed Book A M, No. 6, page 628, etc., by John Penn (3d) and William Penn, the then respective tenants in tail male, by their attorney in fact, to Thomas W. Morris in trust for all purchasers in order to bar the entail as to former conveyances, but it was questioned how far an attorney in fact was authorized to confirm the title to lands which he had not himself conveyed. To lay these ghosts of the past and to render all the titles secure beyond peradventure, the

said William Stuart and Georgiana Adelaide Stuart his wife, by Indenture dated November 11, 1870, duly acknowledged, and on motion made in the Supreme Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania on March 9, 1871, entered among the records thereof in Book J R S, No. 1, pages 81, 82, and 83, and also recorded on March 25, 1871, in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., for the City and County of Philadelphia, in Deed Book J A H, No. 123, pages 442, etc., stating the purpose of thereby, in pursuance of the statute, barring the entail, granted and confirmed unto the said William Levi Bull, his heirs and assigns, "All and singular the lands tenements and hereditaments in the said Commonwealth [of Pennsylvania] which the said John Penn the elder John Penn the younger the said Thomas Penn the said Richard Penn or any subsequent tenant in tail thereof severally and respectively either by themselves or their attornies in fact have granted and conveyed to divers persons for a full and valuable consideration intending to grant and convey such premises to the purchasers in fee simple, to have and to hold the same with the appurtenances to the use of every such purchaser or purchasers and their heirs and assigns so as to enure to the benefit of all persons holding or claiming any estate title or incumbrance in or upon any such lands tenements and hereditaments derived or created by or under any bona fide purchaser for a good and valuable consideration from the said tenants in tail respectively for the time being as aforesaid with the intent that all such grants and conveyances by them or any of them so heretofore made be hereby absolutely ratified confirmed and established."

By Deed Poll dated December 16, 1874, Georgiana Adelaide Stuart, then the widow of William Stuart (2d), released to all persons concerned all or any dower right which she might have in any lands tenements hereditaments and estate of her late husband in Pennsylvania or elsewhere in the United States of America.

The title subsequent to the barring of the entail, by the

effect of which the estate became vested in William Stuart (2d) absolutely in fee simple, is as follows:

**William Stuart** (2d), died July 7, 1874, having by his Will, dated September 4, 1854, proved in England September 26, 1874, an Exemplification of which was filed of record in Philadelphia and registered there in Will Book No. 88, p. 367, devised all his real estate to his eldest son

**William Stuart** (3d), of Tempsford Hall, Beds; Aldenham Abbey, Herts, and Hill St., Berkeley Square, London, known as Colonel William Stuart; born in London March 7, 1825; married, September 13, 1859, Katharine, daughter of John Armitage Nicholson, Esq., of co. Meath, Ireland. She died October 16, 1881. He died December 21, 1893. They had two sons and two daughters. William Stuart (3d), by Indenture dated October 25, 1892, recorded at Philadelphia in Deed Book T G, No. 220, p. 491, &c., and elsewhere, granted and conveyed in fee simple all his lands and estates in Pennsylvania and elsewhere in the United States of America to his eldest son

**William Dugald Stuart**, of Tempsford Hall, Beds; Aldenham Abbey, Herts, and Hill St., Berkeley Square, London, now living, the present owner of the Penn estate in Pennsylvania. He was born October 18, 1860; married, July 11, 1893, Millicent Helen Olivia, daughter of Captain G. W. Bulkeley-Hughes. William Dugald Stuart's father, by his Will, dated July 6, 1887, proved in England February 13, 1894, directed that all his American property should be sold and the proceeds paid to his said eldest son, William Dugald Stuart. As Colonel Stuart had anticipated this testamentary disposition of his estate by the deed of October 25, 1892, above mentioned, it was not necessary to file of record in Pennsylvania an Exemplification of his Will.

By Deed Poll dated August 26, 1893, recorded in the office for the Recording of Deeds, etc., in Philadelphia, in Deed Book T G, No. 308, pages 475, &c., Millicent Helen Olivia Stuart, the wife of William Dugald Stuart, released to all persons concerned all her dower right in the lands tenements hereditaments and estates whatsoever of her

said husband in Pennsylvania or elsewhere in the United States of America.

At the beginning of this sketch of the Penn Proprietary title reference was made to the article in "The American Law Register," written by the late Eli K. Price, Esq., one of the most eminent real estate lawyers of his time, and thoroughly qualified to express an opinion upon the subject and everything connected with it. After referring in brief to the devolution of the title, he mentioned the fact of the execution of the confirmatory deed of November 11, 1870, and expressed his gratification that all possible doubts upon the questions which had troubled him and others had thereby been laid at rest. "Here," he wrote, "is an act quietly done, and unknown except to a few individuals, of historical interest and of great beneficence, and which fittingly crowns the honorable dealings of all the Penn Proprietaries with their settlers and successors. For more than a century, few even in the legal profession have understood the precise nature of the title and the powers of the Penns to the soil in Pennsylvania; and they have always been so honorably represented as to give to settlers and purchasers entire confidence, without inquiry into the wills, articles of agreement, and marriage settlements of the family, few of which were of record or accessible within the province or state, and were first got together and printed by William Henry Rawle, Esq., in 1870. It was not known until then what would be the disposition of the heir coming through a female branch, whether to attempt to take advantage of defects and omissions, or to confirm titles made by his predecessors, because he was wholly unknown to us. The deed above recited sufficiently proves that to William Stuart, Esq., we owe thanks and gratitude, and that we should hold his name and memory in honor in common with all the Penns in their relations with the people of Pennsylvania."

## NOTES ON THE BATTLE OF GERMANTOWN.

[The following notes on the battle of Germantown have been translated from "Journal und Relationen von den Maneuvres der Englischen Armee in Amerika unter dem General Howe," u. s. w., of the Hessian Captain Friedrich Ernst von Muenchausen, who served on Gen. Howe's staff from November 18, 1776, to May 22, 1778.]

On the 4th of October, I rode very early toward Philadelphia, to arrest, by command of my General, a man named Reichel, who was in hiding there. In the previous war he was lieutenant and regimental quartermaster in the Brunswick "Wittorfschen" battalion, came here two years ago, and has ever since been with the quartermaster general of the enemy, whose name is Lutterloh, and who was also in the Brunswick service, and has been employed in his department. I was close to Philadelphia, about half past five o'clock in the morning, when I heard cannon shots behind me. I hastened as quickly as possible to the quarters of Lord Cornwallis, who was still sleeping, charged one of his adjutants to warn him quickly of the firing, and to have Mr. Reichel arrested. I then returned to my General. Knowing that he is always to be found where the sharpest firing is, I rode there without inquiring concerning his whereabouts, and found him.

Yesterday afternoon, General Washington assured his whole army, which is again over 20,000 strong, that Burgoyne was entirely conquered, that on account of the many detachments sent to Philadelphia, Wilmington, Billingsport, etc., we were not 6000 strong here in the camp, and that we had sent away in these detachments our very best troops. Now was the time to conquer Howe completely and he promised to lead them into Philadelphia the next evening, if they would march out bravely and quietly like true soldiers. Thereupon he had rum given out to them and last evening at six o'clock he marched against us, having left behind a few thousand men with the baggage, the

tents, etc., in his camp, fifteen miles from our outposts. A little before setting out, he detached 600 men with 4 cannons and ordered them to attack sharply and with great noise, the next morning one hour before daybreak, our left wing where the Hessian Jaegers were posted on the Schuylkill. Washington himself marched the entire night, halted a few miles from our outposts, had rum again served out, and then formed into line the column which was to attack our right wing, that is, the Guard and the 1st Battalion of Light Infantry. With the other two columns he attacked our 2nd Battalion of Light Infantry, which, as I had commanded, had advanced somewhat beyond our line and stood at an outpost. On account of the very dense fog and the extraordinary silence which the enemy observed, we were not aware of them until they fell upon us. The Light Infantry, as may readily be conceived, was forced to yield, but formed again when the 5th Regiment of the 2nd Brigade came up in good order. For some time they held in check the closely pressing enemy, but after much loss they, too, had to yield. At this time I arrived and was astonished to see what I had never before beheld, namely, the English fleeing. By command of my General, who was here, the 40th Regiment arrived at this critical moment. Col. Musgrave, who commanded it, saw the Light Infantry and the 5th Regiment fall back in confusion; he sent forward half of his regiment to support these, while he threw himself, with the other half, into a massive building which lay between the streets through which the two columns of the enemy marched. This conceived and bravely executed plan of Col. Musgrave was of vast service to our corps. The enemy which had thought to force him back, hesitated so long over this move that Gen. Howe, who had again been repulsed, gained sufficient time to form into line the rest of the 2nd Brigade, the 1st, 4th, & 3rd Brigades, besides the Hessian Body-Guard, and soon afterward put the enemy to flight. While this had been going on, our Jaegers on the left wing had been attacked by the 600 men who had been sent by Washington over the Schuylkill, whereupon the General had been

induced to send to the Jaegers as support a Hessian Grenadier Battalion which had remained behind in the camp, and Donop's Regiment, which, with the Grenadiers, were at first to have gone forward, but had had to fall back on the left wing of the Hessian Body-Guard and form a line on a height to cover our left flank. At this same time, they attacked our Guard, the 1st Battalion of Light Infantry and Whym's Corps, while they moved quite perceptibly to the left, as if they would outflank our right wing. There also they were forced to yield, in which repulse the arrival of the English Grenadiers and a battalion of Hessian Grenadiers aided greatly, which Grenadiers could see the rebels coming. Cornwallis left behind in Philadelphia a battalion of Hessian Grenadiers, also the two English regiments which were detached yesterday to the other side of the Schuylkill and which had been quickly brought back to Philadelphia.

The Hessian Grenadier Battalion arriving from Philadelphia had to take its ground between Donop's Regiment on one side and our Jaegers and the Grenadier Battalion "Minningerode," which was with the Jaegers, on the other.

* * * * * * * *

The most of the enemy retired by two roads, over which we pursued them. On one road they were followed up by Gen. Howe and Lord Cornwallis, with the English Grenadiers, the Dragoons, 2 English Brigades and the 2nd Battalion of Light Infantry; and on the other road, by Gen. Grant, who had under his command, 2 English Brigades, one battalion of Light Infantry, and Whym's Corps.

The Hessian Jaegers and 2 battalions of Hessian Grenadiers remained to protect the left wing; Donop and the Hessian Body-Guard and the 40th Regiment of the English remained in the neighborhood of Chestnut-hill and back toward Germantown, all of these under the command of Gen. von Knyphausen.

The English Guard, under command of Gen. Matthews, remained on the right wing and back toward Philadelphia.

On each road we pursued the enemy more than nine miles beyond our outposts; but we could not overtake them nor capture their cannon, which they had sent on ahead before their corps retired. Moreover, the roads were very good and their army did not lack good horses. We have 387 killed and wounded, of whom 35 are officers, among these the English Gen. Agnew and 2 colonels killed. The Hessians have only 14 killed and wounded, of whom Gen. v. Stirn, who received a contusion on the left arm, is the only officer. Our loss is therefore comparatively small. Of the enemy, we have buried over 300, and have captured 438, among whom are 47 officers. The enemy have carried away with them a multitude of wounded men, as we could judge from the quantity of blood along the entire way over which we pursued them. Added to these the great number of them who desert when the firing begins, their loss is considerable. Some of their ammunition wagons fell into our hands. Everybody acknowledges that Washington's project was well conceived. Through his able spies, he was fully aware of our position. He knew that on account of our having sent away some of our detachments, our defense was entirely in one line in our now more than ever too roomy camp, and that consequently we could, without breaking this line, send no regiments to the place where he might attack us. Accordingly he had formed the project of alarming us first through the false attack on the left wing; as we should probably march thither when we heard his four cannon firing in rapid succession (for which his people had especial orders) then the two columns should attack us in the middle and either overthrow us, or in case we should draw away our right wing to support the middle, his 3rd column which should then first attack us, could easily overthrow our weakened right wing and come up through Germantown to our rear.

In order to alarm likewise the garrison in Philadelphia, Washington, when he attacked us, had some 100 militia appear before Philadelphia, both the other side of the Delaware on the Jersey side and also the other side of the

Schuylkill. Lord Cornwallis, who soon noticed that these were only false attacks, came quickly up, as I have already said.

That night the Grenadiers returned to Philadelphia. In the evening after dinner, Gen. Howe, a good opportunity offering through the day's losses, again invited me to enter the English service. I will first wait to see if Gen. von Jungheim at Cassel, who up to this time has looked out for me, will not form a company for me; I think that would be just as good as being Major in the English service.

# THE FIRST REPORT OF LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR SIR WILLIAM KEITH, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS FOR TRADE AND PLANTATIONS, 1717.

CONTRIBUTED BY HELEN JORDAN.

[Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Keith arrived at Philadelphia May 31, 1717, where he was received by his predecessor Colonel Gookin and the Council, attended by the Aldermen, Commonalty and officers of the Corporation. At the Court House his commission was duly proclaimed, after which he made an address. On June 12 he informed the Provincial Council that he would leave the following day for New Castle, to meet the Assembly of the Three Lower Counties, to consult with them as to the proper course to secure the people's rights and asserting those of the Proprietor, on which some attempts had been recently made at Court. He accordingly met the Assembly, made them an address, received one for the King and one for himself. The report is copied from a duplicate in the Collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. —Ed. Penna. Mag.]

To the Right Hono'ble ye Lords Com^mrs^ for Trade and Plantations.

Right Hono^ble^

By the annexed papers I take leave to inform your Lordships of all that has been done since my arrival here worth your Lordships notice, and as Justice obliges me humbly to intercede with the Board on behalfe of those poor people who have for that end so warmly represented their Case unto me, so my duty intrusts me to offer my humble Opinion vizt. that to separate the three lower Countys by themselves from under Mr. Penns proprietary Jurisdiction would not only in many respects prove very prejudiciall to the publick service but particularly raise such a contradition of Interest as will inevitally ruin the most flourishing Colony of so small an Extent in America, and render the whole a burthen to its Mother Country by extinguishing the Great Spirit of Navigation amongst them, and consequently that improveable

Traffick which it now yields to the Dominion of Great Britain.

I humbly hope that your Lordships will please favourably to accept this part of my duty and believe that none can be with a more profound respect,

Right Honoble
Your Lordships most humble and most
Obedient Servt

W. Keith.

Philadelphia June 27th 1717

Sir:

I presume to entreat your favourable care of the enclosed to their Lordspps. at your Board and that you will please to make some enquiry after the Originall Address and Representation directed to Mr. Secretary Metheuen at the office at Whitehall according to his [torn] to me for that purpose and tho' changes may possibly have happened amongst persons in the Administration yet I suppose our triffling affairs will have their ordinary course and it is generally from your Board that we expect to be relieved and assisted.

The Honour of your correspondence and friendship cannot be of greater Importance to me than the Value I shall always have for it, And I begg you to believe that I am with a very Just esteem

Sr Yr Obliged and most humble
Servt

W. Keith.

Mr Secretary Popple.

*The Governor's Address after the Reading of his Commission at Philadelphia, May* 31, 1717.

Gentlemen.

A Commission has been read to you from the Proprietor of this Province appointing me his Lieutenant Governour with the Crown's Royall approbation, and so often as I have occasion to gratefully to reflect on the Proprietor's confidence in me and the King my Mat's goodness to accept of my poor ability in his Majtys service I ought in duty to de-

clare the obligations that are on me to prosecute the Proprietor's interests by all means that are consistent with my loyalty and obedience to the King and the just regard which I can never fail to have for the good people of this Colony.

The Proprietor has commanded me on this occasion to give you full assurance of the continuance of his great affection to this country, and as a fresh instance of his hearty desire for its welfare he was tenderly affected with the uneasiness you have laboured under for sometime past, and most readily gave into the appointment of a Governor who had been recommended from amongst yourselves hopeing and expecting that all of you will concurr to carry on publick affairs in such manner as will best declare your fidelity and affection to the Kings person and government your obedience to the Laws of the Land and your zeal to promote the prosperity of the Country wherein you are planted. The Proprietary justly conceives that by such means his honour will be best maintained and the interest of his family most sacredly preserved, neither of which it is hoped can ever be forgott or neglected when you reflect on all that this Great Man has done and suffered in order to make you a flourishing people as by God's Blessing on his labours you are at this day.

Gentlemen,

The opportunity I formerly had in another employment to be amongst you and the civility I then received gave me great encouragement to accept the charge of this Trust wherein the greatest pleasure I propose to myself is to meritt the approbation of just men and as much as I can the good will of all men. Therefore without any regard to factions names or distinctions all those possessing Christianity shall behave themselves as becomes good neighbours in Society and dutifull subjects to our Lawfull Soverign King George may surely depend on the protection of this Government and my favour.

*The Governor's Transactions with the Assembly at New Castle, June* 13, 1717.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly.

I cheerfully embrace the first opportunity of meeting you in Assembly.

I look upon it to be an essential part of my duty and what you may justly expect for me in my station carefully to prevent the mischiefs which threaten the publick good of these Countrys and to protect the just rights and privileges of the people to the utmost of my power.

I therefore judge it necessary with all convenient speed to acquaint you that before I left England some private application by way of petition had been made to the King setting forth that the Dominion and property of the Countrys you represent were immediately in the Crown and praying that both might be granted by pattent to a subject of his Maj$^{ty's}$.

The consequences that would follow upon such a Grant are obvious and will properly be the subject of your present deliberations.

I understand it is reported that a few private men through mistake did I suppose innocently afford some handle which has been craftily made use of in England contrary to their intention and meaning. But whatever may be in that you are now met together in your representative capacity I hope unanimously bent to agree upon such measures as may be thought on to frustrate so dangerous an attack upon your Rights and possessions.

Our most Gracious King is an indulgent Sovereign always ready to hear and to redress the grievances of any of his Maj$^{ty's}$ faithfull subjects and whatsoever you shall think proper to represent unto me in that behalf shall be carefully transmitted home for your service and will not fail I presume to engage such a share of his Maj$^{ty's}$ usual goodness and favor as may protect you from any further attempt of this Nature as well as for ever secure to you the peaceable enjoyment of all that is dear to a free and industrious people.

GENTLEMEN:

As the authority I am vested with is principally intended for your service I hope you cannot be unmindfull from whence it is derived and the more you consider it I am of opinion you will the more clearly perceive the inseperable connexion that is between the Right Honourable the Proprietors and your interest.

No doubt it will be expected after so great an expense as I have been at this year that something should be said relativly to the support of Government but because you may judge that the season of Harvest so near at hand will not conveniently give time to enter on business of that nature I am always ready to prefer the publick good to any interest of mine and to condesend to all such reasonable things as may convince the people of my just regard to their ease and welfare.

TO THE KINGS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble address of the Representatives of your Majestys three Countys of New Castle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware in Generall Assembly met at New Castle the 13th day of June Anno Dom. 1717.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN:

We your Maj^tys^ loyall and obedient subjects most humbly presume to approach your Throne with hearts full of sincerest Gratitude and Thanks for all the Testimonys we have received of your Maj^tys^ Gracious Reign and most happy Administration in Government.

How cordially do we joyne with our fellow Subjects at home in all their cheerfull Congratulations lately presented unto your Maj^ty^ upon your arrival from abroad and happy return to your Dominion of Great Britain, upon your Conspicuous Wisdom in the appointment of his Royall Highness the prince of Wales to be Guardian of the Realm during your Royall absence and upon the peacable disposition and universal satisfaction diffused in the minds of all your Maj^tys^ good subjects during the course of his Royall Highnesses Administration. The happy influence whereof we

sensibly feel and most particularly acknowledge in the Royall approbation and appointment of the Honoble William Keith Esq$^{r}$ our present Governor through whose means, capacity and diligent assistance we presume to obteyne your most sacred Maj$^{ys}$ favourable acceptance of these our hearty acknowledgements and whatsoever else the duty of faithfull subjects shall oblige us from time to time to lay at your Royall feet.

That your Maj$^{ys}$ Reign may be long and prosperous attended with all the blessings which Heaven can bestow on the best of Kings, and that your Royall Issue in succession to your Imperiall Crown may prosperously transfer the same happiness we now enjoy into latest posterity is the most hearty desires and prayers of

May it please your Maj$^{y}$ your Maj$^{y}$ most
faithfull most obedient and most Loyall Subjects
JASPER YEATES.

Signed by order of the house.

To the Honorable William Keith Esq with the Royall approbation Lieut$^{ent}$ Governour of the Countys of New Castle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware and the Province of Pensylvania.

The humble Address of the Representatives of the said Countys in Generall Assembly met at New Castle the 18th day of June Anno Dom 1717.

With what Transport of Joy we the representatives of the Countys of New Castle Kent & Sussex on Delaware in Generall Assembly met do at this time wait on your honour those only can judge who have been acquainted with our Sighs under the late Administration of this Governm and with our zealous and repeated wishes and prayers for your speedy and safe arrivall amongst us. We adore the divine Maj$^{y}$ of Heaven for granting to your Honour a passage so easy to yourselfe and family and so prosperous to us with the utmost Gratitude we acknowledge the King our Sovereign and his Royall Highness the princes approbation of the Choice our proprietor has so wisely made for whose pros-

perity his tender Regard to our case and Wellfare as an Indulgent father to his Country will engage us to pray.

The same favourable Disposition in your honour towards us is evidently manifested by thus early summoning your Assembly without any view to your own Interest, of which nevertheless we shall be duly mindfull, to acquaint us with an attempt made against our Rights and possessions the Consequences of which we can no otherwise account for than in our ruin and misery, an attempt craftily managed at home and so entirely contrary to the sense as well as intention as we would favourably Judge of those who innocently gave the handle that we must beg leave hereupon to represent what we believe to be at present our Case.

This River Delaware with the adjacent Lands having been formerly part of that Country called by the Dutch whilst in their possession [torn] Land, and then known by the name of the South River was taken from them in the Warr by the armes of his late Maj^ty^ King Charles the 2^d^ and above fifty years ago with all the rest of that Country was placed under the Government of his then Royal Highness the Duke of York his said Maj^tys^ Brother.

Being recovered by the Dutch in a second Warr from the English it was soon after retaken and on the ensuing peace surrendered by articles to the Crown of England imediately after which it was placed as before under his Royal Highnesses Government The seat of which was then at New York, so called from his s^d^ Highnesses Title.

The Dutch Inhabitants who were generally content to submitt to an English Governm^t^ on Condition they should enjoy their Estates were hereupon obliged to take from the Governm^t^ of New York confirmations of all their Lands under his Royall Highnesses Seal and from his Governours which were looked upon to be valid and undefeazible titles to their Lands and possessions in making good of which we humbly conceive the Law of Nations is in some measure conserned.

Those of his Maj^tys^ Native subjects also who were included to settle in the Country took grants for Land from the same

Governm$^{t}$ of New York then solely under the Duke and the Western side of this River and Bay was divided into Countys and District Magistrates and Officers were appointed and necessary Courts erected for the administration of Justice and determining the Rights of the people which Courts were always understood to act with as full power and these Divisions submitted to from the beginning with as entire an obedience as any others in his Maj$^{ys}$ plantations.

When the Province of Pensilvania was to be granted to our present proprietor the Hono$^{ble}$ W$^{m}$ Penn alth'o it was his Interest to have the Grant extended as low upon the River and Bay as he could possibly procure it yet we find it was limitted by a Circle at twelve miles distant Northward and Westward of New Castle. That Circle and all to the Southward of it on the Bay being acknowledged to be the Estate of his s$^{d}$ Royall Highness and therefore could not be granted away from him by the King But all this Western side of the River and Bay appearing to be fitted by Nature to make one Colony and Governm$^{t}$.

The Duke we find, was pleased by Deeds of feoffment duly executed now about five and thirty years ago to grant Mr. Penn all the remainder of it not included in the Royall Grant from the King and the better to enable the Duke so to do we have understood that his s$^{d}$ Maj$^{ty}$ King Charles the second was graciously pleased to confirm to his Royall Highness (but at Mr. Penns charge) all y$^{e}$ Country below Pensilvania by new letters patent granted for that purpose.

On our proprietor Mr. Penns first coming we find he not only brought the Duke's Deeds with him but a power of attorney from his Royall Highness to divers persons of New Castle to give him Livery and seizin of this Country which was done accordingly, and by order of his said Highness, the Governour of New York formally surrendered the governm$^{t}$ of it to Mr. Penn, whereupon the Inhabitants both of the province and Countys cheerfully united the Governm$^{t}$ and made for many years one Assembly in Legislation.

Those Countrys which when taken from the Dutch were

but thin of people are now full of Inhabitants who all took up their Lands regularly by Warr^ts of Survey regularly obteyned, patents of confirmation and would hold them soly by those Grants either from ye former Governours of New York under his Royal Highness or from Mr. Penn by virtue of his Highness Grant to him. By these rights Lands have been held for fifty years past nor does any one Inhabitant in any part of the s^d Countrys hold by any other whatsoever.

It is therefore astonishing to us that any person should now conceive the Estates and possessions which by our flathers and our Industry have been rendered valuable should after such a tract of time be still so uncertain to us as that they may be granted away to others. We have not hitherto known any other proprietor or Landlord than first his Royall Highness the Duke of York and then Mr. Penn under his Highness and by Grants devised from him, But if any defect should now possibly be found in these titles on which all our settlements have innocently and with a lawdable intention been made We humbly beg leave to hope from his Maj^tys known Justice and tender regard to the safety of all his peacefull subjects. That he will be graciously pleased to supply these defects without suffering any other person whatsoever to make an advantage of them for we are very sensible that after so long a Tract of years our present proprietor Mr. Penn's interest and ours are so interwoven that they are not to be separated without destroying each other. Nor can we give way to the thought that they should be divided. We also crave leave further to say that as we are situate by Nature we conceive the interest of Pensilvania and ours to be so much the same that nothing could more contribute to the happiness of us both than an entire Union. We at present are blessed by being both under your Honours benign Administration from whence we promise ourselves a long series of happy days, if it please God to continue to us your valuable life, which we most hartily pray for to as great a degree as a just and mild Government on the one hand and on the other a hearty zeale and

affection in his Maj$^{ty's}$ Subjects under your care can promise. We humbly entreat your honour to represent our case to his most Gracious Maj$^{ty}$ and to convey to his sacred hands our most humble and hearty Address and from his Royal Goodness, and your Endeavours we shall not doubt of the success we humbly wish for.

Though the present Circumstances of the Country are low yett we cannot be so unjust to ourselves as not to lay hold on this first opportunity of demonstrating how willing we are to contribute to the support of a Government from which we expect so much Justice and satisfaction.

Signed by order of the house Nemine Contradisente.

JASPER YEATES.

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMBLY:

By your dutiful Message to the King and the Representation of your case to me you have not only fully answered the end of your meeting me here at this time, but you have thereby also enabled me in the best manner to support your Interest at home with all the success that may be expected from an hono$^{ble}$ and just Intention.

GENTLEMEN:

I return you my hearty thanks for the supply you have so readily granted as a testimony of your regard to the expense of my Labours in your Service and your kind expressions towards me and my family will I conceive be more suitable and gratefully acknowledged by the watchfull care and concern which you may be assured I shall most cheerfully exert on all occasions for your Wellfare Ease and prosperity.

## SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726–1775.

(Continued from page 385.)

| *1736/7* | *Vessels* | *Masters* | *Owners* | *Where built* | *Tons* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March 23 | Shallop Mary & Elizabeth | Hugh McAdam | Hugh McAdam of Philadelphia | Salem, West New Jersey | 20 |
| *1737* | | | | | |
| April 21 | Brig't John | William Cundy | Abraham Taylor<br>John White<br>both of Philadelphia | West New Jersey | 25 |
| April 16 | Shallop Broad Kill | Nathaniel Naws | Edward Naws<br>Nathaniel Naws<br>both of Broad Kill Hundred, Sussex Co. | Broad Kill, Sussex Co. | 10 |
| May 24 | Shallop Ranger | Jonathan Stathen | Jonathan Stathen of Philadelphia<br>Jonathan Waddington<br>Bradway Stretch | Salem County | 7 |
| May 31 | Brig't Revolution | John Phillips | John Phillips of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 50 |
| June 15 | Brig't Hannah | William Tiffin | John Stamper of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 60 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 20 | Schooner Batchelor | Hugh Mackay | Hugh Mackay of Philadelphia<br>Hermanus Aldrich<br>Charles Adams<br>Samuel Combs | Maine | 30 |
| June 30 | Brig't Joseph | Ralph Loftus | Joshua Maddox<br>John Bringhurst<br>both of Philadelphia<br>Joseph Jackman<br>of Barbadoes | Philadelphia | 45 |
| June 30 | Shallop Greenwich | Constant Maskell | Constant Maskell<br>James Caruthers<br>both of Salem Co., W. Jersey | Greenwich, West Jersey | 8 |
| July 14 | Shallop Honest Endeavour | Bruer Sinnixen | Bruer Sinnixsen<br>of Christiana Creek | Christiana Creek, Newcastle Co., upon Delaware | 8 |
| July 22 | Brig't Debby | George Stewart | Anthony Morris, Jun^r<br>of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 68 |
| July 23 | Sloop Swansey | John Carnan | John Carnan<br>of Bohemia, Md. | Greenwich, West New Jersey | 10 |
| Aug. 18 | Shallop Hannah & Mary | William Preston | Alexander Forker<br>William Preston<br>both of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 10 |
| Aug. 30 | Shallop Dolphin | Thomas Janvier | Thomas Janvier<br>Francis Janvier<br>John Janvier<br>all of Newcastle | New Castle, New Castle Co., on Delaware | 15 |

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726–1775.—*Continued.*

| *1737* | *Vessels* | *Masters* | *Owners* | *Where built* | *Tons* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 16 | Shallop Charming Molly | Edward Russell | John Lee<br>Edward Russell<br>both of Chester, Pa. | Chester, Pa. | 10 |
| Sept. 19 | Sloop Flower | Bennome Dare | Bennome Dare<br>John Remington<br>Charles Davis<br>Philip Dennis<br>David Sheppard<br>Job Shepherd<br>all of Cohansie | Cohansie, Salem Co., West New Jersey | 5 |
| Sept. 27 | Snow Industry | George Davis | William Allen<br>of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 60 |
| Sept. 1 | Shallop Unity | Thomas Green | Thomas Green<br>Abrm. Vannoy<br>both of Newcastle Co. | Duck Creek, Newcastle Co., upon Delaware | 20 |
| Oct. 18 | Ship Constantine | Edward Wright | Lawrence Williams<br>of London<br>Simon Edgel<br>Edward Shippen<br>both of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 85 |
| Oct. 27 | Snow Prince William | Uchred Kennedy | John Trapnall<br>Uchred Kennedy<br>both of Philadelphia<br>Smith Adam Molton<br>of Waxford, Ireland | Philadelphia | 35 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. | 11 | Shallop Hampton | James Hyatt | James Hyatt of Duck Creek | Duck Creek, New Castle Co., on Delaware | 8 |
| [1]—— | | Brig't Martha | John Bedford | William Graham[1] of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 25 |
| Dec. | 3 | Ship Happy Return | James Wilson | William Kirkpatrick of Londonderry<br>Hugh White<br>Robert Finley<br>both of Dublin, Ireland<br>William Harper of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 60 |
| Dec. | 3 | Brig't Lydia | James Heaslton | William Humphrys<br>Rachael Marks<br>Oswald Peel<br>all of Philadelphia | Chester, Pa. | 50 |
| Dec. | 12 | Sloop Sarah and Elizabeth | James Hutchinson | Robert Ellis<br>Seth Drummond<br>both of Philadelphia<br>James Hutchinson of Willings Town, New castle Co., on Delaware | Christiana Creek, on Delaware | 40 |
| Dec. | 3 | Sloop Endeavour | John Pindar | John Pindar of Philadelphia | Lewes | 20 |
| Dec. | 16 | Sloop Sarah and Elizabeth | Seth Drummond | Robert Ellis<br>Seth Drummond<br>of Philadelphia | Christiana Creek, on Delaware | 30 |

[1] Graham dying, this Register was never completed.

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726–1775.—*Continued.*

| | *Vessels* | *Masters* | *Owners* | *Where built* | *Tons* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1737* | | | | | |
| Jan. 3 | Ship Betsy | Richard Budden | Joseph Turner of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 70 |
| *1737/8* | | | | | |
| Jan. 21 | Ship Williams | Thomas Annis | Thomas Annis of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 130 |
| Feb. 22 | Brig't Martha | John Bedford | William McKnight<br>Martha Graham<br>both of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 25 |
| Feb. 24 | Ship Amity | George Blair | Richard Oswald<br>Alexander Oswald<br>John Baird, Jun^r<br>John Wilson<br>Lawrence Colquhoun<br>all of Glasgow<br>George Blair<br>of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 56 |
| March 14 | Shallop Betty | Archibald Greenfield | Patrick Mullin<br>Archibald Greenfield<br>both of Kent Co., Md. | Christine, Newcastle Co., on Delaware | 10 |
| March 24 | Snow Mary | Thomas Jones | Edward Lloyd of London, Gt. Britain | Philadelphia | 50 |
| *1738* | | | | | |
| April 7 | Brig't Katharine and Mary | Joseph Scattergood | John Fisher<br>Joseph Noble<br>William Callender<br>all of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 60 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1737/8* | | | | | |
| March 5 | Sloop Dragon | William Grant | Daniel Nunez<br>John Aston<br>William Grant<br>all of Lewes | Lewes, Sussex Co. | 15 |
| *1738* | | | | | |
| April 19 | Sloop Mary and Mime | Richard Edwards | Robert Moulder<br>of Chichester<br>Richard Edwards<br>of Philadelphia | Chichester, Pa. | 20 |
| April 28 | Sloop Dolphin | John Martin | John Martin<br>of Cohansie<br>Seth Bowen<br>Dan Bowen<br>Abraham Garrison<br>all of West Jersey | Cohansie, West Jersey | 12 |
| April 26 | Ship Delaware | David Davies | William Morris<br>James Morris<br>Charles Willing<br>all of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 70 |
| May 4 | Ship Agnes and Betty | John Brame | Daniel Flexney<br>John Pincock<br>John Comer<br>Thomas Gilson<br>Samuel Robinson<br>Cornelius Serjeant<br>Daniel Thomas<br>John Brame<br>all of London, Gt. Britain | Philadelphia | 100 |

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726–1775.—*Continued.*

| *1728* | | *Vessels* | *Masters* | *Owners* | *Where built* | *Tons* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 3 | Sloop Placit | Samuel Man | John Simpson<br>James Featherstone<br>both of London, Gt. Britain<br>& Samuel Man<br>of Philadelphia | Great Egg Harbour, in the West Jerseys | 20 |
| May | 4 | Sloop Samuel and Mary | Constantine Hughes | Elijah Hughes<br>Jeremiah Hand<br>Jacob Spicer<br>Constantine Hughes<br>all of Cape May, West Jersey | Egg Harbour, West Jersey | 15 |
| June | 3 | Ship Hunter | George Spafford | John Wallis<br>James Hunter<br>both of London<br>William Bell<br>of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 150 |
| June | 3 | Ship Williams Gally | Henry Harrison | Lawrence Williams<br>Henry Harrison<br>both of London | Philadelphia | 85 |
| June | 3 | Sloop Beaver | Phillip Doz | James Gorrell<br>of Kent Co., upon Delaware<br>Phillip Doz<br>of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 8 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 3 | Snow John and William | William Devonshire | John Teague, Sen[r]<br>John Teague, Jun[r]<br>both of Bristol, Gt. Britain<br>William Hellier<br>of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 40 |
| June 5 | Snow Margaret & Mary | Nathaniel Magee | Thomas Magee<br>Nathaniel Magee<br>both of Belfast, Ireland | Marcus Hook, Chester Co., Pa. | 80 |
| June 7 | Ship Concord | George Hutchinson | George Hutchinson<br>William Cuningham<br>Andrew Sloan<br>Elias Cathcart<br>Joseph McIlvain<br>William Dunlop<br>Thomas Kennedy<br>William Blair<br>James Furguson<br>all of Ayr, Scotland | Newport Air, on Christiana Creek, Newcastle County, upon Delaware | 70 |
| June 10 | Sloop George & Elizabeth | George Bishop, Jun[r] | George Bishop<br>George Bishop, Jun[r]<br>both of New Hanover<br>North Carolina | Lewes, upon Delaware | 12 |
| June 17 | Brig't Sally | John Seymour | John Seymour<br>of London, Gt. Britain | Philadelphia | 55 |
| June 28 | Ship Neptune | Thomas Ashton | Thomas Ashton<br>of Philadelphia | Great Egg Harbour, West New Jersey | 90 |

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726–1775.—*Continued.*

| *1738* | *Vessels* | *Masters* | *Owners* | *Where built* | *Tons* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 29 | Brig't Thistle | James Brown | Robert Brown<br>Robert Gilmore<br>James Brown<br>James Cuningham<br>all of Salcots, in North Britain | Philadelphia | 40 |
| July 10 | Snow Lancashire Witch | John Elliott | William Whitacker<br>William Thomas<br>of Barbados | Bermuda | 70 |
| July 12 | Ship Providence | John Spurrier | Alexander Graydon<br>of Philadelphia<br>William Wilson<br>of London<br>John Spurrier<br>of Minehead, County of Somerset, Gt. Britain | Boston | 100 |
| July 10 | Sloop Trader | Joseph Clowes | John Clowes<br>of Port Lewes<br>Joseph Clowes | Port Lewes, in Sussex, on Delaware | 10 |
| Aug. 11 | Ship Rose of London | Peter Croke | Peter Croke<br>of Philadelphia<br>John Sherman | Chatham, Gt. Britain | 150 |
| Aug. 11 | Sloop Mulberry | Elias Naudain | Elias Naudain<br>of New Castle Co. | Appoquimony, Newcastle Co., on Delaware | 10 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. | 22 | Sloop Susannah | Robert Hall | Robert Hall<br>of Bridge Town, in the Island of Barbados | Philadelphia | 60 |
| Sept. | 8 | Snow Kensington | Ralph Parkinson | Ralph Parkinson<br>of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 50 |
| Sept. | 9 | Snow Drake | William Clymer | Edward Bradley<br>Evan Bevan<br>Hermanus Alrich<br>William Clymer<br>all of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 50 |
| Sept. | 12 | Brig't Lydia | Robert Ellis | Robert Ellis<br>of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 60 |
| Oct. | 2 | Sloop Charming Sally Salisbury | Constant Maschall | Elias Cotting<br>of Cohanzey | Cohanzey, Province of West New Jersey | 20 |
| Oct. | 7 | Schooner Ann | Peter Hopkins | James Pillar<br>of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 2 |
| Oct. | 10 | Snow Salem Galley | Joseph Hatton | Clement Hall<br>Phillip Chetwood<br>John Jones<br>all of Salem, N. J. | Salem, New Jersey | 80 |
| Nov. | 7 | Ship Catharine | Cornelius Kollock | Jacob Kollock<br>Jacob Phillips<br>both of Lewes<br>Robert Ellis<br>of Philadelphia | Lewes, on Delaware | 70 |
| Nov. | 7 | Shallop Mary | William Whittit | William Whittit<br>of Appoquimony | Philadelphia | 12 |

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726–1775.—*Continued.*

| *1738* | *Vessels* | *Masters* | *Owners* | *Where built* | *Tons* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 13 | Brig't Elizabeth and Jane | William Weldon | James Macky of Philadelphia | Lewes, on Delaware | 50 |
| Nov. 20 | Brig't Two Friends | Vincent Scott | Patrick Crump<br>John Erwin<br>Thomas Robinson<br>all of Philadelphia | Chichester, Pa. | 25 |
| Nov. 20 | Shallop Charming Lydia | Silas Parvin | Silas Parvin of Cohanzey | Cohanzey, West New Jersey | 20 |
| Nov. 24 | Schooner Phenix | Ebenezer Miller | Joseph Reeve<br>Ebenezer Miller<br>both of Cohanzey | Cohanzey, West Jersey | 24 |
| Nov. 24 | Sloop Charming Sally | David Hall | Peter Hall<br>John Boyd<br>David Hall<br>all of Lewes | Lewes, Sussex Co., on Delaware | 22 |
| Nov. 24 | Ship William and Mary | George Spafford | George McCall of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 55 |
| Nov. 28 | Snow Goldfinch | Samuel Bromadge | Samuel Bromadge of Philadelphia | Lewes, on Delaware | 40 |
| Nov. 30 | Ship Catharine | Patrick Crump | Samuel Coombs<br>John Erwin<br>Patrick Crump<br>Thomas Robinson<br>all of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 50 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 2 | Sloop Tryall | James Hutchinson | Robert Lynn<br>Ezekiel Boggs<br>both of Newcastle Co.<br>James Hutchinson | Christiana, Newcastle Co., upon Delaware | 12 |
| Jan. 23 | Snow Higgins | John Ricky | John Higgins<br>of Dublin<br>Israel Pemberton, Jr.<br>of Philadelphia | Burlington, N. J. | 80 |
| *1736*<br>March 16 | Ship Hester | Isaac Cannon | Isaac Cannon<br>of Newcastle Co | Dragon Neck Landing, Newcastle Co., on Delaware | 6 |
| *1738/9*<br>Feb. 17 | Sloop Industry | John Meas | Charles Edgar<br>Richard Nixon<br>both of Philadelphia<br>Robert Edgell<br>of Barbados | Elizabeth River, Va. | 32 |
| Feb. 26 | Ship Martha | Henry Combe | James Macky<br>of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 50 |
| March 1 | Brig't Charles and Molly | Charles Kizgar | Joseph Stretch<br>William Fisher<br>John Gervas<br>Joseph Morris<br>all of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 55 |

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726–1775.—*Continued.*

| *1738* | *Vessels* | *Masters* | *Owners* | *Where built* | *Tons* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March 3 | Ship Lydia | John Stedman | Alexander Andrew<br>George Catanach<br>John Stedman<br>all of London | Philadelphia | 70 |
| March 3 | Ship Hamilton | Robert Somervell | William and John Somervell<br>Alexander Houston<br>Thomas Maxwell<br>Robert Somervell<br>all of Renfrew, North Britain | Philadelphia | 70 |
| March 5 | Ship Nelly | William Cuzzins | Israel Pemberton, Jr.<br>Thomas Sharp<br>both of Philadelphia<br>John Kirkbride<br>of Bucks Co., Pa. | Bristol, Pa. | 100 |
| March 6 | Brig't Ann | Thomas Coatam | Richard Renshaw<br>William McCormick<br>Alexander Alexander<br>all of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 50 |
| March 23 | Shallop Ranger | Samuel Chester | Samuel Chester<br>of Philadelphia | Gloucester, West Jersey | 8 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1739* | | | | | |
| April 10 | Sloop Dove | Peter Clowes | John Asheton of Sussex Co. Peter Clowes of Lewes | Port Lewes | 10 |
| April 10 | Sloop Swallow | Robert Ware | Newcomb Bravan John Danhady both of Sussex Co Robert Ware of Lewes | Port Lewes | 10 |
| April — | Snow Samuel | James Clemens | Josiah Wallis of London William Bell of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 60 |
| April 27 | Shallop Prosperity | Richard Edwards | Robert Moulder Richard Edwards both of Chichester | Chichester, Pa. | 15 |
| April 28 | Sloop Dove | John Goodwin | George Mifflin of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 30 |
| May 9 | Ship Simpson | John Sim | Thomas Simpson James Featherstone both of Great Britain William Allen of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 80 |
| June 1 | Sloop Dolphin | Joseph James | Joseph James of Cohansie | Cohansie, New Jersey | 12 |

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726–1775.—*Continued.*

| *1739* | *Vessels* | *Masters* | *Owners* | *Where built* | *Tons* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 1 | Snow Pennsbury | William Hellier | William Hellier of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 70 |
| June 4 | Shallop Charming Sally | John Whiteside | Jonathan Ra-man John Whiteside both of Kent Co. | Kent County, upon Delaware | 13 |
| June 16 | Snow Mercury | Thomas Hogg | Israel Pemberton, Jr. of Philadelphia | Bordentown, West Jersey | 45 |
| June 18 | Snow Mulberry | Arthur Burrows | William Attwood of Philadelphia | Lewes, on Delaware | 50 |
| June 30 | Snow Mary Ann | Charles Hargrove | William Blair of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 50 |
| July 3 | Brig't Lucy | John Lindsay | John Anthony Denormandie of Bristol, Pa. & Peter Baynton of Philadelphia | Bristol, Pa. | 50 |
| July 16 | Ship Mary Ann | Charles Hargrave | Thomas Annis of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 80 |
| *1738* | | | | | |
| July 27 | Sloop Kent and Sussex | Elias Samples | James Fisher Abraham Wynkoop both of Sussex Co. | Sussex Co., on Delaware | 25 |
| *1739* | | | | | |
| Sept. 26 | Ship Victory | Patrick Crump | Patrick Crump of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 230 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. | 26 | Ship Warington | Peter Ganthony | Mathias Aspdin of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 85 |
| Nov. | 8 | Sloop Unity | Fenwick Stretcher | Fenwick Stretcher<br>Peter Hall<br>both of Lewes | Lewes, Sussex Co., on Delaware | 10 |
| Nov. | 12 | Sloop George | John Sibbald | Alexander Wooddrop<br>William Bell<br>both of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 50 |
| Nov. | 13 | Shallop Endeavour | Michael Hearson | Michael Hearson of St. Georges, Newcastle Co., on Delaware | Chichester, Pa. | 7 |
| Aug. | 4 | Sloop Speedwell | John Meirs | John Miers of Sussex Co.<br>Joshua Fisher of Lewes | Lewes | 15 |
| Nov. | 24 | Ship Elizabeth and Jane | Robert Macky | James Macky of Philadelphia | Lewes, on Delaware | 60 |
| Nov. | 26 | Ship Robert | Laurence Dent | Patrick Mackey<br>Robert Mackey<br>both of London<br>Laurence Dent | Philadelphia | 70 |
| Nov. | 28 | Sloop Savannah | Thomas Gladman | Thomas Gladman of Philadelphia<br>William Seward | Christiana Creek, on Delaware | 30 |

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726–1775.—*Continued.*

| *1739* | | *Vessels* | *Masters* | *Owners* | *Where built* | *Tons* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | 3 | Ship George | William Bell | Josiah Wallis of London<br>William Bell of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 100 |
| Dec. | 5 | Ship Hunter | William Haynes | James Hunter of London<br>William Bell of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 125 |
| Dec. | 6 | Sloop Mary | Arthur Burrows | William McCormack<br>Richard Renshaw<br>both of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 18 |
| Dec. | 13 | Sloop Dove | Jacob Spicer | Jacob Spicer of New Jersey | Philadelphia | 20 |
| Dec. | 3 | Snow Southall | Thomas Richardson | Reese Meredith of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 50 |
| Jan. | 1 | Ship Bacchus | Samuel Flower | Peter Baynton<br>Samuel Flower<br>both of Philadelphia<br>Charles Matthews of Antigua | Burlington, New Jersey | 110 |
| Feb. | 18 | Ship William | William Annis | Thomas Annis of Philadelphia | Bristol, Pa. | 100 |
| Feb. | 27 | Ship Hampshire | James Oswald | Joseph Turner of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 80 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. 25 | Ship Moreshaid | John Vivian | Thomas Joceling<br>Digory Neal<br>both of Plymouth<br>John Vivian<br>of Philadelphia | Morris's River, New Jersey | 60 |
| March 1 | Ship Catharine | Benjamin Jenkins | Hugh Davey<br>Samuel Carson<br>both of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 60 |
| March. 6 | Ship Nancy | John Searle | John Searle<br>of Philadelphia | Philadelphia | 80 |

(To be continued.)

# TWO ADDRESSES OF CONRAD WEISER TO THE GERMAN VOTERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

[Manuscript in Collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]

To my Brethern the Germans.

Being by Chance at one of my Country Peoples his Shop at Philadil[a] to buy some necessaries; he ask'd me whether I had not heard what a sad Work there was going on and when I said no, he would persuade me that the Govern[r] and his Party, actually intended to deprive us of our Libertys, and to obtrude upon us a Militia Act; and that in Case the Germans did not come down to this new Election to give their Votes for all the Members of the former Assembly they would lose their Priveledges in a short Time.

At other Places where my Business call'd me several credible People told me to beware of the Wisters and one or two more, because they were employ'd by some zealous Sticklers of the former Assembly in Order to deceive their Country People by telling them a fictious Story about a military Law frightning them with an attempt against our Priveledges.—These said further, how the last Assembly had squandered w[th] their wranglings and squablings all the Money which was by Cash at the Time when they came to the Assembly which was several thousand Pounds, together with the Revenues from the Excise and the Interest of the Paper Money and that they were four thousand pound in Debt besides: and in order to conceal these Things they had basely hinder'd the printing of the Resolves and Votes of the last Assembly which always are publish'd instantly after the last Session. This Conduct appear'd directly to me so unreasonable that I thought if this be true I might believe every Thing else and went to the Gazetteer Franklin, asking for the Votes of the Assembly; but he coldly answer'd that he was busy w[th] the printing of the Laws, they would be publish'd after the new Election. Hereupon I went to some of my acquaintance in Germantown of whom

I had a good opinion asking their Advice what to do, but I found that they either knew Nothing else or would tell nothing else but that a military Law wou'd ruin the Country and as I made some mention about the Assembly's squandering away the public Money; they did not so much as make any answer to it which confirm'd my Suspicion that this people were in a League w^th^ the Sticklers of the former Assembly, to conceal from you my dear Countrymen that which you and all the World ought to know about their intricate and sumptuous Administration; instead of that they alarm you w^th^ the Danger of a military Law, which is impossible at a Time when Peace is expected, and suppose there was to be a French War which is not to be presum'd, the Govern^r^ (as I am credibly inform'd) told several hundreds of People that he would not suffer nor pass any Bill or Act w^th^out this express Condition, that all such conscientious People whose Principle doth not permit them to bear Arms or to defend themselves shall be exempted from doing Service. The Love I bear unto you my Country people moves me to declare unto you publickly that ye may no longer be deceiv'd, you think to prevent a great Deal of Damage if you give your Votes for the old Assembly! but if there happeneth no change how is it possible to enquire into these Things and to acquaint the publick w^th^ it? Where but one Sett of People keeps together, they may tell us and make us believe what they please and conceal from us as they think fit, it would be better therefore, that any other Sort of People was join'd to them who could reflect upon their Actions and give us an account of them. How my dear Friends have we no more than eight Persons since our being in this Provence in whom we can put our Confidence and Trust?—It is but these three last Years that I heard the Names of two or three of the late Assemblymen; but I never discover'd that they were Friends to our Nation. There must certainly be a great many unto whom we owe more, Who have procur'd to us our Naturalization? certainly not these people but other People—If we had receiv'd no Favours and Kindness before the Names of these Men

ever were heard of, we never would have at present the Priveledge to give our Votes, we never would have obtain'd our Lands and Farms upon such easy Terms and so many Priviledges we now can boast of. Is there not one more now alive to whom we are oblig'd for his Benevolence in procuring to us all those advantages and in whom we can put our Confidence at this Time?—Certainly the great Number of our former Friends is not become so little that we cannot find two Persons to give our Votes to them, to the End that they may join six of the other Party, for this is only what is desir'd. And should we decline such a moderate and just Proposition? I assure you there are no such Attempts to hurt your Privledges no, not at all. The only Intention is to change two Men to see if there can be made no Peace or Accommodation between both contending Parties.

The Peace is offer'd unto us, why should we refuse it, how can we answer it for ourselves that where there are such reasonable Propositions made to us, we on the contrary should keep alive the Quarrel by adhering to a particular sort of People and to widen the Breach, that is grown already intolerable. Great many of our sincere Friends tell us; that it is at present in the Power of *the Germans* to procure Peace and Quietness to the whole Provence if they would but choose some good new Members to join the old Assembly, and should we neglect such *healing* Proposition? What will be the Consequence in Case there happeneth to be a French War? (which altho it is not likely now never the less it is not impossible) and the Governm^t should receive orders from Home, to put this Country in a Posture of Defence will this Conduct of the Germans indear them to the Court? Can they expect after they have done what they could to hinder the afore^sd that they will enjoy that Indulgence to be excus'd from bearing Arms as if they had behav'd peaceably and grateful towards Governm^t for so many Benefits they have receiv'd. They may be assur'd for certain that there is no Hardships intended them, much less to force them to bear Arms if they do but behave as good People and not intermeddle wi^th other People's Business and

are neither partial nor tumultuous which doth not become them as Foreignors, and much less as Christians.

But whatever Providence may have concluded Peace or War, tell me dear Country People what shall we say for ourselves, if we should be next Year without Trustees in the Loan Office by neglecting this Reconciliation of both contending Parties of the Legislature, who are each an essential Part of the Constitution; for the Time which they have to serve will certainly expire next Month! (whatever others may pretend to the contrary). If we should be depriv'd of the Benefit of the five Pound Act which is expir'd already! If we also should be depriv'd of the Benefit of making Laws, tho judg'd ever so necessary by the Governm^t! Yea, if our publick Debts should increase so much by these Contentions that they cannot be paid without a provincial Tax which must be laid on every individual Head! If all this and all other Damage which will befall the Country through the Election of the former sort of members should be imputed to the Germans will bring upon us the ill will of all the good and decent People of this Province, and moreover the King's Indignation and Wrath, who has been so gracious as to grant us all the Liberties and Priviledges which Englishmen by Birth enjoy.

*A Sincere and well-meaning Advice to our Country People the Germans.*

Dear Country Men

It is with great Concern that I speak to you concerning the approaching Election of an Assembly, A Matter so important that every Inhabitant of this Province possessing as little as ever, as his Property, and if but his own Life (if he loveth it) is concerned in it. The Thing itself is that for above a years Time a Contention arose about the Question whether it was lawful to give Tribute to Cæsar or not? We the Germans have (if to be judged according to our Behaviour) untill this Time answered no to the same, by having at first and second Time chosen such an Assembly, who in such a Manner have resisted what was justly required

of us by our most gracious King, relating to the Expences of the War, as to enter into Contention with the Governour, not only parting with Nothing for the King, but also kept from the Governour his usual Salary, which had been these Seventy Years giving to preceeding Governours. Give me therefore leave to submit to your Consideration, that the greatest Part of us did retire to this Country, to enjoy Peace and Safety and some to get their living in an easier Way than in Germany; all this we have found in Abundance, and have besides been kindly received and defended by the Governours of this Province especially by this our present Governour, And above all his British Majesty has of late by an Act of Parliament granted and given to us being Protestants the Liberties and Privileges of the freeborn subjects of Great Britain and that even almost without any Charges. It is therefore, to be deeply consider'd, whether all this is not more than sufficient, to move us into a dutiful Gratefulness to say Yes to the above propos'd Question (even divine and temporal Laws do require it) and in Consequence thereof to choose such Assembly Men as might not any longer resist such a lawful Request which the present Circumstances require. And it is also to be fear'd, that if we as New-Comers and having received so much good, do for the future resist the Governour, under Pretence of Liberty it may not be beneficial for us, but rather throw a Disgrace upon us, as even the wisest among the Quakers have observ'd, and shewn their Discontents with the Proceedings of the Assembly for these two Years past, for having been against the Governour or rather the King's Instructions, which Behaviour if not proceeded out of a private Envoy is left to Time and to the Judgement of the wisest.

It is therefore more necessary in the present Circumstances to choose another Assembly whose Concern and Care it may be to settle the Differences between the Governour and the Country and take proper Measures that Peace and Unity may be restored and have Dominion amongst us. Besides this we are every Day in Danger to have a War with France which Nation can raise many Thousands, being possessed of Canada situate toward North,

a well fortified Country and of large Extent, and towards West they are in Possession of the great River Mississipi whose Branches extend very far, Part of it call'd Ohio or Allegany where our Traders use to go to trade with the Indians doth extend even to the Bounds of Pensilvania and there is but a small Distance between the same and the West Part of Susquehanna. All the Indians living near the Branches of Mississippi are in Alliance with the French and it is easy for them to come by the aforesaid Way and lay this Province desolate in the Space of a few Days, sooner than any of our neighbouring Provinces, and in what barbarous and cruel a Manner these Indians treat those who they take to be their Enemies, may not be expressed with a few Words. I do heartily wish that we never may feel any Thing of it. This itself requires of us to live a good Union, if we had no other Reason for it, considering that a House divided in itself cannot stand, and yet some have undertaken (as it seemeth) to divide us, and to bring you into a Belief, that if any other than Quakers should be chosen for an Assembly, you would be brought into such a slavery as you narrowly escap'd by coming into this Country. It is therefore to be greatly pytied, that some may venture to take the Liberty to breed such Falshoods in their Minds and spread it among the People, and tho' the Quakers are a sober and industrious People and according to their Share in the Govern^t we enjoy'd their Protection, yet we see that some of them commit such Faults and favour their own extravagant Views as well as others. We are therefore, more in Want of Men who may settle our Differences rather than of such as increase them, and relating the aforesaid Slavery you may be assured, your Choice of an Assembly will always be a great Majority of English, and as no Nation in the World is more zealous for the Preservation of their Liberties in whom as Englishmen we may therefore in this Respect safely confide.

That Wisdom may govern your Choice and Peace upon Earth and Love among People have the Dominion is what your Friend and Countryman heartily wishes.

CONRAD WEISER.

## A REGISTER OF MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, 1800–1801.

(Continued from page 367.)

### Deaths.

*Issue of July* 11, 1801.

Died—in this City—On the 8th inst. Mrs. Laidley, wife of Mr. James Laidley, mercer tailor.

At Abington, (Mont. C.) Miss Mary Tyson, aged 21 years.

At his house on the York side of Wright's ferry, on the 25th ult. Captain James Stake. This gentleman served as an officer, with honour and reputation during the American Revolution.

*Issue of July* 18, 1801.

At his house in Delaware County, on the 14th inst. Mr. John Cunningham.

At Providence, on the 9th, Mrs. Mary Howell, the consort of David Howell, esq. New-Port, [R. I.]

At Newark, on the 1st, Miss Ann Barclay, late of New-York, in the 21st year of her age.

At New-York, on the 11th, and on Sunday evening was interred with masonic honours, J. J. Vandenbroeck, esq. a native of Holland, late Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of that State.

At Albany, on the 29th ult. in the 83d year of her age, Mrs. Christian Livingston, widow of the late Philip Livingston, esq. of New-York.

*Issue of July* 25, 1801.

In this City—On the 16th inst. Mr. James Rose, late carpenter of the United States' ship Ganges.

On the 22d, Alexander Wilcocks, Esq. Recorder of this City, universally lamented.

At Germantown, on the 19th, Miss Esther Bullock, eldest daughter of Joseph Bullock, Esq.

At Trenton, on the 18th, in the 22d year of her age, Mrs. Mary Barnes, wife of Mr. Isaac Barnes, of this City.

*Issue of August* 1, 1801.

In this City, on the 29th ult. James Carson, youngest child of Mr. James Carson, teacher.

At Germantown, on the 29th ult. Mrs. Franks, wife of Isaac Franks, Esq.

At Trenton, the 26th ult. on a visit to a friend, Mrs. Mary Cash, of

Philadelphia, maiden sister-in-law of the late Mr. Andrew Doz. Tho in the 78th year of her age, she had scarcely ever known, in her own person, what pain or sickness was, 'till within a few days of her decease: her life was most peaceably ordered in uprightness, benevolence and piety, and conformable thereto was her death.

*Issue of August* 8, 1801.

On the 1st inst. at the Pennsylvania Hospital, of a lingering disease, Mr. David M'Tier, a native of Scotland, and lately from the island of Jamaica.

At Trenton, on the 29th ult. Miss Sally Mott, aged 12 years, daughter of the late Mr. John Mott, of Monmouth County.

In England, Brigadier General Benedict Arnold.

*Issue of August* 15, 1801.

In this City—On the 10th inst. Mr. William Cooper, eldest son of Mr. Joseph Cooper, merchant.

*Issue of August* 22, 1801.

In this City—On the 14th inst. Mr. William Wistar, of the house of Wistar and Price, merchants.

On the 19th, Mr. John Wigglesworth, aged 77, a long residenter and a good citizen.

Same day, Mr. John Flanaghan, Printer.

At Louisville (Georgia) on the 30th ult. General Gunn, late member of the Senate of the United States.

At Boston, on the 12th inst. Miss Joanna Bussey, aged 23, formerly of Philadelphia.

At Staten Island, on the 17th inst. Dr. Richard Bailey, Health Officer of the port of New York.

*Issue of August* 29, 1801.

In this City—On the 19th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Fisher, aged 78, relict of the late Mr. Samuel Fisher.

In this City—On the 19th inst. Mrs. Margaret Smith, aged 22, relict of the late Uriah Smith.

In this City—On the 19th inst. Mrs. Catherine May, consort of Mr. Adam May.

In this City—On the 24th, Mrs. Jane Parks.

*Issue of September* 5, 1801.

In this City—On the 29th ult. Dr. Robert Bass.

In North Carolina, Gen. Joseph M'Dowell, late member of the Federal house of Representatives.

*Issue of September* 12, 1801.

In this City—On the 27th ult. Job Bacon, aged 66, merchant, a member of the Society of Friends.

On the 10th inst. Mr. William Jones, book-binder.

At Tinicum Island, on the 20th ult. Mrs. Martha Conover, aged 22, wife of Mr. William Conover.

At Charleston, on the 25th ult. Mr. John Rugan, merchant, aged 20, a native of this city.

At Schenectady, lately, Jonathan Edwards, D.D., President of Union College.

At Bloomfield, (N. J.) on the 30th ult. Mrs. Mary Davis, wife of Mr. Cornelius Davis, bookseller, New-York.

*Issue of September* 19, 1801.

In this City—On the 6th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Ewing, wife of William Ewing, Esq.

In this City—On the 8th inst. Mrs. Ann Bayly, consort of Col. Thomas Bayly, of Accomac County, Va.

In this City—On the 16th inst. Mr. John Vannest, tailor.

In this City—On the 17th inst. Dr. David Jackson, sen. one of the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county, and an alderman of the city.

In this City—On the 17th inst. Mr. George Roberts, merchant.

At the Lazaretto, Dr. Hall, Visiting Physician at that establishment.

At Roadstown, (N. J.) on the 8th inst. Col. Aulay M'Calla, aged 41.

At New-York, Mr. John Byrne, Keeper of the Tontine Coffee House, in that City.

*Issue of September* 26, 1801.

In this city—On the 20th inst. Herman Stump, Esq. of Harford, Maryland.

Same day, Mr. John Harrison.

On the 25th, Mr. Peter Mackenheimer, Æt. 50.

At Morris-Town, on the 16th, Silas Condict, Esq. aged 61.

At Annapolis, Maryland, (lately) Mrs. Mary Dulany, relict of the late honourable Walter Dulany, formerly of that place.

*Issue of October* 3, 1801.

In this City—On the 21st ult. Miss Hephzibah Morgan, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Morgan.

At West Point (at the Garrison) on the 23d ult. Capt. John Lille, of the 2d regiment of Artillerists and Engineers.

At Duck-Creek (Del.) on the 19th, George Kennard, aged 5, son of Mr. George Kennard, merchant.

At Newport, on the 14th, Dr. Benjamin Mason, aged 40.

At Schenectady (lately) Mr. Robert Henderson, late merchant of this city.

At Lancaster, on the 23d inst. Mr. John Hoffnagle, aged 92 years, 6 months and 3 days.

*Issue of October* 10, 1801.

At Norfolk, the 27th ult. Mr. Wm. Woodhouse, in the 19th year of his age.

At Wilkinsonville, on the 20th ult. Col. David Strong, of the 2d U. States regiment.

On board the ship Commerce, while lying at St. Petersburg, Mr. Ebenezer Thurstain, of Danvers.

Fell from the side of the same vessel and was drowned, Mr. Mial Pinch of Beverly.

At New-York, on the 1st inst. Dr. James Church, proprietor of the Cough drops, Billious Pills, Botanical Tea, etc.

At Charleston, on the 18th ult. Mr. Seth Paine, late one of the editors of the Charleston Gazette.

*Issue of October* 17, 1801.

In this City—On the 13th inst. Mr. T. D. Ogden, a young man of amiable disposition, and gentle manners.

On the 14th, Mr. James Willing.

On the 12th, Mrs. Lætitia Young, wife of Mr. Charles Young.

At Burlington (N. J.) on the 11th, William Coxe, Esq. the elder, aged 79.

In Scotland (lately,) Gen. Lord Adam Gordon, Governor of Edinburgh Castle, &c.

*Issue of October* 24, 1801.

In this City—On the 14th, in the 88th year of her age, Mrs. Susannah Budden, relict of Capt. R. Budden.

Mr. Benjamin Loxley, aged 81.

Near Lexington, Kentucky, Mr. William Fullerton, a citizen of Philadelphia.

At the seat of the late Capt. Craig, on the 17th, Mr. Henry Ash, of this city, formerly a respectable merchant of the Island of St. Eustatia.

*Issue of October* 31, 1801.

In this City—On the 19th inst. Mrs. Lydia Whitall, wife of Mr. Z. M. Whitall, merchant.

At Wilmington, (Del.) Mr. Peter Benson, for many years a citizen of Philadelphia.

On the 8th inst. Major General Henry Taylor, of Washington County, (Penn.) in the 63d year of his age.

At Alexandria in Virginia, on the 26th inst. Susanna Hartshorne, wife of William Hartshorne, formerly of this city, merchant.

*Issue of November* 7, 1801.

In this City—On the 5th inst. Mr. James Slater.

At Norfolk, on the 25th ult. of an apoplectic fit, Major C. C. de Klauman, aged 58; he was well known by his services in the Revolutionary War, in the Virginia line.

At Fort Johnston, near Wilmington, (N. C.) on the 3d ult. Major Griffith John M'Rue, Collector of the port of Wilmington, and late of the 1st regiment of artillerists and engineers of the army of the United States.

Lately at New Orleans, Mr. Samuel Thatcher, seaman, of this city.

At Belfast, (Ireland) last August, Mr. Ebenezer Black, publisher of the News-Letter.

At Germantown, on the 4th inst. amidst a large assemblage of mourning children and grand-children, Dr. William Shippen, sen., aged 93 years.

# NOTES AND QUERIES.

## Notice.

Owing to the destruction by fire, on November 29, 1899, of the J. B. Lippincott Company's printing establishment, the issue of the present number has been delayed. Arrangements have been made to issue the future numbers at the regular dates.

For the Trustees of the Publication Fund,
JOHN W. JORDAN,
*Editor.*

## Notes.

LETTER OF SIR WILLIAM KEITH TO MRS. PENN, WITH ANIMADVERSIONS BY S. CLEMENT, 1720. Copied from the original in the Collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.—

MADAM.

It is a considerable time since I had the Hon. of a Letter from your hands, but I have had the pleasure to hear of your wellfare and I shall continue to give you the trouble of paying my duty as often as business or discretion will permit for considering the great fatigue that is daily upon you, I do not by any means expect that you should give yourself the trouble of writing to us here except when business urges.

I persieve by your last to Mrs. Logan that some particulars of public management here had not only been misrepresented to you but even that I myself have [a] therein been calumniated and aspers'd tho I still hope not to my disadvantage in your Esteem; for as it is a General [b] rule with the Crown not to Judge of or proceed on any Complaints made against Governors until the particulars of such Complaint have first been transmited to the Governor and his answer received thereto, So we that are under Proprietors expect at least the same Justice from our Constituents. Having, therefor, as yet received no copy of any information or Complaint against me, either from the Crown or yourself, I hope I shall be at this time excused from any obligation upon me to answer what has not been yet laid to my charge, and what I neithor do understand nor can be supposed to know.

I take this opportunity to acquaint you Madam, that one Richardson, a Quaker lately arrived here, has notified to me the Repeal of a certain act of Assembly passed here relating to the private Estate of one Clerk [c] and because I learn only from second hands that some folks have endeavour'd to raise a clamour against me the Council and Assembly for having pass'd such a unequitable and partial Law, I shall merely out of Regard to your Private Satisfaction make some few short observations to you upon that affair viz.

*d.* That abundance of time was spent both by me and the Assembly in narrowly examining the equitable Foundation of that Bill, and it was not passed hastily or through Inadvertency as I am told some people were pleased to say under colour of favouring me, for which I do not thank them.

*e.* The Legislative Power in any place seems to be a Court of Equity from whose Judgements in maters of privat Right among themselves, the least Inconveniency will probably ensue.

*f.* Supposeing that both myself and the Assembly were through ignorance misled in that Mater (which is the worst that can be supposed) yet still it is a known and universal Maxim that in maters purely Judicial, no Judges whatsoever can be made accountable for their Errors in Judgement or understanding.

Because it is impossible that any of His Maj^tys Colonies in America can be furnished with persons of any Rank so well skilled in the Laws as are to be found in England, The Crown has most wisely Reasoned to itself a negative upon all Legislative or Judicial acts made in any of its Colonies abroad, and in this particular Case that negative *g* signified by a Repeal of the aforesaid act has been Dutyfully received and humbly submited unto by the Governor and all others concern'd to observe the same here.

To those observations Madam, I shall only add that ever since my first entering upon the administration of this Government, I have not done or perform'd any act of Consequence *h* without the concuring advice of the Council or Assembly and most frequently both, by which means this Colony has never at any time before been known to enjoy more perfect tranquility and good order in Government, so that a most agreable Harmony and unanimity seems to be Establish'd amongst us. And if under these Circumstances any Man will presume to say or otherways insinuate at a distance that I have acted partially in maters of Government but more especially in the business *of* any civil Contest of Right betwixt man and man.

I bless God I have evidence and mater sufficient upon the spot to Demonstrate to the World that *such* a one must either be a very weak unintelligable person, or else a very Malicious vain Calumniator.

I perceive your Kinsman Mr. Clements takes upon him to write very authoritatively upon the Conduct of this Government, but from whence he claims that Privelege I cannot tell. I have taken the liberty to enclose a short Letter to him on that subject, and I hope he cannot take amiss the freedom which he himself has extorted from me in a just vindication of myself. I do assure you Madam I have a very just esteem of that gentleman's good parts, and am very willing to show him all the respect that is due to so near a Relation of yours, but I never in my life was accustom'd to be treated so by any body whatsoever, and I cannot promise to answer for myself, that I shall be able calmly to bear any more of that sort, but having greatly Incroach'd already on your patience, for which I humbly beg your forgiveness, permit me to conclude, that I stedfastly Remain with unalterable Fidelity and sincere affection to your service

Madam
your most obliged and most obedient
humble serv't

W. Keith.

Philadelphia, May 18th, 1720.

*Copy of animadversions upon y^e foregoing Letter in a Letter from S. Clement to J. Logan.*

The places marked in the above Letter may be answered in the following animadversions.

*a.* The fact can be no Calumny or aspersion; nor was y^e blame cast so much on y^e Governour as on y^e Assembly.

*b.* Tho it be very reasonable that a Govern^r should be heard in answer to any complaint exhibited ag^st him, yet it would be injustice to displace

him if y^e^ fault appears from the notoriety of y^e^ fact and not from complaint.

*c.* The suggestion that y^e^ Act of Assembly related to y^e^ private Estate of One Clark is only to palliate y^e^ matter by a misrepresentation, for it was no more the Estate of Clark after it had devolved upon y^e^ Wife as her Jointure.

*d.* Their time was ill spent who could not disern the iniquity of dispoiling a Widdow of her marriage Settlement. And whosoever should endeavour to excuse the blame due to a person who had been persuaded to concur in Such an Act by imputing it to his haste or inadvertency rather than to his ignorance or partiality, might reasonably expect thanks from any one of a grateful disposition.

*e.* He who thinks that y^e^ Legislative power seems to be a Court of Equity shews no great skill in Politicks! Tis true indeed that our House of Lords have both a Legislative and Juridical capacity w^ch^ yet are always executed seperately, for they must never be confounded together, the one being exorcised in the making of Laws, and y^e^ other in giving Judgement according to the Laws in being. Parliam^ts^ may indeed pass Bills of Attainder, but that is respecting only criminal not civil cases.

*f.* Tis strange to think, that no worse motive can be Suppos'd to induce an Assembly to pass a partial Law than meer ignorance; and yet more strange to call an Act of Assembly purely Judicial where they have no Judicatoryal power.

*g.* If the Repeal of that Act had been Dutifully and humbly submitted to the Person aggrieved by it, must or will be restored to y^e^ full possession of the Estate, But by a Letter from Mr. Richardson of y^e^ . . . it appears that he was then kept out of it.

*h.* The Govern^rs^ Instructions are positive that he Shall do nothing of moment without advising w^th^ his Council; and yet there is a Letter in Town from a Person of Credit, w^ch^ Says that he did pass this Act w^th^out ever laying it before y^e^ Council.

As to y^e^ rest, it might have been expected that the Gentleman would have behav'd w^th^ a little more [torn] to his Patroness, than to have treated one of her nearest Relations and most constant Assistant in all her Affairs, w^th^ so haughty a Resentment (One might say Insolence) who yet has given him no just occasion of offence, nor had meddled in this matter but at her request, and w^th^ her approbation.

Letter of Richard Peters to Mr. Thomas Penn, 1749.—

"New Castle 31 May 1749

"Honoured Sir,

"Captain Arthur being detained at Red Bank I am thereby furnished with an opportunity of sending you the Governors Speech to this Assembly and their Address. The Messuages between the Govern. and the Assembly of Pennsylvania shou'd have been sent but Mr. Franklin's Promising positively that the Minutes of Assembly should be published before Arthurs Departure I did not put my Clerk on makeing the Copies and as he has disappointed me in not printing the Minutes be pleased to except of my excuse: The speech and address in reply to it were put into the News Papers and as there are two sets in each Box these with my Letters will give you a just idea of the Business done at their last Sessions I cannot tell what these People will go upon they talk of a Bridge to be made in another place over Brandywine and of another Ferry over Christianna I never understood on what foot either the Ferry or Bridge stood and since an application is likely to be made to

the Governor by the present Possessors which may regard the passing the Act this Sessions.

"I would beg the favour of you to give him or me what information you can about the Ferry and what Sentiments you entertain of any alteration of the plans of either the Ferry or Bridge. now I have a little Leisure it may not perhaps be disagreeable to go a Little into private Life The President at Seventy five married a Woman of Twenty and she is Likely to bring him a Child this Year. He has Buried all his Sons and Daughters except Mrs. Keith and Betsey a Maiden Lady of Thirty-five and he has a Grand Child a pretty Girl of Mrs. Barkleys he is to be sure one of the Weakest men alive as you will Judge when I tell you that during his Presidentship I paid him upwards of Two Thousand Pounds of which he has not now one Thousands Pounds left He happened to Consive a good opinion of me and so permitted me to reason him into any easy deportment towards the Council to whom he allways show'd a proper respect except when he gave way to the Resolves against his Judgment wherby he exposed his Administration and lost five Hundred Pounds that the Assembly was disposed to give but this may be said in his excuse that it was carried with too great a precipitation to admit him to consult with any one—

"By the Governors Encouragement there has been a very handsome Assembly once a fortnight at Andrew Hamilton's House and store which are Tenanted by Mr Ingliss make a set of good rooms for such a purpose and Consists of Eighty Ladies and as many Gentlemen one half appearing every Assembly night. Mr. Ingliss had the Conduct of the whole and mannage exceeding Well; there happened a little mistake at the Beginning which at some other Times might have produc'd disturbances the Governor would have open'd the Assembly with Mrs. Taylor but she refus'd him I suppose because he had not been to visit her after Mrs. Taylors refusal two or three Ladies out of Modesty and from no manner of ill design excused themselves so that the Governor was Little to his shift when Mrs. Willing now Mrs. Mayoress in a most Genteel Manner put herself into his way and on the Governor seeing this Instance of her good Nature he [torn] at the suasion and they danc'd the first Minuet. No one Took notice of the thing, Mrs. Taylor was neither blam'd nor excused nor commended and so it went of and every Person during the Continuance of the Assembly which ended Last Week was extremely chearfull and Good Natured Excuse this little Degession the thing might perhaps be told wrong therefore tho' it is but a Trifle the mentioning it may do some good. I forgot to tell you, that Mr. Taylor Mr. Lawrence Sen., and Mr. Samuel McCall Sen: were Colonel, Lieutenant Coll: and Major of the Associated Regiment of the City of Philada. Mr. William Moore Mr. Samuel Howes and Mr. John Mather were the General Officers of the Blue Regiment of Chester County one Mr. McDowell Mr. Few and another Gentleman were the general officers of the Red Regiment of Chester County Mr. Alexander Graydon who lives on his Estate the Mills at Bristol Mr. Matthew Hughes and Mr. Denormandie were the General officers of the Bucks County Regiment Mr. Robert Ellis and two others were the General officers of the other Bucks County Regiment Mr. Cookson Mr. James Galbreath and another person were General officers raised on the East side of the Susquahannah in Lancaster County and Mr. Benjamin Chambers Mr. William Maxwell and Mr. Robert Dunning were general officers on the West side of Susquahannah.

"I do not know what to make of the Governor and assembly of the Jerseys. I fancy they have shun those . . . too fine who ever

they were that advised Mr —— to dissolve the Assembly, for this now and is Compos'd of People Who are said to be hearty for the Riotors and it is certain that Richard Smith the head of the Quaquors and a good sort of a Man whose son Married Hannah Logan has lost his Influence over a Majority of the Members—one good however seems likely to attend it that the Governor is brought to speak out, and to concur with the Council in applications to the King and the Riotors I am told are become more calm. They have cut a vast quantity of staves."

Letter of Henry Clay, 1827.—The manuscript collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania has recently been enriched by the following interesting letter of Henry Clay to Hon. Josiah Stoddard Johnston, United States Senator from Louisiana, in which the eminent Kentuckian gives a full account of his "acquaintance and personal intercourse" with General Jackson. The donor of the letter, Mr. William Stoddart Johnston, of this city, is a grandson of Senator Johnston:

"Bath 6th October 1827.

"Dear Sir,

"Prior to my departure from the City, I promised to give you an account of my acquaintance and personal intercourse with Genl Jackson. Detained here by an indisposition, which I hope will be slight, I avail myself of the leisure which is thus afforded me to fulfill my promise.

"Before the year 1815 I did not personally know Genl Jackson. My acquaintance with him was made, in the fall of that year, at the City of Washington. We separated with favorable impressions towards each other, and he promised to pass a week of the ensuing summer at my house in Kentucky. He was prevented from executing that intention, and wrote me a letter of regret on the occasion. I again saw him in Washington during the Session of Congress at which the debate on the Seminole War took place. He arrived, in the midst of the debate, and after I had pronounced, but before the publication of, the first Speech which I delivered on that subject. To evince that I was not actuated by any personal enmity towards him in the opinions and sentiments which I had expressed to the House of Representatives, I waived the ceremony of the first call to which, as Speaker of that house, I was entitled, and visited him in the first instance. My visit was not returned and, unless it was at a distance, I have no recollection of again seeing Genl Jackson, during that Session, nor until the Summer 1819. In that Summer, President Monroe performed his Western tour, and he was attended in Kentucky by Genl Jackson. When they were at Lexington, the place of my residence, I was absent, on my return from Louisiana. They called, as I afterwards learnt, on Mrs. Clay at my house, and partook of some little refreshments. I was compelled, from the low state of the river, to leave the steamboat at the mouth of the Cumberland, and to proceed thence by land to Lexington. On my way thither, sitting one July morning at the door of a tavern in the little village of Lebanon near Green river in Kentucky, where I had breakfasted, the approach of Genl Jackson and his suite was announced. As he ascended the steps, on which I was seated reading, I rose from my seat and saluted him in the most respectful manner. He hurried by me, slightly inclining his head, and rapidly uttering How do ye do sir entered the tavern. Some of his suite paused and conversed with me some time, giving me the first intelligence I had received for several weeks of my family. After remaining a short time at the door, I entered the front room to

get my hat and take something to drink. There I perceived Gen Jackson sitting reading a newspaper, from which he did not appear to take his eye. After remaining in the room a few minutes, I left it, without speaking or being spoken to by the Gen[l], and resumed my journey home.

"I saw no more of Gen[l] Jackson until the Session of Congress 1823–4, the first of the two Sessions in which he served in the Senate. Early in the Session, I was visited by the greater part of the Tennessee delegation, (all I think but Gen[l] Coch and Mr. Eaton) in a body, for the express purpose as they stated of producing a reconciliation between Gen[l] Jackson and myself. I gave them, in substance, the preceding account of my relations and intercourse with him. They stated that, when we met at Lebanon, they had been informed, that the Gen[l] was laboring under a complaint which rendered necessary a quick retirement to the back yard. I remarked that the opinions which I had expressed, in the Seminole debate, were sincerely entertained, both at that period and at the present time, but that they were opinions relating altogether to public affairs, and as they did not then, neither did they now appear to me to render it necessary that there should be any personal hostility between us. On my part there had been no such feelings, and consequently there was no obstacle, with me, to present a respectful and courteous intercourse. They stated that such was exactly Gen[l] Jackson's feeling, and it was proposed that we should meet and, without adverting to the past, exchange friendly salutations, and be on terms of amicable intercourse for the future. For the purpose of producing a meeting between us, the Tennessee delegation (all of whom except Mr. Eaton and Gen[l] Jackson, I believe) boarded at Mrs. Claxtons on Capitol Hill, gave a dinner, at which we both attended, shook hands and sat at dinner together. I think Mr. Senator White (then a Commissioner under the Florida treaty) was also of the party. I retired early and was followed to the door by Gen[l] Jackson and Mr. Eaton, and as their carriage and mine were both in waiting, they insisted that I should take a seat with them, which I did, and they sat me down at my door. After this we mutually dined with each other at our respective lodgings. Among others I recollect that the present President of the U. States and the Vice President were of the party at Gen[l] Jacksons.

"Early in the Session of 1824–5, Gen[l] Jackson called at my lodgings and left a visiting card. Shortly after I returned the visit, and I was under an impression that I did not find him at home, but as I have been since told that I saw him at his lodgings, it is quite probable my impression was erroneous. I saw but little of Gen[l] Jackson, during that Session. I have no recollection of meeting him any where but at public places or on public occasions, with the exception of the Birthday dinner given by the Russian minister (the 24[th] Dec[r] 1824) in honor of the Emperor Alexander. It was on that occasion that the only allusion occurred that ever was made, within my recollection, by me to the approaching Presidental election, in presence of Gen[l] Jackson, and that happened in this way: A groupe of some six or seven gentlemen, of whom Gen[l] Jackson and myself were two, were standing together conversing on the subject of Internal Improvements, just before dinner was announced. I observed, in the hearing of the company, but directing myself principally to the General, 'If you should be elected President, I hope the cause will flourish under your administration.' To which he answered that it was a question merely of how much revenue could be appropriated to the object.

"It has been said, in a quarter not entitled to much respect that, prior to my departure from Kentucky in November 1824, for Washington

City, I addressed a letter to Genl Jackson inviting him to join me in the contemplated journey to the Metropolis. I do not believe I wrote any such letter, but it is as possible as it is unimportant. I heard a few days, before I left Lexington that Genl Jackson was to pass that way. We had been reconciled the preceding fall. It was, therefore, a matter of regret with me that my duty as Speaker, requiring punctual attendance, prevented my remaining at home to extend to Genl Jackson that hospitality which I should have taken pleasure in dispensing. And most certainly there was nothing, at that time, in the state of our relations to prevent us from travelling in Company. At that period I did not certainly know the result of the Presidential election in any one of the twenty four States. Although I did not doubt what it was in my own State, the returns had not come in.

"Equally unfounded is the assertion emanating from the same quarter, that I crossed the Pennsylvania Avenue to express to Genl Jackson my congratulations on the vote he had obtained.

"Such, my dear Sir, is a true and faithful, if tedious, narrative of the material incidents of my acquaintance and intercourse with Genl Jackson. Your own desire to possess it will I hope excuse the latter quality,

"I am ever Cordially your friend

"H. Clay.

"The Honble J. S. Johnston."

Graeme Park in 1786 (Extract from Diary of William Rawle).—

1786. Wednesday [August 23d] I set off at 6 in the morning to pay Mrs. Ferguson a visit long promised & frequently projected. Dr. Phile followed me & overtook me at Jenkintown at a breakfast of Cucumbers & Coffee.

There was some residue of expence, & amplitude about Graeme Park which gave me however no sensations of veneration or pity. I have little esteem for Sr. Wm. Keith, and less for his Lady—and when I view numerous stone buildings, without inhabitants, occupying the idle, lonely scene with an immense useless bulk, I figure to myself the restless, discontented dishonest spirit of Sr. William—counteracting the sullen & unsocial genius of his prouder helpmate—*she,* never deigning to cross a threshold which happily separates her from the ignoble creatures of mean existence around her—*he,* always abroad in the plans of destroying the peace of a province he was no longer allowed to govern—both finally, poor, old, & despised. Sr. Wm. I believe died in the Fleet or very soon after quitting it. She lived after her wealth was gone & her friends, & wearied, & secluding herself from all mortal knowledge in the back room of a small miserable dwelling in Third Street, she struggled thro' several years of a deficiency of all the comforts of life, of which the penalty was enhanced by her malignant & impatient temper, her consolation consisting in some small pieces of plate impressed with the family arms which hunger or disease could not prevail on her to part with, she at length expired, hating herself & forgotten by the world.

The house & 550 acres of land around it, now preserves the ostentatious title of *Graeme Park*—tho' it never was a park. Lady Keith's trustees sold it to Doctor Graeme, who repaired and beautified the house which is indeed internally very elegant, and neglected the farm, which does not now produce Mrs. Ferguson more than £150 Pr. ann.

Two or three farm houses would have rendered it more profitable.

The mansion *house* stands low & inelegantly—commands no views either naturally or artificially beautiful. The front, after passing over a ruined garden, is stopped by the large stone buildings erected by Sr.

W. K. for distilleries—in the wild idea of turning a distillery to profit in a place to which there cannot anyway be less than 17 miles land carriage—and these buildings being now neither comfortable nor venerable—neither in good order nor agreeably ruinous—are altogether nuisances to the effect. The back part has only what we're all to call a Court yard, with a dirty pump on the highest side & consequently a perpetual puddle thro' the square. The eye on the left side is entangled with the highway, & on the right, stretched upon a long, lifeless, level field—without swells, without clumps, without water, without distant hills.

Mrs. Ferguson, a Miss Stedman—one of those over lively females who have at least this disagreeable mark of character about them that they set every body in company in motion to be equall with them—two daughters of Dr. Phile, composed the tenants of the mansion.

When the business of the day was over we walked up the *avenue*—God bless it—to see the prospect, which was that of a long avenue with trees on either side, bounded by trees.

So when we had looked at the prospect we returned thro' the woods—& half of he land Mrs. F. tells me is covered with wood—& took our Coffee, & soon after, (during which interval Miss Molly Phile at the request of her papa sang "Old Robin Gray"—"One Fond Kiss—" & a duet, which last the Dr. declared was his favorite) we supped upon what we had not eaten at dinner, & went to bed.

Thursday—Rose at three in order that the Doctor might be at home at office hours.

I had the honor of Miss Betsy Phile's company, & the pleasure of a great deal of conversation with her of course. We drove to Town without stopping & I delivered my amiable companion at her father's back gate in Black Horse Alley—I suppose because she did not choose to get out at the front door in the presence of all ye public offices.

Deed of the Susquehanna Indians to Penn, 1700.—

Ne nidaagh alias Orylyagh and Andaggy-junkquagh Kings or Sachema's of the Susquehannah Indians, and of the River under that name and Lands lying on both sides thereof do Declare That for and in consideration of a Parcel of English Goods unto us given by our ffriend and Brother William Penn Proprietary and Governor of Pennsylvania and also in consideration of the former much greater costs and Charges the said W^m Penn hath been at in treating about and purchasing the Same We do hereby give grant and confirm unto the said W^m Penn all the said River Susquehanna and all the Islands therein and all the Lands Situate lying and being upon both Sides of the said River and next adjoining to the same extending to the utmost confines of the Lands which are or formerly were the Right of the People or nation called the Susquehanna Indians or by what name soever they were called or known, and also all Lakes, Rivers Rivulets ffountains Streams Trees Wood Underwood Mines Royal and other Mines, Minerals Quarries, Hawkings Huntings ffishings, fowlings and other Royalties, Priveledges and Powers whatsoever to them or any of them belonging or by them enjoyed as fully and amply in all Respects as we or any of our Ancestors have could might or ought to have had held or enjoyed. And also all the Right Title Interest Possession, Claim and Demand which we or any of us or the said nation or any in Right of the same have or hereafter can or may Claim and Demand which we or any of us or the said nation or any in Right of the same have or hereafter can or may claim to have in the same and we do hereby Ratify and Confirm unto the said W^m Penn y^e bargain and Sale of the said Land made unto

Coll. Thos. Dongan now Earl of Limerick and formerly Governor of New York whose Deed of sale to the Governor Penn we have seen To have and to hold the S^d^ River Lands and Premises hereby granted and Confirmed with their and every of their Rights, Members and Appertenances unto the s^d^ W^m^ Penn his heirs and assg^s^ to the only proper use and behoof of the s^d^ W^m^ Penn his heirs and assigns forever. In Witness whereof we have for Our Selves and Nation hereunto Sett our Hand and Seals the thirteenth Day of Sept. 1700.

his
Nidaagh Wats Orylgagh.
mark

his
Andaagy om junquaagh.
mark

Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of
Eaw^d^ Antill
Hen Tregeny
Eaw^d^ Sengleton
Dav^d^ Powell
Jam^s^ Logan.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN NATHAN EVANS AND WILLIAM DAVIES, for the transportation of the former's kinsfolk to Pennsylvania, 1714.—

Merandum.

It is agreed by and Between Nathan Evans of Edgment in the County of Chester in the Province of Pensilvania Millwright of the one part and William Davies of the Township of Radnor in the County and Province afforsd Merch^t^ of the other part as followeth (viz^t^)

*Imprimis* It is agreed and Covenanted by the s^d^ parties that the s^d^ William Davies (for the considerations hereafter mentioned) is to Bring and Transport from Great Britain to Pensilvania so many of the s^d^ Nathan's Kinsfolks and Relations as shall and will be free and willing to venture to come over on the s^d^ Nathan Evans is account And also the s^d^ William Davies is to find and allow them^s^ sufficient mentainance During their voyage after they are shipped on Board a Shipp and sett sail in order for their Transportation to Pensilvania as affors^d^ and also the s^d^ William Davies is to assist and help all the s^d^ Nathan's Kinsfolks and Relations as are willing to venture as affors^d^ from the place of their abode untill they are shipped as affors^d^ (if occation be).

*In Consideration* whereof the s^d^ Nathan Evans is to pay or cause to be paid unto the s^d^ William Davies the full and Just sum of Tenn pounds of Current money of Pensilvania for every whole passinger that shall venture as affors^d^ and five pounds Like money for every half passinger which s^d^ sums are to be paid within the Space of fourteen days after the arrivall of the Shipp wherein the s^d^ passingers shall be Transported at Philadelphia or Chester the one half thereof in Current Silver or gold money of Pensilvania and the other half in Contrey produce (viz^t^) wheat, flour, or Biscets, at Current Market price when paid And if any of the s^d^ passingers shall happen to Die after they are shipped as affors^d^ it is agreed that the s^d^ Nathan is to pay the same sum or sums and in the same maner and times as if they had Lived to arive at Pensilvania as affors^d^ And also It is agreed by the parties affors^d^ that the s^d^ Nathan Evans is to pay and Discharge the s^d^ William Davies from all such charges as he shall be att Concerning y^e^ s^d^ passingers from the place of their abode untill they are shipped as affors^d^ in maner following that is to say for every Shilling English Money that the s^d^ W^m^ Davies shall pay in great Britain the s^d^ Nathan is to pay two Shillings pensilvania money unto the s^d^ William Davies along w^th^ the passage money affors^d^ To all which Coven^ts^ & agreem^ts^ either of y^e^ parties bind themselves

their heirs Exectrs & Admds firmly by these presents. In Witness whereof they have hereunto set their hands and seals Interchaingably Dated the 25th day of October Anno Dom 1714

NATHAN EVANS [SEAL]

Sealed & Delivered
in the presence of us
Hugh Hughes.
Mirick Davies.

LETTER OF CAPTAIN DAVID PORTER, U. S. N., 1814.—The following letter of Captain David Porter commanding the United States man-of-war Essex, to the Secretary of the Navy, is copied from the *Aurora* of July 21, 1814.

*New York, July* 13, 1814.

SIR—There are some facts relating to our enemy, and although not connected with the action, serve to shew his perfidy, and should be known.

On commodore Hillyar's arrival at Valparaiso, he ran the Phœbe close along side of the Essex, and enquired politely after my health, observing that his ship was cleared for action, and his men prepared for boarding. I observed, "Sir, if you, by any accident, get on board of me, I assure you that great confusion will take place; I am prepared to receive you, but shall only act on the defensive." He observed, coolly and indifferently, "Oh, sir, I have no such intentions;" at this instant his ship took aback on my starboard bow, her yards nearly locking with those of the Essex. I called all hands to board the enemy; and in an instant my crew were ready to spring on her decks. Commodore Hillyar exclaimed, with great agitation, "I had no intention of getting on board of you—I had no intention of coming so near you—I am sorry I came so near you."—His ship fell off with her jib-boom over my decks; her bows exposed to my broadside, her stern to the fire of the Essex Junior, her crew in the greatest confusion, and in fifteen minutes, I could have taken or destroyed her. After he had brought his ship to anchor, commodore Hillyar and captain Tucker, of the Cherub, visited me on shore, when I asked him if he intended to respect the neutrality of the port; "Sir," said he, "you have paid such respect to the neutrality of this port, that I feel myself bound, in *honor*, to do the same."

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

DAVID PORTER.

PETITION FOR A PARDON OF AARON DOAN, one of the Bucks County outlaws.—

To the Honble Thos McKean Esqr Doctor of Laws, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the other Justices of the same.

The Petition of Aaron Doan most humbly sheweth

That, he was unhappily Convicted of Outlawry at a Court of Oyer & Terminer so long since as September 1784; and the awful Sentence of Death then passed upon him for the same; from which he has hitherto been withheld by the Gracious Interposition of the Honble Executive Council, who were pleased to grant him a Reprieve.

That, he has languished in Confinement 29 Months under the continual dreadful apprehension of being called to the terrible Sentence, loaded almost the whole time with heavy Irons, and suffering every other spieces of Misery & Distress, attendant upon a Criminal prison.

That, he has lately Petitioned the Hon^ble Council Humbly praying their Honors to take his long sufferings into their humane Consideration, and Commiserate them, by being Graciously pleased to grant him a Pardon, and thereby restore him to liberty.

That, he is informed his Case is referred to your Honors determination; his liberty, and life being thereby consigned to your Honors humanity.

Wherefore, he most humbly implores your Honors, to take his singularly unhappy situation into your humane Consideration, and Compassionate his distresses, by granting him a Pardon, and thereby restore him to his Liberty, Family, and Friends and enable him to become thro' God's Grace, an useful Member of Society:

And, your Petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray &c.

AARON DOAN.

Philada Gaol }
27th Decr 1786. }

SALT-WORKS AT CAPE MAY, N. J., 1777–78.—From the "Blotter" of Messrs. Pringle, Wilson & Co., who had their salt-works at Cape May, N. J., the following items have been extracted. The boiling-house erected contained kettles (several brass) and pans, and pine-wood was used for the fires. The salt was packed in baskets and sold from £6. to £7.10 per bushel at the works. The horses of the firm cost from £30. to £40. per head, and a yoke of oxen £50. Salt was sold to parties at Haddonfield, Trenton, and occasionally to Bristol, Penna. The teams for Trenton took the following route; Cresse's, Tarkiln's, Smith's Mill, Henry Veal's, Inskep's, Eldredge's, Mount Holly, Burlington, Black Horse, Bordentown, Trenton. Among the local creditors of the firm were Jeremiah Eldredge, Josiah Crowell, Levi, John, and Ezra Hand, Enoch Rany, Christopher Leaming, James Whilldon, Robert McKnight, Job Davis, Thomas Ewing, Louis Williams, James Godfrey, Jacob Hughes, Richard Shaw, Abraham Reeves, Aaron Swain, Nathaniel Forster, Abraham Bennett, Thomas Brick, John Elberson, Andrew Read, and Ezekiel Mulford.

LETTER OF CONRAD WEISER, 174⅞.—

SIR,

I have been with Christopher Sauer and discoursed with him about the Matter [in] disput. he thinks he is in the right at least he says so and what he has published he thinks he was moved to by divine power for he sayd Christ will Judge all Kings upon Earth laying his hand on his Breast and said he Could do no other ways. I left him to his notion and tooke my leave of him for this time. I am satisfied he is uncertain in his insinuation. farewell

I am Sir yours,

C. WEISER

At Theowald Ents in
Germantown at 5 of
the Clocke Feby 23 174⅞.

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS IN THE GERMANTOWN AND PHILADELPHIA TURNPIKE COMPANY, ABOUT 1800.—

John Ashmead, Alexander Armor, Harriet André, Frederick André, Thomas Allibone.

George Bensell, Engle Bensell, Elias Boudinot, Isaac Bringhurst, Samuel Bringhurst, Joseph Bullock, Peter Brown, Patrick Byrne, Charles

Browne, William Bell, Redmond Byrne, Boller & Jordan, John Bleakeley, Thomas Billington, Samuel Blair, Samuel Blair, jun., Thomas Biddle, Wm. M. Biddle & Co., Maria Brownhultz, John R. Baker, William Y. Birch, I. Erich Bollman, Rebecca Bass, John Bohlen, John Barclay, Joseph Bacon

Benjamin Chew, jun., Ann Correy, Jacob Clerk, Hugh Christy, Tho. & Hugh Cooper, Daniel W. Cox, William Coats, Alexander Cooke, William Chancellor, Lewis Clapier, John Connelly.

Josiah Dawson, George Davis, Edward Dunant, Andrew Douglas, Florandine Dusart, Godfrey Dorfeuille, William Davis, Thomas Dobson, John Dorsey, Stephen Dutilh, Rachel Dawson, Joseph Donath, George Dobson, Elizabeth Dunant, Eliz. Donnell, widow, John N. D'Arcey.

Charles Engle, Susannah Engle, Jacob Emrey, Ra Eddowes, Robert Evans.

John Fromberger, Henry Fraley, Joseph Ferree, Charles Francis, Joshua Fisher, Mary Forbes, Thomas Fisher, Isaac Franks, Samuel W. Fisher, George Fox.

Conrad Gerhard, Stephen Girard, Joshua Gilpin, Samuel Gatliff, Abr. M. Garrigues, Frederick Goul, Mary Godly.

C. W. Haines Estate, Lawrence Herbert, Joseph Huddell, Hannah Haines, William Hogg, Matthew Huston, Andrew Heath, Jacob Hawn, James Hart, Elizabeth Helm, Godfrey Haga, John Harland, Conrad Hanse, William Holby, John M. Hartly, George Hoppel, jun., Robert Hare, Fred. Aug. Haas, Abel Humphrys.

Jared Ingersoll, John Johnson, Sen., John Johntson, John Johnson, jun., Samuel Johnson, Klincken Johnson, Justus Johnson, John Jones, Joseph Jacob, John Inskeep.

Daniel King, Peter Keyser, Abraham Keyser, John Keyser, John Keyser, jun., Jacob Keyser, Michael Keyser.

George Logan, Peter Leibert, Thomas Loyd, John Leamy, Hannah Lewis, Hannah Lewis, jun., Joseph S. Lewis, Thomas Leiper, William Long, Frederick Limeback, Samuel Mechlin, jun., Martin Mehl, Michael M'Grath, Jacob Morgan, Maher & Macdermott, William Montgomery, Joseph Miller, Thomas Morgan, Hannah Merrick, Isaac W. Morris, John M'Pherson, John M'Phail, James M'Phail, James M'Dowell, John Maybin, Anthony Morris, Richard Hill Morris, Mary & L. M'Ferran, John M'Roy, Samuel Mifflin, James Moyes, Benjamin W. Morris, John Morton, Christ. Marshall, Cath. W. Morris.

Richard Neave, Jacob Nice, James Nice, Jos. P. Norris, Thomas Norton, Philip Nicklin, Samuel Noble, Henry Nagle, Margaret Nagle.

Robert Oakley.

N. Pryor, jun., Alexander Provest, Edmund Physick, Chris. Peiffer, Chand. Price, Robt. L. Pitfield, James Proudfit, Samuel Price, Henry Pratt, William Page, Andrew Pettit, Pettit & Bayard, John Palmer.

Clem. Remington, John & E. Rex, Gar. Rittenhouse, Levi Rex, George Rex, Robert Ralston, Thomas Rogers, Josiah Roberts, Bernard Raser, Hugh Roberts.

James Stokes, Daniel Sutter, Summerl & Brown, Joseph Spencer, John Shoemaker, jun., John Smith, John Stuckert, Jacob Sommer, William Shippen, Benj. Shoemaker, Jacob Shuler, John Smith, jun.

John D. Steele, Christian Snyder, Samuel Salter, Samuel Sterling, Crooke Stevenson, James Sproat, Casper Schneider, Smith & Wood, Thomas Smith, N. A., James Smith, jun., John Savage, Robert Smith, Joseph Stride, Andrew Summers, jun., John Starr, Joseph Swift.

John Taylor, Noe Townshend, Daniel Thomas, jun., L. A. Tarascon, John Taggart, Henry Toland, John Teamy, John Travis, Daniel Thunn, Jesse Tyson, Christ. F. Tachman, Taylor & Newbold.

James Vanuxem.

Samuel Wheeler, Enoch Wheeler, Mary Wheeler, Nicholas Waln, Jacob S. Waln, William Waln, Charles West, William West, Hannah West, Ann West, Rich. H. Wilcocks, James Smith Wilcocks, Chamless Wharton, Samuel Williamson, Z. & W. C. Whitall, William White, Philip Wager, John Wagner, Frederick Wolbert, I. G. Wachsmuth, William Wistars Estate, Simon Walker, Sam. Wetherill & Sons.

## Book Notices.

THE SETTLEMENT OF GERMANTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA, AND THE BEGINNING OF GERMAN IMMIGRATION TO NORTH AMERICA. By Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, LL.D. Philadelphia, 1899. 8vo, 310 pp. Edition of three hundred copies, for sale by William J. Campbell.

There are many features about the settlement of Germantown, says the learned author, which make it an event not only of local but of cosmopolitan importance. Regarded from the point of view of the introduction into America of the results of European learning and cultivation, it is believed that no other settlement on this side of the Atlantic, certainly neither Jamestown, Plymouth nor Philadelphia, had so large a proportion of men who had won distinction abroad in literature and polemics. To prepare the history of this most interesting of the American bourghs was a task of considerable difficulty, requiring years of patient investigation and wide research among almost inaccessible works and manuscripts in Dutch, German, French, and Latin, and its successful accomplishment will always command the high estimation which it deserves. To review the work in detail is, of course, impossible here, but we can express the great pleasure we had in following the development of the history with its valuable biographical and bibliographical matter, and the wealth of illustrations of rare historic value which embellish its pages. The book is printed on excellent paper and handsomely bound in colors.

THE MORRIS FAMILY OF PHILADELPHIA, DESCENDANTS OF ANTHONY MORRIS, BORN 1654—1721 DIED. By Robert C. Moon, M.D. Philadelphia, 1898. 3 vols., 1260 pp.

The labor of love and zeal which inspired the author of this monumental work should receive the substantial recognition which is so eminently due to him, for as a family history it is one of the most complete within our notice. The Morrises have long been among the preeminent families of Philadelphia, and have filled many places of trust in public and private affairs, with honor to themselves and credit to the city. Nearly three hundred illustrations embellish the volumes: portraits, photographs of family mansions, marriage certificates, deeds, diplomas, autographs, and highly prized historic relics. Among the descendants in the female lines may be mentioned the names of Adams, Albertson, Alderson, Allen, Andrews, Appleton, Ashbridge, Babcock, Bailey, Baker, Baldwin, Barker, Becker, Berckhemnr, Bernhard, Biddle, Bispham, Black, Bolton, Bond, Booth, Boucher, Boulton, Bowdoin, Bowyer, Brinckerhoff, Brinton, Bronson, Brooke, Brosius, Brown, Bruff, Buckley, Burns, Burr, Butcher, Cadwalader, Canby, Carey, Carter, Catherwood, Cheston, Chew, Childs, Churchman, Clark, Coates, Coggeshall, Colhoun, Collins, Comegys, Comfort, Cookman, Coombe, Cooper, Corse, Cowling, Cox, Craig, Craik, Cummins, Davids, Davies, Delany,

Depan, Dixon, Draper, Drinker, Dudley, Dunlap, Durborow, Eareckson, Earle, Edwards, Ellicott, Elliman, Ellis, Ellison, Embree, Emlen, Emory, Evans, Ferguson, Ferris, Fish, Fisher, Ford, Fort, Franklin, French, Gatchell, Gavine, Gilfillan, Gillilan, Gilpin, Goodloe, Gordon, Graham, Gray, Grey, Griffin, Griffitts, Gruwell, Guest, Gummeré, Hacker, Hall, Hallowell, Hamilton, Harris, Harrison, Hartel, Hartley, Harvey, Hastings, Haviland, Heacock, Heald, Hedley, Heighe, Hill, Hilles, Hite, Hobart, Holliday, Hollingshead, Hollingsworth, Hooker, Hoover, Hoppin, Howard, Howell, Howland, Hudson, Hume, Hurlock, Hutchinson, Jackson, Janney, Jenks, Johnson, Jones, Keim, Kimball, Kimber, King, Kirk, Kirkbride, Langhorne, Lawrence, Lea, Lewis, Lightner, Linn, Lippincott, Littell, Lloyd, Lockwood, Lowber, Lowden, Maris, Masters, McClenachan, McClenahan, McDowell, McKibbin, Meade, Meredith, Merritt, Mifflin, Mitchell, Montgomery, Morgan, Neale, Nesbit, Nicholson, Nourse, Ogden, Oliphant, Page, Parker, Paschall, Paul, Penington, Pennock, Perot, Peterson, Pitman, Potts, Poulson, Powel, Pusey, Pyle, Rakestraw, Rankin, Rasin, Reeve, Ringgold, Roberts, Roe, Rothwell, Scott, Shinn, Shober, Shoemaker, Sholl, Shreve, Simms, Smart, Smith, Smythe Spencer, Stackhouse, Stephens, Stewardson, Strausser, Sutton, Temple, Thayer, Thompson, Townsend, Tschudy, Tyson, Van Bergen, Vaux, Verplank, Walker, Waln, Warner, Wells, Wharton, Wheeler, Whitecotton, Wilcox, Williams, Willing, Wistar, Wister, Withers, Wood, Zane, etc.

Copies may be had of Dr. Moon, 1319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Price $20.

The True William Penn. By Sydney George Fisher. Philadelphia, 1900, 392 pp. Price $2.

We have received from the publishers, the J. B. Lippincott Company, of this city, a copy of this last work of Mr. Fisher. It is gotten up in the attractive style of the series, and is liberally illustrated. "William Penn," states the author, "is now usually thought of as a pious, contemplative man, a peace-loving Quaker in a broad-brim hat and plain drab clothes, who founded Pennsylvania in the most successful manner, on benevolent principles, and kindness to the Indians. But the real William Penn, though of a very religious turn of mind, was essentially a man of action, restless and enterprising, at times a courtier and a politician, who lived well, and although he undoubtedly kept faith with the red men, Pennsylvania was the torment of his life." It is on these contradistinctive lines that the Founder of Pennsylvania is presented to the reader.

The German Sectarians of Pennsylvania, 1708–1742. A Critical and Legendary History of the Ephrata Cloister and the Dunkers. By Julius Frederich Sachse. Philadelphia, 1899, 8vo, 506 pp.

There is one feature of the history of Pennsylvania, the history of the German Sectarians, which has not heretofore received the attention and elucidation their influence and energy exerted in the development and prosperity of our Commonwealth. Mr. Sachse, who has devoted upward of twenty years of earnest and enthusiastic study and investigation to this feature, last year published his first volume of the series, "The German Pietists," and the second one, now under notice, deals with the Dunkers, or German Baptists, and the history of the Ephrata Cloister. The early history of one is that of the other. One became a large and influential denomination, and a branch, the Ephrata

Brethren, developed into a small monastic society and were logically the successors to the "Society of the Women in the Wilderness," on the Wissahickon. On the banks of the Cocalico Creek, in Lancaster County, they built their community houses, practised their mystic rites and ceremonies, established schools and manufactories, set up the third printing press in the Colony, and were the first to print with both English and German types. In tracing the peculiar and romantic history of these mystics from its beginning to its decline, and their prominent leaders, Beissel and the Eckerlings, we are presented with details that could only result from the most painstaking investigation here and in Europe. The bibliographical fac-similes of the publications of these people, as well as all the issues of the Ephrata press, is a valuable and important adjunct to the text. The lavish display of illustrations, which number upward of two hundred, are from original sources, and comprise portraits, fac-similes of various kinds, and artistic pen-work, for which these people were famous, and are unique in character. In press-work and execution the book is of the best, and it should attract the attention of many readers. Copious annotations and a very full index will aid the student. Another volume is being prepared for the press. The edition is limited to 350 copies, which may be obtained of the author. Price $5.00.

Pennsylvania, Province and State. A History from 1609 to 1790. By Albert S. Bolles, Ph.D., LL.D. In two volumes, illustrated. John Wanamaker, Philadelphia and New York, 1899.

The work opens with a chapter describing the scenery of Pennsylvania at the time of Penn's coming, which is followed by a description of the various Indian tribes, whence they came, their location, and the principal habits and characteristics of Indian life. As the Dutch and Swedes preceded Penn by sixty years, a chapter of sixty pages is given to their history in the "Lower Counties," now forming the State of Delaware.

Then begins the history of Penn. The chapter is divided into six sections, and traces his great career, the rise of Quakerism, Penn's reasons for adopting the Quaker faith, his preaching, persecutions, and travels, his purchase of Pennsylvania and voyages to America, his work as a constitution-maker and ruler, in short, the founding and growth of one of the most unique political experiments in history.

Penn died in 1718, and Sir William Keith was then appointed deputy-governor, though Blackwell, Evans, and Gookin had thus served before his time. Keith was followed by Gordon, Thomas, Morris, and others, whose course is fully traced in these pages. In 1763 John Penn, the grandson of the founder, came, and, with a brief exception, administered the Province until the Revolution.

Then follows the story of the Revolution, the causes, the state of the people, their eagerness and opposition, the raising and equipping of soldiers, their drilling and going forth, their marches, battles, sufferings, and triumphs. The author has sought to trace the movements of every regiment, from the first company that went to Bunker Hill to the last regiment that fired the last shots of the Revolution at Sharon Springs in Georgia.

In 1776 Penn's charter was thrown aside and another constitution was adopted, possessing among other peculiarities a single legislative body. The people having suffered from British tyranny, the executive power was lodged in a Supreme Executive Council, whose principal officer was called a president. The history of this council is fully described until the adoption of the second constitution in 1790, when the mode of executing the laws was again changed.

The work is divided into two parts, Narrative and Special Chapters. The above description relates to the first part. The Special Chapters cover the subjects of Immigration, Land and Labor, Trade, Manufactures, Local Government, Highways and Transportation, Climate and Health, Society, Dress and Amusements, Religion, Education and Literature, Science and Invention, Architecture and Fine Arts.

In these are traced in varying fulness the matters to which they relate. To those who have never looked into the subject, the chapter on Immigration will perhaps be something of a revelation in the way of showing the composite nature of the early population of the Province, far surpassing that of any other colony. In many ways it was the most prosperous of all the colonies by reason of the fertility and abundance of its land, its fine climate, and the civil and religious freedom enjoyed by all comers.

In the chapter on Society, which is treated with much fulness, is shown an interesting evolution in the dress of the people, from the utmost simplicity of the early settlers to the very extreme of foreign fashions, within a hundred years. The chapter on Religion is also one of the most elaborate. In this the author describes the religious pantheon that soon existed here by reason of the religious freedom that all enjoyed. This is curious reading, especially in contrast with the story of religious life and speculation in other colonies. The work closes with an index of forty pages.

Burd Papers.—This interesting collection of letters of Edward Burd, covering the years 1763–1828, has been recently published by Lewis Burd Walker, Esq., Pottsville, Penna. They are illustrated liberally, and the book is well printed. The edition is limited to one hundred and thirty copies. Price $3. Address the publisher.

## MINUTES OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1899.

A stated meeting of the Society was held January 9, 1899, President Charles J. Stillé in the chair.

A paper was read by Dr. William H. Egle, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on "The Buckshot War," for which the thanks of the Society were tendered.

A stated meeting of the Society was held March 13, 1899, President Charles J. Stillé presiding.

Dr. Keen reported the following accessions since the last meeting:

A portrait of the late Librarian, Frederick D. Stone, from the artist, Mr. Albert Rosenthal.

A portrait of the late John Jordan, Jr., Vice-President of the Society, from Mr. William Henry Jordan.

From the estate of Francis M. Brooke, the sword, pistols, and commissions of his great-grandfather, Benjamin Brooke, of the Continental Army; the sword of his great-great grandfather, James Hunter, a captain in the French and Indian War; several volumes of Valley Forgeiana, and an old Delft plate known as the "King George Plate," and having the inscription "God save King George, 1716."

On motion, a resolution of thanks to the several donors was adopted.

Henry Budd, Esq., read a paper on "Genêt and the French Embassy of 1793," and the thanks of the Society were tendered.

Nominations for officers of the Society, to be voted for at the next annual meeting, being in order, the following were made:

*President.*

Charles J. Stillé.

*Honorary Vice-Presidents.*

Craig Biddle, Ferdinand J. Dreer.

*Vice-Presidents.*

Henry Charles Lea, Charles Hare Hutchinson.

*Recording Secretary.*

Hampton L. Carson.

*Corresponding Secretary.*

Howard Williams Lloyd.

*Auditor.*

Richard M. Cadwalader.

*Councillors.*

John C. Browne, William G. Thomas,

J. Edward Carpenter.

A special meeting of the Society was held April 10, 1899, to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the birth of John Bartram, the President, Charles J. Stillé, in the chair.

Addresses were made by Professor Joseph T. Rothrock, Miss Mira L. Dock, and Albert Bartram Kelly, President of the "Bartram Association."

The annual meeting of the Society was held May 8, 1899, Vice-President Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker presiding.

Hampton L. Carson, Esq., delivered an address on the "Life and Works of Charles Balthazar Julien Févre de Saint Mémin," and exhibited seven hundred and sixty-five artist proof portraits of the artist.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Carson.

The tellers reported the election of the officers nominated at the stated meeting in March.

A stated meeting of the Society was held November 13, 1899, acting President Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker in the chair.

A portrait of the late Brinton Coxe, Esq., a President of the Society, was presented by his widow, and the thanks of the Society were tendered.

Mr. Charles F. Jenkins lectured on "Revolutionary Landmarks of Germantown," with stereopticon views.

On motion, the thanks of the Society were tendered.

On December 14, 1899, a special meeting of the Society, in conjunction with the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington, was held in the Hall, which had been appropriately decorated with Continental flags, Acting President Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker presiding.

Professor John Bach McMaster made the memorial address, for which the thanks of the Societies were tendered.

The Second Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry was in attendance.

# OFFICERS

OF

# THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

---

ACTING PRESIDENT.

SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER.

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS.

CRAIG BIDDLE, FERDINAND J. DREER.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER, CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, JR.,
HENRY C. LEA, JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER,
JAMES T. MITCHELL, CHARLES HARE HUTCHINSON.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

HAMPTON L. CARSON.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

HOWARD WILLIAMS LLOYD.

TREASURER.

FRANCIS HOWARD WILLIAMS.

AUDITOR.

RICHARD M. CADWALADER.

LIBRARIAN.

GREGORY B. KEEN.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.

JOHN W. JORDAN.

COUNCILLORS.

James T. Mitchell, *President*,
John C. Browne,
J. Edward Carpenter,
George Harrison Fisher,
John B. Gest,
Charles Hare Hutchinson,
William H. Lambert,
Samuel W. Pennypacker,
William Brooke Rawle,
Charles Roberts,
William G. Thomas,
Charlemagne Tower, Jr.

The President, the Recording Secretary, the Corresponding Secretary, the Treasurer, and the Auditor are *ex officio* members of the Council.

TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLICATION AND BINDING FUNDS.

Charles Hare Hutchinson, James T. Mitchell.

TRUSTEES OF THE LIBRARY FUND.

John Bach McMaster, Gregory B. Keen.

TRUSTEES OF THE GILPIN LIBRARY.

Samuel W. Pennypacker, Charles Hare Hutchinson,
William Brooke Rawle, George Harrison Fisher.

TRUSTEES OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND.

Charlemagne Tower, Jr., Hampton L. Carson.

TRUSTEES OF THE FERDINAND J. DREER COLLECTION OF MANUSCRIPTS.

Hampton L. Carson, Gregory B. Keen,
William Brooke Rawle, Edwin Greble Dreer.

TRUSTEES OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL STUDY ENCOURAGEMENT FUND.

William Brooke Rawle, Gregory B. Keen.

STATED MEETINGS.

January 8, 1900. May 14, 1900.
March 12, 1900. November 12, 1900.
January 14, 1901.

---

| | |
|---|---|
| Annual membership . . . . . | $5.00 |
| Life membership . . . . . | 50.00 |
| Publication Fund, life subscription . . . . | 25.00 |
| Pennsylvania Magazine, per annum . . . | 3.00 |

Payments may be made to the Librarian, at the Hall, 1300 Locust Street, or to the Collector.

# EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE TREASURER TO THE COUNCIL, DECEMBER 31, 1899.

---

DR.

The Treasurer and Trustees charge themselves with the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| To Real Estate | $126,201 41 |
| To Investments | 148,459 28 |
| To Library Fund | 61 55 |
| To C. Tower, Jr. | 25 20 |
| To Binding Fund | 27 53 |
| To Cash | 13,570 88 |

CR.

The Treasurer and Trustees claim credit for:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| General Fund, Investments | | $27,500 00 |
| " " Real Estate Loan | | 4,249 94 |
| " " Cash | | 4,230 93 |
| Endowment Fund, Investments | | 39,000 00 |
| " " Cash | | 2,168 65 |
| Library Fund, Investments | | 19,505 00 |
| " " Cash Uninvested | | 1,000 00 |
| Binding Fund, Investments | | 5,300 00 |
| Publication Fund, Investments | | 36,151 28 |
| " " Cash Uninvested | | 2,310 47 |
| " " Cash | | 1,621 23 |
| Ferdinand J. Dreer Manuscript Fund | | 15,000 00 |
| Smedley Fund, Investments | | 6,000 00 |
| Study Fund | | 199 12 |
| John Clement Fund | | 140 00 |
| English Records Copying Fund | | 1,990 01 |
| Real Estate, Investments | | 121,951 47 |
| Sundries | | 24 75 |
| | $288,345 85 | $288,345 85 |

*General Fund.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts: | Cash Balance | | $1,046 14 |
| | Annual Dues, 1899 | | 7,735 00 |
| | Interest and Dividends | | 1,468 29 |
| | Trustees of Endowment Fund | | 1,960 26 |
| | Contributions, etc. | | 1,231 58 |
| | | | $13,441 27 |
| Disbursements: | General Expenses and Taxes | | 12,789 03 |
| Balance in hands of Treasurer | | | $652 24 |

*Endowment Fund.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts: | Interest on Investments | | $1,989 58 |
| Disbursements: | Paid to Treasurer of General Fund | $1,960 26 | |
| | Commissions | 29 32 | |
| | | | $1,989 58 |

*Library Fund.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts: | Cash on hand, January 2, 1899 | | $65 48 |
| | Interest and Dividends | | 1,026 48 |
| | | | $1,091 96 |
| Disbursements: | Books purchased | $1,138 15 | |
| | Commissions | 15 36 | 1,153 51 |
| Balance due the Trustees | | | $61 55 |

*Binding Fund.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts: | Cash on hand, January 2, 1899 | | $218 99 |
| | Interest and Dividends | | 257 00 |
| | | | $475 99 |
| Disbursements: | Binding Books, 1899 | $499 66 | |
| | Commissions | 3 86 | 503 52 |
| Balance due the Trustees | | | $27 53 |

*Publication Fund.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts: | Cash on hand, January 2, 1899 | $1,302 21 |
| | Interest and Rents | 2,157 56 |
| | Subscriptions to Magazine, Sales, etc. | 1,029 90 |
| | | $4,489 67 |
| Disbursements for 1899 | | 2,868 44 |
| Balance in hands of Trustees | | $1,621 23 |

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

# TRUSTEES OF THE GILPIN LIBRARY

OF THE

## HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE YEAR 1899.

*Capital.*

Dr.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| City Loan paid off | $2,700 00 | |
| Mortgage, 1809 Pine Street, paid off | 5,000 00 | |
| | | $7,700 00 |

Cr.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount due Income account repaid | | 288 35 |
| Cash balance January 1, 1900 | | $7,411 65 |

*Assets.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia City Loan | $18,400 00 | |
| Bonds and Mortgages | 32,800 00 | |
| Cash balance | 7,411 65 | |
| | $58,611 65 | |

*Income.*

Dr.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash balance, January 1, 1899 | | $925 38 |

*Receipts.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Interest on City Loan | $1,737 00 | |
| Interest on Mortgages | 1,446 43 | |
| Interest on Deposit | 166 48 | |
| Sale of Duplicates | 61 35 | |
| | | 3,411 26 |
| | | $4,336 64 |

Cr.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paid for Books, Pamphlets, and Newspapers | $2,522 09 | |
| Paid for Binding | 144 09 | |
| Paid for Salaries | 600 00 | |
| Paid for Care of Laurel Hill Lot | 10 00 | |
| | | 3,276 18 |
| Cash balance, January 1, 1900 | | $1,060 46 |

# INDEX.

(Family surnames of value in genealogical research are printed in CAPITALS; names of places in *italics*.)

http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found


# Thank you for your order !