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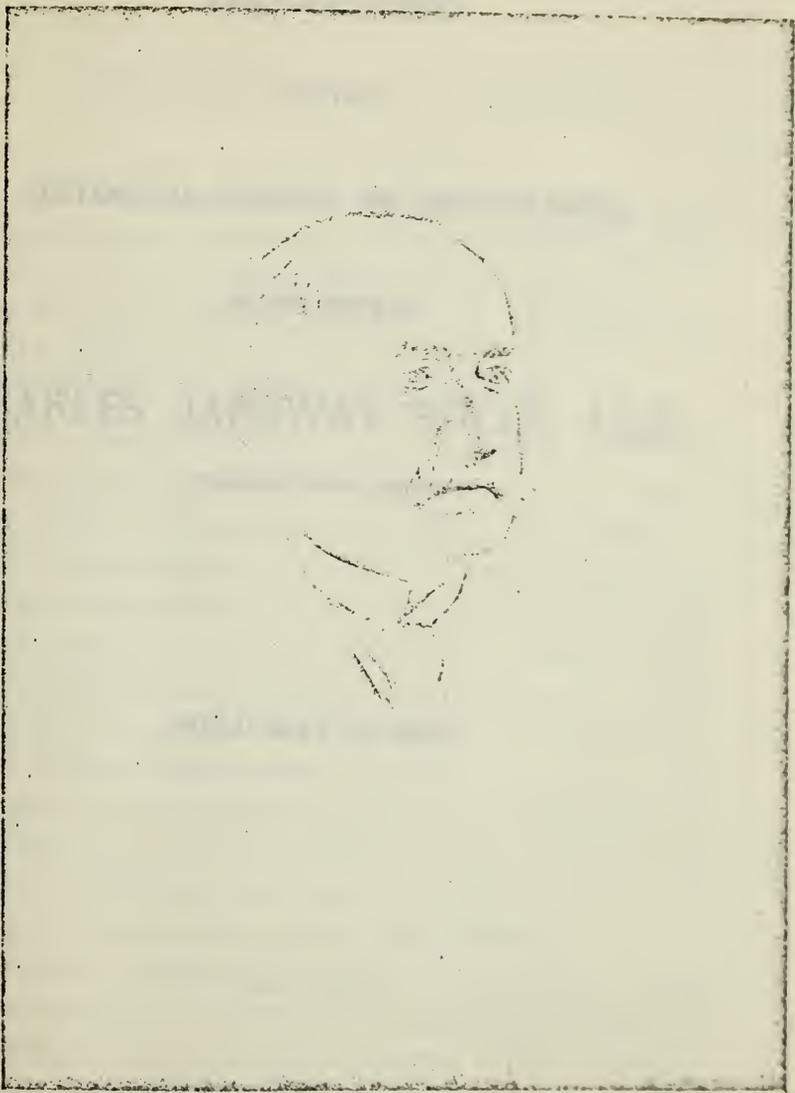
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IN MEMORY
OF
CHARLES JANEWAY STILLÉ, LL.D.



Yours faithfully
C. L. Jones

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

ON THE DEATH OF

CHARLES JANEWAY STILLÉ, LL.D.

PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY

HELD MAY 21, 1900

PHILADELPHIA

PRINTED BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

1900

PROCEEDINGS AND ADDRESS.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Society was held in the Assembly Room on Monday evening, May 21, 1900, the President, the Hon. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, LL.D., in the chair, and Hampton L. Carson, Esq., Recording Secretary. A large and sympathetic audience was in attendance. The President, on opening the meeting, said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

Since the organization of this Society in the early part of the present century down to the time of Dr. Charles J. Stillé, and including that time, it has been unusually fortunate in the character of the men who have been called upon to preside over its deliberations. William Rawle, Peter S. Du Ponceau, Thomas Sergeant, George W. Norris, Joseph R. Ingersoll, John William Wallace, Brinton Coxe, and Charles J. Stillé, were all of them not only of high position in the community, but of great intellectual vigor. Of them all, however, Dr. Stillé has done the most to explore and elucidate the history of Pennsylvania, and in this respect to advance the purposes of the Society.

It gives me pleasure to present to you Professor Robert Ellis Thompson, President of the Central High School, who will depict to you the life and career of this learned historian and eminent scholar.

Professor Thompson then said:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

It has been the glory of our city in every period of its history to have been the mother of men. From the time

of Story and Benezet to the present there has been an unbroken succession of citizens, whose names adorn the annals and add to the lustre of her good name—men of great abilities, fine achievement, distinct personal flavor, and above all of that sterling social quality our fathers called “public spirit.” Such a man was the late President of this Society, in whose honor we are assembled this evening, and of whom I am to speak to you at the request of its managers.

Charles Janeway Stillé was born in this city on the 23d of September, 1819. He was descended on his father's side from Olof Stillé, a member of the third Swedish colony which reached the shores of the Delaware in 1641. He came from the parish of Länna in Roslagen, and settled at a place known to the Indians as Teechoherassi, and to the Swedes as “Olof Stillé's land,” on the Delaware, just above Upland, now Chester, Pennsylvania, and afterwards removed to Passyunk, near the old site of the United States Navy Yard. Olof Stillé was a person of note, occupying high offices in the Swedish colony, and his descendants became prominent merchants of Philadelphia, at a time when commerce was the leading business interest, and when the city clung to the Delaware front. This traditional employment continued in the family down to John Stillé, the father of our deceased friend, who lived in the opening decades of the present century.

While Dr. Stillé's descent on the father's side thus reminds us of the era which preceded Penn's acquisition of the colony, and the settlement of Philadelphia proper, that on his mother's side carries us back to ancestors still more widely known. His mother, Maria Wagner, was the descendant of the Rev. Tobias Wagner, an eminent Lu-

theran clergyman of Reading, who represented in America the Wagner family of Wurtemberg, eminent in both the clerical and the legal annals of that kingdom. The best known member of it was Tobias Wagner, Chancellor of the University of Tübingen in the seventeenth century, and a learned champion of Lutheran orthodoxy, as well as a prolific author.

The marriage of John Stillé and Maria Wagner was unusually felicitous. She was a lady of rare domestic virtues, and active in all good works; and she left the impress of her character upon her children. Charles Janeway Stillé was their second son.

His education was at the best schools accessible at the time, when the succession of Scotch-Irish clerical teachers was still unbroken, and the excellent tradition of classical training they had brought to the New World enjoyed unimpaired credit. He studied under one of these, Rev. Dr. Steele, in his academy at Abington, Pennsylvania, and then at Edge Hill School near Princeton, New Jersey. From this he proceeded to Yale in 1835, and graduated there in 1839. To be a student of Yale was his ambition from an early age. In letters to his older brother, written when he was but eight years old, he expresses this wish.

Yale was then under the government of Rev. Jeremiah Day, the successor of the first President Dwight. He was a man of less inspiring influence, but a faithful guardian of the traditions of this great college. Mr. Stillé produced a marked impression on his fellow-students both by the character of his mental powers and the lofty ideals which controlled his conduct. Their respect for him was shown by his being chosen the president of their literary society, Brothers in Unity; and on his graduation in 1839 he pro-

nounced a valedictory oration on *The Social Spirit*,¹ which was the first of his published writings, but which exemplifies the conservative and ethical spirit that pervades them all.

He returned to his Alma Mater again in 1862, to address her Alumni on the Historical Development of American Civilization;² and at her hands, in 1868, he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, in recognition of his services to his country, and of the eminent and responsible place to which he had just been called in his native city. And in his last will he bequeathed to his Alma Mater a third of his residuary estate.

After his graduation in 1839 he entered upon the study of the law in the office of Joseph R. Ingersoll, Esq., then among the leaders of our city's bar, and afterwards President of this Society. He completed his course and was admitted to practice, but his inclination led him rather to the fields of literature and of history. He gratified his tastes for both these by repeated visits to Europe. One of these took him as far as Moskow. He twice visited Sweden, and on the second of these visits, which occurred in 1888, he pursued important historical researches in her archives relating to the history of the colonists on the Delaware. He thus obtained and translated the records of the colony, which he afterwards presented to this Society.

In 1845 he was commissioned by the Governor of Pennsylvania Second Lieutenant of the "Junior Artillerists"

¹ *The Social Spirit. A Valedictory Oration pronounced on the departure of the Senior Class from the Society of Brothers in Unity, Yale College, June 28, 1839. By Charles Janeway Stillé. Pp. 31. New Haven: 1839.*

² *The Historical Development of American Civilization. An address before the Society of Graduates of Yale College, July 29, 1863. By Charles J. Stillé. Pp. 35. New Haven: 1863.*

attached to the "First Regiment of Volunteer Artillery," and, with his beloved friend W. Heyward Drayton, who enlisted in the State service at the same time, was ever ready to perform military duty when exigencies demanded it.

It was, however, the war for the Union which gave our departed friend his opportunity to use his talents for the advantage of his country and of mankind. Two fields of activity were thus opened to him, as a man of letters and as a philanthropist. He became the author of the most important pamphlet of the struggle, and as a member of the United States Sanitary Commission he contributed to the humanizing labors which both abated the sufferings and horrors of that fraternal but deadly strife, and prepared the way for reconciliation of the two sections of our country.

As we now know, the American people began the war for the Union with a most inadequate idea of what it was to cost them. If indeed the curtain could have been raised on what was to come in the terrible four years of its continuance, and the sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of lives on the battle-field and in hospital had been foreseen, they might well have shrunk from such a costly undertaking, and looked for some other way out of the difficulty. As it was, they entered upon the war, if not with a light heart, at any rate with no practical sense of what was ahead of them, and with confidence that it would be brought to an end as easily as was the Whiskey Insurrection. Seventy-five thousand men on a service of six months were all that the President thought necessary, and only a few realized, with General Sherman, what an undertaking was the conquest of an area of five hundred thousand square miles, and a population of ten millions, most of them of the same brave stock as the Nation at large.

Exactly proportional to this foolish confidence were the disappointment and disheartenment which grew and gathered as the years went by. One hero of the hour after another failed the Nation. Capable leadership was slowly evolved by survival of the fittest. The armies learned but slowly the necessary lessons of discipline and obedience. The waste of life and the suffering of our soldiers through the inexperience and incompetence of the bureaus subsidiary to the army were terrible. At times it seemed as if the struggle must collapse through the inability of the country to become really efficient for military purposes. Even in the army itself, and among its officers, there was a loss of heart at critical moments.

It was when this depression was at its worst that Mr. Stillé published his pamphlet of less than forty pages with the title: "How a Free People Conduct a Long War." (Philadelphia: 1862). Never was historical scholarship employed more finely for a patriotic purpose. As I have been assured by some whom it reached as they labored or fought at the front, that pamphlet itself was an event of the war. It passed from hand to hand among the officers, and was read aloud by the more intelligent of the common soldiers. It was translated into several of the languages spoken by our soldiers, and half a million copies were distributed. President Lincoln wrote to its author:

"The pamphlet is far the best production upon the subject it treats that I have seen. The reading and re-reading of it has afforded me great pleasure, and I believe also some profit. May I express the hope that you will not allow your pen to rest."

"I have often wished to thank you," writes Dr. H. Clay Trumbull, "for the service you rendered to us all in the dark days of war, by your impressive story of 'How a Free People Conduct a Long War.' My

command was on one of the islands of Port Royal harbor when first I saw that work. Everything seemed against us at that time, and our officers and men were alike despondent. I felt it my duty to speak only words of cheer. Your book furnished me with the idea and the inspiration of a sermon for the encouragement of those whom I might influence, and I had reason to be profoundly glad in the results of the appeal then made to the soldiers who had but lately been on the verge of despair. I am sure that that work was a moral tonic to many others also. You can never know how much it did for the cause you espoused so heartily. It has occurred to me that it may be pleasant for you to know of one isolated case of the peculiar advantages of your story to those then in peculiar need."

Its picture of England in her twenty years' struggle with the imperialism of revolutionary France, and of the final triumph of the national principle in the liberation of Spain from Napoleon's yoke, was told in terms which made that great chapter of history vivid and near to us. The story was the more effective because of the spirit which pervaded it. It was the voice of a sober, dispassionate, conservative patriotism which made itself heard. The freedom of this and the supplementary pamphlet¹ from the spirit of bitterness and recrimination which characterized so much of the writing of that time, was especially notable. In a note to the latter pamphlet he says:

"We differ from Mr. Reed in many things, but we cordially join him in his protest against dragging the private life and personal motives of our opponents into the arena of party strife. Many, in these unhappy days, have reached conclusions directly opposite to those of Mr. Reed, through a path of duty beset with sore trials; and their remembrance of the sacrifices they have made of life-long friendships, and even of tenderer ties, is too fresh to permit them to judge, with indiscriminate harshness, the motives of those who may not agree with them."

¹ Northern Interests and Southern Independence: A Plea for United Action. Philadelphia: 1863.

But in both the note was one of confidence in the Nation's power to maintain its unity, and in its high and resolute purpose to re-establish its authority over the whole land. The very sobriety of manner lent added force to the strenuousness of plea for heroic endurance for an end worthy of any sacrifice.

It was no doubt the admirable quality and influence of the pamphlet which led to Mr. Stillé's being invited to a place on the Standing Committee of the United States Sanitary Commission, after having served for some time first as secretary of its Philadelphia branch. This excellent organization took its name from the Sanitary Commission created by the British government in 1855 to check the abuses and retrieve the blunders of the medical and commissary department of the British army in the Crimean War. It had a similar aim in that it labored to supplement the imperfect organization and spasmodic action of our medical bureau in the opening years of the war. But it was given by the official class much less than even the modest scope it asked for, and was forced to turn to the people for the moral and material support which it needed in its efforts to abate the sufferings, diminish the the mortality, and guard against the diseases which attend military operations on a large scale. It was the first forerunner of the Geneva Commission and its humane labors on the battle-field. As the work finally shaped itself, the Commission was obliged to ask large contributions in money and supplies for the support of its agents at the front and in the hospitals; and no city was more prompt than our own in response to this. The crowning effort was in the great Fair of 1863, which occupied Logan Square for a month, and secured more than a million dollars for the relief and pro-

tection of our soldiers. In the management of the Fair, which had the co-operation of our two adjacent States as well as our own, Mr. Stillé, as corresponding secretary of the Executive Committee, took an active and most useful part, and afterwards prepared a history of it, which enables many of us to recall the stirring days of popular enthusiasm, through which we were then passing.¹ It was therefore natural that he was chosen by the national Commission to write the history of its labors, when the victory of the national cause brought these to a close. His volume on this subject² is admirable in both spirit and execution. Although written and published at a time when the national exultation in the triumph of the Union cause had made the public indifferent to the blunders which made that triumph costly far beyond need, it is pervaded by the judicious criticism which was the truest patriotism. The purpose was to warn the nation and its rulers against the recurrence of such mistakes. As Dr. Stillé says in the preface:

“He who, at the termination of a successful war, bestows indiscriminate eulogy on all the measures adopted for the prosecution, is not the best friend of his country; but rather he, who, having clearly seen its shortcomings, does not hesitate to expose the evils which have flowed from them, and raises a voice of warning against their recurrence.”

Can we say that the warning was not needed, or that it was heeded when the occasion came? The book constitutes a

¹ Memorial of the Great Central Fair for the United States Sanitary Commission, held in Philadelphia, June, 1864. By Charles J. Stillé. Quarto, pp. 211, with three photographic illustrations. Philadelphia: United States Sanitary Commission, 1864.

² History of the United States Sanitary Commission, being the General Report of its Work during the War of the Rebellion. By Charles J. Stillé. Octavo, pp. 555. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1866.

solid and important addition to the historical literature of that great struggle, and a corrective of much that has been hastily and eulogistically written of it.

Another matter, in which Dr. Stillé took great interest about this time, was the erection of the statue in honor of President Lincoln in Fairmount Park, and, as President of the Lincoln Monument Association, he had a principal part at the unveiling of it in 1871.

The resignation of Professor Henry Coppée, who in 1886 left the Chair of History and Belles Lettres in the University of Pennsylvania to become President of the newly founded Lehigh University, led to Mr. Stillé's being invited to fill that place,—a chair consecrated by the memory of Henry Reed. He accepted and entered upon its duties with characteristic zest, but was at once impressed with the unsatisfactory condition of the University in its collegiate department. In its earliest years the College of Philadelphia—afterwards the University of Pennsylvania—had taken the foremost place among the higher institutions of learning in America. Its first provost, Dr. William Smith, of whose career our friend published an account in 1869,¹ had attracted students from other colonies, including the British West Indies. The curriculum of study is now recognized by the historians of higher education as the most liberal then known in America, and especially as the first in which time was given to the sciences of nature. But in later years the institution fell upon evil days and declined in importance and efficiency, while its medical school increased in both. At last in 1829—tradition says—one Freshman

¹ A Memoir of the Rev. William Smith, D.D., Provost of the College, Academy and Charitable School of Philadelphia. By Charles J. Stillé. Pp. 63. Philadelphia: 1869.

presented himself for admission. The trustees set themselves to restore its fortunes by a complete change of the teaching force, and under Provosts De Lancey, Ludlow, Vethake, and Goodwin there was a slow but steady advance. Dr. Daniel R. Goodwin, under whom Professor Stillé labored for two years, was especially useful in re-establishing college discipline and elevating the tone of the institution.

Professor Stillé found, however, that no change had been made in the course of study for two generations, and no addition to its endowment except a single gift of five thousand dollars. An effort made by Bishop Alonzo Potter in 1842 to enlarge and reform the course of study, had come to nothing. The later attempt to establish a "School of Mines, Arts, and Manufactures" had resulted in nothing but the erection of a sign-board over the door of an unused room, no money being forthcoming in this manufacturing city to set the school on foot, and both Trustees and Faculty had come to acquiesce in this condition of affairs as inevitable and permanent. It was assured that the City wanted nothing more or better, and that any attempt to go farther would result in disaster.

The resignation of Dr. Goodwin in 1868, to devote himself entirely to the duties of his chair in the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church, left a vacancy, which the Trustees promptly filled by the election of Dr. Stillé as the tenth in the succession of the Provosts. He was inaugurated on the 30th of September, 1868, in the Academy of Music, and delivered an address¹ in which he exhibited the needs of the University, and of the city as regarded the higher

¹ *The Claims of Liberal Culture in Philadelphia.* An address delivered on the occasion of his public inauguration as Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. By Charles J. Stillé, LL.D. Pp. 40. Philadelphia: 1868.

education. He had already been trying to stir the dry bones of conservative passivity, and his election was an indication that the Trustees were awakening to the fact that a new era was dawning for higher education in America.

The American college had been a copy of the English college, when that was at its worst and lowest. The College of Philadelphia had avoided many of these defects through the fortunate circumstances of its first Provost being a Scotchman, and a graduate of the University of Aberdeen. But both English and Scotch models had ceased to satisfy American educators, who had their attention drawn to Germany by long contact with the scholarship of that country. This new influence became effective in the decade after the close of the war, leading to the establishment of elective courses of study in place of the old uniform curriculum, which presented the same mental food for all. In this general movement the University began to share before Provost Stillé's administration, when, in 1867, electives were introduced into the Junior and Senior years of the college course in Arts. But now new departments were created within the College,—that of Science in 1872; that of Music in 1877; that of Dentistry in 1878. To meet the needs of the new system two things were necessary. The first was more room. The two ugly barns on Ninth Street, which had replaced the old residence of the President of the United States in 1826, were now inadequate in size, and misplaced as surrounded by the city. By purchase on very low terms from the city, ten acres of ground were procured through his assiduous endeavors, in West Philadelphia, and the College building, the medical building, the dental building, and the hospital were erected during the provostship of Dr. Stillé. The Ninth Street property was resold to the national govern-

ment, at a much higher figure than it got for it in 1801. By these changes the University obtained adequate accommodation for its expansion, in a desirable quarter of the city, and was launched upon a new career. When Dr. Stillé became Provost it was an institution of little note or prominence, being often mentioned by residents of our own city as "that medical college on Ninth Street." Under his rule it moved rapidly to its rightful place as a leading American university, in touch with the throbbing life of the new time, and doing its share in the scientific and scholarly labors of an active generation.

Its professors were given the stimulus of publicity and recognition. Its work was no longer eminent merely through the individual labors of a Hare, a Reed, or a Leidy, but the outflow of a new *esprit de corps* within the institution. Great as have been the changes since Dr. Stillé resigned the provostship, they are not to be compared with those he effected, in reach and value.

It would be pleasant to be able to add that the city rose to the needs of the new era in the University by an adequate endowment. But it is impossible to say that it did. One splendid gift, the reversion of the estate of Mr. Henry Towne, promised to place the Scientific School above want forever. But the great collapse of the iron business, after the introduction of Bessemer Steel, caused a calamitous reduction of the value of what he had bequeathed, although it still remains one of the largest additions to the University's resources. Other gifts were obtained, notably the endowment of the John Welsh chair by the people of the city in recognition of that gentleman's grand services to the city during the Centennial year, the gift of ten thousand dollars from Mrs. Bloomfield Moore for the education of women,

and the same amount to found the Tobias Wagner Library. But neither then nor since has Philadelphia shown the generosity needed for the adequate endowment of a great university. The spirit which made Leyden prefer a charter for a university to an exemption from taxes, is not largely poured out upon our wealthy citizens. There is readiness enough in the community to call for an elective and varied system of the higher education, and to scorn that which it replaced; but not the correspondent readiness to pay for it. I speak of this frankly, because his pamphlet on his provostship shows this to have been one of the disappointments Dr. Stillé felt very keenly.¹

In the internal administration of the University, Dr. Stillé was unwearied in his efforts for its welfare. Besides his own work as professor of history and literature, and at first Political Economy, he had direct charge of the discipline, oversight and care of the grounds and buildings, the reception of visitors, and the general care of Faculty business. In his ideas of discipline he differed widely from his predecessor, perhaps not appreciating the condition of affairs which Dr. Goodwin found there in 1860. He leaned to the side of mercy and patience, laboring to win the confidence of the pupils and to influence them for good through kindness.

"To a singular extent," writes one of his pupils, "Dr. Stillé lived in and for the University. . . . In History and English Literature, his peculiar branches of instruction, he was an inspiring teacher, but more than that—perhaps unconsciously to himself—he so aroused the affections of his pupils, and so impressed upon them a sense of the reality of goodness, that this impression vividly survives long years of separation and the frictions of active life."

¹ Reminiscences of a Provost, 1866-1880. "*Visita olim et nos meminisse juvabit.*" Pp. 58. Philadelphia. Privately printed, n. d.

He showed a personal interest in them, especially in those who were struggling for an education in the face of difficulties which would have deterred less stout hearts. It came out quite incidentally that he visited some of them in their homes, when they were kept from their work by serious illness, and he showed a similar concern in the health of his associates in the Faculty. He was always the first to recognize any evidence of ability in the younger members of the Faculty, and to rejoice in their promise of usefulness. He took a personal interest in their welfare which evinced his sincere regard for their success and happiness. When any publication of theirs attracted favorable attention, he was among the first to praise it. His colleagues were to him not mere instruments to an end, even though that were the success of the University. They were human beings, to be thought for and considered as such.

For those of his colleagues who were his seniors in the Faculty, he showed an esteem which amounted to reverence,—for John F. Frazer, the versatile and encyclopedic professor of natural science; for George Allen, the gentle and cultivated professor of Greek, who won the love of all his pupils; for E. Otis Kendall, the high-toned Christian gentleman, at whose funeral I last met Dr. Stillé; for Charles Porterfield Krauth, the superb scholar in philosophy and theology, whose vast attainments even were less impressive than his courtesy, his friendliness, and his unwearied kindness; for Francis A. Jackson, last survivor of a noble group, and not less worthy than any.

One feature of Dr. Stillé's policy as Provost was to bring the University into relation with the school system of the city by the establishment of city scholarships for graduates of the public schools, his interest in which is established

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by his service as President of the Board of Directors of the Eighth School Section of Philadelphia. Under his provostship, as well as that of his successor, this has been effected and extended as a matter of compensation to the city for grants of land to the University. He moved in this matter with hearty interest in the class thus benefitted, being convinced that the University must be broadly based in popular esteem before it could attain its proper place in the hierarchy of our educational institutions. For the same reason he took the first of the few steps which have been taken to extend facilities for the higher education of women.

The Centennial Exhibition, which occurred during his occupancy of the office, and after whose success he labored in many ways, laid especial claims on him, which he met more than amply. Scholars and educators of eminence, who visited our city during that memorable summer, found in him a cordial and hospitable representative of the city's intellectual life, and many of them entered into friendly correspondence with him which lasted the rest of his life. The Swedish Commissioner, Herr Dannefeldt, was especially his welcome guest, as coming from the original home of the Stillé family. Also Baron Hermelin, who had charge of the exhibit of Fine Arts sent out by Sweden, a very charming man and an accomplished painter in oils, who became a dear and intimate friend of Dr. Stillé. It was in taking the Swedish Commissioners to the anniversary of Gloria Dei Church, that he acquired his own interest in that venerable parish, founded by Swedish Lutherans, in whose churchyard rest the remains of several of his ancestors. He gave generously from that time to its support, and left to it a third of his residuary estate, to preserve intact the venerable building in which his forefathers had worshipped.

The University kept open house that year and the noble and cultivated Emperor of Brazil was one of thousands who visited the University, but the only one who had the indiscretion to select seven o'clock in the morning for his visit. Nor was it only during the Centennial year that Dr. Stillé's hospitable home was open to such visitors. He loved to gather around his hospitable table whatever was most individual in intellect, most representative of the best in the life of the city, and especially men of a somewhat earlier generation than his own, on whom he looked with reverence. His annual birthday dinner to Mr. Henry C. Carey was an especially notable occasion, when such men as Joseph R. Chandler, General Robert Patterson, Morton McMichael, William D. Lewis, George W. Childs, John Welsh, and John W. Forney gathered to do honor to the greatest of American economists, and to express their hope that he might add many more years to those he had used so well.

His provostship ceased in 1880, and his occupancy of the John Welsh professorship a year later. His resignation grew out of his disagreement with the Board of Trustees on three important points. The first of these was his conviction that the Provost should be a member of the board, as in our other universities. The second was his contention that discipline over the students should be vested absolutely in the Faculty, without allowing any appeal from their decisions. The third was the necessity of a united effort to place the finances of the University on such a footing as would lift the burden of debt and put an end to annual deficits in the income. When his resignation was announced his colleagues in the Faculty spontaneously and formally expressed their regret at its occurrence, and their hope that some way might be found to meet his wishes on

the two first points. But no such basis of agreement was found possible.

His successor in the office of Provost, in his Inaugural delivered in February of the following year, bore just testimony to the character and worth of Dr. Stillé's services to the University.

"It is impossible," said Dr. William Pepper, "to pass from this hasty summary of the advances in the strength and organization of the various departments of the University without pausing to pay a tribute of hearty admiration to the leader in this onward movement, to whose sustained enthusiasm and ceaseless energy its success is largely due. The task of inaugurating extensive changes in a long-established institution,—of arousing wide-spread interest and zeal at a time when they had flagged,—of organizing a complicated and yet thoroughly practicable system of education in two of the most important departments of the University,—of collecting a corps of highly competent teachers, imbued with earnestness and lofty aims similar to his own,—of winning the confidence of the community, the cordial co-operation of his colleagues, and the respect and affection of the students,—this task was indeed one requiring rare qualities as an organizer, a leader, a teacher, and a man. As an alumnus of the University, as a teacher in one of its departments during the period referred to, and now as the representative of the Board of Trustees, I can testify to the general feeling of admiration for the work done, and for him who bore so large a share of the burden. Well for our beloved University was it that at such a crisis in her history, so able and devoted a leader was found. The good work he has done will long survive his departure from his official position; and when, in the distant future, the historian of this University shall record the services of those who have most contributed to her proud position, among the foremost must stand the name of Charles J. Stillé."

The retirement of Dr. Stillé from the provostship, after twelve years of memorable service, left him free for those historical studies, which had long been the favorite employment of his leisure. The years of his provostship naturally

were not those of great production. A biographical sketch of Horace Binney, Jr., in 1870,¹ a criticism of a plan to import the Harvard Examination of Girl's Schools into our City,² and a volume of studies in medieval history (dedicated to his life-long friend, the Hon. John I. Clark Hare),³ which grew out of the lectures of his professorship, constitutes the scanty harvest of his years as a teacher and provost. He now took the study of American history, especially of the colonial and revolutionary periods of Pennsylvania history, in a manner both vigorous and fruitful of good results. There was need of such labors, if our State was to obtain the proper share of recognition for services rendered in that great struggle. Up to the appearance of Mr. Bancroft's History of the United States, in 1834 and the years following, the early story of the country had been told mostly in a spirit hostile to New England, and with an evident purpose to make the most of the faults and the unhappy occurrences of that section. Mr. Bancroft, with laudable devotion to his native State, set himself to redeem the balance, but, as is not unusual, went much too far in the other direction. In the first edition of his history a brief was held for nearly everything that had been done by the colonists and the patriot leaders of that section. Men like Samuel Adams were not only awarded their full meed of praise for their real services, but were set up as a standard by which the

¹ A Memoir of Horace Binney, Jr., read at a Meeting of the Union League of Philadelphia, June 1, 1870. Pp. 24. Philadelphia: Henry B. Ashmead, 1870.

² The Higher Education of Women and the Harvard Examination. In the *Penn Monthly* for February, 1878. Pp. 93-104.

³ Studies in Medieval History. Pp. 475. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1882.

popular leaders in other parts of the country, and especially in Philadelphia, were to be judged. The Boston method of procedure was the ideal method for Mr. Bancroft, and the more cautious and conservative course taken by the trained lawyers of Philadelphia, was contrasted with it as tending to the pusillanimous. And what Mr. Bancroft did his successors in New England outdid, until an impression had been created that American history had been transacted in Boston and its vicinity, and that Washington and Franklin were the only men of real leadership in that time who were not residents of that favored section. Thanks to the judicious editing of Mr. Bancroft's great work by President Scott of Rutgers, the most of these unfair judgments have been eliminated from the book, but their echoes are heard in every work on that period which emanates from the New England press. Even our own writers have caught the infection, and one of these quite recently, in an otherwise excellent history of our city, expresses a judgment of our revolutionary patriots which is as unjust as it is unfortunate.

To set our colonial revolutionary history in its proper light was the chief purpose of Dr. Stillé's literary activity in his later years. In 1885 he contributed to the Proceedings of this Society a paper on "Religious Tests in Pennsylvania," showing the limits set by English law to the policy of religious equality inaugurated by Penn. In 1887 he contributed a striking paper on "Beaumarchais and the 'Lost Million'" to the PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY (April number: pp. 1-36, with portrait), and in 1888 he wrote for it "The Life and Services of Joel R. Poinsett," the Confidential Agent in South Carolina of President Jackson during the Nullification Troubles of 1832 (pp. 84). In 1888 he also contributed to the Papers of the

American Historical Association one in which he disputed the claim of Virginia to have been in advance of Pennsylvania in adopting in 1796 the principle of entire religious toleration. In 1890 he gave the PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE a paper on "Pennsylvania and the Declaration of Independence" (pp. 47) in which he began his vindication of our revolutionary patriots from the unjust aspersions which had been cast upon them, of "timidity," "weakness," and "want of patriotism." This was the forerunner of the edition of the works of John Dickinson, undertaken by this Society, to which Dr. Stillé furnished the first or biographical volume,¹ leaving the editing of Dickinson's writings to another hand. The work is one of the greatest importance for the understanding of the time, dealing as it does, with the career of the ablest political writer in defence of the patriotic cause,—a man whose state papers were praised by Lord Chatham in terms almost of hyberbole. It shows the complications which existed in the situation of affairs in this commonwealth, and which presented difficulties that only the finest sagacity could deal with. And it sets the work not only of Dickinson, but of General Mifflin, Charles Thomson, Benjamin Rush, and other patriots of the time, in the right light for historic judgment.

A fit complement to this important work is presented by his biography of Major-General Anthony Wayne.² The popular impression of this brave man and true patriot has been derived not from any acquaintance with his career, but

¹ The Life and Times of John Dickinson, 1732-1808. Prepared at the Request of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Pp. 438, with portrait. Philadelphia: 1892.

² Major-General Anthony Wayne and the Pennsylvania Line in the Continental Army. By Charles J. Stillé, President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Pp. 10 and 441, with Portrait. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1893.

from a stray epithet applied to him by a drunken soldier in a moment of irritation. But he whom men have called "Mad Anthony Wayne" was one of the most cautious and capable commanders of the Continental army, and as such enjoyed the confidence of the Commander-in-chief in an unusual degree. As he showed at the capture of Stony Point, he was ready for the most perilous task to which duty called him; but in every situation he exhibited the forethought and the steadiness of a born soldier. In Dr. Stillé's work he becomes intelligible to us in his true character and his solid worth, as a conservative citizen, a capable commander, and a gentlemen of the finest instincts.

Dr. Stillé's last important piece of work was his historical introduction to the biography of Dr. George Logan of Stenton, the grandson of the Secretary of our Quaker Founder, and himself the friend and supporter of Thomas Jefferson. The biography is by Dr. Logan's brilliant and estimable wife, and was published by this Society at the instance of their grandchild. It was Dr. Stillé's part to embody what we know of its subjects from memoirs and letters published since it was written, and this he has done amply and well.

These books and a few pamphlets¹ of less importance constitute the literary and historical labors of his later years, during eight of which he served this Society as its President. By his example, by his publications, and by his generous bequests, he encourages this Society to proceed with the

¹ Silas Deane, Diplomatist of the Revolution. A paper read before the Society of the Colonial Dames of Pennsylvania. Pp. 20. Philadelphia: 1894.

The Historical Relations of Christ Church, Philadelphia, with the Province of Pennsylvania. An address delivered at the Two Hundredth Anniversary of Christ Church, November 19, 1895. Pp. 27. Philadelphia: 1895.

good work of setting in fair light the work of the fathers and founders of the Commonwealth.

In private life Dr. Stillé was an example of the solid Christian virtues which are at once the ornament and the best support of society. He was a devoted and tender husband to the honored wife, who survives to mourn her loss in his death, and who encouraged him in his labors for the public good. Especially beautiful was his relation to his niece and adopted daughter Miss Anna Dulles, daughter of the Rev. John Welsh Dulles, and his wife, the noted missionary, Harriet L. Winslow. Her fine intellect and her beautiful spiritual character matured in the atmosphere of his home, and became to him at once a delight and an aid in his labors. To her he read his works in manuscript, relying on her fine tact and judgment for suggestion and correction. To her he turned for the playful gaiety, with which youth cheers our age. Her death some three years ago was a blow which he never ceased to feel. No less strong and tender were the affections which bound him to his kindred, especially his older and surviving brother. For more than fifty years, no matter what the weather might be, he paid his weekly visit to Dr. Alfred Stillé, until his failing health made exposure dangerous to him. And even then he often scanned the winter skies in hope of a break in their threatenings, which would permit of his going. He was not a man who starved the affections of the inner circle, to give his strength to public objects, but one who found in that circle the best stimulus to public duty.

Of his religious life, I need only say that it was sincere, devout, and earnest, burning with a quiet and unchecked fervor through all his years. His life was always pure and upright. He loved whatever was excellent and of good re-

port, and he thought on these things. His copy of the Bible and of the Imitation of Christ, always on his desk, gave indication of his constant and loving use.

He was sincerely loyal to the Protestant Episcopal communion, and his attachment to the venerable Dr. Norton, *vir nulla non donandus laura*, a Trustee of the University, I always thought one of the most beautiful things in his life as I saw it. His intimacy with his rector, Mr. Phillips Brooks, was very close, and the latter frequently visited him at his home. For many years he was a member of the Council of the "Church Home for Children," and was greatly interested in the "Home of the Merciful Saviour for Crippled Children," to both of which institutions he left liberal bequests. But his churchmanship involved no narrowing of his sympathies, as was shown by his warm friendship for Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows of New York, whom he learned to know and to esteem in their labors in the Sanitary Commission. For twenty-five years he was a sojourner during the summer at Lake Mohonk, and passed much of his time there in pleasant intercourse with Doctors Philip Schaff and Theodore L. Cuyler, constant visitors at that place.

When at last the end came, he had reached the four score years which the Psalmist specifies as the farther bound of human life. He died at the Hotel Brighton in Atlantic City, on the morning of August 11, 1899. But those who mourned his loss looked back upon those eighty years with the knowledge that they had been spent for useful ends, and were stained by nothing base.

So we add his name to the list of the worthies of Philadelphia,—a long and noble series, among whom he takes an honored place through his labors, his influence, and his character, all of which told for social good.

THE
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OF
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VOL. XXIV.

1900.

No. 1.

“THE AMERICAN SOCIETY HELD AT PHILADELPHIA
FOR PROMOTING USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.”

CONTRIBUTED BY MRS. W. LANE VERLENDEN.

[THAT two contemporary societies, organized for the same object,—the advancement of useful knowledge,—should eventually unite, was to be expected from the character of their membership. The transactions which led to the union of these societies, “The American Society held at Philadelphia for Promoting Useful Knowledge,” with “The American Philosophical Society,” have been extracted from the records of the last-named society.]

Minutes of February 2, 1768.

“The following Paper from sundry Gentlemen of this City was read, viz.

“A Society having subsisted for some time in this City under the name of the American Society held at Philadelphia for promoting and propagating useful Knowledge, whose Views have been nearly the same with those which are published of the American Philosophical Society, and it being judged that the Ends proposed by both could be carried out with more advantage to the Public if an Union could take Place between them, it is proposed that such Union may take place.

“Charles Thomson, Edmund Physick, Isaac Paschal, John Morgan, Samuel Powel, Joseph Paschal, Owen Biddle, Clement Biddle, W^m Bettle, Isaac Bartram, Moses Bartram, John Dickinson, Cadwalader Evans, Nicholas Wahn, Benjamin Davis, John Lukens, Thomas Mifflin, David Evans, James Pearson.

“Corresponding Members.

“David Rittenhouse, W^m Henry, of Lancaster, W^m Johnson, of Carolina, Sam^l Bard, of New York.

“On perusal of this paper, signifying the Desire of those Gentlemen of uniting our common Design for the more effectually promoting useful Knowledge—it was resolved,

“That they be introduced among us by Election; and on this Occasion to dispense with that Part of Rule made at the last meeting for members, which requires their being proposed at a previous meeting, and the List of their Names being read to the Society, it was agreed to proceed immediately to ballot for them, and they were accordingly chosen agreeably to said List.

“N.B. Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Lukens, Charles Thomson and Dr. Evans, having been formerly chosen in this Society are left at Liberty to come in on this, or their former Election; and Mr. Rittenhouse being only an honorary member in the above List and being a regular member of this Society, and having by Letter signified his Desire of joining it, any Election of Him, was thought unnecessary.”

Minutes of February 9, 1768.

“Messrs Bond and Smith, reported that ‘the Gentlemen of the American Society’ had requested a copy of the minutes, and had rec’d it with the following letter, viz.

“*Gent.*—According to our Promise we send you the Minutes, tho’ we believe our Authority was only to read it to you, but not to copy it, because it was drawn up in Haste, and is not revised by any Order of the Society. However we give it, in Trust that will not think it proper to enter on your Books, till it is entered on ours; for that might occasion Difficulty in making any alteration, should any be judged expedient by you and us.

“We have only to add, that everything respecting you was conducted with the greatest marks of Regard; and that the same good Disposition

appeared among our members which your Paper declares of yours, for uniting our common Design, for the advancement of Useful Knowledge.

“It was agreed among us not to admit any new Proposal of Members, besides yours, at our last Meeting, nor to proceed to the Election of Officers, which was to have been the Business of that Night, but to postpone this and every other Matter till next Tuesday, when you have an opportunity of being present to give your Votes and Advice. We are, with great Respect &c.”

Minutes of March 8, 1768.

“Minute of the American Society Feby 2^d read & ordered to be inserted in our minutes, viz.—

“Tuesday Feby 9th 1768. At a meeting of the American Society for promoting and propagating useful Knowledge, held at Philadelphia :—

“The Minute of the American Philosophical Society of the 2^d Inst. which declares our Election into that Society, being considered it was unanimously determined, that as it was not on the Terms proposed, we are under the necessity of declining the union. Ordered that the Secretary deliver a Copy of the Minute to a Member of the Philosophical Society, to be laid before them—

“OWEN BIDDLE,

“Secy for the time being.”

Minutes of November 15, 1768.

“This Society having been informed that there is a Disposition in the Members of the American Society for promoting useful Knowledge, to unite with us, & that they would appoint a Committee to treat with a Committee of this Society upon the Subject; and we being desirous to promote such a Union do appoint D^r Shippen, D^r Bond, Mr. Syng, Dr. Rhoads, D^r Smith & D^r Ewing to be a Committee to concert Measures & prepare the way for such Union, & to make report of their Proceedings to the next Meeting.”

Minutes of December 20, 1768.

“The Committee . . . to confer . . . acquainted the Society that they had drawn up their Report in Writing; which being twice read, an addition was proposed to the 4th Article & some alteration in the 5th and 8th, and some members from the other Society, having in the meantime delivered a message to this Society, importing that the other Society were now met on Purpose to Wait the Result of this So-

ciety concerning the plan of Union; D^r Smith and D^r Shippen jun^r were appointed to accompany the said members to lay before them the Proposed addition and alterations, who being returned, informed this Society that the same were cheerfully agreed to by the other Society. Then ordered that the Report & Articles as now amended, be entered on the minutes as finally settled, as follows, viz.

“The Committee appointed at last meeting of this Society to confer with the Committee of the American Society held at Philad^a for promoting useful Knowledge do report that they had twice met the said Committee in order to prepare the way for uniting both Societies agreeable to the Instructions given them

“That the first meeting was at Mr. Bryne’s on Tuesday Evening, November the 6th; and the whole Terms as then settled are as follows, viz.

“Whereas two Societies subsist in this City, whose Views and Ends are the same, viz. The Advancement of useful Knowledge; and it being judged that their Union would be of public Advantage; it was agreed that such *Union* should take place, on Terms of perfect Equality; & for that Purpose it was therefore reasonable—

“That a new Name, made out of the former Names of both should be fixed for the United Society, and the following Name was accordingly agreed to, viz.

“The American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting Useful Knowledge.

“2. That besides the members which stand proposed, no new Members be proposed or elected by either Society till this Treaty is finished.

“3. That the first meeting of the united Society be at the College on Monday the 2^d of January next, at 6 o’Clock in the Evening.

“4. That there shall be one Patron, one President, one Treasurer, four Secretaries & three Curators; & that all the said Officers be chosen by Ballot, at the first meeting, viz. the said 2^d Day of January; (excepting only that instead of electing a Patron, a Committee of the united Society be appointed at said meeting to wait on the Governor of the Province & to request him to be Patron) which Officers shall continue in their Respective Offices till the first meeting of the United Society which shall be in January 1770; when & at every first meeting of January which shall be in every Year there shall be a new Election of Officers.

“5. That after the Union a Committee be appointed to form a new Set of Laws, taking in what may be thought proper out of the former Laws of both Societies.

“6. That each Society, before the first of January pay off their Re-

spective Debts and the Treasurers of the former Societies shall account & settle with the New Treasurer to be chosen & pay him the Balances in their Hands.

“7. That the Books & all the Curio-ities &c of the former Societies be deposited in the Cabinet or el-ewhere as the United Society shall direct.

“8. That in the joint Publication which it may be thought proper to make of the Transactions of the former Societies, no preference shall be given to the Papers of either, but they shall be arranged & digested according to their Subjects & Dates.

“9. That there shall be a New Book of the future Transactions of the United Society, beginning with the following Preface, or Declaration, viz.

“Whereas [a repetition of the above]

“This Book therefore is to contain only the Transactions of the United Society under the Name aforesaid. What further relates to the Terms of union, as, well as the former Transactions of each Society, being antecedent to the Commencement of this Book, may be found in the old Books deposited in the Cabinet.”

The united Societies met in January of 1769, upwards of eighty members being present.

The “Rules and Statutes,” together with “The Obligation,” and a list of the “Fellows and Corresponding Members of the American Society,” with fac-similies of their autographs are taken from the original Minute Book at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

[Title page.]

RULES AND STATUTES

OF

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY

HELD AT

PHILADELPHIA

FOR

PROMOTING USEFUL KNOWLEDGE

TOGETHER WITH

A LIST OF THE FELLOWS AND CORRESPONDING

MEMBERS.

RULES
 OF
 THE AMERICAN SOCIETY
 HELD AT PHILADELPHIA
 FOR PROMOTING USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

1. This Society shall consist of a President, Fellows & corresponding Members. When any person is proposed for a fellow or corresponding member, his name shall be written on a card and hung up in the room, and his election shall be on the second evening after he is proposed.

2. The Election of Fellows and corresponding members shall be by ballot. A majority of the members present shall be necessary for the election of a corresponding member, but the consent of four fifths of the company met shall be required to elect a fellow.

3. Every fellow after he is elected shall subscribe the following *Obligation* upon his being admitted into the Society or his election shall be void.

We who have herunto subscribed do promise each for himself to promote the good of the American Society held at Philadelphia for promoting useful knowledge, and to pursue the ends, for which the same was founded; we will be present at the meetings of the Society as oft as conveniently we can and will observe the Statutes and Orders of the said Society, provided that whenever any of us shall signify to the President under his hand that he desires to withdraw from the Society, he shall be free from this Obligation.

4. Every fellow shall pay the sum of *Ten shillings* as admission money and afterwards every year the sum of *Ten Shillings* as a contribution for defraying the charges of Observations experiments &c of the Society.

5. The ordinary *Meetings* of the Society shall be once a week, namely on Friday evening, from the 22^d of September to the 22^d of March at 6 o'clock, and from the 22^d of March to the 22^d of September at 7 o'clock. Business to begin at half an hour after the time of meeting and not to be continued after 11 o'clock.

6. The *Business* of the weekly meetings shall be to order, take account, consider and discourse of philosophical experiments and observations; to read, hear and discourse upon letters and reports, and other papers containing philosophical matters, as for instance the productions and varieties of nature and Art, all new discovered plants, herbs, trees, roots &c., their natures, virtues, uses &c methods of propagating them and making such as are useful but peculiar to some plantations and countries, more general; Improvements of vegetable juices as cyders, wines &c new methods of curing or preventing Diseases; all new discovered fossils in different countries, particularly in America, as Mines Minerals, quarries &c new and useful Improvements in any branch of mathematics; new discoveries in chymistry viz in distillation, brewing, assaying of Ores &c; new mechanical inventions for saving of labour, as mills, carriages &c and for raising and carrying off water, draining meadows &c, all new arts, trades, manufactures &c that may be proposed or thought of, and all improvements in those already known; the best methods of improving our lands, recovering soils that are worn out guarding our fruits, trees, and plants from worms and insects; improving the breed of useful Animals; introducing others from foreign countries, the best methods of making and mending highways; improving inland navigation, the course and junction of Rivers, surveys, charts and maps of particular parts of the seacoasts or inland countries; situation of lakes, mountains &c; nature of the soil, productions &c, and in short every thing relating to the promoting of arts and Sciences, improving of agriculture, farming, gardening, trade, commerce, and the general advancement of useful knowledge. Experiments when necessary

to be made at the charge and defrayed out of the common Stock of the Society.—

7. The standing officers of the Society shall be a *President* *Vicepresident*, two *Secretaries* three *curators* of natural history (viz one for each kingdom) & a *Treasurer*.

8. The *President* or in his Absence the vice president or in the absence of both such fellow as the Society shall nominate for the time being, shall preside in all meetings, regulate all debates of the Society, state and put all questions, call for reports and accounts from committees and others, summon all extraordinary meetings upon urgent occasions and see to the Execution of the statutes and orders of the Society. In case the President or vicepresident during the term of his or their Office shall die, recede or be removed, then and so often it shall be lawful for the Society met together to choose one of their number for president or vice-president, who shall have and exercise the Office of President or vicepresident for the remainder of the year.

9. The *Vicepresident* shall keep a Statute book, wherein are to be fairly written all the laws, Statutes and constitutions made or to be made concerning the government and regulation of the Society; also a list of the fellows & corresponding members of the Society.

10. Of the Secretaries one shall be called the Secretary and the other the corresponding Secretary. The *Secretary* shall keep a Register book, and enter therein all such discoveries, Inventions, Observations and histories of natural and artificial things as may be ordered. The *corresponding* Secretary shall keep a Letter book and fairly copy therein all letters from the Society, and all such letters and extracts of Letters to the Society as may be ordered.

11. The *Treasurer* shall receive and keep account of all the Money due to the Society and discharge all money payable by the Society. He shall pay small sums by order of the President or vicepresident under his hand, but those that exceed ten shillings by order of the Society. The Accounts of the Treasurer shall be audited twice a year by a

committee of the Society and a State of them laid before the Society at their last meetings in October and April. The treasurer shall give bond and security for the faithful performance of his duty and the trust reposed in him.

12. Every Fellow except the President, Vicepresident and Secretaries for the time being shall serve as *Journalist*, four weeks in his turn according to the order of his name in the Society's books. The Business of the Journalist shall be briefly to enter in a book to be provided for that purpose, the transactions of each meeting with the titles of such papers and specimens &c as shall be laid before the Society.

13. The *Election* of standing Officers, which shall be by ballot, shall be held once a year, viz at the last meeting of the month of April to enter upon their Offices on the anniversary of the Society.

14. The first day of May provided it fall not on a Sunday, in which case the preceding day shall be celebrated as the anniversary of the Society; on which day the Society shall dine or sup together the better to preserve that friendship, which is proposed by the Members.

15. The causes of removing any officer or ejecting any member shall be for negligence in the affairs of the Society, after receiving three respective admonitions, for fraudulent dealing for contemptuous disobedience to the laws and orders of the Society or for defaming or maliciously damaging the same.

16. The names of *Benefactors* shall be honourably mentioned in a book to be provided for that purpose, which book shall be kept by the *Curators* and in it shall be particularized the respective donations of the Benefactors.

17. In case of death or the recess of any fellow, the vice-president shall note it in the margin of the List in the statute book over against his name.

18. When any matter comes before the Society, the fellows who speak to it, shall deliver their sentiments in as plain and concise a manner as they can. One only shall

speak at a time and none shall address the chair without standing.

19. A Correspondence shall be attempted and kept up with other Societies of the same nature in Europe and elsewhere.

20. To render this Society more and more serviceable to the community and to encourage every man to excel in his respective profession, calling, trade or occupation, and to promote industry and labour and to advance the manual arts, part of the stock of the Society shall be appropriated to be given in rewards and premiums to such merchants, artisans manufacturers and others as shall make any capital Improvements in their several branches, and likewise to such as shall make any important discovery and advancement in the arts of agriculture or anything relating thereto (as farming, grazing &c) in minerology, metalurgy &c as the Society shall think proper from time to time.

21. When any useful discoveries are made either by new Inventions or by the improvement of the old, these shall be published by the Society in the plainest and most intelligible manner and pains taken to introduce them into common practice, that all may reap benefit from them.

22. To every corresponding member a certificate shall be sent in form as follows.

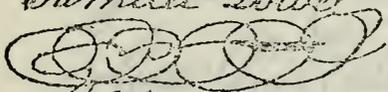
A. B. is duly admitted a corresponding member of the American Society held at Philadelphia for promoting useful knowledge. Dated . . . Day of A.D. Signed by order of the Society C.D. corresponding Secty.

23. Any corresponding member being in Philadelphia shall have liberty to attend the stated meetings of the Society, and if at any time he chuse to sign the Obligation, pay admission money and the yearly contribution he shall be deemed a fellow.

24. No corresponding member, who is not a fellow, shall have any voice in electing members, enacting or repealing laws, for the government of the Society, or in the disposal of any money or effects of the Society.

The Obligation.

We who have hereunto subscribed do promise each for himself to promote the good of the American Society held at Philadelphia for promoting useful knowledge and to pursue the ends for which the same was founded; we will be present at the meetings of the Society as often as conveniently we can, and will observe the Statutes and orders of the said Society, provided that whenever any shall signify to the President under his hand, that he desires to withdraw from the Society, he shall be free from this Obligation.

Samuel Towel


Chas Thomson

Thomas Kiffin

John M Bryan.

Lewis Nichol

James Pearson

John Foxcroft

William White

Stephen Will

Thomas Foxcroft

Worshippers

George Plentworth

James Wheeler

Gerard Clarkson

Geo. Roberts

Mott

John Bowditch

Sam Hills

Geo Bartram

David Evans

James Alexander

Clement Biddle

James Papezack

Richard Wells

Valentine Gardner

Robt Harris

Jonathan Potts

M. Killegas

Joseph Papezack

Sam. Fosko

Marsh Clarkson

James Wilson
 Mr. Cadwalader

Jacob Duché

John Redman

Jacob Duché, Clerk

Lambert Cadwalader Esq

Francis Hopkinson

Edw. Livingston

John Murgatroyd

Mr. Heartley

J^a Duché Esq

Wm. Battle

Thomas Etisher

Benj^l Wynkoop

Thomas Gilpin

Isaac Wharton

Levi Hollingsworth

Thos. Greene

Sam^l Wharton

Evans

Chas^l Moore

Wm Dickinson
 Nicholas Walen
 Henry Drinker
 Frodo Evans
 Tho: Livercy
 John Sellers
 Stephen Paschall

"OLD MOTHER CUMBERLAND."

BY GEORGE O. SEILHAMER, ESQ.

[A paper read before the Kittocthinny Historical Society, at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.]

In the march of civilization westward from the Delaware the Indian trader was always in the van. First among the Indian traders who penetrated the wilderness in advance of the pioneer were three Frenchmen,—Pierre Bizailon, Martin Chartier, and Jacques Le Tort. At the beginning of the eighteenth century these Frenchmen were objects of suspicion. They were harassed in their trade, being often fined for alleged irregularities in their importations, and sometimes sent to jail on frivolous charges. But within a year or two of his arrival in the province they found a friend in James Logan. From the outset Logan saw how they might be made useful to the Proprietary, and he used and rewarded them. All of them were granted plantations on the Susquehanna,—Bizailon among the Indians of Peshtang, Chartier at Turkey Hill, near the Conestoga reservation, and Le Tort in Donegal, above Shawneetown. The only one of these to establish a trading-post in the Cumberland Valley was Le Tort, who built a cabin at Beaver Pond, near Carlisle, as early as 1720.

As the first white man to obtain a foothold in the valley, Jacques Le Tort becomes an object of interest for all of us. Unfortunately, nobody ever took the trouble to write his biography, and such allusions as the colonial annals contain relating to his personal and domestic affairs tell us more of the traits and characteristics of his wife, Ann Le Tort, than of the busy trader upon whom Logan depended for his knowledge of the vast region west of the Susquehanna. Madame Le Tort was a woman of intrepid spirit, and some-

thing of a shrew withal. She seems to have remained at home and kept house while Jacques traded with the Indians. At a very early period, while she still lived on the Schuylkill, she was accused of threatening the Province with the vengeance of the French and the Indians of the upper Delaware. She showed that the only foundation for the accusation was the vigor with which she used her broomhandle upon the accusers. After she removed to the Susquehanna the Indians in the neighborhood complained that she turned them out of her house, and that her hogs despoiled their corn. She answered vigorously that her house was her own, and the grievance concerning the rooters was smoothed over by the oleaginous Logan. These Indians were Shawanese, and it was probably owing to the madam's temper that Le Tort's first cabin at Beaver Pond was destroyed by these treacherous nomads. How many years Le Tort remained on the spring that now bears his name it is impossible to say, but we know that before the wave of emigration began to flow up the Cumberland Valley in any considerable volume he had already established his trading-post on the Allegheny.

At the time that Le Tort had his cabin at Beaver Pond the Shawanese were very uneasy. They were alien Indians on the Susquehanna, and at no time were they on terms of perfect amity with the white settlers. They were Ishmaelites among the native races, and never for long had a permanent settlement anywhere. They came among the Susquehanna Indians as refugees from the South, but proved troublesome from the outset. Their young men joined the hostile bands from the Five Nations in their incursions into Virginia, and when rebuked for their conduct the whole nation manifested a spirit of discontent that finally made the Shawanese the most relentless enemies of the Province. They forsook their towns on the Susquehanna and emigrated to the Allegheny, inducing many of the Delawares to go with them. Fearing that they would become the catspaws of the French, as afterwards happened, the provincial authori-

ties sought to bring them back to the west side of the Susquehanna, and the whole of the Cumberland Valley was allotted to them as a hunting-ground, but in terms so vague that the so-called Manor of Lowther¹ might comprise only a few miles of territory between the Conodoguinet and Yellow Breeches, or begin at the river and end nowhere.

Vagueness was the vitiating quality of nearly all the Penn deeds and Proprietary grants. In almost every case the Proprietary promises had a string to them. They were often intended to seem to mean more than they meant. The survey of the Lowther Manor was a case in point. In the autumn of 1731 John Wright, Tobias Hendricks, and Samuel Blunston, all leading men of Lancaster County in the Proprietary interest,² were directed by the Commissioners of Property and the Governor to lay out the lower end of the valley ostensibly as a reservation for the Shawanese, but in reality as a Proprietary manor. At this time Peter Chartier, the half-breed son of old Martin, who, like his father, had married a Shawanese squaw, was living in the Indian village on the west side of the river, at what is now the site of New Cumberland. Young Peter was in the pay of the Proprietary, and was expected to exert a soothing influence over the Shawanese, whose attitude was menacing, and to induce them to return to the Susquehanna. When Wright, Hendricks, and Blunston arrived at Peshtang they sent Chartier a letter announcing the purpose of their coming. They were, they said, to lay out a tract of land between the two creeks five or six miles back from the river to accom-

¹ Adam Hoopes bought two hundred acres of land on both sides of Le Tort's spring from John McClure, eldest son and devisee of John McClure. Hoopes's patent, dated in 1765, contains the phrase "to be holden of us, our heirs and successors, as of the Manor of Lowther in the county of Cumberland aforesaid."

² Wright and Blunston, who were settled on the site of Columbia on the Susquehanna, were Quakers. They were both justices of the peace for Lancaster County. Blunston issued the licenses that authorized settlements west of the river before the purchase of 1736. Hendricks was a Presbyterian of Donegal.

modate the Shawanese, and defend them from encroachments; and they added that they had orders to dispossess all persons settled on that side of the river, "that those woods may remain free to ye Indians for planting and hunting." Chartier was asked to convey this information to the Indians at "Alleghening." As the Indian title had not yet been extinguished west of the Susquehanna, this was a promise to the Shawanese of what belonged to the Five Nations, and the promise was so worded that the Indians were expected to believe that they were to have the whole of the Cumberland Valley, while in reality they were restricted to the narrow strip five or six miles back from the river. The Indians refused to return and none of the squatters was dispossessed, but the whole valley was openly treated as a reservation, while the settlers were secretly encouraged to possess themselves of holdings along the Conodoguinet and Conococheague from the Susquehanna to the Potomac.

It may be inferred from the fact that intruders were to be expelled from the valley by the agents of the Proprietary in 1731 that actual settlement had already begun. A few families claim that their ancestors crossed the Susquehanna as early as 1725, and in many cases the date is put not later than 1730. I put little faith in mere family tradition, as in the cases of the four Chambers brothers, but we have some written proofs that are worthy of acceptance. In 1727 Tobias Hendricks, the younger, wrote from some point in the valley to John Harris, of Peshtang, enclosing a letter for his father, Tobias Hendricks, of Donegal, one of the three men who laid out Lowther Manor, in which he spoke of "the grate numbers coming this side of ye Sasquehanna." It is likely that at that time young Hendricks was in the Indian trade, for he also spoke of buying skins from a trader at the Potomac. His brother John had charge of the Springettsbury Manor, opposite Columbia, where he owned a plantation. Tobias was given charge of the Lowther Manor. He settled at Oyster Point, where he kept a tavern

at a later period. His son William was captain of one of the two companies that went from the Cumberland Valley in 1775 to assist in the leagner of Boston, and he was the first officer from Pennsylvania to fall in the Revolution.

The only documentary evidence of actual settlement in the valley prior to 1730 of which I have knowledge was in the case of Andrew Ralston, of Big Spring.¹ Ralston obtained a qualified Blunston warrant for two hundred acres of land, January 14, 1737. In his application for the warrant in 1736 he said it was for a tract on which he had lived "for ye past eight years." This would make the year of his settlement 1728. The Ralston warrant contained a phrase that disturbs the tradition in regard to the four Chambers brothers. His land was described as situated "on the Great Spring, a branch of Conodogwainet, joyning to the Upper Side of a Tract granted to Randel Chambers, for the use of his son James Chambers." An eminent jurist of this valley is fond of relating a story, originally told by one of the lay judges who helped to give dignity to the court over which one of his predecessors presided, concerning a member of the bar who had previously been a preacher. In a sermon on the Prodigal Son the preacher said, "We know all about the prodigal, and about his father, and about his dissatisfied brother, and about the fatted calf, but we know nothing about the mother. Where was the mother? My brethren, I have thought long and seriously over the silence of Scripture in regard to the mother, and have been able to reach no other conclusion than that she was in the kitchen cooking the calf." We know something about the four Chambers brothers, and the three plantations at the three springs,—Big Spring, Middle Spring, and Falling Spring,—but we know nothing about the father. Where was the father? If

¹ J. McAllister Ralston, of Mechanicsburg, has in his possession the original warrant. I have seen similar claims in behalf of Richard Parker and Archibald McAllister that would place the date of their settlement even earlier, but I regard these claims as traditionary. There may, however, be documentary proof to sustain them.

the description in the Ralston warrant was correct, he must have been on his plantation in Paxton fattening the calf for James, if not for Robert and Benjamin.¹

It is clear from Hendricks's letter to Harris and from the Ralston claim, as well as from the averments of the letter to Chartier, that settlers began to pick out plantations west of the Susquehanna before 1730; but my own impression is that the wave of emigration did not obtain a steady flow before 1733. In that year Shippensburg, the oldest town in the valley, began its existence.² "We have eighteen cabbins bilt here now, and it looks a town, but we have no name for it," James Magaw wrote to his brother John, May 21, 1733. Four years later Edward Shippen, of Lancaster, obtained a patent for the land on which the town was situated, and imposed upon it his quit-rents and his name. From that time the settlement of the valley was rapid and almost simultaneous.

We have no way of measuring the increase in population and the material prosperity of the settlements except by events that we know are historical. We can infer, for example, that the valley had become politically important in 1735 from the fact that in that year it was divided into two townships,—Pemborough and Hopewell. The dividing line was at the Big Spring. In that year also the first road was laid out from the Susquehanna towards the Potomac.

¹ The names Randle, Ronald, and Rowland Chambers are of frequent occurrence in the early records. Randle was one of the viewers to lay out a road from Donegal Meeting-House to Lancaster in 1732. The name also occurs among the taxables of Milford Township, Juniata County, 1769-93. Ronald died December 24, 1746, and was buried in Meeting-House Springs graveyard. Rowland was an Indian trader, and kept the ferry three miles below Harris's, afterwards Simpson's. James Chambers was still a taxable in Hopewell in 1762. There is no trace of his sons, if he had any, in the Revolution. A James Chambers obtained a warrant for land at Thompsontown, Juniata County, in 1755. The occurrence of the names of James and Randle in the Juniata Valley is suggestive, but proves nothing.

² Some writers make the date 1730.

The report of the viewers, which was made February 3, 1736, was unsatisfactory to many of the inhabitants,—to those of the lower end of the valley because its course was almost as sinuous as that of the Conodoguinet, and to those along the North Mountain, above the Big Spring, because it passed through the Oakville Barrens to Shippensburg, instead of following the course of the creek to Middle Spring. Reviewers were appointed, and they reported, May 4, 1736, making many alterations below but none above the Big Spring. The inhabitants of Middle Spring held an indignation meeting at the tavern of the Widow Piper in Shippensburg in the spring of 1736, but the reviewers failed to see why they should straighten the course of the road below Newville and twist it above. In 1736 the provincial tax-collectors made their first appearance among the inhabitants of the valley. The fact that most of the early settlers were Scotch-Irish has been emphasized by every writer who treated the subject, but Jacob Snebly, or Snively, an honest Swiss, who lived near Shady Grove, in Franklin County, was a tax-collector for the south part of Hopewell as early as 1739. Antrim Township, embracing the whole of what is now Franklin County, was detached from Hopewell in 1741, and Lurgan was carved out of Antrim in 1743. Pennsborough Township was not divided into East and West Pennsborough until 1745. The last of the Lancaster County townships to be created was Peters.¹ Rupp fixes the number of taxables in the valley in 1743 at about eight hundred, and the population as rising three thousand.

A better method of measuring the influx of immigrants

¹This statement occasioned some discussion, as the date usually given is 1751. As a matter of fact, there is no known record of the creation of either Lurgan or Peters Township. In the case of Peters, the proof is stronger that it was created before 1750 than in 1751. It has always been customary to credit David McCoy, one of the commissioners to settle the bounds of the new county, and William Maxwell, one of the first justices, to Peters, and Benjamin Chambers, who filled both positions, to Antrim. This seems to me conclusive of the existence of Peters Township at the time of the erection of the county.

and the character and condition of the settlers than these references to the political history of the valley will be found in a study of the early churches. Wherever there were Presbyterians there was sure to be a church, and wherever there was a church there was pretty sure to be what James Magaw would have called "a good whieen" of Presbyterians. It is an interesting fact that the five earliest Presbyterian churches of the Cumberland Valley—those of Silvers's Spring, Meeting-House Springs, Big Spring, Middle Spring, and Falling Spring—date their actual history from 1737-38. The two Pennsborough churches claim an earlier origin, placing their beginnings as early as 1734. Although priority is often asserted for the church at Silvers's Spring, I am inclined to accord it to the Meeting-House Springs Church. It seems to be clear that the first church edifice in the valley was built on the bluff, on the south side of the Conodoguinet, near the head of the beautiful stream to which this early meeting-house gave the name of Meeting-House Springs. It was a wooden structure, situated about two miles northwest of Carlisle. It was erected as early as 1736. No vestige of the building remains, and only the old graveyard, with its neglected tombs, tells of the pioneers who worshipped within its walls.

The first preaching in the Cumberland Valley was in 1734. As a part of Lancaster County, "the people of Conodoguinet" were under the care of the Presbytery of Donegal, organized in 1732. On October 16, 1734, it was "ordered that Alexander Craighead supply over the river two or three Sabbaths in November." It is not known where he preached, but it is probable that he ministered both at Silvers's Spring and Meeting-House Springs. Craighead had been licensed by the Presbytery only eight days before. The next supply, in April, 1735, seems to have been the Rev. William Bertram, who was then settled at Paxton and Derry. In the autumn the Rev. Samuel Gelston, who had a varied career in New York and Pennsylvania, was directed by the Donegal Presbytery to visit the Presbyterians on the Conodoguinet. The

next year, 1736, the Rev. Thomas Craighead, the father of Alexander,¹ was sent to the two congregations of Pennsborough,—Silvers's Spring and Meeting-House Springs. The Craigheads were a family of clergymen, and were identified with the valley churches during the rest of the century. When he came over the river, Thomas Craighead was already an old man, and was reverently spoken of by his associates in the Presbytery as "Father" Craighead. This visit led to a call from the Presbyterian congregation that was organizing at Big Spring. There was opposition to the new church from the older congregations at Meeting-House Springs and Silvers's Spring, but the Presbytery determined to authorize the charge, and "Father" Craighead accepted the call in 1737. This year the older congregations obtained a preacher that finally became their pastor. He was the Rev. Samuel Thomson, a licentiate of the Newcastle Presbytery. It is a curious illustration of the eagerness of the pioneer churches of the valley to secure pastors in despite of the older congregations that Falling Spring attempted to obtain Mr. Thomson in 1738, as Big Spring obtained "Father" Craighead in 1737. The application of Benjamin Chambers and Thomas Brown on behalf of the people of Conococheague was not acceded to, and in 1739 Mr. Thomson was ordained and installed pastor of the two Pennsborough churches. In 1745 he was released from the charge at Silvers's Spring "on account of bodily weakness," although directed "to be generous and industrious in preaching there, according to his conscience and their necessity." He lived in the parsonage at Meeting-House Springs, and cultivated the glebe lands. His wife died there in 1744, and was buried in the old graveyard. Silvers's Spring Church was named after Silvers's Spring, which entered the Conodoguinet near the site of the meeting-house, and the spring was named after James Silvers, who was one of the earliest settlers in what is now Silver Spring Township.

"Father" Craighead's call in 1737 was made for Hope-

¹The authorities are conflicting in regard to this statement.

well, not simply for Big Spring, and, as it was presented to the Donegal Presbytery by Robert Henry, it is not unlikely that Middle Spring was included in the application. Henry was an elder at Middle Spring. One of the causes of the opposition to Craighead's installation, voiced by Anderson, the pastor in Donegal, and Thomson, of Pennsborough, was the venerable divine's family troubles. For some reason Craighead's wife and his son John refused to live in the same house with him at Pequea. He suspended his wife from the communion, and declined giving his reason for it. The suspension occurred in the winter of 1735-36, and complaint was made to the Donegal Presbytery in April, 1736. An investigation was made in May, the charge being that the suspension was without the privity of the session. "Father" Craighead's answer was that, the reason being known only to himself, the session was not competent to advise, and that there was no time for consultation, as he had not resolved on the suspension until the Saturday night before the sacrament. The Presbytery judged that he was laboring under a delusion, or delirium of the head, and directed him to restore Mrs. Craighead to church privileges, and not to insist that his wife and son should live under the same roof with him. As he was unyielding, his dismissal from Pequea followed, September 7, 1736, and barred his way to the acceptance of the call from Hopewell in 1737. Through Mrs. Craighead's representations to the Presbytery that she had no cause of complaint against her husband, the trouble was smoothed over in 1738, and the people of Hopewell were authorized to build a church at Great Spring. The Rev. Alexander Craighead was directed to install his father. The family dissensions do not seem to have been entirely healed, for Alexander, who was as inflexible as his parent, failed to accept the duty, and the service was performed by Bertram in October, 1738. In the mean time, it is probable, the first church edifice at Big Spring had been erected. Like all the early churches in the valley, it was built of logs. It stood in the western part of the graveyard,

and was occupied until 1790, when the present stone edifice was erected. "Father" Craighead's pastorate lasted only six months, as his death occurred in the pulpit while pronouncing the benediction in April, 1739. His grave in the Big Spring graveyard is without a tablet, but it is said he was buried where the church now stands.

The beginning of Middle Spring Church as an organization is involved in some obscurity. Its historians date its start from 1738, because "Father" Craighead became pastor at Big Spring in that year, claiming him as the pastor of both congregations. It is not unlikely that he preached at Middle Spring while the questions relating to his call to Big Spring were pending before the Presbytery, and, perhaps, occasionally during the winter of 1738-39; but the history of Middle Spring Church cannot be said to begin until 1742, when the Rev. John Blair was called to the pastorate at the Three Springs,—Big, Middle, and Rocky. In the mean time, 1739-41, the Rev. Mr. Calls, of Ireland, and the Rev. Mr. Clarke, of Scotland, are named as preaching at Middle Spring. It has been assumed that the first church edifice—a log structure thirty-five feet square—was built in 1738, but there is no proof that the building was erected until the settlement of Mr. Blair. It is not unlikely, however, that the place was selected as a convenient locality for a meeting-house a number of years before the church was built. Meetings in the woods and in tents were not unusual at the period of the settlement of the Cumberland Valley. Indeed, there is a tradition in the Johnston family that John Johnston, the settler, was accustomed to ride from his house, three and a half miles above Shippensburg, with his wife behind him, to Middle Spring to attend preaching in the woods before there was a church there. After the little church—not larger than one of the log school-houses that became so common in later years—was built, Mr. Blair preached in it to a people scarcely less noteworthy than their pastor. He came as the representative of the new and ardent element in the Presbyterian Church that was the result of the preaching of George

Whitefield and the revolutionary policy of the Tennents and their fiery followers in the New Brunswick Presbytery. The way had been paved for him by the visits of Campbell and Rowland in 1741, and he was received by congregations fully in accord with the movement of which he was to become the exponent in the Cumberland Valley. He was ordained pastor of the Three Springs December 27, 1742, the ceremony taking place at Middle Spring. This is proved by an entry in the sessional records, which is still preserved. During Mr. Blair's pastorate of fifteen years Middle Spring was his place of residence and the centre of his activity.

The eagerness to invest Rocky Spring Church with great antiquity, manifested in recent years, has not resulted in giving it priority over Falling Spring, or in demonstrating that it was more than an adjunct of Middle Spring before 1768. That there was a controversy with the people of Conococheague at a very early period is clear. The Hopewell charge—Big Spring and Middle Spring—manifested at the outset a determined opposition to the erection of a church at Falling Spring, Robert Henry going to the meeting of the Donegal Presbytery, in 1738, to complain that Falling Spring was about to encroach upon Hopewell. Henry was so strenuous in his opposition to the pretensions of Falling Spring that he got into trouble with the Presbytery in consequence of his zeal. That the people for whom Rocky Spring was a convenient point for a meeting-house were with him in his contentions was a fact due as much to affinity with Middle Spring as to the superior claims of Rocky Spring. The two congregations were in fact one people, allied by close family ties. But, apart from these considerations, the controversy finally turned upon a question that made Rocky Spring essential to Middle Spring and Big Spring. When Mr. Blair was called by these churches in 1742, the call was made to the Newcastle New Side Presbytery. The contentions now concerned not so much the encroachments of Falling Spring upon Hopewell as the extension of the bounds of the new Presbytery of Newcastle

in the territory of the old Presbytery of Donegal. Meeting-House Springs and Silvers's Spring adhered to the Old Side Presbytery, while Big Spring and Middle Spring repudiated its authority. The Rev. Samuel Caven, the pastor at Conococheague, was in sympathy with the Old Side. The people of Moss Spring, Greencastle, were of the same way of thinking, while those of Falling Spring, Chambersburg, were New Side. This enabled the New Side Presbyterians of Letterkenny and Hamilton to divert those of Falling Spring to Rocky Spring. Accordingly, Mr. Blair's authority was extended from mountain to mountain, and as far eastward from Big Spring and as far westward from Middle Spring as was possible. The three congregations were made parts of one charge, and Mr. Blair's labors were divided equally between them, as the session-book of Middle Spring shows. The first Rocky Spring church was built about this time, not as early as 1738, as has been claimed.

In 1739 there was a supplication to the Donegal Presbytery for authority to build a church at Rocky Spring, but it was ordered that "the house for public worship be erected as near to the Falling Spring as conveniently may be." That it was erected at the Falling Spring the events that followed seem to prove. Disappointed in securing the services of Thomson in 1738, the Conococheague churches were compelled to content themselves with Caven. The records of the Donegal Presbytery distinctly show that when a supplication was made in 1739 that Mr. Caven's ordination be hastened, it was expressly declared that there was to be a meeting-house at Falling Spring. When Rocky Spring is next heard from it no longer acknowledges Donegal, but marches under the banner of Newcastle. That the Falling Spring and Rocky Spring Churches were built simultaneously is highly improbable; that the Falling Spring Church was built in 1739 in the romantic cedar grove where the present church stands need not be doubted. Tradition has given us a very full description of this primitive structure. It was built of logs, and was entered by doors on the eastern and

southern sides. The windows were long and narrow, reaching from one end of the building to the other. Caven's pastorate was brief, lasting only two years, 1739-41. In 1741 a part of the congregation accused him of immorality, and it was shown that he spoke of his sacred office as a trade, and talked of his "running to drive the devil." His dismissal, which followed, was granted at his own request. After that the Falling Spring Church was without a history until 1767.

It does not follow that Caven's dismissal from Falling Spring was immediately followed by his withdrawal from East Conococheague, as the congregation at Moss Spring was called. The Moss Spring Church, known in local annals as the "Old Red Meeting-House," remained faithful to the Old Side, to which the pastor adhered. The relation, however, could have lasted only a short time, for he accepted a call to Silvers's Spring as the successor of Thomson in 1745, and died there, November 9, 1750, aged forty-nine years. Subsequently East and West Conococheague were united, but this was not effected until 1754, when the Rev. John Steel, who had adhered to the Old Side, and who was an Indian fighter as well as preacher, became the pastor of the two churches. The upper church was on Church Hill, near Mereersburg, called in colonial annals, Mr. Steel's Meeting-House.

The establishment of these seven churches at the seven springs within ten years of the beginning of the settlement of the valley shows that the pioneers, who had spread themselves from the Susquehanna almost to the Potomac, possessed a remarkable genius for organization. With such a people the reasons that influenced them to demand the creation of a new county only twenty years after the erection of the county of Lancaster are not far to seek. It was a long journey to the county-seat at Hickorytown. Thieves, rascals, and disorderly persons made the valley and the adjacent mountains a secure retreat from pursuit by the officers of the law. Lancaster County was German and Quaker,—that is, Quaker in rule through affiliation with the Mennon-

ites,—except in the upper townships of Donegal and Derry. In the Cumberland Valley the population was homogeneous. The people was almost wholly Presbyterian. With the independent spirit of Presbyterians they were eager for home rule. The demand for a new county was most strenuously urged in the upper part of the valley,—in the townships of Hopewell, Lurgan, Antrim, and Peters,—all intensely Irish, or Scotch-Irish, as it is now the fashion to call the descendants of the pioneers.

Petitions from the inhabitants of the North or Cumberland Valley for a new county were presented to the Assembly in 1749, and the act creating it was passed January 27, 1750. The commissioners named to carry the act into effect were David McCoy, of Peters, Benjamin Chambers, of Antrim, David Magaw, of Hopewell, and James McIntire and John McCormick, of East Pennsborough. These appointments, in a territorial sense, were adjusted with great nicety, two of the commissioners belonging to the lower, one to the central, and two to the upper part of the valley. The new county was the sixth organized in Pennsylvania, and it embraced the entire region west of the Susquehanna, except the territory that comprises the counties of York and Adams. There was a boundary dispute with York County that the commissioners of the two counties failed to adjust, but which was finally settled by the Assembly, February 8, 1751.

The great question pending the creation of the county was the choice of a county-seat. Five places were visited by Thomas Cookson, a deputy surveyor of the Province, more than a year before the act creating the county was passed, and in his report, dated March 1, 1749, he described four sites, each of which he said had advocates,—the Manor, Le Tort's Spring, Big Spring, and Conococheague. Shippensburg, then the only town in the valley, he curtly dismissed as unsuitable, because of the Shippen grant and the want of water.¹ In regard to the Manor, at the extreme lower end

¹ This was manifestly a snap judgment. It was believed that the Proprietary interest required the selection of Le Tort's Spring, and it was

of the valley, he said that the great body of the people were loudly against its selection, as lying in a distant corner of the county. The principal advantage of Le Tort's Spring was that it was convenient to the new path to Allegheny, being only four miles from the Gap. Of Big Spring he said it was five miles from Dunning's and seven from Shippensburg. In both cases he must have included a "bittock," as the Scotch say. He did not overlook the fact that the Proprietary had four thousand acres of land on the north side of Conodoguinet, opposite the spring. He pointed out what seems to have been the most important point in locating the county-seat,—that the road to Allegheny could be brought through a gap called McClure's Gap. He favored either Le Tort's or Big Spring, but he said, the situation of Conococheague, where the road crossed the stream, was very good. He gives us an intimation of what were Colonel Chambers's arguments for its selection,—that it was the most conveniently situated for the Indian trade, and opened a shorter and better passage through the mountains. As we all know, Le Tort's Spring—that is, Carlisle—was chosen. There was not a house in the neighborhood at the time, and the county-seat had only five buildings in 1753.

Let us endeavor in imagination to follow in Cookson's footsteps, and to see with our mental vision what he saw with his eyes. In our journey we will use the modern nomenclature, so that we may know "where we are at." Our starting-point is Tobias Hendricks's tavern, at Oyster Point, on the Manor, where his son William is at play. A quarter of a century later this boy fell in the unsuccessful attack upon Quebec, and was buried in the same plat with the gallant General Montgomery. From Hendricks's we take the public road, laid out in 1736, to the house of James Silvers, where we can look about us. Silvers came "over the river"

chosen by the Governor in defiance of the wishes of the majority of the people of the valley. Had Shippensburg been made the county-seat, there is no reason to doubt that Cumberland County would still comprise the whole of the Cumberland Valley.

about 1730, and took up lands in what is Silver Spring Township. His plantation, which comprised five hundred and twenty-five acres, was in one of the loops of the Conodoguinnet, nowhere more remarkable for its serpentine course than between Silver Spring, as it is now called, and the Susquehanna. This spring rises from a large fountain about a mile north of the creek. If we stroll along its banks we shall come to the mill built by James Pollock at the confluence of the two streams. Whether we shall find Pollock at the mill is more than I can say, and for his neighbor, Robert Buchanan, we shall have to look farther up the Conodoguinnet, for he has already sold his lands on the creek, at the mouth of the spring, to George Croghan, the celebrated Indian agent. Croghan is probably at home, for he has just bought the lands adjacent, settled by William Walker, from William Trent. Walker was a captain under Marlborough in Queen Anne's wars, and was the great-great-grandfather of Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury in Polk's Cabinet and Governor of Kansas under Buchanan. He was killed by the Indians at McCormick's Fort in 1757. Trent's Gap, Mount Holly, was called after William Trent. Trent and Silvers were both active in promoting the organization of the county, and were prominent in the affairs of the valley, but neither left descendants here to perpetuate his name. Before 1750 there were a dozen farmers on the Conodoguinnet almost within sight of Pollock's mill.

From the house of James Silvers the next stage in our journey is to the house of John Hoge. Hoge is on his death-bed, and Hogestown does not yet exist. The dwelling-house was not on the site of the village. Hoge's Run rises on what was the Hoge tract and empties into the Conodoguinnet. John Hoge was born at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and settled in Lancaster County before becoming a Cumberland Valley pioneer. His wife was Gwenthlene Bowen, who claimed to belong to the royal family of Wales, and retained her maiden name after her marriage as due to her royal birth. A better reason, perhaps, was that the

Hoge name was generally pronounced Hogg. They had two sons,—David and Jonathan. David was sheriff of Cumberland County, 1768-71, and Jonathan was a member of the Pennsylvania Convention of 1776, and of the Council of Safety and the Supreme Executive Council. Other descendants of John Hoge were distinguished as soldiers in the Revolution and as ministers in the Presbyterian Church.

Before reaching Hoge's we passed the farm of Thomas McCormick, which was northeast of the village. He was the ancestor of the McCormick family still represented in Silver Spring Township. His son John was one of the commissioners to settle the boundaries of the new county and a trustee to buy the ground for a court-house. Cyrus H. McCormick, the millionaire inventor of Chicago, was of this family. As your guide has not learned the place of residence of James McIntire, John McCormick's colleague from East Pennsborough on the County Commission, we shall not visit him on this trip. As we proceed on our journey we pass the house of John Oliver on the ridge west of Hogestown. He was the ancestor of Isabella Oliver, the first poet of the Cumberland Valley. She celebrated a number of localities on the Conodoguinet in verse. Among her poems was one on the poisoning of the whole family of John Carothers by a jealous servant, Sallie Clark. Carothers was settled at the mouth of Hoge's Run. His son John became prominent in the affairs of the county; was county lieutenant in 1777, and sheriff and a member of the Assembly afterwards. Another son, Andrew Carothers, who was always a cripple in consequence of the poisoning, became a distinguished lawyer in Carlisle. We are now in a thickly populated neighborhood, but we cannot stop to recount the virtues of the Armstrongs, Irwins, Mitchells, Clendennins, and the other Presbyterian fathers who worshipped in the sanctuary at Silvers's Spring. I regret this all the more because Archibald Irwin, son of James, one of four pioneer brothers, was an ancestor of Governor Francis R. Shunk and President Benjamin Harrison.

At New Kingston, or what was to be the site of New Kingston, we shall find Joseph Junkin. Junkin was a Covenanter who would not sit under the ministrations of Thomson or Caven, but worshipped in the celebrated "Junkin tent" which stood on his land. He built a stone house that is still standing. His son Joseph was in the battle of Brandywine, and was wounded at the White Horse in Chester County. One of his grandsons was the Rev. Dr. George Junkin, an eminent Presbyterian divine, and Judge Benjamin Junkin, of Perry County, is one of his descendants. One of Joseph Junkin's Covenanter neighbors was Robert Bell, whose son Samuel had a thrilling battle with three Indians on Shearman's Creek, in which he killed all of his red foes.

I would like to carry you backward from New Kingston for a visit to Samuel Lamb, the stone-mason, famous for his chimneys, of whom it was said "he plumbed his corners with spittle,"—that is, he would spit down the corner to see if it was plumb,—and his patriotic daughter Peggy, who said to one of her brothers during the Revolution, "Go, and sooner come home a corpse than a coward;" and to the vigorous James Galbraith, whose son Andrew was major of Colonel Watts's battalion in 1776, and was captured at Fort Washington. James Galbraith's wife was a daughter of Bertram, the pastor at Derry. Their descendants are still represented in many of the prominent families of the valley. From Galbraith's it would be pleasant to go to the mill built by the Rev. Richard Peters, the speculative secretary of the Province, and from there to make an excursion along the Yellow Breeches as far as Craighead's and Mount Holly, but we must keep on the high-road to Meeting-House Springs, which is as near to the future county-seat as we shall be able to find shelter.

As we stand among the few tombs, some of them with armorial bearings, in the new burial-ground on the bluff above the Conodoguinet, a delightful panorama unrolls before us. Around us are the lands of John Davis, afterwards

colonel of a regiment of Associators that saw service in the Revolution; William Dunbar, collector of taxes for West Pennsborough, who was still living at the close of the century; Andrew Forbes, whom some of our early historians called Forbush; David Williams, an elder of Meeting-House Springs Church; James Blaine, the father of Colonel Ephraim Blaine, of Revolutionary distinction, and immigrant ancestor of James Gillespie Blaine; Richard Parker, the grandfather of Alexander Parker, also a distinguished Revolutionary soldier; William Armstrong's "settlement," between the springs and the cave; and Thomas Wilson, one of the first justices of the county, on the Conodoguinet, near the mill-seat where Colonel Blaine built a mill in 1772, afterwards Henderson's, but no longer in existence. East of Blaine's mill, or rather mill-seat, is James Smith, by some writers believed to have been the signer of the Declaration of Independence, and at the mouth of Le Tort's Spring is the mill built by Roland Chambers, one of the first on the Conodoguinet. Jonathan Holmes, a lieutenant in Colonel Benjamin Chambers's battalion in 1748, is south of Smith, and Patrick and William Davidson, William Gillingham, James Kilgore, Peter Wilkie, and John McClure are on and around the site of Carlisle. It may be that William Thompson, a captain of horse in the French and Indian War, colonel of the First Pennsylvania Battalion of Riflemen in 1775, and a brigadier-general in 1776, had already built his mill on the Conodoguinet, above the primitive church-yard where we are taking our survey of the valley.

It is a striking attribute of our pioneers, wherever we find them, that most of them were the ancestors of a distinguished posterity. The Blaine example is too familiar to need amplification. Alexander Parker served in the Pennsylvania Line throughout the Revolution and rose to the rank of major. He afterwards founded the town of Parkersburg, West Virginia. His sister Agnes married William Denny; and their son Ebenezer was the first mayor of Pittsburgh. William Armstrong was a brother of General John Arm-

strong, a lieutenant in Colonel John Armstrong's battalion in 1755, and a captain in the Kittanning Expedition in 1761. John Armstrong was one of the founders of Carlisle, and the most distinguished of the Cumberland Valley leaders in the Indian wars. His son John, author of the famous Newburg letter in 1783, was Secretary of War in President Madison's Cabinet at the beginning of the War of 1812. Through him the Astor family secured a Revolutionary ancestry. Thomas Wilson's son, James Armstrong Wilson, was a captain in the Revolution and an eminent lawyer. Roland Chambers was the first settler at the village of Middlesex. His son John inherited the mill property and founded the village. One of Patrick Davidson's sons, George, removed to North Carolina, and was the father of General William Davidson. William B. McClure, the eminent lawyer and jurist of Pittsburgh, was descended from John McClure, of Carlisle, and Charles McClure, another descendant, was a member of the Legislature in 1835, and Secretary of the Commonwealth, 1843-45. Probably no officer of the Revolution was more intensely American in his environment than General Thompson. Not only was his wife a sister of George Ross, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, but one of her sisters married George Read, another signer, while one of his sisters became the wife of George Read, the son of the signer.

If we were able to make a *détour* into South Middleton Township we should find some families fully as interesting as those we have already met. The most noteworthy of these are the Moore, Weakley, Craighead, and Denny families. James Moore came from Ireland by way of Maryland and took up several thousand acres of land on the Yellow Breeches soon after 1730. His eldest son, William, was active with the Cumberland County Associators in the Revolution, and was Associate Judge in 1800. Another son, John Robert, was with Wayne at Paoli and Washington at Valley Forge. John R. married Nancy, daughter of Colonel Thomas Johnston, of Greencastle. The venerable Johnston

Moore, who lives at "Mooreland," in Carlisle, and is the owner of "Bonny Brook," one of the finest trout preserves in the State, is their son. James M. Weakley, Professor of Pleading in Dickinson Law School, and a State Senator, 1871-74, is a son of the third James Weakley. The first James, it is claimed, settled on the Yellow Breeches as early as 1725. The Craigheads of Craighead's, who recently held a family reunion on the homestead, are descended from John, a cousin of the Rev. Thomas Craighead. John was the father of the Rev. John Craighead, the celebrated pastor at Rocky Spring. William and Walter Denny, brothers, came from Chester County in 1745. Walter was a captain in Colonel Davis's battalion, and was killed in the affair at the Crooked Billet.¹ One of his sons was with the company and was captured. Walter was the father of the Rev. David Denny, for thirty-eight years pastor of the Falling Spring Church.

Resuming our journey and passing westward along the high-road, we come to a large tract of land, four miles from Carlisle, owned by Archibald McAllister. He was the ancestor of the family of which the late Ward McAllister, the leader of the Four Hundred in New York city, was a scion. It has been claimed that he built the second mill west of the Susquehanna, on McAllister's Spring. His son Richard was the founder of McAllisters'-Town, now Hanover, in York County, and he was colonel of a battalion of York County Associators, which he carried to Amboy as part of the "Flying Camp" in the summer of 1776. Another son, Archibald, was a captain in Colonel Hartley's regiment,

¹ This is asserted in a memoir of Ebenezer Denny by William H. Denny, published by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania as an introduction to Ebenezer Denny's "Journal." The statement is questioned because Captain Walter Denny's name is retained in the roster of the Associated Battalions, May 14, 1778, and in the incomplete roster, May 11, 1779. As the affair at the Crooked Billet occurred May 1, 1778, it would have been easy to include his name two weeks later, through ignorance of his death. The roster of 1779 seems to be mere guesswork. John Jordan was captain of the company in 1780.

Pennsylvania Line; he acquired the estate that had belonged to Joseph Chambers, at Fort Hunter, and it is still in the possession of his descendants. The McAllister family is scattered all over the country.

Among "Archy" McAllister's neighbors we must visit Robert Dunning, who was lieutenant-colonel of Colonel Chambers's battalion in the Indian alarm of 1748, and his brother Ezekiel, sheriff, 1762-65. Robert was an Indian trader, and his trading-post, according to Cookson, was five miles from Big Spring. We shall also visit James McFarlane at the "old fort," as the stockade on this tract is called in his warrant, and, perhaps, look over his "New Farm" adjoining. The "old fort" was built long before the Indian wars, and descended to the Laughlins, who had settled on the site of Newville. One of the grandparents of the present generation of Laughlins was born in the "old fort." William McFarlane, a son of James, was a captain in Colonel Watts's battalion, "Flying Camp," and was captured at Fort Washington in 1776. On Mount Rock Spring is the farm of John Davidson, which is still in possession of his descendants.

Before proceeding farther westward it is only proper that we should make a *détour* through Frankford Township to "ye Blue Mountains" to visit Thomas and Eleanor Butler, and their children, "the Fighting Butlers;" and also their neighbors, the Gibsons, scarcely less distinguished as soldiers. From the latter family came the eminent jurist, John Banmister Gibson.

It must have been at the mouth of Big Spring, and not at Newville, that Cookson designed to place the county-seat, if this locality was chosen instead of Le Tort's Spring. From here, instead of going up by the high-road, through the Barrens, to Shippensburg, we shall follow the Cono-doguinot to Maclay's Mill. This region was prolific in Indian fighters and Revolutionary heroes. On the James Jack farm near Green Spring, in Newton Township, Fort Carnahan was built. It was the centre of a number of sanguinary

conflicts. On the opposite side of the Conodoguinet was the William Carnahan tract, and James Carnahan, a brother of William, bought lands on Green Spring. From William came the Rev. J. A. Carnahan, a pioneer preacher in the West; and from James the Rev. Dr. Carnahan, President of Princeton College. Robert Shannon, of Mifflin Township, was the ancestor of Wilson Shannon, of Ohio, Governor of Kansas. The Nicholsons on Whiskey Run, even at the time of our journey, were extensive slaveholders. This family was one of the first to be attacked by the Indians. While the men did the fighting the women moulded the bullets and loaded the guns. The Williamsons were another family in the neighborhood of Fort Carnahan associated with the Indian massacres, but the story is only traditional. Still other families in Mifflin and Hopewell Townships connected with Indian history were the Aigers and Bradys. Joe Aiger, sometimes identified as Captain Jack, the wild hunter of the Juniata, and Samuel Brady, the famous "Captain of the Spies" of the Revolutionary epoch, have both attributes that were borrowed by McHenry for his novel, "The Spectre of the Forest." We cannot stop to recount their romantic histories.

In Hopewell, near Newburg, we shall find David Magaw, one of the five commissioners to settle the bounds of the new county. He was the father of three distinguished sons, —Colonel Robert Magaw, in command at Fort Washington at the time of its capture; November 16, 1776; Dr. William Magaw, a practising physician at Mercersburg, and surgeon of Colonel Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen, in 1775; and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Magaw, one of the first graduates of the College of Philadelphia, and Vice-Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. The distinction of the sons is a memorial of the father.

Along the North Mountain in Hopewell and Lurgan a sojourner at the middle of the last century would have heard some remarkable stories of early settlement. For instance, there is a tradition that Thomas Pomeroy settled on a large

tract on the Roxbury and Newburg Road, two miles from Roxbury, about 1730. He was the ancestor of the Pomeroy's of Franklin and Juniata Counties. Although born in Ireland, he was of Huguenot extraction. I am inclined to believe that the year of his settlement has been antedated. Again, it is asserted that Joseph McElwain settled in Three-Square Hollow in 1717. If sustained this would antedate the erection of Le Tort's cabin at Carlisle. It sounds like a three-square story. Furthermore, it has been supposed that the Herron, Young, and Watt tracts, above Middle Spring, in what is now Southampton Township, Franklin County, was the first land taken up in the Cumberland Valley, because they were, it was alleged, previously assigned to Benjamin Furley. Furley lived in Holland, and his dealings with Penn date back to 1680. The use of his name sounds very much like a trick upon the actual settlers.

And now we are in the heart of the Middle Spring settlement. Standing on the hill overlooking Maclay's Mill we have a glorious vision before us. The winding Conodoguinet glitters in the sunshine from so many points in its tortuous course that it seems to be playing "hide and seek" with the pine thickets that mingle their resinous breath with the haze that hangs over the stream. The mountains that mark the two sides of the valley seem so near that they give the impression that they once had a mind to embrace each other, and cut the broad vale in two midway between the Susquehanna and the Potomac. At our feet are the paternal acres of the Maclays. The immigrants were two brothers, Charles and John, and their children. Charles had four sons,—John, William, Charles, and Samuel. This John was a member of the Carpenters' Hall Convention in 1776, that framed our first State Constitution. William was the colleague of Robert Morris in the United States Senate in the first Congress, and the first Democrat. Samuel was also a United States Senator, but was compelled to resign at the dictation of Michael Leib, the master of the Democratic "machine" in Pennsylvania at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The Maclays have always been prominent in public affairs. William, a son of John, of Carpenters' Hall fame, was a member of Congress, 1815-19. John's son, David, was a member of the Législature, 1812-14, and David's son, David, now living in Chambersburg at the age of ninety-two, in 1851-52. The first David's grandson, David, is chairman of the Franklin County Republican Committee. John, a brother of William and David, sons of John, was sheriff of Franklin County, 1820-23. John Maclay, a brother of Charles the immigrant, and an elder in Middle Spring Church in 1747, had two sons, John and Charles. This Charles was a captain in Colonel Dunlop's battalion, and was killed in the affair at the Crooked Billet. The Maclays are descended from the Barons Fingal of Ireland. By intermarriage the Maclay family is one of the most extensive in its ramifications in this country.

South of us is the Middle Spring Church, around and beyond which are Robert Chambers, a brother of Benjamin; John Williamson, the grandfather of the Rev. Dr. John Williamson Nevin, and the father of the celebrated Dr. Hugh Williamson, whose name was associated with that of Franklin in the matter of the Hutchinson letters; the Morricks, of whom one Charles was a captain in Colonel Benjamin Chambers's battalion in 1748; the Hannas, from one of whom came General John Andrew Hanna, the lawyer of Carlisle and Harrisburg; John Reynolds, an elder in Middle Spring Church, and the head of a family prominent down to our time; Colonel James Dunlop, father of Andrew Dunlop, of the Franklin County Bar, who married Sarah Bella, daughter of General James Chambers, and grandfather of James Dunlop, the compiler of Dunlop's "Digest;" John Culbertson,¹ the ancestor of the Culbertson families of

¹ This statement is vigorously denied by some of the descendants of the "three Irish brothers," Alexander, Joseph, and Samuel, who settled near one another in "Culbertson's Row," Franklin County. But the denial involves the necessity of ignoring John, who was one of the original settlers of Shippensburg, 1730-33; James, who was a taxpayer in

Franklin County, and the father of Captain Alexander Culbertson, killed in battle with the Indians at Sidling Hill, in 1756, with twenty of his command; and John Rippey, whose son, William, was a captain in Colonel William Irvine's battalion in the second Canada Expedition, 1776-77. Captain Rippey's company, one of the most typical of the Scotch-Irish companies from the Cumberland Valley in the Revolution, was almost wholly a Shippensburg and Middle Spring organization.

Above Maclay's Mill emigration followed the course of the Conodoguinet to Roxbury Gap and into Path Valley, but the most important settlements were on Herron's Branch and its tributaries, on both sides of the ridge that marks the divide of the water-sheds of the Susquehanna and Potomac. At the mouth of the branch were the Herrons, from one of whom the Rev. Dr. Francis Herron was descended, and near them was William Linn, the father of Rev. Dr. William Linn, pastor of a Dutch Reformed Church in New York city, and grandfather of the Rev. John Blair Linn, poet and dramatist as well as divine. Others equally noteworthy were the Irwins, Breckenridges, and Culbertsons, of Culbertson's Row. The Irwin family produced many prominent business-men; the Breckenridges were allied with the

Hopewell and Lurgan, 1750; Oliver, also of Lurgan at the same time; and Robert, who took up lands in Peters as early as 1743. The first of the Culbertson name to come to America was John, who emigrated in 1712 and settled in Chester County. His name disappeared from the tax records after 1726. The account of him and his descendants in the "Culbertson Genealogy" is very obscure. One son, John, died in Chester County in 1767. Robert, of Peters Township, may have been the elder John's son. In that case he is the ancestor of the Culbertsons of Virginia and North Carolina. All this brings us no nearer to John, of Shippensburg, and leaves James and Oliver unaccounted for. Our information touching the antecedents of Alexander, Joseph, and Samuel of the "Row" is equally meagre. How I reached the conclusion that John, of Shippensburg, was the ancestor of the Culbertsons of Franklin County I do not remember; but I found it in my notes, made a number of years ago, and I have concluded to let it stand until refuted.

Breckenridge families of Virginia and Kentucky; and of the Culbertsons, one, Samuel, was colonel of a battalion of Associators, while his cousin Robert was lieutenant-colonel of Colonel Dunlop's battalion.

Sweeping westward, north of the ridge were more Culbertsons, and the Cessna, Finley, Henderson, McConnell, and McCammont families. James McCammont, the younger, who lived near Upper Strasburg, was almost as celebrated an Indian fighter as the Bradys, and he had an interesting Revolutionary history. He was major of Colonel Culbertson's battalion, but, as a member of the Convention in 1788, he was opposed to the ratification of the Federal Constitution, and absented himself from the House to break a quorum. He was taken out of his bed by Captain John Barry and thrust into the Chamber, after which the doors were locked and the Constitution ratified. In what is now Hamilton Township we shall find Joseph Armstrong and Matthew Patton. That Armstrong was a very early settler we know from the fact that he joined with Benjamin Chambers and others, in 1738, in the agreement to pay the Rev. Samuel Thomson the arrearages due him for preaching to the people of Conococheague. He commanded a company in Colonel John Armstrong's battalion at the beginning of the French and Indian War, and was a member of the Assembly in 1758-59. His son, born in 1739, known as Colonel Joseph, commanded a battalion of Cumberland County militia in 1776, one of the battalions of which we have meagre knowledge. One of the companies in this almost unknown battalion was commanded by Captain Samuel Culbertson, with John Culbertson as lieutenant, and the Rev. John Craighead, Robert and Joseph Culbertson, and James Finley as privates. Another company was under Captain James McConnell, with John McConnell as lieutenant. Lieutenant Matthew McConnell, of Captain James Chambers's company in 1775, was of this family. Matthew Patton was the ancestor of the Patton family of Peters and Montgomery, prominent down to our time. Samuel Patton is quoted as a captain in Colo-

nel Joseph Armstrong's battalion, as well as Robert Culbertson, Charles Maclay, and John Rea.

In what is now St. Thomas Township we shall find Robert Cluggage, James Campbell, James McFarland, and John Holliday. Cluggage removed to the neighborhood of Shirleysburg, and his son Robert was captain of the Bedford County company in Colonel Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen in 1775. Campbell, a captain of horse of the house of Argyle in the Scottish rising of 1745, was the grandfather of General Charles T. Campbell. McFarland was the ancestor of our McFarlands, and Holliday was one of a family that was very active in the development of Southwestern Pennsylvania. All these are represented in the rosters of officers of the Revolution. St. Thomas was a part of Peters Township at the time of the organization of Cumberland County. In what is still Peters the earliest settler was William McDowell. The McDowell tradition is that he settled on his farm near Bridgeport, where was McDowell's fort of Indian warfare, about a year after the settlement of Benjamin Chambers at Falling Spring. This was probably in 1735. He was driven away by the Indians in 1759, and died at Wrightsville, in York County. He was buried in the graveyard at Donegal. Of his sons, William was an officer of the Pennsylvania Line in the Revolution, John became Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and Thomas was the father of our venerable townsman, William H. McDowell. John was the first native of the county admitted to the Franklin County Bar. Parnell's Knob, under the shadow of which the McDowells lived, has been so called beyond the memory of man in this section; we know nothing of Parnell, not even his Christian name. Robert McCoy, one of the commissioners to settle the bounds of the county, lived in what is now Montgomery Township. It is evident that he was a prominent man in the affairs of the valley, but we have entirely forgotten him. His neighbor, William Maxwell, was one of the first justices of the county. James Black was the first settler on the site of

Mercersburg. Black was quickly followed by William Smith, also one of the justices of the peace at a later period. William was the brother-in-law of James Smith, the hero of the opening chapter in "Border Life." Even at this early period Dr. Hugh Mercer was practising physic in the families of these pioneers. But the parents from whom came the two most distinguished of the sons of Franklin County were yet to come,—those of William Findlay, Governor of Pennsylvania, and James Buchanan, President of the United States.

Swinging from West to East Conococheague, we cannot tarry long by the way. When we reach the crossing west of what is now Greencastle, we will find James Rody settled on the tract which Andrew G. McLanahan sold to the Mormons more than half a century ago. The Kennedy settlement is not far away at the confluence of the two branches. Lazarus Kennedy, a descendant of John, the settler, died there within four years. Where Greencastle now stands is the farm of William Allison. It was many years later that the town was laid out by his son John. John Allison was a member of the Pennsylvania Convention of 1776 and of the convention to ratify the Federal Constitution of 1787. He was also colonel of one of the Cumberland Valley regiments of the "Flying Camp" in the Jersey campaign of 1776. A mile to the eastward is the "Old Red Meeting-House," and around it are some of the earliest settlers of Antrim,—Jacob Snively, James Johnston, and Joseph Crunkleton. Crunkleton attempted to found the town of Crunkleton, but it died "a-borning." The present Snively family of Greencastle and its vicinity are descendants of the "honest Swiss," Jacob Snively, at whose house the Rev. Michael Schlatter was a guest in 1749. James Johnston was the ancestor of a distinguished posterity. Three of his sons—James, John, and Thomas—were respectively lieutenant-colonel, major, and adjutant of Colonel Abraham Smith's battalion of Cumberland County Associators in 1777-78. In 1780 James Johnston commanded the battalion and Thomas was a captain.

Another son, Dr. Robert Johnston, was a distinguished surgeon in the Revolution, and it was with him that President Washington stopped to dine when he was on his way to quell the Whiskey Insurrection in 1794. Thomas Johnston was an ancestor on the maternal side of Johnston Moore, of Carlisle, and Dr. Johnston McLanahan, of our Society. Abraham Smith, who commanded the battalion in which the Johnstons held such conspicuous rank, was in Antrim Township before 1747, and James McLanahan, the ancestor of the McLanahans, before 1742. One of James McLanahan's grandsons was James X. McLanahan, member of Congress from this district, 1849-53. Others of the early settlers whose posterity I might trace for you if I had time were John Mitchell, David Scott, Joseph Alexander, Thomas Brown, and Henry Pawling. Near Brown's Mill was John Potter. He was the first sheriff of Cumberland County. One of his sons, Thomas, was killed by the Indians at the time the Bard family was captured in Adams County, where he was on a visit. Another son, James, was brigadier-general of the Pennsylvania militia with Washington's army in 1777. Whether he was a good fighter I cannot say, but I know that in his letters to Washington his spelling was execrable.

But here we are at home. We have little knowledge of the early settlers near Falling Spring, outside of Colonel Benjamin Chambers, upon whom the Muse of History conferred her most precious gifts, to the exclusion even of his own son, Colonel James Chambers, who took a company of riflemen from this part of the valley to Cambridge in 1775, and was lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the First Regiment, Pennsylvania Line, 1776-81. James Chambers's son Benjamin bore a conspicuous part in the organization of Indiana as a State, but we have entirely forgotten him.

Such were the men of whom "Old Mother Cumberland" was the mother.

FRIENDS' BURIAL-GROUND, BURLINGTON, NEW
JERSEY.

BY ROWLAND J. DUTTON.

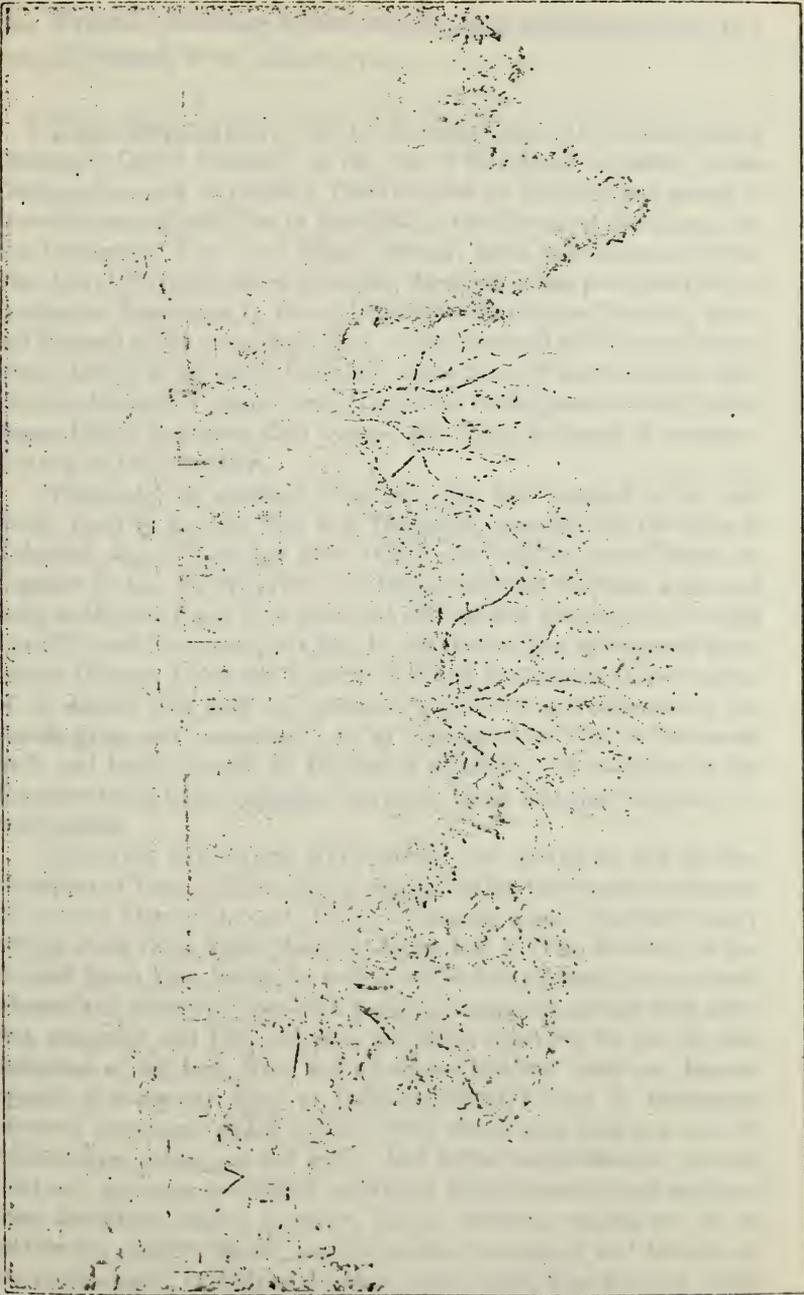
THE writer has been requested to prepare a sketch of the title to the Friends' Burial-Ground in Burlington, New Jersey, and to furnish a list of the interments therein, so far as a record of them has been kept, under the belief that there are many descendants and collateral relatives of those named upon the record who would be interested in such a paper. In colonial times Burlington was closely allied with Philadelphia in its social and business interests and intercourse; consequently, many families residing in Philadelphia and its neighborhood are included in the above-mentioned descendants.

Charles II. of England having granted to his brother, the Duke of York, his heirs and assigns, an extensive tract of land, part of which was what is now the State of New Jersey, the latter "by his deeds of lease and release bearing date 23rd and 24th day of June 1664" granted to John Lord Berkley and Sir George Carteret the tract by which they became sole proprietors of New Jersey. About 1675 Lord Berkley sold his half to John Fenwick in trust for Edward Byllinge and his assigns. There being some differences between Fenwick and Byllinge, they were settled to their satisfaction by the offices of William Penn. The latter was prevailed upon by Byllinge to take the trust of said tract in connection with Gawen Laurie and Nicholas Lucas, two of Byllinge's creditors.

Among the purchasers of portions of the above-named tract were two companies, one of Friends from Yorkshire, and the other of Friends from London, who together founded the town on the present site of the city of Burlington.

The first deed found relating to the property upon which

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE AND BURIAL-GROUND, BURLINGTON, N. J.



the Friends' Meeting-House stands, and which includes the burial-ground, is as follows, viz. :

“**THIS** Indenture, Made the fourteenth day of the Twelfth Month Commonly Called February, in the year of Our Lord, according to the Computation used in England, One thousand six hundred and ninety & two—Betweene Sarah Farr of Farrsfield in the County of Burlington, in the Province of West New Jersey, widdow, Relic & Executrix of Elias Farr late of Farrsfield afores'd yeoman, deceased, of one part And Thomas Gardner of Burlington in the said County of Burlington Yeoman, Richard Bassnett of the same, Innholder, James Marshall of the same M^{ch}: Henry Grubb of the same Innhold^r, John Daye of the County of Burlington aforesaid, Yeoman, Isaac Marriott of Burlington aforesaid M^{ch}: James Hill of the same, Cord wayner, and Peter Frettwell of the same, Tanner, of the other part.

“**WHEREAS**, the aforesaid Elias Farr (the late husband of the said Sarah Farr) by his last Will and Testament, bearing date the Five & Twentieth day of December Anno 1691—after several sums of Money or Legacies by him therein given, and bequeathed, did nominate make and ordayne the said Sarah Farr (his wife) full and sole Executrix of his said Last Will and Testament, to whom he did therein give & bequeath (after sundry Charges, Debts and Legacies paid and discharged) all the residue of his Estate both reall and personall whatsoever and wheresoever not therein given and bequeathed As by this same Last Will & Testament (duly and legally proved att Burlington aforesaid, and remaining in the Registers office there) reference thereunto being had may fully and att large appear.

“**NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH**, that as well for and in Consideration of Tenn shillings currant money within the Province aforesaid by the said Thomas Gardner, Richard Bassnett, James Marshall, Henry Grubb, John Daye, Isaac Marriott, James Hill & Peter Frettwell to her the said Sarah Farr, before the sealing and delivery thereof, in hand paid whereof and wherewith shee doth hereby acknowledge herself fully satisfied, contented and paid—as also, and more especially for and in consideration of the love, favor and affection which she hath and beareth towards that Society, Body or Congregation of Friends in Burlington aforesaid (commonly called Quakers) with whom shee doth now join in fellowshippe, congregate and walk: And to the intent therefor, that the land and premises hereinafter mentioned and expressed, shall and may from henceforth forever hereafter, Enure, continue, remain, and be to and for the peculiar benefit, accomodation, advantage, and behoofe, of the same society, or body of Friends, successively, shee the said Sarah Farr hath given, granted, and Sold, Allyened, Enfeoffed, and Confirmed,

and by these presents doth fully, clearly and absolutely give, grant, and Sell Ayeu Enseoffie and Confirm unto the said Thomas Gardner, Richard Bassnett, James Marshall, Henry Grubb, John Daye, Isaac Marriott, James Hill & Peter Frettwell Feoffees in Trust and to their successors from time to time successively to be nominated, elected, and chosen upon the decease of any of the Feoffees by their surviving Feoffees or the major part of them forever—One peece or parcel of land fronting the High Street in Burlington aforesaid being part or parcell of the land to her the said Sarah Farr there laid forth and surveyed for her Towne Lot and to her apperteyning in right of her share or shares of Land in the said Province of West New Jersey which said granted or hereby mentioned to be granted peece or parcell of Land containes in Breadth Seaventy four foot and in Length extending to the next street called Wood Street Westerly and adjoining southerly upon the other Parcell of Land to her the said Sarah Farr belonging, Conteyning Forty foot in Breadth (and which was with the said Seaventy foure foot of Land hereby granted also laid forth and surveyed to and for her the said Sarah) And adjoining northerly upon the Land commonly called John Pennford's Land.—Together aisee with all and singular wayes, waters, easements, priviledges, advantages, and appurtenances whatsoever to the said granted or mentioned to be granted premises belonging or in anywise apperteyning—And all the Estate, Right, Tytle, Interest, use, possession, property, Clayme and demand whatsoever of her the said Sarah Farr as well in Law as in Equity, and either of in or unto the same, or any part or parcell thereof.—And the Revesion and Reversions Remainder and Remainders thereof —and of every part thereof—To HAVE and to hold the said Lot of Land and granted Premises and every part and parcell thereof with the Appurtenances unto the said Feoffees and to their Successor and Successors, successively elected and chosen from time to time as aforesaid forever—In trust nevertheless to and for the onely use and uses hereinafter particularly mentioned and expressed and to or for noe other use intent, or purpose whatsoever—That is to say such part thereof for a convenient Burying place or burying ground and the other part thereof for the Erecting of such Building and Buildings thereupon with such suitable conveniences to the same As in the judgement and discretion of the said Feoffees and their successors for the time then being or the major part of them from time to time seem most meet and expedient—The same Burying ground when laid forth, and Building and Buildings when erected with the Conveniences thereto as aforesaid, and the issues, proffitts and advantages thereof, to be, Continue and Remain to and for the use, benefit and advantage of the same Society or body of Friends as aforesaid forevermore—And the said Sarah Farr for herselfe, her Heirs Executors and Administrators doth covenant, grant, and agree to and with the said Feoffees and their successors by these presents in manner and

forme following (That is to say) That shee the said Sarah Farr att the time of th' ensealing and delivery of those presents hath good right, full power, and absolute and lawfull authority to give grant Alyen, Convey and Confirm the said peece or parcell of Land and all other the said granted or mentioned to be granted with th' appurtenances (to and for the use and behoof aforesaid) unto the said Feoffees and their Successors, as aforesaid forever, according to the tenour true intent and meaning of these presents, And alsoe that shee the said Sarah Farr and her Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, the said peece or parcell of Land hereby given, granted and sold or mentioned or intended to be herein and her-by granted and sold with the rights priviledges advantages and Appurtances thereto belonging unto the said Feoffees and their successors forever (from time to time to be elected as aforesaid) against her the said Sarah Farr and her Heirs and against the Heirs of the aforesaid Elias Farr and against all and every other person and persons whatsoever lawfully Clayming or to Claym by from or under her, them, or any of them, shall and will Warrant and forever defend by these presents—And further that the said Feoffees and their successors as aforesaid (for by and under the yearly Quit Rents accustomedly from henceforth issuing and payable forth of the said granted premises unto the Chiefe Lord or Lords of the said Province) shall or lawfully may from time to time and att all times forever hereafter peaceably and quietly have hold occupie possesse and enjoy the said peece or parcel of Land and granted premises and every part, and parcel thereof with th' appurtenances and take and receive the issues profitts and advantages thereof to the onely use and uses in these presents before declared without the Lawful Lett, Suit, Trouble, denyal, Eviction and Ejection, molestation or disturbance of her the said Sarah Farr, her Heirs, Executors or Administrators or of from or by the Heires of the aforesaid Elias Farr or of any other person or persons whatsoever lawfully Clayming or to Clayme by from or under her them or any of them, or by her, their, or any of their means assent, consent, act, Title privity or procurement.

“AND LASTLY that shee the said Sarah Farr and her Heires, shall & will at all and every time and times, hereafter during the tyme and space of Seaven yeares next ensuing the date hereof, att the reasonable request, Costs and charges of the said Feoffees and their Successors aforesaid or the major part of them, make doe, acknowledge, and execute or cause or procure to be made done, acknowledged and executed all and every or any such further and other lawful Act and Acts, Thing and Things Conveyances and Assurances in the Law whatsoever for the further, better, more full, and perfect Conveying Confirming, and Assuring the said granted premises and every and any part or parcell thereof with th' appurtenances unto the said Feoffees and their successors for the time being aforesaid forever to the use and uses aforesaid according to the

purport, true intent and meaning of these presents As by the said Feoffees and their Successors for the tyme then being or the major part of them shall be reasonably devised, advised, or required Soe as the Person or Persons to whom such request shall be made be not Compelled or hereby or thereby Compellably to Travel or goe further than to the Town of Burlington aforesaid for the making doing or Executing thereof And soe as such further Assurance Contained noe further or other Covenants or Warranty than according to the Tenour of these presents.

"IN WITNESS whereof the said partie First above named to this present Indenture hath sett her hand and hereunto affixed her seale the day and yeare First above written.

(Signed)

"SARAH FARR [SEAL]

"Signed, sealed and delivered
the day and yeare that
is within written

"In the presence of us,

"EDWARD HUNLOKE
Dep. Gov.

"THO. REVEL Justice

"THOMAS BIBB

"WILLIAM W. GILL
his

"MICHAEL X BOULD."
mark

The next deed in order of date is the following, which conveys what is now the whole property occupied by the meeting-house and burial-grounds, extending from High Street, uniform width, to Wood Street, which is as follows, viz. :

"This Indenture, Made the Twentieth third day of October in the Seventh yeare of the Reigne of Anne of Great Britain, France & Ireland Queen &c and in the year of Our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and Eight

"BETWEEN John Rudyard of Perth Amboy within the County of Middlesex & Province of New Jersey, Mariner, of the One part, And Samuel Buntou, of Chesterfield. Peter Fretwell, Thomas Gardiner, and Thomas Raper of the Town of Burlington, all of the County of Burlington and Province aforesaid, of the other part—Witnesseth

"WHEREAS Thomas Rudyard Esq. did together with John Riges Citizen and Skinner of London Purches of William Penn of Rickmans-worth, in the County of Hertford Esq. Gawen Laurie of London Merchant,

Nicholas Lucas of Hertford in the County of Hertford, Malster, and Edward Bylling of Westminster, County of Midelses Gent^l, one equal and undivided hundredth part of that tract of land in America Called & known by the name of West New Jersey now the Westerly Devision of New Jersey, to be Equally Divided between the said Thomas Rudyard & John Riges as tennants in Comon, as by their Deed of Lease and Release bearing Date the first and second days of March Anno y^e Domi 1676 Relation thereunto being had it may & will more att Large Appear.

“AND WHEREAS the Said Thomas Rudyard, Deceased, by his Last Will and testament bearing Date on or about the seventh day of December in the year of Our Lord for One thousand Six hundred Eighty and five Did Give and Devise unto the said John Rudyard party to these presents by the Name of John Rudyard his Natural son, the above mentioned and Recited halfe propriety or hundred part, but for want of Words of Inheritance, in the Said Last Will and testament doth only Extend to an Estate for Life, As by Said Last Will and testament may more att Large Appear.—AND WHEREAS, Benjamin Rudyard Deceased, the Son and Heire of the Said Thomas Rudyard Deceased, Did by Good and Sufficient Conveyance in the Law Did Grant Bargaine Sell Release Assure Confirm unto George Willocks of Perth Amboy Within the Province, Marchant, And Margaret his Wife Daughter of the Said Thomas Rudyard Deceased, all the Lands, Proprietys, Plantations Reversions, Remainders, and Appurtenances Which Desended to him as heire abovesaid Within the Provinces of East and West New Jersey—now the Province of New Jersey to them and their heirs forever, as in and by a Cartaine Deed or Instrument Remaining upon y^e Publick Records of New Jersey and bearing Date the thirteenth day of February Anna Domini 1692 may more att Large Appear. Now the said George Willocks and Margaret his Wife by their Indenture of Conveyance bearing Dated the twelfe day of October Anno Domino 1708 hath in these Words Given Granted alleined Remised and Released (amongst other Lands) one tract of Land Lying and Being in Burlington abovesaid Containing One acre and halfe and Lyeth on y^e West Side of the High Street, and so backwards to the next Street.

“WITNESSETH that the said George Willocks and Margaret his Wife, the only surviving Child of the said Thomas Rudyard Deceased for the Love and Affection they bare unto the said John Rudyard as well as for and in Consideration of y^e sume of five Shillings the Receipt Whereof they do hereby acknowledge *Have* Given Granted Alleined Remised Released and forever Quited Clayme unto y^e said John Rudyard his heirs and Assignes all the Estate, Right title Intrust Reversion Remainder Clayme and Demand that they the said George Willocks and Margaret his Wife have or ought to have Either by vertue of the Above Mentioned

Conveyance from Benjamin Rudyard or by Right of Inheritance as being the only surviving Child of said Thomas Rudyard Deceased to y^e Lands therein mentioned &c

“NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that for and In Consideration of the Just and full Sume of Sixty pounds Curent silver money within the Westerly Division of said Province of New Jersey by them the said Samuel Bunton, Peter Frettwell, Thomas Gardiner, & Thomas Raper in hand paid att and befor the Ensealing and Delivery of these presents the Receipt whereof hee the said John Rudyard doth hereby acknowledge and therewith holdeth himselfe fully Satisfied Contented and paid—doth hereby fully and Clearly and Absolutely Acquit Release and Dis-charge them the said Samuel Bunton Peter Frettwell Thomas Gardiner, and Thomas Raper, their and Every of their heirs, Executors Administratoirs and Assignes forever by these presents—by these presents Hath Granted Bargained and Sold Aliened Enfeofed and Confirmed and by these presents doth fully and Freely Grant bargain and sell Enfeofe and Confirm unto them the said Samuel Bunton, Peter Frettwell, Thomas Gardiner and Thomas Raper their heirs and Assigns forever—One tract of Land Lying and being on y^e West Side of the High Street in Burlington aforesaid Containing One acre and halfe and Runneth back to the Second Street and it that tract of Land whereon the people called Quakers hath Builded their Meeting house &c—

“To Gether With all and singular the Ways Passages Yards Backsides Buildings Mines Mineralls and all other the Royalties Proflittes Comodities Hereditaments and appurtanances unto the Said One Acre and halfe of Land, belonging or in any Wise Appertaining. And all the Right title Intrust Possession Propriety Clayme and Demand Whatsoever of him the said John Rudyard both in Law or Equity of into or Out of the hereby Granted Land and Premises with their Appurtanances and Every part and parcell thereof and the Reversion and Reversions Remainder and Remainders thereof, and of Every part and parcell thereof. To Have and to hold the One Acre and halfe of Land and hereby Granted and Bargained Premises and Every part and parcell thereof unto them the said Samuel Bunton, Peter Frettwell, Thomas Gardiner, and Thomas Raper, their heirs and Assignes forevermore—And the said John Rudyard for himself, his heirs Executors Administrators and Every of them doth Covenant and Grant to and with them the said Samuel Bunton, Peter Frettwell, Thomas Gardiner and Thomas Raper, their heirs and Assigns by this presents, that att the time of the Ensealing and Delivery of these presents hee the said John Rudyard Hath Good Right full Power Lawfull and Absolute Authority to Grant Bargaine and Sell the said One acre and halfe of Land and premises and Every part and parcell thereof with appurtanances unto them the said Samuel Bunton, Peter Frettwell, Thomas Gardiner, and Thomas Raper their heirs and Assignes

forever,—according to the purport true intent and Meaning of these presents.

“AND ALSO that the said One acre and halfe of Land and premises, and Every part and parcell thereof with Appurtenances shall from henceforth forever Remaine and Continue unto the said Samuel Bunton, Peter Frettwell, Thomas Gardiner and Thomas Raper, their heirs and Assignes Freely and Clearly Acquitted Exonerated and Discharged of and from all and all manner of other and former Bargains, Sales, Gifts, Grants, Dowers, Joyntures, Leases, Rents, Charges of Rents Entails, Judgements, forfeitures, Executions and all or any other Incumbrances Whatsoever farther than the Quitt Rents thereout Issueing to our Soveren Lady the Queen, her heirs and Successors, and the Arrerages thereof If any be.

“AND ALSO that them the said Samuel Bunton, Peter Frettwell, Thomas Gardiner, and Thomas Raper their heirs and Assignes Shall and May from henceforth forever Peaceably and Quietly have hold use occupy posses and Enjoy the Said One acre and halfe of Land and premises and every part and parcell thereof and Receave and take the Rents, Issues and Profitts thereof Without y^e let or interruption Deniall or Contradiction of the said John Rudyard his heirs or assignes or the heirs of Thomas Rudyard Deceased or George Willocks or Margaret his Wife or their or Either of their heirs or of any other person or any other person Clayming or to Clayme under him her or any of them by these presents Shall forever be utterly Excluded and Debared

“AND FURTHER, hee the said John Rudyard and all persons Clayming or to Clayme by from or under him Shall and Will att all times hereafter During the Space of Seven Years next Following Date of these presents Shall and Will att the Reasonable Request Cost and Charge of them the said Samuel Bunton Peter Frettwell, Thomas Gardiner, and Thomas Raper their heirs and Assignes make doe and suffer or cause or procure to be made don or suffered all such Further and Other Lawfull Cost and Costs Matters or things Whatsoever for the further better more full and perfect Conveying and Assuring of the hereby Granted and bargained Land and premises and Every part and parcell thereof with Appurtenances unto them the said Samuel Bunton, Peter Frettwell, Thomas Gardiner and Thomas Raper, their heirs and Assignes forever, according to the true Intent and Meaning of these presents as by the said Samuel Bunton, Peter Frettwell, Thomas Gardiner, and Thomas Raper their heirs and Assignes shall be Reasonably devised, advised, or Required Soe as the person or persons to whom such Request shall be made be not hereby compelled or compelable to travill not above the Space of twenty miles from the place of his or her usual aboad for the Doeing and Executing thereof.

“And soe as such Further Assurances Contain noe other nor Further Covenants than in these presents is comprised.

"IN WITNESS Whereof the party first above named to these present Indenture Hath Interchangably Sett his hand and Seale the Day month and year first above written &c— 1708.

(Signed) "JNO. RUDYARD [SEAL]

"Sealed and Delivered
in the presents off

his

"GEO. O WILLING
mark

"SAMUEL FRETTEWELL

"EMANUELL SMITH"

"October 23rd 1708

"Received then of y^e above named Samuel Banton Peter Frettewell, Thomas Gardiner and Thomas Raper y^e above mentioned sume of sixty pounds being y^e full consideration sume for me.

"JOHN RUDYARD

Attest

his

"GEORGE O WILLING
mark

"SAMUEL FRETTEWELL

"EMANUELL SMITH."

The above deed is endorsed upon the back :

"October 23rd 1708—

"Then came before me Richard Ingoldsby Esq Left. Gov^r of the Provinces of New Jersey and New York the within named John Rudyard and acknowledged the Within Deed to be his act and Deed therefor I allow y^e same to be Recorded.

"RICHARD INGOLDSBY

"January 4th 1711 Entered in the Publique Records of New Jersey Lib. A. A. A. Fol. 385 & 386 by me

"J. E. BASS"

[The Thomas Rudyard referred to in this deed was a lawyer of London, noted for his assistance at the trial of Penn and Mead. He was appointed by the Twelve Proprietors of East Jersey deputy-governor. Robert Barclay (author of the Apology) having been appointed for life the governor in 1683.—See "Smith's History of New Jersey."]

On the 9th day of Fourth month, 1736, all the trustees, Samuel Bunting, Peter Frettewell, Thomas Gardiner, and Thomas Raper, being deceased,—

"John Bunting the Son and Heir of Samuel Bunting the surviving Feoffee who was the longest liver of the aforementioned Feoffees," conveyed the one acre and a half to William Morris, Richard Smith, Joshua Raper, Daniel Smith, Robert Smith, Joshua Barker, Thomas Pryor, John Butlin, Marmaduke Watson, in trust.

The declaration of trust being signed by all the above the same day.

On the 28th day of Ninth month, 1770, William Morris, Robert Smith, and Thomas Pryor, surviving trustees under the deed of the 9th day of Fourth month, 1736, conveyed the one acre and a half in trust to John Hoskins, Daniel Smith, Samuel Allinson, Clayton Newbold, Stacy Potts, Caleb Newbold, Henry Burr, John White, Joseph Smith, William Dillwyn, Joseph Scholey, and Isaiah Robins.

The declaration of trust is dated fifth day of Eleventh month, 1770, and signed by all the above-named trustees.

On the 14th day of Twelfth month, 1810, John Hoskins, Clayton Newbold, Joseph Smith, Isaiah Robins, and William Dillwyn, by his attorneys, Samuel Emlen and John Cox (W. D. at that time living in England), conveyed the one acre and a half (and defining the courses and distances and position of party lines for the first time, as agreed upon between a committee appointed by the Quarterly Meeting on the 19th day of 12th month, 1797, and the owners of the adjacent properties) to John Deacon, William Allinson, Caleb Gaskill, Richard M. Smith, Peter H. Ellis, Samuel Bunting, Benjamin Zelle, Charles Gaskill, Benjamin Satterthwait, and Benjamin Clark, Jr.

All of them signed the declaration of trust, dated 26th day of Second month, 1811.

On the 21st day of Sixth month, 1837, John Deacon, William Allinson, Caleb Gaskill, Peter H. Ellis, Samuel Bunting, and Benjamin Satterthwaite conveyed the one acre and a half (defining the courses and distances) to Robert Thomas, Daniel Wills, Thomas Dutton, Joseph Borton, William J. Allinson, Joel H. Middleton, Samuel Allinson,

Jr., Isaac Craft, Daniel Satterthwaite, and Watson Newbold.

The declaration of trust was signed by all the above-named trustees on the 29th day of Eighth month, 1837.

On the 27th day of Fifth month, 1890, Isaac Craft, being the only surviving trustee of the above, conveyed the premises, defining lines and distances, to Rowland J. Dutton, Richard Mott, Thomas Lee Haines, William Bishop, George Wood, Samuel P. Bartlett, Merritt W. Pharo, Charles Wright, Jr., John B. Comfort, and John Dalziel, and the declaration of trust was signed by all of them at that date.

The portion of the ground that was laid off for a burial ground contains about an acre. It was formerly enclosed by a paling fence on the east end and by a close board fence along the driveway to the carriage-sheds on the south side.

About forty years ago the old fence was removed.

It is to be regretted that there was no careful record kept of the interments there until about the year 1828, at which time Robert Thomas and Thomas Dutton, with the assistance of a former aged sexton, Joseph Pearce, and of John Weaver (acting in that capacity at that time), prepared the first map of the ground, and made a record of the interments, so far as the sextons could locate them.

The removing of the old fence took away some of the landmarks, which were guides in locating the graves and spaces upon the map, and it became necessary to make another plan, which was done principally by William F. Newbold in the year 1870.

In the new map the plot is laid out in twenty-eight sections,—thirteen sections being on the north side of the cement walk and the remaining fifteen on the south side of said walk.

The numbering of the sections commences at the west end on the north side and ends at the west end on the south side.

Most of the corners of the sections on the south side have been marked by marble posts with section numbers upon

them. The sections of the north side are designated by the panels of the brick wall, which extends the whole distance on that side from High to Wood Streets, excepting the eastern section, No. 13, which takes in one and a half panels.

The large buttonwood-trees at the eastern end of the yard are supposed by many to be original forest trees. Henry Armit Brown, in his oration on the occasion of the bi-centennial of the settlement of Burlington, referred to them as follows: "The twin sycamores by yonder meeting-house stand guard above a soil enriched with the bones of six generations of your kindred."

It is believed that a portion of this ground was used for burials from the earliest settlement of the town,—1678,—although the first deed is dated 1692. There has been a tradition that the ground occupied by a portion of this and where Broad and Wood Streets are was an Indian burial-ground; but the only evidence of burials has been the finding of portions of skeletons on the south side of Broad Street east of Wood Street when digging the trenches for the water-pipes.

The first record of interment in Burlington is the following extract from "Smith's History of New Jersey" (see note foot of page 93):

"John Kinsey was one of the Commission sent in 1677 by the Proprietors of West Jersey to buy the lands of the natives, &c.; he died at Shackamaxon soon after his landing; his remains were interred in Burlington in ground appointed for a burying ground but now a street."

It is reasonable to suppose that this interment was in the street at the western end of the present burial ground, and that the street referred to is Wood Street, as Broad Street and High Street were laid out immediately by the settlers.

From the time of this interment up to that within the memory of the old sextons consulted in 1828,—a period of considerably over a century,—there must have been buried in this ground many persons who were actively and usefully prominent in the affairs of the Province and State, such as

Governors Samuel Jennings and Thomas Olive, and other leading men, as William Peachy, Thomas Gardiner, Robert Stacey, and many others.

The Indian king, "Ockaniekon," died about 1681. "Smith the Historian" states "he was attended to his grave in the Quakers' burial place in Burlington with solemnity by the Indians in their manner, and with great respect by many of the English settlers, to whom he had been a sure friend."

For an interesting interview with his nephew shortly before his death, see "Smith's History," pages 148 to 150.

By reference to the memoir of John Smith, who married the daughter of James Logan, of Stenton, it appears that he was interred in this burial ground, but there is no record of the locality of his grave.

In the early minutes of the meeting there is an entry,—

"Peter Woolecott is willing to make Graves—and Friends are willing to see him paid an Old English Shilling for such mens and womens graves y^t may not be paid for by y^e persons y^t employ him."

Bernard Davendish¹ was sexton in 1689. James Satterthwaite succeeded him in 1695.

John Jay Smith, in his "Recollections" (page 356), states that his great-grandfather, Richard Smith (No. 4), died at Amboy 11 mo. 9th, 1751, and was interred in Burlington, New Jersey.

The *Pennsylvania Gazette* of 11 mo. 21, 1751, records,—

"Last week died Richard Smith Esq of Burlington West New Jersey, and was buried in Friends burial ground in that city; in whom the character of a generous, good natured, hospitable man, of a true patriot, and a good Christian were so truly blended, that he lived beloved and esteemed by all that knew him, and his death is lamented as a public loss by the people of that province."

¹ Spelled in some old documents "Devonish."

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT,
1699-1704.

BY HERMAN V. AMES, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

[THE following transcripts of manuscript documents in the British Record Office, London, were made by the undersigned during the past summer. These extracts are typical of the valuable unpublished material relating to the Colonial History of Pennsylvania, which is contained in two series of Colonial Entry Books, entitled "Proprieties" and "Plantations General" respectively. A half a century ago the Historical Society of Pennsylvania published in its series of Memoirs (Vol. IV., Part II., pp. 225-385) "A Catalogue of Papers relating to Pennsylvania and Delaware, deposited at the State Paper Office," covering the period 1670-1718. This catalogue is not complete, and the references cited have been to a considerable extent superseded, owing to the fact that a few years after its publication all the papers were removed to the new Record Office, where they have been rearranged and reclassified.

An excellent description of the number and classification of the documentary material relative to America, preserved in the Record Office, is given by the late W. Noel Sainsbury, formerly Assistant Keeper of the Public Records, in an article entitled "The British Record Office, and Materials in it for Early American History," in *American Antiquarian Society Publications*, meeting held in Boston, April 26, 1893; Worcester, 1893; as also in a paper by Professor Charles M. Andrews on *American Colonial History, 1690-1750*, in the *Annual Report of the American Historical Association*, 1898, pp. 55-57. No more important contribution could be made to the Colonial History of this State than the publication of all the important documents calendared in the above-mentioned catalogue, as well as others now in the Record Office collections, relating to Pennsylvania. By so doing this State would be following the example of several of the other original States.

The following documents fall into two groups, the first comprising a selection of Letters of Colonel Robert Quarry, the second Letters and Reports of the Board of Trade. The author of these letters, Colonel Robert Quarry, after having been Governor of South Carolina in 1684 and 1690, and, at one period intervening, Secretary of the Province, was appointed Judge of the Admiralty in New York and Pennsylvania, where he is first met with about 1697. In 1704 he was promoted to the office of Surveyor-General of the Customs of America to succeed Edward Ran-

dolph. In addition to filling these offices, he was a member of the Council of at least four of the Colonies at the same time. (New York Col. Doc., V. 471.) From the character of his voluminous correspondence it is apparent that he was an enemy of proprietary governments in general, and that of Pennsylvania in particular, and in consequence was very zealous in presenting accusations against both Penn and the people of Pennsylvania. His own character was not above suspicion, as he had been charged, at two different times, with complicity with pirates. Penn describes him as "the greatest of villains and God will I believe, confound him in this world for his lies, falsehood and supreme knavery." (Penn-Logan Corresp., II. 289.) The Board of Trade, however, seem to have relied quite fully upon his reports of the condition of the different colonies, as they frequently cite his letters in their reports to the Crown or to Parliament. His death occurred about the year 1712. New York Col. Doc., V. 199, note; New Jersey Arch., II. 280, note; Shepherd, Proprietary Government in Pennsylvania, 399, 502, note, 503, ff.; Bolles, Pennsylvania, I. 177-179.

In the catalogue published in Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania (Vol. IV. Part II.) forty letters and memorials (between 1697-1709) of Colonel Quarry are calendared. Six of these have been published, in whole or in part, as follows:

1699, June 1. Cited Mem. IV., Part II. 289; published N. J. Arch., II. 277.

1699, June 6. *Ibid.*, 289, 290; N. J. Arch., II. 280.

1703, October 15. *Ibid.*, 344; N. J. Arch., III. 7.

1704, May 30. *Ibid.*, 348; N. Y. Col. Doc., IV. 1032; N. J. Arch., III. 52.

1707, June 28. *Ibid.*, 363; N. Y. Col. Doc., V. 17.

1709, December 2. *Ibid.*, 372; N. Y. Col. Doc., V. 114.

Five other letters of his, not cited in the above-mentioned catalogue, are in print, as follows:

1702, June 17. To the Lords of Trade, opposing appointment of Andrew Hamilton as Governor of West New Jersey, N. J. Arch., II. 479.

1703, June 16. To the Lords of Trade. An Account of the Condition of the Colonies, N. Y. Col. Doc., IV. 1045.

1707/8, January 10. To the Lords of Trade. An Account of the Defences of the Colonies, N. Y. Col. Doc., V. 30; N. J. Arch., III. 271.

1709/10, February 10. To the Lords of Trade. An Account of the Maryland Assembly, N. Y. Col. Doc., V. 161.

1710, July 5. Letter to Mr. Pulteney. An Account of Governor Hunter's Administration in New Jersey and New York, N. Y. Col. Doc., V. 165; N. J. Arch., IV. 6.

The following extracts from six letters of Colonel Quarry are selected from the period 1700-1704, and, as far as known, have not been before published. All but the first are apparently cited in the catalogue, although in the case of the third under a different date.

The second group of extracts are taken from Reports and Letters of the Board of Trade of the period 1699-1703, and relate to the affairs of Pennsylvania in particular, or to the Proprietary Colonies in general.]

I.

Extracts from a Letter of Colonel Robert Quarry, June 19, 1700.¹

“The next thing that I will offer to your Honour consideration to the present State [of] this Province, it grows very Populous, and the people are generally very laborious & industrious, they have improved tilledge to that degree that they have made bread, flower and Beer a drugg in all the Markets in the West Indies, so that finding that Trade over done they resolve to go on with the planting of Tobacco in the three upper Countys where never any was planted as yett, the land is very proper for it and will produce very bright Tobacco, the number of people, and their Industry will produce vast quantitys, they find the necessity of going upon this Comodity for they have no other way of making returns home for England, the want of which makes this place at present very miserable; I am sure there is more than six times the value of Goods imported than is exported which is the reason that the money is carried away, I can assure your Hon^{rs} that it will be as much for the Kings Interest to secure the Trade of this Bay as that of Maryland, and in a little time they will vie with that Government.”

Extracts from a Letter of Colonel Robert Quarry, dated Philadelphia, November 14, 1700.²

“I do humbly beg your Lordships patience to lay before you the effects which this extraordinary Inhibition or Com-

¹ Proprieties, B. 228, 229; Plantations General, B. 284; cf. Board of Trade Journal, E. 83.

² Proprieties, B. 421-27.

mission hath already produced,¹ and what the consequence of it will be, they have already raised all the reflections and affronts they could devise on the Kings Advocate and my self, giving out that we were sent for to England and there to be find to our ruin, and whatever we have or shall do will be made void at home; but all this noise made no impression on me, nor did I take any notice of it, till I found that they had prevailed on Gov. Penn, so far as to make him violate that Solemn promise which he was pleased to give me and so often confirm (ed), viz: That he would not in the least invade the Rights and Jurisdiction of the Admiralty, but that I should exercise all the powers of your Lordships Commission though he thought there were some things that bore hard on him, however he would content himself with a representation of it to your Lordships and Expect your opinion and directions in the Matter. I gave your Lordships an Account of this in my former, but now his Friends have so far prevailed on him that with out any regard to this promise he hath lately granted Commissions to all the Sheriffs of the Counties (a copy of which with the Decree I have here inclosed to your Lordships) by which you will see that in effect he hath broke into the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty, and invaded all most all the powers, I have discourst him about it, who is pleased to assert it as his right & that the Admiralty hath no jurisdiction within the body of the County, so that consequently, if I must not Execute the powers of your Lordships Commission within the body of the County, then I must go out of the Capes, which is out of this Province, and that of West Jersey & beyond my Commission, I am empowered to Act within these Provinces but have no power to act without them, I was extremely surpris'd to hear this Doctrine from Gov. Penn after so many promises to the contrary, and after I had done him the Justice of representing all things home to your Lordships as much to his advantage as I could, all the dis-

¹ A decision of Sir Charles Hedges in the High Court of Admiralty releasing a vessel which had been seized in Pennsylvania.

course of the Country is that the Admiralty Court is taken from this Province, and that now Gov. Penn hath appointed officers to Execute the powers of that Court, for my own part I have charity enough to believe that Gov. Penn would never have taken those measures were he not under a necessity of complying with his Quaker Friends especially at this Juncture when they are setting in Assembly & he expects considerable supply from them, I know the temper of those men so very well that I am sure that they will not part with their money unless they can govern as they please, so that Governor Penn is reduced to this great streight, if he complys with his here; then he must violate all his promises which he hath made at home, for supporting the Kings Authority in his Government, and if he doth not comply with them, then he must not expect any money from them. I doe heartily wish that silence in this case were consistent with my duty and the Trust which your Lordships have reposed in me; I am sure it would be far more satisfactory than to complain. I have a great regard for Mr. Penn and have not been wanting in my due respect to him, but I can not with out betraying your Lordships, omitt the Representation of those Matters. I will beg leave farther to mind your Lordships, that there ought to be no time lost in re-establishing the King's Authority, and your Lordships powers in the Government, the proper method for effecting it is humbly submitted to your Lordships wisdom, and the effect these measures will have in the neighboring Colonys to the discouragement of the Admiralty (which is so much relied upon to secure the King's interests) is recommended to your Lordships thoughts, I have nothing farther to offer to your Lordships in relation to the Inhibition but to desire that you will be pleased to order that the King's Advocate and Council may attend this Cause to defend his Majesty's Interests & stop the reversall of this decree.

"I do not question but that your Lordships will do us justice and not suffer the malicious underhand contrivances

of our Enemies to take place. I have no favour to ask of them, being fully satisfied in my own conscience, that I have in all Matters that ever came before me Judged and Decreed betwixt the King and his Subjects according to Law and Justice, I am sure no Man in America ever took more pains to serve his Majesty than I have and perhaps with as good success, especially considering what a sort of perverse people I have had to struggle with; I should not have found the effects of their Mallice could they have frightened or wheeded [wheedled] me from my Duty, and whenever I quitt the Kings service, I shall have their favour as much as any man, if I valued it."

Extracts from a Letter of Colonel Quarry, relating to Irregularities committed in the Plantation as also to the Trade and Defence thereof, March 31, 1702.¹

"I now come to Pennsylvania, the circumstances of which place in relation to its illegal Trade would require a longer memorial, but this being designed only as General Heads, I shall at present confine my Self to the General Charge that an illegal Trade is carried on in that country and neighborhood rather worse than ever . . .

"Mr Penn hath made a great noise about his Acts to prevent illegal Trade, but they have not been two pence advantage to the Queen, or so much as taken notice of since they were made, nor have they answered any one end, but that of his own, which was to make fair weather at home, and impose on the world, which point he hath gained.

"I must now beg leave to lay before your Lordships the State and condition of these her Majesty's provinces as to their State of Defence. Should any Incursion or Invasion be made by the Indians, and here I shall consider that the great number of her Majesty's subjects on the main are divided into a great many provinces, and in every one they are scattered and dispersed very wide asunder, So that it is

¹Plantations General, C. 86, 90, 91, 98-106.

impossible for any province to fortify the Frontiers against the Indians, nor can they maintain a constant Force in Arms to secure them. What then can hinder the Indians from falling into any of the plantations, and half ruine them before they can be in a condition to defend themselves. I do very well know that Virginia and Maryland are under the best circumstances, both in respect to the great number of men, and the advantage of having such experienced and vigilant Generals to command them on such Occasions, yet considering how they are dispersed and how badly most of them are armed; Some have Guns, some none, but little amunition, and the most of them not fit for service, or action should there be Occasion; All which considered, it is much to be feared, that should an Enemy fall into these Countries, it would be of fatal Consequence, many of the out Settlements must be cut off before the rest can be drawn into a Body to resist and repell the Force. Tho' I am sure at the same time nothing would be wanting in the Governour that is in the power of man to do.

“Proprieties:—Now if we consider all the proprietary Governments, we shall find them in no wise capable to defend themselves.—Carolina nothing but anarchy and confusion, Some places perhaps have the name of a Militia, and that is all for they want arms and amunition and all things else for their defence, nor have they any act to enforce it, They will it may be once or twice in a year under the pretence of Exercise, when their buisness is wholly to be drunk. In some provinces there is neither Militia, arms nor amunition, no not so much as a Military Commission, but the Queen's subjects are exposed to all the Miseries Imaginable both by Land and Sea, which is the Case of Pennsylvania. And yet Mr. Penn Endeavours all he can to invite all foreign Indians known to be Villains, and some French lately come from Canada, to come and settle in his Countey only for the benefit of a Trade with them, which he takes care wholly to ingross to himself by ordering the Indians not to permit any to trade with them, but such as can show an Indented

Lycence and his Seal, What Mr. Penn's profit from this trade may be I know not, but am much afraid it will prove to be the loss of many thousands Subjects Lives, if not speedily prevented by her Majesty's Care. I will now with all due submission to your Lordships better Judgment proceed to show the Cure and remedy of all these Evils and mischeifs.

“I do propose, as a most essential thing, that her Majesty do take all these proprietary governments into her own hands, That she will be pleased to appoint prudent Governours and particularly in the province of Carolina. . . . That a law may be made to regulate the Indian Trade which will improve that Trade to a vast advantage, and may be a Fund to defray all the charge of the Government. . . . I propose likewise that a Good Militia be settled in every province, so well fitted & armed, that they may be able and always in readiness to defend themselves and their neighbors. . . .

“As for the other Governments to the Northward of Carolina, I can not for my part see any thing that can prevent great Destruction amongst them in Case of an Invasion by the Indians but a Considerable Garrison on the Frontiers of Albany, well supported and supplied. Nothing else can steady the five Nations to the English Interest. For when they find those Frontiers are so supported as that they may depend for security and Defence from thence, they will then continue firm and steadfast which is of no small consequence, and if this was duly considered it ought (I think) to make the several Governments Sensible of their Danger, and exert their utmost endeavours to provide for their Common Security, For whenever we loose those five Nations, it will not only be the loss of so many Friends, but the adding so many powerful nations to our Enemies; There will be nothing then to hinder them from ranging over the Maine, and bringing ruine and destruction, on which Government they please.

“Virginia and Maryland have often felt fatal and evil effects from these very Indians, even when they were Friends, and therefore ought to dread their Revolt.

“But so far are they from such necessary and reasonable consideration that the Present Assembly of Virginia are of Opinion that the support of Albany doth no way concern them, which, I must confess I could never have believed, Had I not been an Eye & an Ear Witness of it, and had I not seen those many powerful, significant and weighty reasons, which his Excellency the Gov^r of Virginia made use of in his Several Speeches to show them their true Interest and Danger, and which he pressed with a generous and candid Temper and all the endearing calmness imaginable; but all to no purpose. They were resolved neither to give any money nor send any Quota. Neither Reason, their own Safety, nor his late Majesty's Commands could prevail. They were so possessed with these following mistaken notions

“That the Government of New York had misinformed his majesty.

“That the support of Albany was only to maintain an Indian Trade for that Government.

“That considering the Distance. It did no way effect them; whether the Frontiers of Albany were maintained or slighted.

“That in Case of War they had enough to do to defend their own province, and that therefore their Country could not spare either Men or Money; not considering that at the same time they put the Country to three times the Charge (in the time they spent in debating these matters) more than would have paid what the King required of them, and I find that this malignant humour is not confined to the Government of Virginia, but is diffused more or less through all the Settlements on the Maine. I have indeed spent some time and thoughts to find out the true Cause of this Strange Alteration and Change, which is so remarkable in the humour and Tempers of the people in those parts. My long Experience in the several Governments under her Majesty on the Maine gives me ye Advantage of knowing that no people could be more Loyal to their prince, more Obedient

to Law, more respectfull to Governour and more ready to Answer her Majesty's Commands.

“That their Humours are of late Soured, and their Tempers in some respects changed, is Obvious to every Man. And for me to consider that it is (as indeed it is) the Interest and Security of all the Plantations on the Main to contribute towards the Support of Albany and its Frontiers, and that the Charge is so very inconsiderable. I say when I seriously consider all This, to see the Security and Unconcernedness of most Provinces on the Maine, and to see them so averse generally to the raising their respective Quota's, not only the proprietor Governments but those of the King Govts, it doth amaze and astonish me. I have sometimes believed that it might proceed from those late Licentious Commonwealth principles, too much improved in England and which hath been the Subject Matter of so many Scurrilous and Scandalous Pamphlets, enough to corrupt the Morals and Principles of good Men, if not well guarded against the pernicious & subtle poison. But upon more Mature Consideration I have good reason to conclude that the Cause and Foundation of this Malignant humour is to be found near home; I mean from the Several Neighbouring Charter Governments. And this may be easily demonstrated, if we consider that the people under the proprietors do very Seldom or never pay any Taxes for the Support of the Church or State. They entertain and encourage pirates. They carry on all Manner of Illegal Trade, violate all the Acts made to prevent those Evils. They affront the King, his Laws, Authority and Officers, and by all those Disloyall and unjust Actions they grow Rich and get Estates, and have hitherto escaped the punishment and just-reward of their Wickedness. This makes the people of the Queen's Government murmur and repine and puts them on thinking, what should be the reason that their next Neighbours and Fellow Subjects should enjoy more Ease, Liberty and Freedome, under the proprietor's Government than they do or can under her Majesty.

“And that which aggravates their Discontents, these

people of the proprietary Governments make it their Business to upbraid and reflect on them, as being Slaves and Miserable in Comparison of themselves. This I know to be a Constant Practice and produces ill Effects, I heartily wish proper and effectual Remedies may be applied before these discontented humours were improved to a greater height; and none other or better Expedient can be found than her Majesty's taking all the Governments into her own hands, Governing all, as near as possible may be, by One and the Same Law. This would make all Easy, Satisfied and Contented; And untill this can be effected and Completed, I can propose a plain, Easy and Expeditionary way for her Majesty to oblige all the provinces on the Maine, to pay their Several Quota's with out Murmur; But to do that, shall wait your Lordships Especial Commands. . . .

“ And since it is not possible for the Government of New York to support the Charge of all this alone, and as unreasonable that her Majesty should send money out of England for this purpose, There can be no better meanes or Expedient found out, that what his late Majesty hath already in his Wisdome proposed, that is by an equal proportion or Quota of the Several Governments in proportion to their Circumstances; than which nothing can be more just or reasonable. Especially since the Interest, Safety and Security of all the provinces depends so much upon the well guarding and defending those Frontiers. The Charge is very Easy and inconsiderable not to be felt by any of the people of the Government; I will give your Lordships a late Instance. The Assembly of Pennsylvania gave Mr. Penn at one Sitting two thousand pounds Clear of all Charges, Besides they have settled upon him in Taxes to the Value of one Thousand pounds per Annum and upwards; And this was look'd upon as a very mean inconsiderable Present. He expected at least ten thousand pounds and perhaps in a little time will gain his point.

“ Then please to consider how very inconsiderable their Quota is in Comparison of this, And as I am informed he

has set on foot a Subscription for several thousands of pounds amongst the Quakers on his going home to prevent the Bill for Re-uniting the Charter Governments to the Crown, And sets forth that the Consequences of her Majesty's taking that Country into her hands will if not depopulate it, at least stint its Growth. So formidable is the Queen's Government rendered to these poor deludged people, and rendering her Majesty's other Subjects of Equal numbers inconsiderable, in the most depraviating Terms his Pen could invent, as I have it from some of themselves, that the Church's Name is only taken in vain here.

"But before I conclude I must beg Leave to tell your Lordships that I have been so happy as to see two Memorials relating to the proprietary Governments given by your Lordships to the Right Honourable the House of Lords.— Nothing could bring greater Satisfaction to me than to find your Lordships so Zealous and Active for the Queen's Service in that particular, as to inform yourselves so fully of the illegal proceedings and abuses of these proprietary Governments, and which indeed, may it please your Lordships, hath much encouraged me to lay this also before your Lordships and to assert that what was before by your Lordships laid before the Right Hon^{ble}: the House of Lords, is plain Matter of Fact, and the Greatest part of all which is with in the compass of my knowledge, besides abundance more of as great moment and consequence. I dare not in the least doubt but that your Lordships will make the proper use of this Memorial in and to her Majesty's service, which is the only End I aim at."

Extracts from Letter from Colonel Quary to Board, dated in Pennsylvania, December 7, 1702.¹

"Inclosed is a Copy of what I writt to your Lordships from Plymouth the very day that I sayled thence where you will find Some remarks on some of Mr. Penn's late grand

¹ Plantations General, C. 194, 200, 201, 208, 209.

Charters which he passed a few days before he left this Country; As also on several other papers which I then did Inclose to your Lordships I did then promise your honours the attested Copy of the Several Charters. I was then afraid that I should meet with difficulty in procuring the said Coppys with out some order from your Lordships, which proves a certain truth. I have tryed all ways to purchase the said copys at any rate, but can not prevail, they Govern the Country by these Charters, and yet are afraid or ashamed to have them seen. Mr. Penn as it seems now having great assurance of Continuing his Government, then he had when he granted these extravagant Charters which Destroys the very being of Government, is now endeavouring by his Agents to recall or overthrow his late Charters, but the topping Quakers of this Corporation are resolved to hold their unbounded power as fast as they can; So that all things is in a very great Confusion they flatter themselves that lett what Government will Come they are above it all, having the Choice of all their Magistrates & Officers which can not be removed by any power or Assembly what ever. They have not only the Government of the City, but of the whole province, to that Degree that the Country is very uneasy what the Consequence will be time will shew.

“I have thought it had been Mr. Penn’s duty to have layd those Charters before your hon^{ble} Board, the Members of the Lower Countys in their Address to your Lordships do sett forth that they cannot get Copys of them. I wait your Lordships directions in this point.

“At my arrival here I found that Mr. Penn had filled the heads of all his friends with strange notions of his extraordinary great Interest at Court, & that her Majesty was pleased to blame him for not coming oftner to visit her & had given him assurances of Continuing his Government, he hath given full encouragement to his Corporation to exercise the powers of the Admiralty; so that her Majesty’s Officers of the admiralty are but as so many Cyphers, nor doth the Custome house office signify much more. . . .

“I must not omitt to acquaint your Lordships there hath been a great deal of Art & Industry used to impose on your Lordships a Second Sham Militia to Serve a turn; great pains was taken to persuade the people to list themselves, great promises made abundance of Strong Liquor Spent & fine Speeches, but all amounted to no more than the gathering together about 30 or 40 men, to compleat which forces, they draind the Goal of Some borrowed—some Servants and others, and after all the Scandalous ragged Regiment had not above 6 Swords amongst them, no Shoes or Stockings & finding themselves exposed and ridiculed, the Lieutenant Governour was ashamed of his Militia, so they are dismiss and never appeared Since, tho I expect to find an Account of them in the Gazett which is the least that Mr. Penn can do, to let the world know how formidable a Militia he hath, to Defend her Majesty’s good Subjects of this Province. I will not trouble your Lordships with the Quakers Severe threats against me & all others Concerned for her Majesty’s Interests, for my own part I vallue it not, but the hard Usage I met with in England by those Vexatious Actions brought agst me by Mr. Penn’s Contrivance, one of w^{ch} Actions is still depending doth very much Startle the Queen’s Officers & makes them very unwilling to Act which is improved by the Constant Insults & threats of the Quakers, who endeavour to persuade all men that Mr. Penn is the Chief Steersman at the helm of Government in England, I will deferr what doth further concern the Government of this Province being obliged to give your Lordships Some account of New York where I have lately been.

“It is hopes and hearty wishes of all good men that my Lord Cornbury will quickly be the happy instrument of healing the Breaches & restoring tranquility to the Poor Distracted Inhabitants of the Jerseys, who are impatient till my Lords Commission comes, that so they may be freed from the tyranny of the Quakers, who are more inhuman then the Task Masters of Egypt, nor are we of this Province

with out some hopes in due time by your Lordships aide we may recover the Influence of her Majesty's Grace favour and protection.

“Enclosed an address of the 3 lower Counties to the Board, praying that they may be recommended to her Majesty's immediate Government.” [Bundle E, No. 55.]

Extracts from Letter of Colonel Quarry, of July 25, 1703.¹

“It is the Generall discourse of the Quakers, that the Lords of Trade & Plantation are Mr. Penn's Enemies but that he vallues them not, having a greater Interest then all of them, and shall be able to carry on all of his designs in spite of them all; This I am very well satisfied comes from Mr. Penn himself, for his Secretary Mr. Logan told a very worthy Gentleman in this Country, Mr. Jasper Yeats the very same words in effect. . . . But Mr. Penn and all his friends have designed me for ruine, which they threaten hard.”

Extracts from Letter of Colonel Quarry, dated October 15, 1704.²

[A letter thanking the board for recommending him to the office of surveyor-general,³ and giving an account of the trouble in Pennsylvania.]

“There is at present a very great Division and Confusion in this Government, Quaker against Quaker, the generality of the Country are very violent in opposing those that are for promoting Mr. Penn's Interest, the quarrell hath been Carried on so far already, that the Military and Civill Officers have been at Clubb-law. The Quakers have Indited the Officers of the Militia, not sparing the young Gentleman, Mr. Penn him self, who they have presented in their Courts, this hath so disoblighd the Lieutenant Govern. that he then

¹ Proprieties, D. 374.

² Proprieties, E. 102.

³ See letter of October 15, 1703, to Board of Trade, seeking the office of surveyor-general, New Jersey Archives, III. 7.

resolved to put the Queen's Order in force; and by his Proclamation to declare the proceedings of their Court against one of their Militia Officers voyd, this hath so insensed the Quakers that they resolve on revenge on this occasion, the Lieutenant Gov. sent to me for the Queen's Order, his Letter with my Answer is inclosed, all things are at present in great Confusion, and young Mr. Penn so very uneasy with the Quakers, that he hath publicquely renounced them all, and hath put on his sword, he goes home for England in the Jersey Man of Warr from New York, and resolves to persuade his Father to resign up the Government to her Majesty, and indeed Considering how confused and disharted this Government is that they refuse to Comply with any thing that tends to Mr. Penn's Interest, but oppose him all they can, I am of opinion that Mr. Penn will now be willing to part the Government on farr easier Termes than formerly, he hath quite lost the end of sending his Son over hither; there was a proposal made by a great part of the Country, to raise a considerable Sum of Money for Mr. Penn, provided that he or his Son came to settle amongst them in a certain Limited time, in pursuance of which Agreement, the Young Gentleman came over, but they are now so incensed against both Father and Son, that they will not advance a peny, So that he hath lost his Labour, and returns empty, nor will the Quakers give Mr. Penn's Licut-Gov. any thing to support him."

II.

*Extracts from Letter of the Board of Trade to the Lord
Justices, August 4, 1699.¹*

(After citing charges against Markham being guilty of encouraging and aiding pirates they say:—) "The whole body of the Government of Pennsylvania do set themselves in direct opposition to the Court of Admiralty established there by his majesty, some further instances whereof are as follows :

¹ Proprieties, B. 20.

“They have endeavoured to persuade all men to refuse obedience to that Court; They have set up a sort of Admiralty Court of their own, or at least exercised a sort of Admiralty power, by arresting a ship and making proceedings against her at their sessions. The Justices of the Peace at a Session did all they could to present the officers of the Admiralty as Enemies to their Government.

“David Lloyd (who stiles himself Attorney General and takes fees accordingly yet refuses to put any thing in suit for the King) insolently ridiculed the Admiralty Commission, and his Majesties effigies affixed to it, in open Court; and also said in open Council that whoever encouraged the setting up of that Court were enemies to the Liberties and Properties of the People.¹

“By these and many other such like means the officers of the Admiralty have been so discouraged, that Coll. Quarry, Judge of the said Court, complains in his last letter to us, dated the 18th of May last,² that he had great difficulty to persuade the officers to remain in their places, and therefore presses with great earnestness for some remedy. (Accordingly they propose) that some speedy and effectual remedy be put thereinto: (That Markham be removed that) We are humbly of Opinion that it is not fit, that the said David Lloyd should be continued in any Publick Employment whatsoever in the said Province . . . That redress of these irregularities be recommended to Mr. Penn.”

Extracts from the Answer of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations.

To the Order of the House of Commons of the 2d of April, 1701, requiring from this Board “an account of what complaints have been made to us in relation to the Trade, or Courts of Justice in the several Plantations in America,

¹ Colonial Record, I. 541 ff. 565, 602, 603; Mem. Pennsylvania Historical Society, Vol. IV., Part II. 283, 294.

² 1699, Mem. Pennsylvania Historical Society, Vol. IV., Part II. 287, 288.

whether in the Proprietary Governments or elsewhere, and what we have done thereupon. Presented to the House of Commons April 24, 1701.¹

“Pennsylvania.

“The complaints against Mr. Markham, Lieut-Gov. of Pennsylvania for Harboursing and protecting Pirates, and against the whole Government of that Colony, for their opposition to the court of Admiralty, erected there as in other places pursuant to the late Act of Parliament for preventing frauds and regulating abuses in the Plantation Trade, have been very great.²

“But directions having been given by their Excellencies the Lords Justices to Mr Penn³ upon his going thither, for the reforming of those Disorders. We received afterwards an account from Col. Quarry (Judge of her Majesty’s Admiralty Court there) as well as from Mr. Penn himself, that he had made several advances in what had been required from him.⁴ Nevertheless we have of late again received complaints from Col. Quarry, that Mr Penn, by granting commissions to all the Sheriffs of Counties to be Water Bayliffs, had broke into the Admiralty Jurisdiction and invaded the Powers thereof; and by denying the Admiralty any right of jurisdiction with in the Body of the Province, had in effect taken it wholly away.⁵ We have likewise had fresh information from Col. Quarry of private Trade between Pennsylvania and Curassaw (a Dutch Plantation) carryed on chiefly by Scotchmen, who clandestinely and illegally export Tobacco, and Import such great quantities of Iron, Linnen, Wine, and other European Commodities, that they are sold there as cheap as in England.⁶ As to Pirates: Several per-

¹ Plantations General, B. 418, 450-452. Board of Trade Journals, E. 437, 445, F. 1, 3. Commons Journal, Vol. XIII. 502-505. (Ed. 1803.)

² Proprieties, B. 20, 66.

³ *Ibid.*, B. 82, 83, 85.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 224, 289, 271.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 422.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 427.

sons¹ who have themselves been formerly suspected of Piracy, are settled near the Capes of Delaware River. These persons when Kid was there received his Boats, and supplied him. They went on Board him constantly, and took on shore quantities of East India Goods. Mr Penn has imprisoned these men, and seized some of the Goods, which (as he informs us) shall be sent over. . . .

“As to the Propriety and Charter Governments in General; no Governour whereof has qualified himself according to the late Act of Parliament (except the Gov. of the Bahama Islands for whose good Behaviour Security has been refused to be given by the Proprietors.) Their Independency making it absolutely necessary, that some speedy and effectual care be taken to render them more subservient and useful to this Kingdom; We humbly refer ourselves to our Report Dated the 27th March last,² Wherein we humbly represented to the Honourable House, That the Charters of the several Proprietors, and Others Intitling them to absolute Government be reassumed to the Crown, and these Colonies put into the same State and Dependency as those of her Majesty’s other Plantations, without prejudice to any man’s freehold or property; which we conceive can not otherwise be well effected, than by the Legislative Power of this Kingdom.”

*Extracts from a Letter of the Board of Trade to the Queen,
April 17, 1702.*³

In regard to the General Defence of the Plantations, they write:—

“And as your Majesty may please to observe by what we have before represented that the propriety Governments are

¹ Proprieties, B. 271, 224, 289.

² Trade, B. 173.

³ Plantations General, C. 143, 144.

in a State wholly defenceless, and that the Proprietors have no way taken care of what has been demanded of them, or may be thought necessary for the common safety of your Majesty's subjects during a war. The Govs. in contempt of an express Act of Parliament being likewise unqualified for those commands. We do humbly offer that for the present your Royal Letters be sent to the Several Proprietor and Charter Govts. requiring them to put them selves into a posture of defence against an Enemy, from whence nevertheless We can not hope for a due compliance, untill those colonies be reunited to the Crown according to our former opinions."

*Extracts from a Letter of the Board of Trade to the Queen
relative to Governors' Salaries, April 2, 1703.*¹

"As to Proprietary and Charter Colonies, We can not propose any thing on this occasion. The Govs. of those Colonies not being appointed by your Majesty and depending either upon the Proprietors or the people, from whom they have very mean and uncertain salaries. Which encourages them to connive at unlawful trade and other irregularities inconsistent with the interests of this Kingdome, which great mischief can only be remedied, as we humbly conceive, by reducing those Colonies to an immediate dependence on the Crown."

¹ Plantations General, C. 240.

WILLIAM HAIGE.

BY MILES WHITE, JR., BALTIMORE, MD.

IN his "Contributions to East Jersey History," W. A. Whitehead in speaking of William Haige, the Surveyor-General and Receiver-General of that Province, suggests¹ that he may have been the same person as the William Haige who, in 1683 and 1684, was a member of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, and adds, "it is not known that he left children." Again, in his "East Jersey under the Proprietaries," he states² that "nothing is known of the descendants of Mrs. Haige."

Proud has informed us that William Haige, the member of Pennsylvania Council,³ "had been a merchant in London;" only one William Haige is mentioned in the early London records of the Society of Friends, and as will be hereafter noticed, he was styled "Merchant," and became Receiver-General of East Jersey.

In 1682 William Dyre was appointed Collector of Customs for both Pennsylvania and New Jersey,⁴ and there was no reason why William Haige could not have held positions in both Provinces, especially if appointed by his father-in-law to the office last filled.

In London, Pennsylvania, and Jersey we find William Haige connected with the business of the American Colonies, and he appears to have been a man of influence and position. He was a member of the legislative bodies of the Provinces of Pennsylvania and East Jersey, and also acted in the capacity of a surveyor in both Provinces (though holding office as such only in East Jersey).

¹ P. 14.² N. J. Hist. Soc. Coll., Vol. I. p. 126.³ Hist. Penna., Vol. I. p. 237.⁴ Mulford's Hist. N. J., p. 226.

The following facts in regard to the William Haiges of these two Provinces appear to uphold Whitehead's supposition and to show that they were the same; and furthermore, that he left at least one surviving child, and probably more.

From what part of England the Haige family originally came is uncertain. The Parish Registers of Cheshire show that persons of the name resided there in early times, and those of other shires probably convey similar information.

In different accounts of the family, the name is variously given as Hage, Hagge, Hague, Haig, Haige, Haigh, Haigue, Hauge, Hayg, Haygé, and Heage, and in the extracts given below the original manner of spelling is retained in each case.

The first mention seen of William Haige is in Friends' Records at "Devonshire House," London, in which his name is spelt both Haig and Haige. We there learn that William Haige, of London, Merchant, and Mary Laurie, daughter of Gawen Laurie, of London, were married at Devonshire House, 12mo., 22nd, 1671;¹ Haige's parentage not being given.

The births of two children are recorded as follows: "Obadiah, *b.*, 7mo., 1st, 1674, son of William & Mary Haige, of King Edmund's Parish, Lombard St., London; Rebecca, *b.*, 8 mo., 4th, 1681, dau. of William & Mary Haige, Golden Leg, Court, Chcapside, Parish of St. Mary le Bow."

When Edward Byllinge failed he agreed to present to his creditors his half interest in the Province of New Jersey, which he had acquired about 1674 or 1675 from Lord Berkeley, and persuaded William Penn to join Gawen Laurie and Nicholas Lucas (two of his creditors) as Trustees. They became Trustees for one-half part of the Province, which, though then undivided, subsequently 1 July 1676 became the Province of West New Jersey; George Carteret's half becoming East New Jersey. These Trustees soon sold a considerable number of shares of their propriety to different purchasers, who thereupon became proprietors

¹ All dates in this article are old style.

(according to their different shares) in common with them.¹ William Penn, et al., August 29 and 30, 1676, deeded to William Haige, of London, merchant; one-ninetieth part of ninety full equal undivided parts in West New Jersey, the same being one full share of propriety.²

It being necessary to agree upon some scheme to promote the settlement and ascertain a form of government, "The Concessions and Agreements of the Proprietors Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Province of West New Jersey in America" were drawn up, mutually agreed upon and signed. They bear date of 3rd day of March 1676/7, and were signed by William Haige, as well as by Penn, Laurie, and others.³

In the autumn of 1681 Penn appointed William Haige one of his four Commissioners for settling the colony of Pennsylvania, laying out a town, &c.; and the commission which he issued to them, dated 25 Oct. 1681, has been published in Hazard's Annals.

They took passage in either the "John and Sarah" or "Bristol Factor," which sailed for the colony in the autumn of this year, and arrived on or before 11 December,⁴ except William Crispin, who went probably in the "Amity," and died in Barbadoes, where she was blown by adverse winds.⁵ Thomas Holme, who probably acted as Crispin's successor, arrived in June 1682, and found the other three awaiting him.⁶

William Haige's daughter Rebecca having been born October 4, 1681, he doubtless left his family in England. Before sailing he probably purchased 500 acres of land to be located in the colony, for his name appears in Philip Ford's

¹ Smith's Hist. N. J., p. 79.

² W. J. Deeds, B, pt. 2, p. 624.

³ Smith's Hist. N. J., p. 521-39; N. J. Archives, 1st Ser., Vol. I. p. 269.

⁴ Scharf's Hist. Del., Vol. I. p. 82; Futey & Copes, Hist. Chester Co., pp. 19 and 147; Janney's Wm. Penn, p. 180.

⁵ Penna. Mag., Vol. XXII. p. 44.

⁶ Ibid., Vol. XIX. p. 418.

list of those to whom land had been granted prior to May 22, 1682.¹

Soon after arriving in America he seems to have purchased land in West Jersey, for Hannah Saltar, by deed dated April 15, 1682, conveyed two cottages and certain lots in Burlington to William Haig,² no residence being mentioned for him in same, but as no other person of his name is known to have been in America at that date, he was probably the purchaser.

At the first meeting of the Free Society of Traders, which owned large tracts of land in Pennsylvania, held in London, May 29, 1682, for choosing officers, William Haige was elected one of the committee of twelve to reside in Pennsylvania.³

Thomas Fairman appears to have had one of the best or most convenient houses on the site of the future Philadelphia, and we are told that he boarded and lodged Markham, Haige, and Holme and family at different times.⁴

In the early part of the year 1682 reports came down to Lord Baltimore "that one W^m Hague, a quaker and much employ'd by Mr. Penn, had taken observations att the Head of the Bay which very much dissatisfied y^e Said Hague and other friends; for upon those observations it was given out by the Quakers that if the Degree of forty did not afford W^m Penn a harbour he would be forc't to buy one of Baltimore or otherwise that their Shipp's must Enter and Cleer in Maryland."⁵ We are also further told that "the Said Hague in a short time after this came to the Lord Baltimore's house on Patuxent River where amongst other discourse the Lord Baltimore askt the Said Hague whether he had not taken Some observations att Elk River for his private satisfaction, which Hague own'd, but with all pre-

¹ Hazard's Annals, p. 638; Pa. Arch., 1st Ser., Vol. I. p. 41.

² W. J. Deeds, Book-B, p. 8.

³ Hazard's Annals, p. 576.

⁴ Scharf & Westcott's Phila., Vol. I. p. 94.

⁵ Penna. Mag., Vol. VI. p. 417.

tended that the Instrument was So Small that there could be no Certainty."

Markham says that in July, 1682, he "sent Mr. Haig to Augustine Harman's in hopes to a found [Baltimore's Commissioners] there, but they were gon before he came there."

On September 23d Markham learned that Baltimore was at Upland, and tells us that he "the next Morning wayted on my Lord, but his lordshipp haveing a great retinue with him and every one something to say to me, I Desired Mr. Haig he would take notice what passed between us and write it downe, for I feared they would hardly give me soe much time as to doe it; about Three dayes after his Lordship was gon I Desired Mr Haig to give me in writeing, what he had noted passed at ye time afore said, the which he did as followeth,"¹ and then gives Haig's notes.

A new Instrument sent out by Penn had arrived by this time, "but for want of some small glasses which the said Markham said W^m Haigue had taken away the instrument could not be made use of," Lord Baltimore tells us, and adds that he said it would be necessary to go up the Delaware River to see where 40° did cut said river, "but the said Markham by the advice of Haigue (who seem'd to Governe more than Markham) declined that proposition giveing very Slight reasons for his refuseall,"² &c.

A few days previous to the above interview Haige had been in Philadelphia, for on 19th of 7 mo. 1682, a certificate of certain lots in Philadelphia having been drawn before them, by purchasers, was issued by Haige and others.³

William Penn arrived at New Castle 27 Oct., 1682, and the next day, appointed certain six persons as Justices for New Castle, whose Commission is preserved in the Land Office at Harrisburg,⁴ and on the 29th he ordered a Court to be held November 2, but no mention is made by any his-

¹ Penna. Mag., Vol. VI., p. 420.

² Ibid., p. 420.

³ Ibid., Vol. XIX. p. 420; Hazard's Annals, p. 595.

⁴ Hazard's Annals, p. 598; Scharf's Del., Vol. I. p. 83; Smith's Delaware Co., Pa., p. 138; Pa. Arch., 1st Ser., Vol. I. p. 51.

torians, so far as known, of his having *appointed* a Council, though Janney, Hazard, and Scharf seem to indicate the *existence* of such a body.

Markham had, upon his arrival the previous year, under the authority given in his Commission, appointed a Council¹ of nine members, which is always referred to as *Markham's* Council.

The first elective Council met at Philadelphia March 10, 1683, and is spoken of as the first *Provincial* Council; I believe Penn at or shortly after landing appointed a Council which should be called *Penn's* Council, of which William Haige was a member.

The Records of New Castle Court after Penn's arrival open as follows:²

"ATT A COR^t HELD in the Towne of New Castle upon Delloware in the Name of O^r Souvraigne Lord CHARLES the 2^d by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France & Ireland King defend^t of the faith and by Commission and Appointment of William Penn, Esq^r Propriet^{ty} & Governo^r of Pensilvania etc on Thursday the 2^d of Novemb^r in y^e 35th yeare of his Majj^{ty} Raighne annoq Dom 1682.

The R^t Hono^{ble} Propriety^{ty} etc—

Psent ³	Capt ^a Will Markham	} of the Council
	Mayo ^r Thom Holms	
	M ^r William Haigh	
	M ^r John Sinkcock	
	M ^r Thomas Brasie	
	Mr John Moll	} Justices of y ^e Peace
	Mr Johannes De Haes	
	Mr William Semphill	
	Mr Arnoldus De Lagrange	
	Mr John Cann	

¹ Duke of York's Laws; p. 470; Hist. Del. Co., Pa., p. 120; Hist. Chester Co., Pa., p. 18.

² Book C.

³ Vide Hazard's Annals, p. 600; Scharf's Delaware, Vol. I. p. 84.

Samuel M. Janney, in his life of Penn, gives an imaginative description of his journey to meet the Indians at Shackamaxon, where the "Great Treaty" under the elm tree is supposed to have been made later in the month of November, and says, "But see! a barge is approaching bearing at its masthead the broad pennant of the governor, the oars are plied with measured strokes, and near the helm sits William Penn, attended by his council. Among them are Markham, his secretary, Holmes, Surveyor-General, Simecox, Haigue, Taylor and Pearson."¹

As Penn would in all likelihood have appointed at least as many members of his Council as he had authorized Markham to appoint, it is probable that at least two others than those mentioned above were so appointed.

The only record of Markham's Council that is preserved is their attestations upon entering office;² but even this is more than we have of Penn's Council; a search of the records in the Land Office at Harrisburg did not disclose either a commission to, or the attestations of the members thereof.

These two Councils were probably more of personal councils to the Governors, than those that came after them, and probably met at his order, rather than at stated times.

The Minutes of the Assembly held at Chester, December 4-6, 1682, show that Committees were appointed to go to the Governor, but not to the Governor and Council, as in future Assemblies. From this it appears that this Council exercised no legislative function.

The first elective Council met at Philadelphia on 10th day of 1st mo. (March), 1683, and William Haige was present as one of the members thereof from Philadelphia County.³ His name appears in the minutes on various occasions as Haigee, Haige, and Haigue. He served on commit-

¹ P. 203.

² Pa. Archives, 1st Ser., Vol. I. p. 37; Hist. Chester Co., Pa., p. 18.

³ Col. Rec., Vol. I. p. 1; Duke of York's Laws, p. 485; Proud's Penna., Vol. I. p. 235.

tees to propose bills relating to "the burning of woods and Marshes, to have Chuttell marked, To erect Bounds of fences,"¹ "Rules of County Courts, Bills of Exchange protested, Possessions, Publique affairs, Sailors Wracks, Act of Oblivion, Scoulds,"² and "Fees of Officers belonging to y^e Custom house."³

He was on several occasions appointed to convey messages to the Assembly, and was present 2 mo. 2d, 1683, when the "Great Charter" was adopted, and signed same.⁴

On various occasions he requested leave of absence "for some time," either to go about his business or "to go about the Societies' business," and in each case⁵ received permission to be absent, and the minutes show that he was not often present after 3d mo., 1683.

He was also a member of the Provincial Council in 1684⁶ as a representative of Philadelphia County, but again was frequently absent, having been present only a few times prior to 4th month.

He was appointed one of a Committee of three "to draw up a Charter for Philadelphia to be made a Burrough consisting of a May^r and six Aldermen,"⁷ and also on a Committee to inspect the bills of Benj. Acrod, deceased, before they are paid. He was present 8 mo. 25, 1684, the last day of the session, after which his name appears no more among the members.

Subsequently, while the Council was not in session, and after he had probably removed to East Jersey, the following entry appears under date of 5 mo. 24th, 1685.

"W^m Haigue Request y^e Secret^{ry} that a hue & Cry from East Jersie after a servant of Mr. John White's, March^t at New York might have some force and authority to pass this

¹ Col. Rec., Vol. I. p. 6.

² Ibid., p. 8.

³ Ibid., p. 11.

⁴ Ibid., p. 15 and 31; Duke of York's Laws, p. 490.

⁵ Col. Rec., Vol. I. pp. 3, 9, 10, 14.

⁶ Ibid., p. 39; Duke of York's Laws, p. 494.

⁷ Col. Rec., Vol. I. p. 64; Pa. Mag. Hist., Vol. XX. p. 120.

Province & Territories; the Secretary Indorsed it and Sealed it with y^e Seale of y^e Province."¹

As previously stated, William Haige before leaving England had purchased 500 acres of land to be subsequently located; I have found no record of any Patent for such land, and am not certain where it was located. Holmes' map shows a tract in Bristol Township, Bucks County, fronting on the Delaware River, in name of "W^m Haige," which adjoins the land of Christopher Taylor. The description of Christopher Taylor's land, as given in the "Minutes of the Board of Property" shows² that it was next to land of "W^m Haig."

Davis, in giving the names of original *settlers* in Bristol Township, includes that of William Haige,³ but he probably meant by settlers, *landowners*, and there is no evidence that Haige ever resided in Bucks County.

Among the list of taxables within the Constabulary of the Town of New Castle, 1683, as shown by the records of New Castle Court,⁴ appears the name of "William Haigh," who was assessed 4 s., 4 d., on "400 Akres of Land;" and the next year we find "William Haige" assessed for 436 acres;⁵ afterwards his name does not appear on the list. Whether or not the above two assessments were upon the same tract of land does not appear. The only deed recorded in New Castle County to William Haige is one dated 4th day of 2^d mo. (April), 1685, sometime after both the above assessments were made. It is for a tract called Buswick, on south side of Christiana Creek, containing 436 acres, and was from "Henry Vandenburgh of New Castle in the Territories of the Province of Pennsylvania, merchant," who for "five and forty pounds current money" conveyed same to "William Haige of the Province of East New Jersey gentleman," whose name is also spelt Hague in other parts of the deed."⁶

¹ Col. Rec., Vol. I. p. 96.

² Pa. Archives, 2d Ser., Vol. XIX. p. 235.

³ Hist. Bucks Co., p. 128.

⁴ Liber C, fol. 141; Scharf's Hist. Delaware, Vol. I. p. 153.

⁵ Liber C, fol. 210.

⁶ New Castle Co. Deeds, Liber A, No. 1, fol. 109.

This deed was acknowledged in open Court April 24, 1685, when the names of the parties thereto are given as Henrik Vand Burgh and William Haige.¹ This land appears to have remained in the family for some years, for the "Minutes of the Board of Property" show that in 1701, John Richardson of Christiana Hundred requested leave to take up a small parcel of land on south side of Christiana Creek adjoining the lands of "Widow Haige" and others.²

In addition to the above described tracts of land William Haige owned a lot in Philadelphia, between the Swamp, Second Street, and the Delaware front, laid out 27 of 4 mo., 1684, under a warrant to William Haig, purchaser, dated the previous day, the Patent for which was recorded 9 mo. 12th 1684;³ and which was sold 2 Oct. 1684 to Patrick Robinson by "William Haig of co. of Philadelphia, merchant."⁴

Whitehead tells us that "when Rudyard suspended Groom from his offices of Surveyor-General and Receiver-General, he transferred them to William Haige, who was among the earliest settlers, and apparently a man much respected. The death of Groom having prevented his reinstatement, Haige continued to perform the duties conferred upon him until the arrival of George Keith, in 1685."⁵

Whitehead is apparently in error as to the time of Haige's appointment, for it is stated in the Journal of the Governor and Council of East Jersey, that when on August 30, 1683, it was found that Samuel Groom had refused to survey certain lands on Raritan River, or to appoint any Deputy Surveyor to do so, as ordered by the Council on 31 of 3^d mo. last, it was ordered by the Governor and Council that "Philip Wells bee Deputed and appoint A Deputy Surveyor of this Province" and "that hee execute the Orders and Warr^{ts} of the Governor and Council the said Sam^l Groome p^remptorily

¹ Records New Castle Court, Liber C, fol. 232.

² Pa. Archives, 2d Ser., Vol. XIX. p. 210.

³ Phila. Deeds, A, No. 1, p. 56.

⁴ *Ibid.*, E, No. 1, p. 48.

⁵ Contrib. to E. J. Hist., p. 14.

refusing the same in Contempt of this Board."¹ And December 1, 1683, it is further stated that Samuel Groom the late Surveyor General deceased had not fully executed a warrant of survey in the bounds of Elizabeth Towne and that "it was resolved and Ordered that the Governor issue out his warrant to Philip Wells the Deputy Surveyor to survey and lay out" said land.²

From the above entries it would appear that *Rudyard* had appointed Wells and not Haige in place of Groome.

It is known that "the proprietaries in England however did not approve of Rudyard's conduct in the matter in dispute between him and Groom and ordered the reinstatement of the latter, annulled all grants that had not been regularly surveyed by him and deemed it advisable to appoint another deputy Governor, permitting Rudyard to retain the office of secretary and register."³

Gawen Laurie was then appointed Deputy Governor to succeed Rudyard, his commission being dated 27 July, 1683,⁴ and certain instructions, dated London, 20 (5mo.) July, 1683, signed by William Dockwra and other Proprietaries, were given him; in Art. XIX. of which it is stated that⁵ "in respect *Samuel Groome*, the younger, has shewn so great an Inclination to sell his Father's Propriety, which he has already a Right to, and that thereby *Samuel Groome*, the elder, may either come back or be indisposed to serve in the Employment of Surveyor General and Receiver of our Rents, therefore we do herewith send a Blank Commission for Surveyor General and another for General Receiver, to be filled up by him to such Persons as he shall find most proper upon the Place for that Use."

In February, 1683/4, Gawen Laurie arrived in East Jersey as Deputy Governor and brought with him his family,⁶ con-

¹ N. J. Archives, 1st Ser., Vol. XIII. p. 105. ² Ibid., p. 111.

³ N. J. Hist. Coll., Vol. I. p. 99; Cont. to E. J. Hist., p. 13.

⁴ N. J. Archives, 1st Ser., Vol. I. p. 423 and 439. ⁵ Ibid., p. 432.

⁶ N. J. Hist. Soc. Coll., Vol. I. pp. 6 and 126; N. J. Arch., 1st Ser., Vol. XIII. p. 120; Proud's Hist. Pa., Vol. I. p. 155.

sisting of his wife Mary, his son James and his two daughters Mary and Rebecca, and eight servants, according to Rev. E. D. Hatfield; who, however, also says that William Haige with eight servants also accompanied him.¹ It is evident that he is in error as to William Haige having accompanied Laurie from England, but doubtless Haige's wife and daughter did so, and Haige himself probably then removed from Philadelphia to East Jersey, as his name disappears from the records of Pennsylvania this year and appears prominently in those of New Jersey from this time on.

Under the heading "The names of such Psons as were imported into this Province and brought to bee Registered in the Secretarys books of Records are as follows, Dated 5th Decemb. Anno Dom 1684" appears this entry "Upon Account of William Haige; vizt. Mary Haige, his wife: Mary Beck, by Indentures for four years: Rebecca Haige, his daughter: Benj^a Curle, by Indenture untill hee be of the age of 21: Robin Hind, negro: Sambo, his wife, negro: Harry Mubuaber, negro: frances Cango, negro."²

Laurie served as Deputy Governor until October, 1686, when he surrendered the office to Lord Neil Campbell and became one of his Council, and so continued until his death, which occurred at Elizabethtown in the autumn of 1687.³ Upon his arrival in East Jersey, finding that Groome was dead, he evidently appointed his son-in-law, William Haige, to succeed to both the vacant offices, for East Jersey Records show two commissions for William Haige, signed by Governor *Barclay* and dated 27th day of July, 1683, one as Surveyor General and the other as Receiver General,⁴ and further show that on April 14th, 1684, William Haige promised allegiance to the King and to faithfully discharge the duties of each of the above-named offices. On this last-named day Haige with consent of Gawen Laurie appointed Miles

¹ Hist. of Elizabeth, N. J., pp. 218 and 221.

² E. J. Deeds, Liber A, fol. 151.

³ N. J. Hist. Coll., Vol. I. p. 216.

⁴ Liber C, fol. 80 and 81.

fforster (who afterwards married Rebecca Laurie) Deputy Surveyor and also his Attorney, Deputy and substitute to transact the office of Receiver General.¹ These appointments were probably rendered necessary by Haige's absence from the Province while serving as Councillor in Pennsylvania.

On April 30, 1685, we find the following appointment, "I, William Haige of Elizabethtown, Essex Co., receiver generall of the Lords proprietors Quit Rents of this province of East New Jersey, in my absence have appointed Gawen Laurie, Esq. our deputy Gov^r to receive all Quit Rents & Arrears and to give Receipts" &c.²

William Dockwra, who was appointed Receiver General and Treasurer July 6, 1688, on the death of William Haige,³ seems either to have forgotten that he signed the instructions to Laurie of July 20, 1683, heretofore alluded to, or to have subsequently entertained doubts as to the validity of commissions signed in blank by Barclay in England and filled up in America, for upon the commission to Groom as Receiver General he wrote the following:

"Quae What blank com'ission G. L. had, for if he had no power to make a dep^t, his exceeding his power invalidates y^e com'ission especially if y^e patent was Signed & sealed here by y^e Gov^r &c. for after that thing be added or any materiall alteration it makes it void.

W^m Haige never was concern'd to direct anythinge
& quae: what deputation was made by him to G. L. and where

"Consider y^t G. L. being dismiss by publique order from y^e propr. vnder their province seate."⁴

The Proprietaries in England appointed George Keith Surveyor General on the 31st July, 1684,⁵ but he did not

¹ Liber C, fol. 82 and 83.

² E. J. Deeds, Liber A, fol. 430.

³ Cont. to E. J. Hist., p. 15.

⁴ N. J. Archives, 1st Series, Vol. I. p. 379.

⁵ E. J. Records, Book C, p. 95.

reach the province until the spring of the following year. Whitehead tells us that¹ "on the 9th April he presented his credentials to the council of proprietors, but as the office to which he had been appointed was already filled by William Haige, under a commission emanating from Dept.-Governor Rudyard,² they found themselves delicately situated, and postponed the consideration of Mr. Keith's commission until their next meeting."

The Council at the time appointed were urged by Keith to decide in his favor, and they finally desired both of the applicants to appear before them on June 12th, when the office in consequence of the absence of Mr. Haige, and the inability, from some cause, of his deputy Miles Forster was declared vacant and Mr. Keith authorized to take the oaths and assume the duties ("Proprietary Minutes, A.B. p. 6"), which he did that day in presence of Gawen Laurie,³ and on 13th Dec., 1685, appointed John Reid of Perth Amboy to survey any lands in E. N. J. and report to him.⁴

As both the commissions to Haige were "for soe long tyme as thou shalt well and faithfully behave thyselfe therein," he was quite disappointed when Keith assumed the position of Surveyor General, and therefore the Proprietaries of East New Jersey conveyed to "William Haige of the towne of Amboy Perth, Middlesex Co., late Surveyor General of sd. province," a tract of 500 acres of land in Monmouth county known as Cooper's Neck, as expressed in the patent dated August 24, 1686,⁵ "in consequence of the sudden

¹ Cont. to E. J. Hist., p. 17.

² The Registrar of Board of E. J. Proprietors says that the Minutes of April 9, 1685, Book I. p. 6, state, "Then also was read a commission dated the 27th July 1683 under the seal of the province to William Haige for the Surveyor Generalls place still in force not voyded &c." As stated herein before this Commission came not from Rudyard but from Barclay through Laurie.

³ E. J. Com's., Book C, p. 95.

⁴ E. J. Patents, Book C, p. 1.

⁵ E. J. Deeds, Liber A, fol. 389; Coll. N. J. Hist. Soc., Vol. V. p.

disappointment in being so quickly dispossessed of the office of Surveyor General."

In 1686 and again in 1688 we find William Haige a member of the Legislature, being a Deputy from Perth Amboy, and as such he twice, in May, 1688, brought messages from the House of Deputies to the Council.¹

This is the last public service that I have learned of William Haige having performed, and as the Minutes of these sessions of the House of Deputies appear not to have been published, I am unable to ascertain how prominent a part he took in the actions of that body.

The exact date of his death is not known, but it must have been in the Summer of 1688, for William Doekwra was appointed July 6, 1688, to succeed him as Receiver-General.

Sir Edmund Andros appointed "on Jany. 14, 1688/9, Myles Forster of Amboy Perth, merchant, Administrator of the Estate of William Haige of same place, deceased, Intestate;"² and we find that by Indenture dated December 20, 1698, "Obadiah Haig, late of the City of New York in America, Merchant, Son & Heir of William Haig late of y^e town of Amboy-perth" &c., conveyed to John Bowne of Monmouth county, Merchant, the 500 acres in said county called "Coopers Neck" heretofore alluded to, stating that William Haig died intestate in 1688, and that the right to this land devolved legally unto said Obadiah Haig, who November 5, 1698, deputed Miles Forster of the City of New York, Merchant, his attorney to sell this tract, and the latter signed the deed.³

Among the unrecorded wills of Burlington, N. J., preserved at Trenton, is the bond for "one Hundred pounds Currant money" given May 5, 1694, by Richard Basnitt, merchant, and James Hill and Samuell Furnis, yeomen, all of Burlington, which shows that on that day Richard Basnitt was admitted administrator of the estate of

¹ N. J. Archives, 1st Series, Vol. XIII. pp. 143, 176, 180, 185.

² E. J. Deeds, Liber D, fol. 28.

³ Ibid., Liber F, fol. 688, &c.

“William Haigh (late of Philadelphia in the Province of Pennsylvania, Gent. deceased) within the said Province of West Jersey.”

There is nothing to indicate upon whose application this appointment was made, and no distribution by the administrator is shown. It does not appear from the records in Philadelphia that the estate of any William Haighe was administered upon there, but this appointment *may* have been made for the purpose of passing title to the two cottages and certain lots in Burlington purchased in 1682 by William Haige, and a resident of Burlington, rather than Obadiah Haige or Miles Forster, who were non-residents, was appointed as a matter of convenience; still the fact that at this late date his residence is given as Philadelphia, renders it uncertain that the subject of this sketch was intended.

The tract of land at “Coopers Neck” was not the only one William Haige owned in East Jersey. The map of Perth Amboy, published by Whitehead, shows that he owned a large lot back of Gawen Laurie’s 20-acre tract on Raritan River, and that his wife, Mary Haige, had a lot in the town fronting on the Sound. This large lot was patented to William Haige September 30, 1686, as 13 acres in the bounds of the towne of Amboy-perth,¹ and he conveyed same to Myles Forster July 4, 1687, when the residence of both is given as Amboy-perth.²

There are two deeds dated August 10, 1696, one to Rooliph Vanderlinda and the other to Cornelius Christianse, both of Haekensack,³ which were made by “Miles Forster of City of New Yorke Merchant and Rebecca his wife, Mary Hayg widdow & Reliet of William Hayge Merchant deceased and Obadiah Hayg his *eldest sone* & Heire at law of them the said William & Marie Hayge.” These deeds each convey a tract of 700 acres, which had been patented to Gawen Laurie August 17, 1686.

¹ E. J. Deeds, Liber A, fol. 413.

² *Ibid.*, Liber B, fol. 152.

³ *Ibid.*, Liber F, fols. 411 and 413.

Mary Haige owned other tracts of land which she also acquired through the rights of her father, some of which were Patented to her as late as 1701,¹ but it is not necessary to allude to them any further.

October 14, 1696, we find a deed stating that "I, Mary Haige widow of W^m Haige deceased, daughter of Gawen Laurie, and sister of Rebecca florster wife of Myles florster of the City of New Yorke, merchant, being about to take a voyage to England, appoint my brother in law Miles florster my attorney."² And it appears from deeds dated March 10, 1697, and April 14, 1702, that at those dates Mary Haige was living in London,³ and it is believed that she did not return to America.

No mention of her daughter Rebecca has been found after the registry of her arrival in 1684, and it is uncertain whether she died in youth, married in America, or returned to England with her mother.

Obadiah Haige apparently left the City of New York in 1698, but it is not certain whether he also returned to England or settled elsewhere in America, and I have seen no evidence that he married.

The records of Perth Amboy and Woodbridge meetings show that Miles Forster and Rebecca Laurie were granted permission to marry 12 mo. 9th., 1686/7: but no mention of any Haiges, I am informed, is to be found in the Registers of Philadelphia, Burlington, Rahway and Plainfield, Perth Amboy and Woodbridge, or New York Monthly Meetings, and neither Gawen Laurie nor Miles Forster mentioned any of William Haige's children in their wills.

The fact that there was an interval of seven years between the births of Obadiah and Rebecca Haige, and that in the deeds dated August 10, 1696, Obadiah is described as "eldest sone" of William Haige, raises the presumption that William Haige had one or more other sons, though of course the

¹E. J. Deeds, Liber C, fols. 221, 246, &c.

²Ibid., Liber F, fol. 108.

³Ibid., Liber G, fols. 93 and 359.

words "eldest sone" may have been simply a legal form, to show that there being no elder son, he was the heir.

The records of Falls Mo. Mtg., Pa., show that 11 mo. 8th, 1700, "Francis Haige of Makefield Twp. Bucks Co. husbandman, and Pleassent late wife of Joseph Millner, of same place" were married at Falls Meeting, William Penn, William Biles, and other prominent residents of the Colony being witnesses thereto, but no persons named Haige, Laurie, or Forster signed the certificate. Mrs. Haige being in England, Gawen Laurie deceased, and Miles Forster and wife residing in New York, their absence has no bearing on the question of relationship. No conclusive evidence of Francis being a son of William has been found, but as no other family of Haiges is known to have been in the Colonies at that time, and his eldest daughter was named Rebecca, as was William Haige's daughter, such relationship does not seem improbable, Penn and Biles both having been intimately associated with William Haige.

The records of Falls Mo. Mtg. show that Pleasant Milner was the daughter of Henry Pawlin, one of the early settlers of Pennsylvania, and married Joseph Milner, 5 mo. 10th, 1690, at Plineas Pemberton's house, and that after the death of Francis Haige she married George Clough, widower, at Samuel Baker's House, 9 mo. 13, 1712.

Francis Haige, or Haigue, as his name was usually spelled, both forms being found in his marriage certificate, was an overseer of Falls Mo. Mtg., from which office he was released 2 mo. 2nd, 1707. He does not seem to have purchased any land in Bucks County, the only deed to him which is recorded being for the 'ten acres' on which Buckingham Meeting House was built, he being one of the six trustees.

Though described in his marriage certificate as of Bucks County, he appears to have lived in Hopewell Township, Burlington County, N. J. There were very few Friends at that time in Hopewell, and most of them belonged to Chester-

¹ Bucks County Deeds, Book 3, p. 250.

field Mo. Mtg., but a few who resided on the river probably belonged to Falls Mo. Mtg., as did Francis Hague.

His children were Francis, *b.* 9-11-1701, who married Jane, *dan.* of Thomas and Ann (Biles) Yardley; Rebecca, *b.* 1-19-1703; Pleasant, *b.* 4-5-1705; Hannah, *b.* 7-23-1707; and Isaac, *b.* 2-10-1711.

The exact date of Francis Haig's death is unknown. The records of Falls Mo. Mtg. state that he was buried 8-10-1711; perhaps this should be 8-16-1711, for his will is dated October 13, 1711, and was probated March 25, 1712.¹ In it he is described as "Frances Hagge of Hopewell Township Burlington County," but signed his name as Frances Hage, and appointed his wife and son Frances his Executors, and mentions his wife Plesant, his daus. Rebecca and Plesant, and his sons Frances and Isack, the names of some being spelt Hag and others Hagge.

His plantation seems to have bordered on the Delaware River and to have been divided by Jacob's Creek. He left the upper part, containing 500 acres, with the house and barn, to his son Frances; and the lower part, containing 340 acres, to his son Isack.

His son Francis, though named as executor, was only ten years old, and from the irregular spelling of the family name and the duplication of letters in other names, it would appear that he either was quite ill when he made his will, or had an illiterate neighbor to prepare it for him.

When his widow married George Clough, her residence is stated to have been Hopewell Township, Burlington County.

The records of Flushing Mo. Mtg., Long Island, refer to the only other Haig that I have found in America at this time, stating that "7 mo. 1st, 1702, at Flushing Mtg., William Haig, merchant, of Antigua, and Mary Masters of New York, *dan.* of Mary Masters, were married." No parentage of William is given, and no Haiges, Lauries, or Forsters signed the certificate. William and his bride went to Antigua,

¹ W. J. Wills, Liber I, fol. 342.

whence, as stated in *The Friend*,¹ they removed to North Carolina. A son of Miles Forster also removed to the West Indies and settled in the island of Barbadoes.²

The wills of Mary and William Haig, both dated January 28, 1718, are recorded in the office of the Secretary of State at Raleigh, N. C.;³ the former having been probated January 20, 1718/9, and the latter March 2, 1718/9; from the latter it appears that their children were William, Mary, Sarah, and Ann.

Any evidence tending either to uphold or disprove the supposition that either Francis or William Haige was a son of William, will be gladly received.

¹ Vol. XXVIII. p. 325. Janney's Hist. of Friends, Vol. III. p. 191.

² N. J. Hist. Soc. Coll., Vol. I. p. 127.

³ The N. C. Hist. & Genral. Register, Vol. I. No. 1, p. 51.

A REGISTER OF MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, 1802.

(Continued from Vol. XXIII. page 526.)

MARRIAGES.

On December 24th 1801, in this city, by Rev. Dr. Green, John M. Bradford, of New York; to Abigail Field of this city.

In this City on Dec. 31 1801, by Rev. Mr. Milledollar, Jesse Marchment to Elizabeth Maclain, both of Southwark.

On Dec. 31st., by Rev. C. Potts, Robert Jackson to Phebe Parker.

By the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, Capt. William Taylor, of New York, to Esther daughter of Emanuel Rhinedollar of Southwark.

On Jan'y 7th., by Bi-hop White, John Jones Esq., of Montgomery Co., to Rebecca Jones, daughter of the late Owen Jones Esq., of this city.

In this City on Jan'y 9th., by Rev. Mr. Milledollar, Major James Ralph to Mrs. Florinda Borger.

On Jan'y. 7th., by Rev. Mr. Helmuth, Martin Reese to Elizabeth Beard.

On the same day, John G. Harder, late of Germany, to Hannah Holmes.

In this city Jan'y 21st, by Rev. Mr. Milledollar, Thomas Pickands to Miss Rebecca Jones.

On Jan'y 19th by Rev. Slater Clay, John Ewing Esq. to Miss M. Johnson.

On Jan'y 21st by Bishop White, Thomas Hope to Catherine Auner.

Same evening by Rev. Mr. Car, Matthew Kelly to Eliza Hope.

Same evening by Moses Kemper Esq. Abraham Merret to Rebecca Lamb, all of Springfield N. J.

In this city, on Feby 2d, by Rev. William Marshall, William Young of this city, to Rachel Anderson, daughter of Capt. E. Anderson, of Trenton N. J.

Same evening by Rev. Mr. Turner, Robert Hicks to Mrs. Margaret Starkey.

On 27th ulto., by Joseph Hart Esq. Mahlon Longstreth of Bucks Co., Pa., to Eliza Walley, daughter of James Walley of New Jersey.

On Feby 14, by Rev. Mr. Helien-tine, Robert Mars to Elizabeth Hoot.

On Feb. 11th by the Rev. Mr. Green, Mr. U. G. Garret of Delaware, to Miss Elizabeth Brooks, of this city.

On Feby 13th, by the Rev. Mr. Ustick, Mr. Israel Jones, to Miss Susannah Bell.

Same day, by the Rev. Mr. Helmuth, Mr. Adolph Eringhaus, merchant of Hamburgh, to Mrs. Susannah Lauffer, of this city.

At Mr. Breton's place, on Feby 17th, by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. B. Cenas, to Miss Catharine Paulina Baker, both of this city.

At Woodbury, (N.J.) on Feby 12th by Jonathan Harker, Esq. Mr. William Marchon, aged sixty-seven years, to Miss Ann Walters, aged sixteen!

On Feby 7th by the Rev. Mr. Jones, Mr. John Trump, to Miss Rachel Whitton, both of Lower Dublin Township.

On Feby 18th by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. Isaac Adleman, to Miss Maria Thompson.

In this City . . . On March 4th, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. White, Mr. Henry Nixon, to Miss Morris, daughter of Robert Morris, Esq.

In this City On March 18th by the Rev. Mr. Jones, Mr. John Evans, to Mrs. Sarah Parneut.

In this City . . . On March 20th, by the Rev. Mr. Potts, Mr. Henry Bedinger, to Miss Cathrine Bostwick.

On March 25th, by the Rev. Mr. Ustick, Mr. Stephen Clayton, to Miss Elizabeth Haydon.

At New Kent County, (Vir.) Feb. 27, Mr. Michael Sherman, aged 97 years and 4 days, to the amiable and accomplished Miss Eliza Poindexter, aged 14.

In this City, on March 29th by the Rev. William Marshall, Mr. Robert Craig, merchant, of Great Britain, to Miss Agnes Young, daughter of William Young, wholesale stationer, of this city.

On March 31st by the Rev. J. Abererombie, Mr. Elisha Smith, to Miss Sarah Paul, daughter of Mr. Jer. Paul.

On April 1st at Friend's Meeting, Joseph Richardson, of Bucks County, to Mary Dixon, daughter of John Dixon, merchant.

On April 8th by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Mr. Charles Jones, to Miss Mary Alloway, both of Lower Merion, Montgomery county.

Same day at Friends Meeting, Mr. Robert Smith, of Burlington, to Miss Mary Bacon, daughter of the late Job Bacon of this city.

On April 16th, by the Rev. Mr. Helfenstein, Mr. Michael Baker, to Miss Elizabeth Wilt, both of this city.

On April 11th, Mr. John Johnston, of the Northern Liberties, to Miss Elizabeth Price of Chester county.

On April 18th by the Rev. Mr. Blackwell, Mr. John Dove, of Portsmouth, (Eng.) to Miss Eliza Mee, of this city.

Same day by the Rev. Mr. Turner, Mr. George Heisler, to Miss Ann Berres.

On April 20th, by the Rev. Ezekiel Cooper, Mr. Ralph Smith, of this city, to Mrs. Catharine Justice, of the Northern Liberties.

On April 22d, by the Rev. Dr. Helmuth, Mr. John L. Baker, to Miss Mehetabel Loveland.

On April 22d by the Rt. Rev. W. White, Mr. W. Morrel, son of John Morrel, esq. to Miss Lohra, daughter of Peter Lohra, esq.

On April 15th by the Rev. Mr. Green, Mr. William Mendenhall, of Milesborough, Centre County, to Miss Eliza Kiemer, of Chester County.

On April 22d, by the Rev. Mr. Linn, Mr. Robert Ritchie, merchant of this city, to Miss Mary Kelley, of New Jersey.

On April 24th, by the Rev. Mr. Linn, Mr. Thomas Humphreys, merchant, to Miss Eliza Irwing.

Same day, by the Rev. Mr. Ustick, Mr. Joseph Sutton, to Miss Hannah Ritter Tomlin.

On May 2d by the Rev. Mr. Turner, Capt. Charles Eleonard le Barron, of Honfleur, in Normandy, to the amiable Miss Mary Weaver, of this city.

At the Lazaretto, on May 2d, by the Rev. Dr. Collin, Thomas Smith, esq. of Tincum, to Miss Maria Miilin, of this city.

On May 4th, by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Mr. John Ferguson, to Miss Rebecca Jones, daughter of Mr. David Jones, of this city.

On May 6th by the Rev. Mr. Ustick, Mr. William Hedges, to Miss Lydia Worrell.

At Bensalem, Bucks County, by the Rev. Mr. Lazaleer, Mr. Joseph Willet, son of Col. Willet, of that place, to the amiable and accomplished Miss Magaret Maria Van Horn, daughter of Col. Van Horn, of Maryland.

On May 9th by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Mr. William Richers, a native of Hamburgh, to Miss Mary Wallace, of this city.

On May 11th, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop White, Dr. Tobias Watkins, of Annapolis, Maryland, to Miss Mary Simpson, daughter of George Simpson, Esq. of this city.

On May 12th, at Friend's Meeting, in Pine street, Mr. Timothy Abbott, to Miss Rebecca Howard, both of this city.

On May 13th, by the Rev. Ashbel Green, Mr. George Helmboldt, jun. to Miss Sarah Maxin.

On May 12th., at Friends' Meeting, Buckingham, Mr. John Paxon, of Bensalem, to Miss Sally Pickering, daughter of Jonathau Pickering, of Solebury.

On May 13th by the Rev. Henry Helmuth, Mr. George Pepper, to Miss Seckle, daughter of Mr. David Seckle, all of this city.

On May 8th, by Mr. Isaac Hicke, Esq. Mr. John Ryan, to Miss Eliza Jackson, both of Attleborough, Bucks Co.

On May 9th at the City of Washington, the Hon. John P. Vanness,

Member of Congress, from the state of New York, to Miss Marcia Burns of that city.

On May 17th, at New-Brunswick, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Esq. late Lieut. Gov. of the state of New York, to Miss Cornelia Patterson, only daughter of the Hon. William Patterson, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In this city, on May 21st by the Rev. Mr. Turner, Mr. Richard Harding, to Miss Maria Sheridan.

On May 25th, by the Rev. Mr. Cotton, Mr. James Bover, to Miss Elizabeth Hart, all of Philadelphia County.

On May 27th by the Rev. John Greer, Dr. Samuel Anderson, of Chester, (Delaware County) to Mrs. Sarah Moore, of Marcus Hook.

On May 29th by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Mr. Benjamin Harrison, to Miss Margaret Bickley, both of this city.

Same day, by the Rev. Mr. Turner, Mr. David Tomson, to the amiable Mrs. Ann George, both of this city.

On June 1st by the Rev. John Ewing, of Chesterville, at the seat of Israel Ellicot, Esq. Wm. Ewing, Esq. to Miss M. Ellicot.

On May 29th by the Rev. Mr. Milledolar, Mr. Joseph Barker, to Miss Ann Barclay, daughter of Mr. Samuel Barclay, Hatter of Southwark.

On June 5th by the Rev. Dr. Green, Mr. Silas E. Weir, Merchant, to Miss Elizabeth Barnhill, both of this city.

In this City, on June 15th Mr. Francis Renshaw, to Miss Frances Budden.

New York, Mr. Samuel Palmer, of Philadelphia, to Miss Elizabeth Allaire.

On June 19th by the Rev. Mr. Helfenstein, Mr. Alexander Stewart, Merchant, to Miss Eliza May, daughter of Mr. Adam May, all of this city.

On June 22d, by the Rev. Mr. Janeway, Mr. Robert Burkhard, to Miss Sarah Sharp, both of this city.

At Newport, Mr. John A. Shaw, to Miss Elizabeth Muchmore.

If John had happiness before,
By marriage he has gained Much more.

On July 3d by the Rev. Mr. Annan, Capt. Peter Bell, to Miss Hannah Forder, both of Southwark.

Same day, by the Rev. Mr. Ustick, Mr. Lawrence Brown, to Miss Rebecca Webb, both of this city.

On July 10th by the Rev. George Potts, Mr. Samuel Park, to Miss Christiana Johnson, both of this city.

On July 11th by the Rev. Thomas Ustick, Mr. Jacob Warren, to Miss Elizabeth Taylor.

On July 15th by Alderman Wharton, Walter Franklin, Esq. Attorney and Counsellor at Law, to Miss Ann Emlin, daughter of the late Mr. James Emlin.

Same day, by the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. Samuel Evans, to Miss Hannah Oldfield, both of this city.

On July 17th by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. Samuel Cox, to Miss Lucy Eden, both of this city.

On July 21st by the Rev. Mr. Potts, Mr. William F. M'Laughlin, printer, of this city, to Miss Sarah Fromberger, daughter of John Fromberger, Esq. of Germantown.

At Staten Island, Mr. Journey, aged 80, to Miss Cole aged 60.

A fellow-trav'ler, and a friend,
Is found towards the Journey's end.

On July 24th by Robert Wharton Esq. Mr. Klinken Johnson, of Germantown, to Miss Lydia Tybout, daughter of Andrew Tybout, of this city.

On July 27th by Peter Brown, Esq. Mr. George Shiras of Mount Holly, to the amiable Miss Elizabeth Munns, daughter of Thomas Munns, innkeeper of this city.

On July 27th by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Mr. John Cummins, to Mrs. Cathrine Keelme, both of this city.

On July 29th by the Rev. Thomas Ustick, Mr. John Thaw, to Miss Eliza Thomas, both of this city.

On Sept. 21st by the Rev. Mr. Carr, Mr. John Keley, to Miss Maria Keehoe, all of this city.

On Sept. 22d, at Springfield, (N. J.) Mr. Anthony Taylor, merchant, of this city, to Miss Mary Newbold, daughter of the late Caleb Newbold, of Burlington County, (N. J.)

At Frankford, on Oct. 5th, by the Rev. Mr. Janeway, Mr. Benjamin Stille, to Miss Ann D. Silver, both of this city.

On Oct. 21st Mr. John Lisle, jun, merchant of this City, to Miss Margaret Mark, daughter of Mr. John Mark, of Jefferson County, Virginia.

At Albany, Mr. Henry Weaver, to Miss Margaret Ruby.

The web that he wove caught her heart,
'Twas Hymen bid Henry to smile,
'Twas Cupid that pointed the dart,
And a Ruby that crowned all his toil.

On Oct. 13th, by the Rev. Dr. Blackwell, Mr. Benjamin Britton, of this city, to Miss Rebecca Smith of Tinicum.

On Oct. 18th by the Rev. Mr. Turner, Capt. William Whitehead, to Miss Rebecca Keemhle, both of Southwark.

On Oct. 21st, by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. Richard Lampley, to the amiable Miss Jane Newton, both of this city.

On Oct. 21st by the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, Dr. Nicolas Wyncoop, of Newton, Bucks County, to Miss Sarah Campbell, daughter of George Campbell, esq. of this city.

On Oct. 18th by the Rev. Mr. Creor, Mr. George Maxwell, of Marple Township, Del. Co. to Miss Elizabeth Cunningham, of the same place.

On Oct. 24th by the Rev. Dr. Collin, Dr. Joseph Dill, of this city, to the amiable Miss Sarah Clayman, of Easton, Pennsylvania.

On Oct. 28 in the county of Newcastle, by the Rev. Mr. Wallace, Doct. George Logan, of S. Carolina, to Miss Margaret White Poalk, of Delaware.

On Nov. 2d by the Rev. Mr. Linn, Mr. Jacob Lippincott, of Gloucester county, New Jersey, to Miss Jane Ann Sykes, of Charleston, S. C.

On Nov. 6th Mr. Charles Mercier, to Miss Rebecca Summers, both of this city.

On Nov. 9th by Samuel Benezet, esq. Mr. Jacob Waterman, merchant, of Philadelphia county, to Miss Mary Wimer, of Bensalem, Bucks County.

On Nov. 13th by George Budd, esq; Mr. Andrew Jackson, to Miss Mary Innes, both of this City.

On Nov. 21st by the Rev. Mr. Milledoler, Mr. John Vallance, to Miss Margaret Pratt, both of this city.

On Nov. 25th by the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. Alexander J. Miller, merchant, to Miss Anna Maria Bass, daughter of the late Dr. Bass, of this city.

On Nov. 25th by the Rev. Mr. Ustick, Mr. Henry Parmar, to Miss Jane Ellison, both of Concord, Delaware.

On Nov. 27th by Bishop White, Mr. John Harrison, to Miss Lydia Leib, both of this city.

On Nov. 30th by the Rev. Mr. Milledoler, Dr. Zachariah Hoffman, of Ulster county, state of New-York to Miss Mary Johns, of Southwark.

On Nov. 30th by the Rev. Mr. Greer, Mr. Andrew Lindsey, esq. to Miss Christiana Vanleer, both of Delaware County.

On Nov. 30th by the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, Doctor Shaw, of Germantown, to Mrs. Anne Sayre, of this city.

On Dec. 2d by the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. John Bioren, printer, of this city, to Miss Hannah Barker.

On Dec. 4th. by the Rev. Mr. Helfenstine, Mr. Rudolph Neff, to Miss Margaret Rugan, both of this city.

On Dec. 5th. at Rose Hill, near Trenton, by the Rev. Dr. Armstrong, Mr. Manuel Eyre, jun. of this city, to Miss Juliet Phillips, daughter of Mr. Ralph Phillips, of that place.

On Dec. 7th by the Rev. Dr. Green, Capt. Jonas Warren, to Mrs. Martha Smith, of this city.

Same day, by the Rev. Philip Milledoler, Mr. Thomas Peacon, merchant, to the amiable Miss Susannah Sadler, both of this city.

On Dec. 8th by the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. Patrick Carson, to the amiable Miss Elizabeth Monroy, both of this city.

Same day, by the Rev. Mr. Cooper, Mr. David Brown, of Lancaster, to the amiable Miss Mary Beck of the Northern Liberties.

On Dec. 13th, by the Rev. Thomas Ustick, Mr. John Herts, to Miss Ruth Browne, both of this city.

On Dec. 9th by Michael Hilligas, esq. Mr. Ezra Hains, to Miss Ann Johns, both of Chester County.

On Dec. 18th by the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. John C. Otto to Miss Eliza Tod, both of this City.

(To be continued.)

(Continued from Vol. XXIII. p. 515.)

<i>1729</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>	<i>Tons</i>
April 18	Brig't Nancy	David Davis	Charles Willing of Philadelphia	Chichester, Pa.	50
March 29	Brig't Laurel	Hugh Tresse	John Phillips of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	80
April 5	Schooner Deborah	John Spafford	David Vanherne of New York City	Philadelphia	45
March 27	Snow Alexander and Ann	John Cox	Stephen Onion of Maryland Alexander Woodrop Joseph Sims both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	50
March 28	Sloop Joseph and Mary	Andrew Hodge	Joseph Rivers Thomas Leech Joseph Morris Joseph Lynn all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	40
May 13	Brig't Christiana	William Fielding	William Harper of Philadelphia Robt. Mackey of London	Christiana, Newcastle Co., on Delaware	28
May 24	Sloop Meridian	Thomas Comerford	Thomas Ingram of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	14

May 29	Ship William	William Danford	William Danford William Patterson Samuel Bickley all of Newcastle Co. Samuel Preston Moore of London Town, Ann Arundel Co., Md.	Christiana Creek, Newcas- tle Co., on Delaware	12
June 17	Schooner Charming Hannah	Anthony Beck		Calvert County, Md.	35
July 6	Ship Dursley Gulley	William Neale	James Hunter Josiah Wallis both of London William Bell of Philadelphia William Callender John Fisher Joseph Noble John Armit all of Philadelphia Andrew Dunlap Robert Kenady both of Newcastle Co. James Moris John Vancoccolands both of Newcastle Co. Thomas Lawrence of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	200
July 6	Snow Friendship	William Fielding		Philadelphia	60
Sept. 1	Sloop Vernon	Thomas Thompson		Xianna Creek, Newcastle Co., Pa.	12
Sept. 4	Shallop William	John Vancoccolands		Christiana Creek, Newcas- tle Co., on Delaware	12
Oct. 3	Ship Britannia	John Howel		Pennsylvania	80

<i>1741</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Oct. 9	Sloop Charming Sally	Thomas Collins	Benjamin Haynes of Salem	Salem, West New Jersey	10
Oct. 10	Ship Patty	John Annis	Thomas Collins of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	90
Oct. 16	Shallop Grampus	John Ashburnham	James Murgatroyd both of Philadelphia	Bristol, Pa.	9
Nov. 2	Brig't Grafton	Joseph Richardson	Joseph Richardson of Bristol, Pa.	Marcus Hook, Chester Co., Pa.	50
Nov. 3	Sloop John	John Peele	James Hasleton; Oswald Peele William Atwood William Curray John Bleakly William Preston all of Philadelphia	Virginia	20

Nov. 4	Sloop Margaret & Mary	John Millet	Isaac Whitelock of Philadelphia	Chichester, Pa.	20
Nov. 4	Snow Friendship	James White	Alexander Wooddrop of Philadelphia	Taken from Spaniards by Privateer Sloop George of Phila., Seth Drum- mond, Commander	60
Nov. 7	Brig't Jane	John Griffin	Thomas Barton of Chester	Chester, Pa.	40
Nov. 14	Brig't Wilmington	Robert Richardson	Joseph Wey William Shipply Joshua Wey David Ferries Joseph Fetters all of Wilmington	Wilmington, on Christ- iana Creek, Newcastle Co., en Delaware	90
Oct. 22	Ship Linnen Draper	Benj ⁿ Jenkins	John Beakley of Philadelphia John Whitesides of Ireland	Philadelphia	90
Nov. 20	Snow Joseph and Ann	William Warden	George Blair of Philadelphia William Blair, & Joseph & William McIlveine	Philadelphia	56
Oct. 20	Sloop Dragon	George Dickinson	George Dickinson of Philadelphia Constantine Hughes Joseph Redman	Lewes Town, on Delaware	15

<i>Year</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>	<i>Tons</i>
1741 Nov. 20	Sloop Rebecca	George Spafford	George Spafford William Allen both of Philadelphia	Taken from the Spaniards by the Privateer Sloop, Revenge, George Fox, Commander, the 26th of June last	20
Nov. 20	Ship Wilmington	William Stewart	David Bush of Wilmington James Ross James Clark John Boyd John Brewne James Henderson all of Belfast, Ireland Elias Samples John Asson both of Lewis Town, Sus- sex C ^o .	Wilmington, on Christ- iana Creek, upon Del- aware	140
Dec. 11	Schooner Thistle	Elias Samples	Elias Samples	Lewes, on Delaware	20
Aug. 14	Sloop Vulcan	Alexander Alexander	Alexander Alexander of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	12
Dec. 23	Brig't Globe	Daniel Rees	Israel Pemberton, Jr. of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	50
1742 Jan. —	Ship George Galley	John Spence	John Spence of London	Philadelphia	90

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Jan. 25	Ship Mary	William Fishbourn, Junr.	John Reynolds of Philadelphia Daniel Flaxney of London	Philadelphia	100
Feb. 25	Sloop Surprise	John Evans	Evan Griffith Richard Walker both of London	Bristol, Pa.	25
March 19	Ship Catharine	Gurnay Wall	Joseph Shippen Edward Shipper both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	80
March 30	Schooner Brilliant	John Andrews	John Inglis of Philadelphia William Till of Philadelphia W ^m Leybourn Martin Rockeliff both British merchants, residing at Lisbon. Lawrance Williams of London	Philadelphia	18
March 30	Ship Shippen	William Norris	Thomas Robinson of Philadelphia Robert Morris Apollos Morris	Philadelphia	110
April 6	Snow Penguin	Apollos Morris		Dighton, Province of Massachusetts Bay	65

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<i>1742</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>	<i>Tons</i>
April 21	Shallop Speedwell	Samuel Watson	Samuel Watson of Sussex Co.	Drapiers Inlett, Sussex Co., on Delaware	10
May 6	Shallop St. George	Nicholas Vandýke	Jenoshaphat Iceland Nicholas Vandýke — Gooding	St. Georges Creek, New- castle Co., sup. Dela- ware	28
May 27	Shallop Mary	Nicholas Croeson	both of St. Georges Nicholas Croeson Abraham Stevens	Colhanste, Salem Co., New Jersey	19
May 30	Ship Cumberland	William Russell	both of Bucks Co., Pa. Edward Fell	Philadelphia	65
June 12	Shallop Charming Nancy	Thomas Ross	Thomas Ross James Peale Robert Reynolds all of Christiana	Christiana Bridge, New- castle Co., on Delaware	10
June 15	Bright Mary	Hugh Hill	William Iyewell Peter Baynton	Chichester, on Delaware	60
June 19	Snow Sea Nymph	John Price	both of Philadelphia John Price of Philadelphia Robt. Williamson	Raw Cliff, in Great Brit- ain	80
June 17	Schooner Rainbow	William Clark	William Clark Robt. Jewell both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	8

June 25	Ship Linnen Draper	George Martin	John Bleakley of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	30
June 26	Ship Roe Buck	William Hopkins	William Hopkins of Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	100
July 5	Ship Burford	Joseph Redmond, Junr.	Joseph Redmond Capt. John Spence both of Philadelphia	Taken as prize from Sub- jects of King of Spain	60
July 6	Snow George	Joseph Falknor	William Humphrys Richard Stanly both of Philadelphia	Taken as prize from Span- iards by the Privateer Sloop George of Phila- delphia, John Sibbald, Commander	60
July 24	Sloop George	Charles Clarke	John Spence of Philadelphia	Bermuda	12
Aug. 9	Schooner Charles	William Simpson	Thomas Ingram William Simpson both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	30
Aug. 19	Sloop Indian King	Gilbert Albertson	Gilbert Albertson of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	10
Aug. 26	Brig't Argyle	John Seymour	John Seymour of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	75
Sept. 16	Schooner Queen of Hungary	John Baddeley	Samuel McCall of Philadelphia Edward Leselles of Barbados	Philadelphia	14

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

ITEMS OF NEWS, BETHLEHEM, July, 1755.—Early in the morning of July 19, 1755, Mr. Scull, who had left Philadelphia the day before, reached Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, *en route* to Albany, New York, with dispatches for General Shirley from the Council, informing him of the defeat of Braddock's army near Fort Duquesne. In virtue of the following letter, a fresh mount and a guide were provided by the Moravians :

“TO THE MORAVIANS AT BETHLEHEM AND NAZARETH,

“GENTLEMEN,

“The bearer is sent by the Council, in the absence of the Governor, with dispatches of the utmost consequence to General Shirley at Albany. I earnestly entreat you will furnish him with a good horse, if he wants one, and a guide to show the nearest way. If he arrives time enough, it may be of infinite service to his Majestys arms, and if you assist, it will be much for your honour.

PHILADA.,
18 July 1755.

Gentlemen,
Your humble Servant,
RICHARD PETERS,
by order of the Council.”

The day following, an express reached Bethlehem from Frederick Township, bringing word of the death of Henry Antes, and preparations were immediately made to attend his funeral. The services were conducted by Bishop A. G. Spangenberg and Rev. A. Reinke, and it was estimated that six hundred persons were present. Two days later, Justice of the Peace Daniel Brodhead, of Dansbury (now Monroe County), died at the Burnside Mansion, near Bethlehem, from a boil on the neck. He had come to Bethlehem for treatment by Dr. J. M. Otto, a skilful surgeon and physician, but the case had been delayed too long. His funeral was attended by Justices Craig and Willson, and a large concourse of people from the vicinity. A widow, five sons, and one daughter survived him.

DUNTON GENEALOGICAL NOTES.—William Dunton, of Philadelphia, was married to Mary Stadler, May 14, 1772, and had issue :

- Jacob*, b. Aug. 14, 1773.
- Thomas*, b. Dec. 14, 1774.
- William*, b. May 18, 1776.
- Sarah*, b. May 14, 1778; md. Francis Hunt.
- George*, b. Aug. 23, 1780.
- Elizabeth*, b. March 31, 1783.
- Margaretha*, b. Feb. 25, 1785.
- Amelia*, b. Oct. 22, 1787.
- Maria*, b. April 4, 1790.
- William*, b. Dec. 13, 1792.
- Anna*, b. Nov. 28, 1794.

Jacob, son of William and Mary Dunton, md. first Bridget —, and had issue :

William, b. Feby. 28, 1796.

John, b. June 24, 1797.

Jacob, b. April 27, 1800.

Isaac, b. May 26, 1802.

Married second, Ann McCarty, Oct. 2, 1806, and had issue :

Anna Maria, b. June 8, 1807.

Abraham, b. July 29, 1808.

Wilson, b. March 30, 1812.

George, son of William and Mary Dunton, md. Mary —, and had issue :

John Lewis, b. Feby. 19, 1807 ; md. Susan B. Pierson, 1820.

Sarah Ann, b. Sept. 14, 1808 ; md. John E. Murray, 1828.

William Washington, b. Dec. 9, 1810.

Mary Annanda, b. May 22, 1813.

Margaret Susan, b. Aug. 11, 1815 ; md. Joseph H. Gregory.

Joseph F., b. March 13, 1818

Susannah Elizabeth, b. March 13, 1818 } twins.

Annanda Amelia, b. May 9, 1821.

COPY OF WARRANT FOR ARREST OF JOHN ROBERTS FOR HIGH TREASON, 1778.—

PHILADA. SS.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA OR ANY OF HIS DEPUTIES OR TO ANY CONSTABLE.

WHEREAS John Roberts, miller, now or late of the Township of Lower Merion is this Day charged before me James Young Esq. one of the Justices &c., on the Oaths of Michael Smith, yeoman, and Mary his wife, of said Township with High Treason, by aiding and assisting the Enemies of this State and of the United States of America and joining their armies at Philadelphia in the month of December last.

[SEAL] These are therefore to command you in the behalf of this Commonwealth forthwith to apprehend the said John Roberts and convey him to the Jail of this County and the Keeper of said Jail is hereby requested to receive into his Custody the Body of said John Roberts and him safely to keep till he be delivered to the due course of the Law.

Given under my hand and seal this 27th. day of July 1778.

JAMES YOUNG.

GERHARD GENEALOGICAL NOTES.—Frederick Gerhard, born March 26, 1714, at Langenselbott, Hesse Darmstadt, was married January 23, 1737, to Elizabeth Fisher. In the Summer of 1739, they sailed from Rotterdam on the ship Samuel, Captain Hugh Percy, for Philadelphia, where they made their home. Mrs. Gerhard died there, leaving a son, Peter, born October 28, 1737. Soon after the death of his wife, Frederick Gerhard removed to Heidelberg Township, Berks County, where, February 14, 1740, he married a widow, whose maiden name had been Barbara Rieger, and with her had five sons and four daughters.

Conrad, son of Frederick and Barbara Gerhard, was born November 22, 1740. In 1768, he married Rachel, daughter of Isaac Martens and

Rachel (Bogart) Ys-elstein, born in Bucks County, June 8, 1741. She died at Philadelphia, May 31, 1801. They had issue:

Rachel, b. Jan. 15, 1770.

Elizabeth, b. March 2, 1772.

William, b. April 10, 1774.

Mary, b. Feby. 4, 1776.

John, b. Oct. 17, 1778.

Eleanora, b. Nov. 17, 1780.

Thomas, b. Jan. 31, 1782.

After the death of his wife, Conrad Gerhard married second, Elizabeth Jungman, November 9, 1802.

William, son of Conrad and Rachel Gerhard, b. April 10, 1774, married Sarah Wood, Oct. 6, 1808, and had issue:

William Wood, b. July 23, 1809.

Benjamin, b. June 3, 1811.

Thomas, b. Oct. 2, 1813.

Louisa, b. Sept. 25, 1816.

DUNGAN GENEALOGICAL NOTES, from Bible in possession of Ethel Duval, Philadelphia.—

Thomas Dungan, was born the 16th day of March, 1738.

Elizabeth Dungan, was born the 22d. day of January, 1740.

Sarah Dungan, was born the 25th day of August, 1742.

[Torn] Dungan, was born the 3rd. day of March, 1745.

John Dungan, was born the 12th day of March, 1747.

[Torn] Dungan, was born the 24th of September 1749.

William Dungan, son of Thomas Dungan and Elizabeth his wife, born 17 May 1766.

Thomas Dungan, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Dungan, was born 23rd March 1794.

PRICE-SHUTE-COURTNEY-COOPER-RUDOLPH GENEALOGICAL NOTES, from Bible in possession of Mrs. Edward Esher.—

Mary Price the Daughter of Joseph and Sarah Price, was Born Sunday July y^e 3rd 1743, about a Quarter after Six of the Clock.

The 27 Day of 7 month 1755, about 10 minits after 10, it being the first Day of the weak, was born Sannuel Shute Son of Henry and Mary Shute.

John Shute, the son of Henry & Mary Shute, was born the 8th day of July 1758.

Sarah Shute, the Daughter of Henry Shute was born April the 3rd day in 1760.

Hannah *alias* Anne Shute, the Daughter of Henry and Mary Shute, was born January 18, 1762.

Elizabeth Shute, the Daughter of Henry and Mary Shute, was born the 18th day of February 1764.

Mary Courtney, the Daughter of Hercules and Mary Courtney, was born the 24th day of March 1767.

George Cooper and Elizabeth Shute were married Oct. 3, 1780, by W^m White, Rector of Christ Church & St. Peters.

John Rudolph was Married to Elizabeth Shute, by the Rev Mr Keaton, the 16th. day of September 1764, at St Mary's Church, on Fourth Street Philadelphia.

"THOMAS GRIFFITHS HIS BOOKE."—The following interesting inscription is copied *verbatim et literatim* from a fly-leaf in a rare and curious book entitled :

"The HISTORY of all RELIGIONS
In the World: From the *Creation*
Down to this present Time."

In Two parts.

By WILLIAM TURNER, M.A.

LONDON, printed for JOHN DUNTON,
at the *Raven* in *Jewen-street*, 1695, 8^{vo}

"Thomas Griffiths his Booke,
God give him Grace theirin to loock,
Not only loock but understand,
Larning is bator than Hous & land,
When Hous and land is gon & spent,
Larning is most excelent."

G. P. P.

RECORD OF THE ORMSBY FAMILY.—

1. George Ormsby, was born August 1, 1773.
2. Sarah Ormsby, was born April 11, 1777.
3. John Ormsby, was born Oct. 3^d 1789.
4. Catharine Ormsby, was born Aug. 27, 1791.
5. William Ormsby, was born Feb. 18, 1794.
6. Edward Ormsby, and *Rachel*, was born January 2, 1797.
7. Eleanor Ormsby, was born June 1, 1799.
8. Henry Ormsby, was born February 18, 1801.
9. Margaret Ormsby, was born Aug. 4, 1802.

G. P. P.

REVISED RULES OF COURT, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.—Whereas many disorders have hitherto been Committed In the Courts of this County Partly through the Ignorance and partly through the Negligence of—Otherwise, (we hope) well Meaning Persons, which if Continued in without Remedie may be a means to bring Majestracie (which is gods Ordinance) and Court of Justice Into Scorne and Contempt.

The Court of Justices have therefore thought fit for Prevention of the like for the future to make these Rules of Court following & additionall rules to y^e former order of Counsell.

first that the high Shreif or his lawfull and approved of deputy, Clark of the Court, & Cryer, and, at least one of the Towne Constables (by turnes) doe Constantly attend the Court at the preface houres of Sitting and that they depart not the Court without leave and Penalty of a fine

2^{dly} that noe pson that is not Immediately Concerned In the Business In agitation psume to Speak in Court wth out leave und paine of a fine ;

18
The first part of the report is devoted to a description of the general situation in the country at the beginning of the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done during the year, and a summary of the results obtained.

The second part of the report is devoted to a description of the work done during the year, and a summary of the results obtained. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done during the year, and a summary of the results obtained.

The third part of the report is devoted to a description of the work done during the year, and a summary of the results obtained. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done during the year, and a summary of the results obtained.

The fourth part of the report is devoted to a description of the work done during the year, and a summary of the results obtained. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done during the year, and a summary of the results obtained.

3^{dly} that plaintiff- defendants and all other persons Speak directly to the poynt in Question and that they put In their pleas In writing (this being a Court of Record) and that they forbear Reflections and Reeriminations Either on the Court Jurys or on One & another und^r Penalty of a fine

4^{thly} that all fines Imposed upon any Person for totall absence untimely coming to Court or breach of these or Other Rules of Court already made then or hereafter to be Made shall be levyed on the Party's Goods and Chattells by way of Distress and that the Executions therefore be signed In Open Court before the Rising of such a Court that Imposed the fine.

THE GLOOMS OF LIGONIER.—A song by an officer of the Pennsylvania regiment stationed at Ligonier (formerly Loyalhanning) in the winter of 1759.

From climes deformed with frost severe,
From mountains wrapt in snow,
Where surly winter rules the year,
And howling tempests blow :

To you, whose modest charms improve
The lightning of your eyes ;
Still conscious of the force of love,
We soldiers waft our sighs.

Though fortune calls us here, beyond
Each gay engaging view,
Yet, pleased, we do our duty, fond
To serve our prince and you.

Our prince, to merit ever just,
Rewards the soldier's toil,
You too will deign, we humbly trust,
To pay us with a smile.

While happy thus the scene shall shift,
We've nothing more to ask ;
Honour, the king's peculiar gift,
And love, your tender task.

Of these possess, at fate we'll smile,
Defy the surly year,
Honour and love shall reconcile
The glooms of *Ligonier*.

LETTERS OF PELETIAH WEBSTER, SR., AND PELETIAH WEBSTER, JR.

PHILADELPHIA 16 Septem. 1777.

DEAR RUTHY,

. . . Our armies have begun to fight below ; there is very much depending on which side the Victory may turn ; we are all big with Anxiety & flatter our-selves that Our prospects of success are now much greater than they have been since the War first commenced. People vary much in their Opinion, some think that Lord Howe will get to the City, but I believe very few except those that wish for it. We most generally think that he will get a much more severe Drubbing than ever

he had. We have men enough & they are sufficiently spirited. God only knows what the event may be! . . . Don't know when I shall come to see you, but not before the fate of the City is Determined; expect to go to Camp in a day or two as a volunteer, so that if Howe gets here he wont find me. O Ruthy I am almost tired of this World—may you live to see better times is the sincere prayer of

Your most affectionate Brother,
P WEBSTER JR.

Friday, 27 Feby. 1778.

DEAR ALTHY,

. . . Send by next oppor^{ty} one paper Tobacco and one clean cap, also Euclid's Elements, a small book which stands in my book-case. I am not yet made acquainted with the Cause of my confinement nor can I guess at the Reason of it. Am pretty well; my leg is almost well, my room and company are agreeable.

We had one night the Company of Gen. Irvine, Col. Coats, Major Giles and Capt. Swift, but they were removed to y^e New Goal since which have not heard of them . . .

I am &c

P. W.

Monday, March 9, 1778.

DEAR ALTHY,

I much want to see you and your Sister but this habitation is so gloomy & full of horrible objects that it will only increase your trouble to come here, besides I am not sure that you can be admitted. Most people that apply are denied, therefore I rather chuse to forego the pleasure of seeing you than subject you to the pains & perhaps mortifications of coming to see me.

I eat no meat & drink no spirits or wine, except bitters now & then; a Tankard full of Chocolate will any time last me two days. Keep up your fortitude, presence of mind in Distress lightens afflictions much . . .

P. WEBSTER.

LETTER OF REV. FRANCIS ALISON TO BENJAMIN ALISON, HIS NEPHEW.—

Philad^a Feb. y^e 22^d 1777.

DEAR BENJA

I received yours by Mr. Alexander Hunter, and am glad that you keep y^e Health, & are safe as yet from y^e dangers of War. I think y^e sometimes it is mens honor and duty to commit themselves to God & to shun no danger, & this is y^e duty of Generals & leaders, but was neither Mr. Hunters duty nor yours; & to be in y^e field in an Engagement, & to continue there, after it was Judged to be duty to retreat, is rather foolhardiness, than Courage. I complain that many battalions have neither a Doctor nor a surgeon to take care of their sick & wounded; I complain y^e men of no great skill are sometimes appointed to fill these Important offices; and I complain that when men of skill are appointed they will do other business, & neglect their own place & post. You know y^e your duty was to be in a known place, to receive and help the wounded; this was to do more publick service than any private or volunteer could do in an engagement. I beg that while you stay in y^e army, that no false

the first of these is the fact that the population of the country has increased very rapidly since the year 1800. This is due to a variety of causes, but the principal one is the increase in the number of children born to each family. This is due to the fact that the average number of children born to each woman has increased from about 4.5 in 1800 to about 6.5 in 1850. This is due to the fact that the average number of children who survive to the age of five has increased from about 2.5 in 1800 to about 4.5 in 1850. This is due to the fact that the average number of children who survive to the age of five has increased from about 2.5 in 1800 to about 4.5 in 1850.

The second of these is the fact that the population of the country has increased very rapidly since the year 1800. This is due to a variety of causes, but the principal one is the increase in the number of children born to each family. This is due to the fact that the average number of children born to each woman has increased from about 4.5 in 1800 to about 6.5 in 1850. This is due to the fact that the average number of children who survive to the age of five has increased from about 2.5 in 1800 to about 4.5 in 1850. This is due to the fact that the average number of children who survive to the age of five has increased from about 2.5 in 1800 to about 4.5 in 1850.

The third of these is the fact that the population of the country has increased very rapidly since the year 1800. This is due to a variety of causes, but the principal one is the increase in the number of children born to each family. This is due to the fact that the average number of children born to each woman has increased from about 4.5 in 1800 to about 6.5 in 1850. This is due to the fact that the average number of children who survive to the age of five has increased from about 2.5 in 1800 to about 4.5 in 1850. This is due to the fact that the average number of children who survive to the age of five has increased from about 2.5 in 1800 to about 4.5 in 1850.

The fourth of these is the fact that the population of the country has increased very rapidly since the year 1800. This is due to a variety of causes, but the principal one is the increase in the number of children born to each family. This is due to the fact that the average number of children born to each woman has increased from about 4.5 in 1800 to about 6.5 in 1850. This is due to the fact that the average number of children who survive to the age of five has increased from about 2.5 in 1800 to about 4.5 in 1850. This is due to the fact that the average number of children who survive to the age of five has increased from about 2.5 in 1800 to about 4.5 in 1850.

notions of Courage or Bravery may ever tempt y^e to neglect y^e duty of a surgeon, a brave man may bleed to death while you are not to be found for his relief. We have no news. Your mother & Bob are still at Fort Augusta. Anny & Bob have both had long & severe sickness & y^e Doctor without Medicines, or (?) to relieve them, they are mending. I have some notion of Removing either to y^e Fort or to Mausey to settle for life, for provisions & all things are so dear that we cannot live on our salaries and we have no hopes of getting them Enlarged. on one or the other of these places I can, by farming, have y^e necessaries of life while I live, & I cannot get more nor so much, as things now go in Philad^a. Besides I expect that this city will be y^e seat of war next summer, & that y^e College must be broken up as well as in Jerseys; & If this should happen, this new Country will be my only retreat. If you or any of the officers be here about y^e 20th of March, & if the wether be good, & if they or you will then go to Fort Augusta; I had some notion then to go back, but cannot venture without company; then I may determine what I will do. Bob Alison lay at my house three weeks in a low state, by y^e sickness he got in Prison at New York, but my brother John came for him, & he is gone home. Many of these miserable captives have died in this city, & many of them in New York, & many have died on their way home. Cozen Robert lives from day to day on hopes, & Promises, but nothing is yet done for him as far as I know. I fear General Washington will not have his army complected, when all y^e militia have served their time. Mens wages I am told is now three pounds to encourage them to Enlist. I expect you in town about y^e 10th or fifteenth of March; The family as far as I know are well. I Pray you to serve God, & prepare for a better state; you are in y^e way of danger & unfit to die. I wish you a long, sober & Religious life, & am with sincere affection yours

FRA: ALISON.

SOME ITEMS FROM THE ACCOUNT OF THE EXECUTORS OF JOHN LUKENS, DECEASED.—

1778, 8 mo: 11, By Cash of Catherine Wiliberger for 1 year's Rent of the George Taverne, (the English had all the Stable & part of house)	£65 - 0 - 0
1779, 2 mo: 12, By Do. of Ruth Engles for a Quarter's Rent of Wooden House (no rent while the English were here & long after).	3 15 0
The Estate of Mr. <i>John Lukens</i> To Dr. Benj'n Rush	Dr.
1778 Feb. To sundry medicines & attendance administered to Child & Inoculation of Child	£2 - 0 - 0
1776 Sept. To Do. in consultation with Dr. Kuhn	6 - 14 - 0
The Estate of <i>John Lukens</i> dec'd to Caleb Jones.	
1767 - 10 mo: 12 - To Buckrum & Stays	£0, 3, 8
" making a Sute of Cloaths	1, 8, 0
1768 - 6 mo. 8 — " making a pair breeches	0, 6, 0
1769 - 16 mo. 29 " making a Coat	0, 15, 0
The Estate of <i>John Lukens</i> to John Howard Dr:	
1776 Sept'r 4 To a mahogany Cotling for his Wife	£3, 0, 0

PENSION NOTICE, 1790.—

WAR OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Information is hereby given to all the Invalid Pensioners of the United States, residing within the States respectively, that one moiety of their annual pension, commencing on the fifth day of March last, will be paid at the places and by the persons herein after mentioned, on the fifth day of March ensuing, and that the second moiety of the said annual pension will be paid at the same places and by the same persons, on the fifth day of June ensuing.

<i>The States,</i>	<i>Places,</i>	<i>and persons by whom the pension will be paid.</i>
New Hampshire,	Portsmouth,	Joseph Whipple.
Massachusetts,	Boston,	Benjamin Lincoln.
Rhode Island,	Providence,	Jeremiah Oiney.
Connecticut,	New London,	Jedidiah Huntington.
New York,	New York,	John Lamb.
New Jersey,	Perth Amboy,	John Halsted.
Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia,	Sharp Delancy.
Delaware,	Wilmington,	George Bush.
Maryland,	Baltimore,	Otho H. Williams.
Virginia,	B. Hundred,	William Herb.
North Carolina,	Hillsborough,	John Haywood.
South Carolina,	Charleston,	George Abbott Hall.
Georgia,	Savannah,	John Habersham.

January the 28th, 1790.

By order of the President of the United States.

H. KNOX,

Secretary for the Department of War.

VALUE OF A NEGRO SLAVE IN PENNSYLVANIA, in Continental currency.—

PHILADA 10th July. 1781.

Mr. RICHARD KEYES

Bo^d of Thomas Jones.

A Negro man by the name of Jack, which was purchased of Col. Ephraim Blaine, Commissary General of Purchases, aged about Nineteen years, which said Blaine warranted sound & free from any Impediments & State Charges, to said Jones &c., and upon said Conditions is now Delivered up to Mr. Keyes Price Ten Thousand Pounds Cont^d Currency.

THOMAS JONES.

DEATHS OF AMERICAN INTEREST, announced in *The Pocket Magazine*, London, January to December, 1795.—

[*January.*]—“At Merton, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Lackington, wife of Mr. Lackington, bookseller, Finsbury Square.”

[London.]

[*March.*]—“In Merrion Square, Dublin, Amos Strettel Esq^r, one of the Directors of the Bank of England.”

“At Terry, near Allou, Sir William Erskine, who had received his Majesty's commission to go to Ireland as commander-in-chief.”

[*April.*]—“At his lodgings in Maddox Street, Capt. Payne Galway, nephew to Sir Ralph Payne, only son of Mr. Galway of Norfolk, and

Aid-du-Camp to General Sloper. He had been to the Masquerade at the Opera House; and, in attempting to subdue the flames occasioned by his candle's having caught the bed-curtains, he was so shockingly burnt that he died at five o'clock the next morning."

[August.]—"On his way to Brighthelmstone, Peter Livius Esq^r late Chief Justice of Canada." H.

AN INTERESTING BILL.—

The Exec^{ts} to the Estate of MR. ANDREW KENNEDY, Merch^t,
To JAMES PEARSON, Dr.

1795	March 16 th For Surveying the House and Lot bought of Robert Morris Esq ^r in tenure of the President of the U. States	\$2.00
	20 th For a resurvey and delineation of the lot on which the said House stands & the East lot as per Acc ^t delivered	\$3.00
		<u>\$5.00</u>

PHILADA August 10th 1800

JAMES PEARSON,
Surveyor.

FUNERAL OF COLONEL ROBERT MAGAW, OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CONTINENTAL LINE.—From *The Carlisle Gazette and the Western Repository of Knowledge*, for January 13, 1790, we copy the account of the burial of Colonel Robert Magaw, who commanded the Fifth Pennsylvania Battalion when Fort Washington was captured by Sir William Howe, November 16, 1776. He was appointed colonel of the Fifth Pennsylvania Line; but, owing to his exchange not being effected until October 25, 1780, he was prevented from taking command, and retired from the service January 1, 1781. On January 7, 1790, he died at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and his remains were interred in Meeting-House Spring Cemetery.

"On Wednesday evening last, the remains of the late Robert Magaw Esq. was entered at the burial place near this town. The funeral was perhaps the most respectable ever seen here. The following was the order of procession.

Troop of Horse dismounted,
Music,
Corps of Infantry, lately commanded by Col. Magaw,
Clergy,
Physicians
The Body. Pall supported by six gentlemen,
late officers of the American Army
Trustees and Faculty of Dickinson College,
Justices of the Court of Common Pleas,
Attorneys at Law
Students of Dickinson College,
Officers of the County, and Principal Officers
of the Borough of Carlisle,
Citizens.

Minute guns were fired by the Artillery during the Procession. At the grave a pathetic discourse was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Davidson. Three volleys from the Infantry, closed the scene."

SCHOOL BILLS, 1802-3.—

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY OF PHILADELPHIA.

March 21, 1802

	D.	C.
For the Tuition of Miss R. Risk from Dec. 21st to this day	5	
Quills and Ink		50
Copy Books		10
Ciphering Books		50
		\$6.10

Received Payment

JAMES A. NEAL.

MR. KENNEDY,

To MRS. MALLON Dr.

Oct. 19. 1803. To 3 Months Tuition & Board of Miss McCoy @ £70 p ann	£17	10	
“ 3 months tuition in Music	5	1	3
“ do Embroidery	2	5	
“ do Washing	2	5	
“ use of Instruments & tuning		15	
“ Paper Quills & Ink		11	3
“ Camb ^r for Sleeves & piece of tape		3	4
“ Cash making a stuff & white dress		18	9
“ 82½ yds Shinielle @ 5½ d	1	17	9
“ 3¾ yds Dimity		17	6
“ 5 yds Muslin @ 7½ c	1	17	6
“ body lining		2	6
“ do for frock		3	9
“ making frock, tape & thread		12	5
“ pair white silk gloves		8	5
“ a pencil		1	10½
“ hair cutting & soap		5	7½
		£35	16
			11

PART OF A LETTER OF JAMES LOGAN TO LETITIA AUBREY, 1708-10.—

The following letter was found among some old papers at the home of Mrs. Owen Jones, at Wynnewood. It is without date, is neither signed nor addressed, and has on it, apparently in the handwriting of Mary Jones, this memorandum: “An old letter supposed to be from James Logan to Letitia Aubrey, which was sent by Maria Logan to her friend, Mary Jones.” The date is probably about 1708-10.

HOWARD WILLIAMS LLOYD.

“As it was no small pleasure to me to see a line from thy hand by Ed: Shippen, so it was a no less disturbance to find by it how much I have suffered in thy thoughts since our last parting, for which I can by no means imagine the occasion. My style it seems has been so unhappy as to displease. I assure thee I never affected any thing particular in it, and if at any time when thou was single, I took the accustomed freedom, that, had not been blamed before. Yet since thy marriage I find (upon examination of all the copies of my lett's that I have by me) not one syllable but what might become a piece of gravity of twice my age nor

any expression but what the plainest might reasonably use. Give me leave to say that whatever right I may have to them, I have never yet been observed to use hard words or affect any speech but what is common, and therefore cannot but ye more admire all the severity of thy censure.

“But there is another charge that comes much more home, for the form of words is but a trifle, and that is thy belief of my being in with some very deceitful people here who are prejudiced against thee that I am altered in my friendship to thee, and further that thou hast seen my name among a list of those that speak sleightingly of thy husband, as to the first part I can boldly say that if I am altered at all in any respect it is but very little, & that I hope not for the worst, and therefore if thou ever knew me thou must own the deceitful are none of my companions. Our friendship I once hoped would never alter, and on my side it has not begun to do so yet, nor ever shall while I can have room to exercise it, and as to the latter I shall only say thy, as it was never my business, so I never concerned myself in it. Thy displeasure with me at New Castle at parting, upon another occasion was a sufficient lesson to me not to meddle in affairs of that nature. Indeed Mrs Letitia it has never yet been my temper to lessen any person without a very just occasion. I have never had cause hitherto, nor I hope ever shall to speak the least unkind syllable that way, and without cause I am sure I shall never begin with any man. But one piece of justice I must claim & desire that is to know what worthy person that was that put my name in that list among the detractors.

“What I request is due to me and then if I do not prove the party, be who they will, as arrant a hypocrite & false deceitful pickthank as any of the Province when the very worst that thou canst imagine in it I will readily fall under the imputation & not speak one syllable in my own defence. This is down right barbarity in my accuser & I admit thou couldn't suffer it to enter thy thought I could be guilty of the baseness, but pray give me their name, and if I cannot do myself justice I shall crave it of another.

“As to thy complaint concerning the Estate here, thou seems one fully acquainted with what I have in charge from thy father and others in desiring me to make returns directly to thy husband & then I cannot send them thou sayest to the wrong person. But the orders that I now have are as follows.

“Thy father I understand has mortgaged an Estate in Kent or Sussex to thy husband for the payment of two thousand pounds on thy acct' out of thy lands (or otherwise) in this Province and obliged himself to pay £120 the interest of it yearly till that sum be paid or proportionably as it is paid off. To enable thy father to have this money raised thy husband and thee have jointly made over your whole Estate by joint deed to certain Trustees, viz., thy Uncle Wharley Goldney & Swaldensiel in & to all thy Manor on Schuykill all the town lots appurtenant, which Trustees have appointed Sand Carpenter and me their Attorneys to dispose of their lands and have ordered the Effects to be remitted directly to them, and for the interest of thy money thy father and husband have joynd in a power of attorney to R'd Hill and thy brother R. Thomas, appointed them to receive of me here, so that both principal and interest is ordered from me into other hands to whom I must remitt and pay it, and to no other.

"I wish I could as well justify myself in applying some of thy money viz between 3 & 400 to thy father's Use the first summer After you went over 'tis now his Last, as well as my great trouble, but I will retrieve it as soon as possible, tho the miserable poor condition of the country for want of money to what it was when thou was here makes it exceeding difficult, there lies 500 lls more in good secure hands upon interest but such as can not yet raise the money. When I can find wayes to get it in and return it I have many reasons to urge me on not to be backward & thou may assure thy self I shall not, for I shall strain to my utmost, but you that abound thus with plenty can scarce judge of our circumstances, especially how hard a thing it is to sell land now for money. Thy brother has sold all his Manor on Schuylkill for less than 12 lls p cent' only for the sake of money, and yet must trust all most one half 6 months & the rest 12 Mo'ths except one hundred pounds that has rec'd.

Thy father's bleeding circumstances require the speediest supplies. Yet seeing he is so very hard tied, both for his ease and thy satisfaction my first endeavours shall be to clear off that incumbrance which were money as it had been amongst us would not be difficult. What thou canst doe further to facilitate the matter it will very much behoove thee to contribute what is in thy power. I spoke to Rees Thomas about the money for the crop, but he says he will stay for his brother's answer to his letter for he thought he was to be called on for it. Rees is really an honest man & deserves favour.

"And now I think I have answered thy whole letter the unkindest thing I ever saw come from thy hands. Tho I think in my own breast I deserved it as little as ever. Time was when thou thought me true if thou art deceived now, thou wast then, for as I said before I am not changed. I know not whether thou wilt think thy brother so or not, by whom this comes, many have thought him so about 3 weeks ago, when he put on his sword with a resolution to wear it ever hereafter. The country has been too unkind to him, especially our New Corporation, for they have treated him barbarously and he resents it, as highly, but I will leave it to himself to be more particular. I thank thee for the continuance of thy good wishes with my ancient acquaintances & good P'r A. S. but I have received an entire balk in all my inclinations of that kind, of w'ch thou wilt hear more from thy brother. A. S. was still right well she thanks thee for thy lett' and would gladly have wrote but could find"

Replies.

SONS OF WASHINGTON.—(PENNA. MAG., Vol. XXIII., p. 412.) The following notes, answering this query, were prepared by Mr. Stewart Culib, of the University of Pennsylvania.

"February 22, 1810. The First and Second City Troops celebrated Washington's Birthday at Barnum's Hotel. On that day, also, the Society of the Sons of Washington dined at Renshaw's Mansion House. The members wore their badges, containing an excellent miniature likeness of Washington set in gold and accompanied by suitable inscriptions. The president was James Milnor; vice-presidents, Jonathan B. Smith and Samuel F. Bradford; secretary, Robert S. Stevenson; and treasurer, Samuel Realf. Civilities were also exchanged between the Society and the

First and Second Troops and Independent Volunteers, all of which were dining on the 22d of February. The founding of the Society seems to date from this time. Long accounts of the dinner appear in the daily papers of the day. We read that over the president was suspended an elegant emblematic painting, the centre of which was embellished with a striking bust of Washington in transparency, surrounded with a scroll, containing the following passages from his Farewell Address: 'The name of American must always exalt the just pride of Patriotism.' The decorations of the room were by Mr. Robbins, of the theatre. In the course of the evening the full-length transparency of Washington was fixed to the front of the Mansion House, to the gratification of a large concourse of people. The final toast of the evening 'The last Prayer of Washington for his Country,' was drunk standing. During the evening a deputation of three gentlemen waited on Captain Price's Third Troop of City Cavalry, and after felicitating them on the joyous occasion which they were mutually celebrating, drank 'The Volunteer Companies of Horse of the City of Philadelphia,—in peace its greatest ornament, in war its best defense.' The Troop afterwards reciprocated the compliment by deputing three of its members to wait on the company, and on their behalf gave the following toast: 'The Hero whose nativity we are celebrating,—First in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.' By the President,—'The Society of American Republicans,—Washington their guide, they cannot err.'

"February 22, 1812. The Sons of Washington celebrated the 22d of February at the Mansion House. James Milner was president; Jonathan Bayard Smith and Samuel F. Bradford, vice-presidents; Robert S. Stevenson, secretary; and Samuel Realf, treasurer. The Society had a banquet and the toasts were patriotic rather than partisan. Bishop White, Jonathan Williams, Chief-Justice Tilghman, and Captain Charles Stewart, U.S.N., were present. It would be interesting to learn further particulars as to its history, and how long its members continued to celebrate its anniversary with a dinner."

SONS OF WASHINGTON.—The badge worn by each member was a gold medallion containing a bust portrait of Washington, engraved in stipple, after Stuart's *Athenæum* head, apparently by David Edwin. At the top is engraved the name of the member; at the bottom, "Feb. 22, 1810;" on the back, "Sons of Washington." I know of four of these badges bearing, respectively, the names of Thomas C. Wharton, Eli Canby, John F. Millin, and William Bethel.

CHARLES HENRY HART.

WARNICK.—Ann Warnick married Charles Peters November 17, 1821. Children of Albert and Mary A. Warnick: *Conrad Z. J.*, b. April 15, 1813; *Mary Ann*, b. March 27, 1815; *Albert B.*, b. February 27, 1817; *Charles Ulmer*, b. May 27, 1821; *William Zorn*, b. November 25, 1823.

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No. 2.

THE MOTHER OF LINCOLN.

BY HOWARD M. JENKINS.

From time to time the superiority of record evidence over tradition, and of documentary proof over gossip and legend, is strikingly presented. We have now an interesting instance in the case of Abraham Lincoln's parentage. There has been extant, ever since the career of Lincoln and every detail connected with him became the subject of sympathetic interest on the part of his countrymen, a supposition that his mother was not of legitimate birth. This, indeed, has not been treated as a supposition: it has been circumstantially and positively asserted in some of the most authoritative biographies. In W. H. Herndon's "Life" of Lincoln he relates the story of illegitimacy as coming from Lincoln himself in an isolated and notable conversation, and J. T. Morse has cited this with full assurance in his "Life," in the "American Statesmen" series. Other biographers allude to and recognize the tale, and it has no doubt been generally received and credited.

Now, it is plain that there is no truth whatever in this story. Nancy Hanks was not the daughter of "Lucy"

Hanks, as Herndon so positively says; in fact, it is not clear that there ever was such a person as Lucy Hanks. Nor was Nancy the daughter of any unmarried woman. On the contrary, her family record is unimpeachable, her birth is without a cloud, the evil story concerning her is apparently a pure invention—not a pure invention, either, but an impure, a base slander, derived from some vulgar and scandalous source. If Lincoln ever told such a story to Herndon—which may be confidently disbelieved—he was mistaken, and must have been misled by some evil whisper that had been unhappily brought to his ears.¹

The little book, "Nancy Hanks," by Mrs. Caroline Hanks Hitchcock, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, published in 1899 (New York: Doubleday & McClure Co.), is the source of the knowledge which sets right this story of illegitimacy. It distinctly and conclusively shows who the mother of Lincoln was. It identifies both her parents. It proves them reputable people. It places her in the list of their children, with full title to respect.

There is other matter in Mrs. Hitchcock's book, some of which is entitled to our consideration also, but this in relation to the parentage of Abraham Lincoln's mother is by far the most important. Mrs. Hitchcock has found (at Bardstown, Kentucky, the introduction to her book states) a document, heretofore unprinted, which is conclusive as to this point. She gives complete, both in type and in photographic fac-simile, the will of Joseph Hanks. He was of Nelson County, Kentucky. His will is dated January 9, 1793, and was duly probated in that county, May 14, of the same year. In his will Joseph Hanks names his eight children. There were five sons, Thomas, Joshua, William, Charles, and Joseph, and three daughters, Elizabeth, Polly, and *Nancy*. The will provides for them all, and remembers equally the three girls. It thus records the father's impartial gifts:

¹The genesis of the idea of illegitimate birth was made easier by imperfect knowledge of the relationships of Nancy Hanks's family.

"ITEM.—I give and bequeath unto my daughter Elizabeth one heifer yearling called Gentle. ITEM.—I give and bequeath unto my daughter Polly one heifer yearling called Lady. ITEM.—I give and bequeath unto my daughter Nancy one heifer yearling called Peidy."

We have here in Nelson County, Kentucky, in the year 1793, Nancy Hanks, daughter of Joseph. That she was the same who thirteen years later, June 12, 1806, was married by the Rev. Jesse Head, the Methodist preacher, to Thomas Lincoln, is not open to question. She is fully identified by abundant proof.

Joseph Hanks had been in Kentucky, prior to his death, only about four years. He had come, it is said, from Amelia County, Virginia. Following now Mrs. Hitchcock's general account, his wife was Nancy (she is called "Nanny" in the will), and she was the daughter of Robert Shipley.¹ The wife of Robert Shipley, Mrs. Hitchcock says, was named Sarah Rachael. They were in Lunenburg County, Virginia, in 1765, where Robert Shipley bought land, three hundred and fourteen acres, September 16, of that year. Lunenburg County is near to Amelia County,² in which Joseph Hanks is said to have lived before his removal to Kentucky.

The Shipleys had five daughters. These and their marriages, as given by Mrs. Hitchcock, were:

1. MARY. She married Abraham Lincoln, of Rockingham County, Virginia (son of John Lincoln, who had come from Berks County, Pennsylvania). She was thus the mother of Thomas Lincoln. Abraham Lincoln removed to Kentucky with his family, and was killed there by Indians, 1784.

2. LUCY. She married Richard Berry. They removed to Kentucky, probably in 1789, with Joseph Hanks and

¹This is the statement also of Mr. Samuel Shackford, in his paper on Lincoln's ancestry, in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, April, 1887. He describes Robert Shipley, however, as of North Carolina.

²Mrs. Hitchcock says "the next county." It is not now so, Nottoway County lying between.

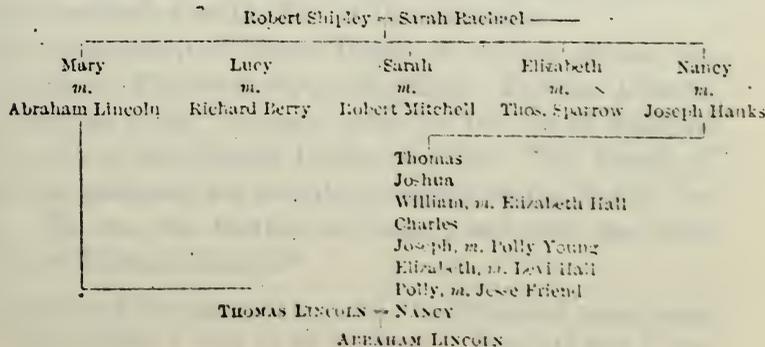
others. Lucy Berry, after the death of her sister Nancy, the wife of Joseph Hanks, which occurred soon after the death of Joseph, "brought up" her niece, Nancy Hanks. Richard Berry was the bondsman for Thomas Lincoln in his marriage to Nancy Hanks. The marriage took place at Richard Berry's house, at Beechland, near Springfield, in Washington County, Kentucky. It is this Lucy—Berry—who has been called in several of the biographies of Lincoln "Lucy Hanks," it being supposed, through the mists of dim recollection, that Nancy Hanks was actually her daughter by blood, and not merely by adoption.

3. SARAH. She married Robert Mitchell; they removed to Kentucky.

4. ELIZABETH. She married Thomas Sparrow. This family also went to Kentucky, and in the accounts of those who remembered the Lincolns and the Hankses there are many allusions to the Sparrows.

5. NANCY. She married Joseph Hanks, referred to above. His will identifies her. "I give and bequeath to my wife Nanny all and singular my whole estate during her life, afterward to be equally divided between all my children . . . I constitute, ordain, and appoint my wife Nanny and my son William as executrix and executor to this my last will and testament."

DESCENT OF NANCY HANKS.



It will be observed that Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks were first cousins—he the son of Mary Shipley, and she the daughter of Nancy Shipley. I am not aware that this fact has heretofore been distinctly brought out.

Mrs. Hitchcock's book not only gives in fac-simile the will of Joseph Hanks, but also, in fac-simile, three documents which relate to the marriage of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, and which fix the time and the place, as well as the fact, beyond cavil. These are (1) the marriage bond given by Thomas Lincoln and Richard Berry, June 10, 1806, two days before the marriage; (2) the marriage certificate of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, signed by Rev. Jesse Head; (3) the "return list" of marriages sent in to the court clerk by Rev. Jesse Head, dated April 22, 1807, and containing with fifteen others the marriage of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, on the date already given.

The second of these documents, as numbered above, is new, so far as I am aware. The marriage bond and the "return list" were both printed in fac-simile in Nicolay and Hay's "Life" of Lincoln, but not the certificate. Mrs. Hitchcock does not state where or when it was brought to light; she mentions that "gradually the documents [relating to the marriage] were unearthed, owing largely to the efforts of Mrs. Vauter [? Vawter] and Mr. Thompson, of Louisville, Kentucky." The certificate is, of course, cumulative testimony; the return list, taken with the bond, was already conclusive on the fact of the marriage.

The relationship of Nancy Hanks to Joseph Hanks, the carpenter, of Elizabethtown, with whom Thomas Lincoln "learned his trade," is made clear by the list of children in the will of the Joseph Hanks of 1793. The Joseph of 1806 was evidently his son, the youngest of the five in the will. He was the brother of Nancy, and, like her, first cousin to Thomas Lincoln.¹

¹ Nicolay and Hay say (Vol. I., p. 23), "he [Thomas Lincoln] married Nancy Hanks, a niece of his employer." They add that "Mrs.

Mrs. Hitchcock gives a page or two to a defence of the character of Thomas Lincoln. Probably this will be unavailing, but it is no doubt just. The figure of Thomas Lincoln, as presented in most of the biographies of his son, is a caricature. In the earlier ones he appears as a good-humored, indolent, and incapable person, but later ones, enlarging and dilating upon this, represent him as coarse, uncouth, and altogether worthless. Out of this there grew a vulgar and scandalous idea that Thomas Lincoln could not have been the father of so great a son.¹

A very moderate application of common sense to the subject will show that the ordinary notion adverse to Thomas Lincoln is unreasonable. The known facts concerning him show him to have been a man of his class, a hardy and energetic pioneer, meeting resolutely the trials and difficulties that faced him, and contending with them with fair success. Let us consider briefly some of these. (1) He learned a trade, that of a carpenter. (2) He took up a

Lincoln's mother was named Lucy Hanks; her sisters were Betty, Polly, and Nancy, who married Thomas Sparrow, Jesse Friend, and Levi Hall." There is no little confusion in these statements, but it may be readily corrected by a reference to the diagram given above with the text. The foster mother of Nancy Hanks was Lucy (Shipley) Berry, her aunt. Betty Sparrow was her aunt as stated; Polly Friend was her sister; Nancy, sister of Lucy Berry, was her own mother, not the wife of Levi Hall, but of Joseph Hanks; Levi Hall's wife was the Elizabeth of the younger generation, Nancy's sister.

The confusion in Nicolay and Hay at this point is presented also in Herndon, who pretended to have such a competent knowledge. He says in a foot-note, "Dennis and John Hanks have always insisted that Lincoln's mother was not a Hanks but a Sparrow. Both of them wrote to me that such was the fact. Their object in insisting on this is apparent when it is shown that Nancy Hanks was the daughter of Lucy Hanks, who afterwards married Henry Sparrow. It will be observed [however] that Mr. Lincoln claimed that his mother was a Hanks."

¹This myth, not much admitted into print, exists orally and in manuscript. A lady prominent in literature, and otherwise well known, earnestly cautioned the writer of this, some years ago, not to investigate the parentage of Lincoln. Yet, as we see, investigation was precisely the thing needed.

quarter section of land (on Nolin's Creek), which it is testified was "a fair representative section of the land in the immediate region." Coffin, who saw it in 1890, says it was then under cultivation, and yielding an average crop. (3) His second purchase of land (Knob's Creek) had "many acres that are very fertile."¹ (4) He resolved to move to a State with free labor. (5) He sold out his Kentucky land without loss. (6) Though his boat was upset in the river, he recovered his property. (7) He sought out good land in Indiana. (8) He travelled seventy miles to Vincennes to enter his new claim. (9) Through the winter he hewed the timber for his new cabin.

As to his acuteness and his perception of character, certainly the selections he made when seeking both his first and second wives stand to his credit. Both Nancy Hanks and Sally Bush are described by all as women of exceptional qualities. There were, it may be added, a Bible and other books in the Indiana cabin, and Thomas apparently wrote his own name, without a "mark," to the marriage bond of 1806.

The temptation to "heighten the effect," to paint with vivid colors, in popular biographies, is very strong, and it results in most unjustified and misleading—often very unfair—work. In the case of Thomas Lincoln I have not a particle of doubt that the received picture of him is thoroughly wrong.

Mrs. Hitchcock announces that a full genealogy of the Hanks family is in preparation. In her present volume she sketches what she believes to be the ancestry of Joseph Hanks, the father of Lincoln's mother, and in this I am obliged to confess a particular interest. It was suggested in my book relating to the township of Gwynedd, Pennsylvania, that it might very probably be that Nancy Hanks was descended from a family of Hanke, or Hank, in the region

¹ C. C. Coffin, —who adds: "It would seem that his selections of land cannot with justice be cited as evidence of inefficiency or want of judgment."

near Philadelphia, one of whom, John, died in Whitemarsh, 1730-31, another of whom was in Berks County, in the neighborhood of the Lincolns, about 1754, and one of whom, perhaps Joseph, is said to have gone to Virginia with John Lincoln, grandfather of the President. This theory was supported by a number of facts, and seemed to me very reasonable. I had hoped that in time the finding of further documentary evidence might establish its correctness. Meanwhile, Nicolay and Hay have recognized its probability in their work, and Coffin has adopted it more completely than anything I had said on the subject would quite justify.

Mrs. Hitchcock has, however, an entirely different line of descent. She does not come back to Pennsylvania at all; she has a Massachusetts immigrant ancestor for the Kentucky Hankses. Here is the line she offers:

I. BENJAMIN HANKS, from England (probably Malmesbury, in Wilts), who, with others, landed in Plymouth, Massachusetts, 1699, and settled in Pembroke, Plymouth County. "Among the parish records of Rev. Daniel Lewis," Mrs. Hitchcock has found the list of his children, eleven by a first wife and one by a second. The third one was—

II. WILLIAM, born in Pembroke, Plymouth County, February 11, 1704. Of him, beyond his birth, there is no further record. Mrs. Hitchcock accepts family tradition that he went on a sailing-vessel to Virginia, and settled "near the mouth of the Rappahannock River, where his sons, Abraham, Richard, James, John, and Joseph, were born."

III. JOSEPH. Mrs. Hitchcock says all of William's children, named above, "with the exception of John, moved to Amelia County, Virginia, where they bought large plantations near each other," and adds that "Joseph must have moved to Amelia County, with the rest, about 1740." She proceeds then to identify him as the same Joseph Hanks who was in Nelson County, Kentucky, in 1793, and who made his will and died there that year.

We must see more of the evidence which Mrs. Hitchcock may be presumed to have, and which we suppose she will

print in her larger book, before a definite judgment can be passed on this Massachusetts derivation of Lincoln's mother. But we may fairly examine a moment what is now offered.

There is record evidence, it seems, that a Joseph Hanks was in Amelia County, Virginia, much earlier than the time of the removal to Kentucky. A person of that name sold land there in 1747, and bought other land in 1754. The records of these transactions Mrs. Hitchcock found in Richmond. The sale in 1747 was 284 acres "on the lower side of Sellar Creek," to Abraham Hanks, presumed to be Joseph's brother. The purchase in 1754 was a Crown grant of 246 acres "on the upper side of Sweathouse Creek," adjoining land of Abraham Hanks and others.

There are some weak places, certainly, in this chain. The "family traditions" concerning William need support. His migration from Plymouth to tidewater Virginia, and his location "near the mouth of the Rappahannock River," seem vague and uncertain. But, accepting them as correct, was William's son, Joseph, the same person as he whose will showed him to be Nancy Hanks's father? It is a long gap in time—and a long distance as well—between an authenticated date in Massachusetts in 1704 and another in Kentucky in 1793.

One thing seems tolerably plain. The Joseph Hanks who sold land in Amelia County in 1747 cannot have been the son of William, born in 1704. There is not enough time. Forty-three years is not sufficient for William to grow up, marry, and have a fifth child of competent age for making title to land. If we suppose William to marry at the early age of twenty, in 1724, and suppose his fifth child to be born in six years,—most unlikely,—that would make Joseph's birth in 1730, and in 1747 he would legally only be an "infant," seventeen years old. Certainly, unless some of Mrs. Hitchcock's dates, or other of her data, are wrong, it is very difficult to suppose that the Joseph Hanks of 1747 is the son of William Hanks, born in 1704. And, if this be conceded, the question follows, Was the Joseph of 1754

William's son? The two Josephs who sold and bought land in the one county, 1747 and 1754, were probably the the same person, so if one was not William's son the other was not.

If, however, these difficulties are disposed of, the question next arises, Can the Joseph Hanks of 1754 be the same whose daughter, Nancy, was born in 1784? In such a case thirty years is a good while. Mrs. Hitchcock says that it was on the tract bought in 1754 "he [Joseph] then settled; and all his children were born." If he acquired it for a home, being then married, or about to marry, it is unlikely, though possible, that even his youngest child would be born thirty years after—of one wife. Again, Robert Shipley is stated to have bought his land in Lunenburg County in 1765—eleven years after Joseph Hanks's purchase of 1754 in Amelia County. Are we to infer that Joseph did not marry Mary Shipley until her father bought this land? Joseph would be in 1765, if of age in 1754, a bachelor of at least thirty-one years—quite a contrast to the early marriage of his father which we are obliged to assume in order to make Joseph of age in 1754.

I have no desire to argue any question with Mrs. Hitchcock, nor to throw discredit on her work, in which all who care for the Lincoln family-tree are interested. The contribution she makes concerning Joseph Hanks of 1793 is—as has been said—highly important. It is to be hoped that her full account of the Hanks family in America will make all the now obscure points perfectly plain. I cannot entirely give up, as yet, the idea of the connection of the Hanke people in Pennsylvania with the Lincolns. That appears to rest on a good foundation at some points, if it should prove to be unfounded as to the vital one—the parentage of Nancy Hanks.

LETTERS OF THE REV. GRIFFITH HUGHES, OF ST.
DAVID'S CHURCH, RADNOR, PENNA., 1733-1736.

BY BENJAMIN F. OWEN.

[While examining the records pertaining to the early settlement of Comru Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania, the abandoned site of an Anglican Church and graveyard was discovered, which had been used by the Welsh settlers of the district. A personal inspection of the ground led to the finding of two gravestones, one to the memory of Hugh Jones, an early settler and large land-owner, who died in 1734, and the other to his daughter Jane, who died in 1730. It was further developed that Jones had, by will, bequeathed the land in Comru and also a horse to the Rev. Griffith Hughes, a missionary of the "Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts," who was in charge of St. David's Church at Radnor. As the "Historical Collections relative to the American Colonial Church," by the late Bishop Perry, contains but very little data relating to the Rev. Mr. Hughes, researches were made in the Archives of the "S. P. G." Society, in London, and the following interesting and valuable letters and documents covering the period of his labors in Pennsylvania were found.

Griffith Hughes, son of Edward Hughes, of Towyn, Merionethshire, Wales, was born about 1707. He matriculated at St. John's College, Oxford, in 1729, and received the degrees of B.A. and M.A. in 1748. In 1733 he was sent by the Society to Pennsylvania, where he labored at St. David's, Radnor, and also among the Welsh settlers in Lancaster and what is now Berks counties. His health failing, he left for the Island of Barbadoes, where he became Rector of St. Lucy's Parish. In 1750 he was made a Fellow of the Royal Society and published his "Natural History of Barbadoes," a royal folio of three hundred and twenty-four pages, illustrated with twenty-nine plates and dedicated to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Library Company of Philadelphia appears among the names of American subscribers to the work, and possesses several copies. He also prepared for the Philosophical Society (England) a paper on "A Zoophyton resembling the flower of the Mari-gold." The date of death of Mr. Hughes has not been ascertained.]

The Testimonials of Mr. Griffith Hughes.

SIR :

Our Statutes do not suppose any person of y^r Society to be in holy orders before he has taken his degrees of Bachelor of Arts and therefore letters Testimonial under our College Seal cannot regularly be granted to Mr. Hughes, for that purpose; But as a Certificate of his good behaviour is necessary at present, before a particular occasion, I beg leave to acquaint you, that during the time he has been with us, which is fourteen terms, he has behaved well, and seems worthy of any favours, w^{ch} the Bishop of London or the Honorable Society may confer upon him.

I am Sir—you most humbly serv^t

W. HOLMES

ST. JOHN'S COLLG^e
OXON, July 29th 1732.

This is to Certify whom it may concern that Griffith Hughs of St. Johns Collg^e in the University of Oxford, hath for these 3 years last past behaved himself soberly and regularly, according to the Statutes of the said College, and as far as we apprehend, is a person perfectly qualified to stand Candidate for Holy Orders, and holds nothing Contrary to the Doctrines of the Church of England.

Augt y ^e 1 st 1732	}	Witness our hands
F. WEST, D. D.		WM. HOLMES, <i>President</i>
J. DRY, B. D.		WM. BRIDGE, D:D:
ROB. PEMBERTON A:D: <i>Dec. Art.</i>		WINCH. HOLDSWORTH, D:D:
JA ^s SUCK, A.M. <i>Dec. Art.</i>		S. BIGNELL, D:D:

Mr. Hughes to the Secretary of "S. P. G."

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD, July 1st 1732.

REVER^d. SIR

I had the honour of being Recommended to you by Doc^r Pardo, to succeed in the vacancy in Pensilvania and by his advice I have since done myself the pleasure of writing to

you, in order to be inform'd of the particular encouragm^t
& how soon the vacancy must be supplied, and whether it
will serve for a Title to go to orders, I can't persuade myself
that you have receiv'd my last, therefore I beg that you would
honour me with an expeditious answer to this which will

Reverend Sir

very much oblige your very
Humble serv^t to Command

GRI: HUGHES

Direct for me at

St. Johns College, Oxon,

and let me know when the next Society will meet.

Mr. Hughes to the Secretary "S. P. G."

RADNOR; PENSILVANIA, Mar: 2nd 1733.

REVERED SIR:

I have the pleasure of acquainting the honorable Society
at my first entry upon my mission. I was very kindly
Receiv'd especially by the Welch in my Immediate proceed-
ings after my arrival I endeavour'd at those methods y^t
would best answer the Trust reposed in me, and to y^t end
besides performing those duties y^t particularly belong to my
office I have visited all my Parishioners at their respected
houses, and found a great many of them much neglected in
their Education & Ignorant of the very fundamentalls of
Religion. Others whose principles were very much vitiated
with false doctrines I endeavour'd to rectifye the mistakes
of the Latter and to Instruct the fornier what was necessary
to be believed and practised; I had no sooner finished this
task then I found a great necessity of visiting a great many
Welch and English Gent^m y^t lived far back in the Woods,
where I found a great number of well Disposed persons
But Intirely Destitute of a Minister at their earnest request
I have gone there severall times since, and for a long time
had no other place to preach but under the Shade of a
Large tree their houses being too small to contain the great

number that resorted there, my last Journey to them Completed in all one Thousand one Hundred and five miles besides my weekly attendance at Radnor, & Perquihoma, at either of which Churches, I preach and Catechize every Sunday: The number of Communicants in Radnor at my first Coming was 48 now Increased to 55 at Perquihoma 19 Increased to 21 I have Christened in all near 100, Ten of them being adults, This being all that offers at present from the Hon^{ble} Society in General and your most

Obedient humble Servant

GEO: HUGHES.

Churchwardens & Vestry to y^e Secret^y "S. P. G."

RADNOR, PENNSILVANIA Sep^r. 25th 1734.

We the Vestrymen & Ch^{ch} Wardens of St. David, Church at Radnor in ye Province of Pensilvania, do beg leave to Return the Hon^{ble} Society for the propogation of the Gospel in foreign parts; our Sincere thanks for their favour & great goodness, in sending the Rev^d Mr. Hughes, to be our Missionary who not only, so well officiates in ye Welch tongue, but also by his great care, learning and Piety sufficiently demonstrates the Honorable Society's most prudent Choice

We all remain as in duty bound the Honorable Society's most obedient and most obliged Humble Servants.

Tho^s. Godfrey, Wm. Owen, Tho^s: James, Joseph Jones,
Wm. Jones, John Currey, Hugh Hughes, James David,
Evan David, Morris Griffith, Wm. Evans, Peter Elliot.
Jacob Jones, John Hughes, Hugh David,

Mr. Hughes to the Secretary "S. P. G."

RADNOR PENNSILVANIA, Decemb^r 3^d 1734.

REV^d SIR

Since my last I have nothing worth notice to acquaint you and the Hon. Society except that I have made severall Journeys to visit the back Inhabitants. Som^e times 60 or

70 miles from home where I Cristened a great number But in more particular at Canistoga where for some time past I preached both in Welch & English, on the first Tuesday in every month: and have at present the pleasure of seeing the number of Communicants there from Twelve Increased to Twenty Six all sober well Disposed persons— The greatest Inconveniency that we labour under is the greatest scarcity of Welch Books, myself being the only person that officiates in that Language my Best endeavour can bear no proportion to the generall want of so many Thousands of that nation who are scattered in this province, & dayly Importune me to Supply them with Welch Books and most of them are both able & willing to purchase y^m: and I humbly conceive that their Expectations were answered it would be (especially where Orthodox ministers are wanting) the only means to keep our Religion in its purity among so many disadvantages I would rather be thought Impertinent in troubling the Honourable Society with my Sentiments upon this Head—than Blame myself, for not endeavouring at so great an act of Charity that may with the Blessing of God put a stop to those fatal consequencys, which by Daily Experience we find to be Occasioned in a Great Measure, by the want of Good Books and if the Honourable Society who have hitherto distinguished themselves by a Continuell series of benevolent & Charitable actions will so far encourage This as to permit me to Come to London ye Latter end of next Sumer I doubt not but in a short time with the assistance of a worthy Gentleman now In Jesus College we shall be able to reprint or Translate a sufficient number to answer ye present necessity. The favour of Hearing from you early in the Spring will very much oblige

Sir—yours and the Honourable Societys

most Humble and obedient Servant

GRIFFITH HUGHES.

The Inhabitants of Canestogoc to the "S. P. G."

PENSILVANIA.

1734

May it please the Hon: Society for propagating the Gospel
in foreign parts.

The Petition of the underneath subscribers at Canestogoc
Humbly Sheweth.

That we being well affected to the Church of England
tho: Destitute for severall years of an Orthodox minister
until the Coming of our Dear Countryman Mr. Hughes,
who hath undergone great Hardship to come and preach to
us once a month to our great comfort; we are Increased very
much in members since his Coming, and since we can't as
yet expect the Happiness of a Missionary we humbly pray
to be supplied with some Welch Books, the want of which
has been our greatest unhappiness, an unhappy experience
of this we have had, in ye number of Forty Families that
were Educated in the principles of the Church of England,
that came in together yet for the want of Good Books in
their own Language, they at last yielded to the General
Corruption of Quakerism—would the Honourable Society
be pleased to Bestow on us a Welch Bible and Common
prayer for the use of our Church, your Petitioners should
esteem it as a great favour; At Mr. Hughes first arrivall
we had no other Conveniency than the shade of any Large
Tree to preach under, but now we have built a Handsome
Church—as for the other Welch books we are willing to
purchase them at any Reasonable rate we have entrusted
the Rev^d Mr. Hughes, to take the trouble upon him to
Come over, and get us such a quantity as will be answerable
to our want—if this be agreeable to the Hon: Society's
pleasure it will be a great Encouragement to our pure doc-
trine & be a means in the hand of Providence to preserve
many Souls from false Doctrine and Schism which unhappi-
ness we have to often Experienced.

We hope that your Charity which hath already Dis-
tinguished itself, for the Eternal Welfare of so many Souls,

will encourage this one humble request and until we Can hope for a Missionary beg to be supplied at any rate with Welch Books, which is the earnest Request and the Humble petition of the undernamed, and indeed of our whole Church here in generall.

And your Petitioners as in Duty bound shall ever pray

George Hudson,	Jenkin David,	John Edwards,
John Davies,	John Brown,	Badam David,
Edward Davies,	Morgan John,	John David,
Evan Hughes,	Solomon Thomas,	Zacheus David,
Edward Nicholas,	Gab ^l Davies,	W ^m Willy,
Roger Parry,	Phillip David,	Edward Thomas,
Morgan-Morgaus,	Hugh David,	John Jones,
John Evans,	Nathan ^l Evans,	Morifs Richard.

Mr. Hughes to ye Lord Bp: of London.

RADNOR IN PENSILVANIA, Sep: 10th 1735.

MY LORD

When I consider that your Lordships with the rest of the Hon: Society have already so remarkably distinguished y^r Selves by acts of Universal benevolence & Charity I hope the same goodness will excuse the trouble of receiving this wth comes to Inform your lordshipp in my 2 last Letters to the Society unanswered I have Petitioned in the name of some hundreds of my Countrymen to be permitted for a very short time to return home to reprint and at their expence to supply them with Welch Books y^e want of which is so universal that it has been the Chief occasion of the Increase of so many Dissenters nothing but such an absolute necessity c^d come in Competition wth y^e due regard I always had for y^r Lordship: could have obliged me to give you this trouble tho I would almost chuse to trespass upon y^r Lship's goodness then be in the least wanting to promote an Act w^{ch} wth the Blessing of God may be of so happy a consequence & were not my Coming to England without the previous Consent of y^r Lordship & y^e Hon^l Society to great a presumption y^e present would be the most proper

opportunity if my absence would be Dispenced with for lately in my way to perquihoma Church I had the misfortune to break my knee pan, which Continues thro upon the mending hand very weak so that it is Impossible, for me in my present Condition to serve that Church in a Regular order this present winter, that and severall other hardshipp which I have with pleasure almost endured in my severall Journeys to preach among the Back Inhabitants hath very much Impaired my health being often obliged in the day to want the Common necessaries of Life, and in the night to be contented the shade of a Large tree for a Lodging as for my Congregation at Radnor it is in a very flourishing Condition, and as to my own Conduct in Generall I appeal to my reverend Commisary who is a Gentⁿ equally beloved and admired for his behaviour Piety and good Conduct, I hope your Lordshipp will Excuse this presumption and believe me to be wth all respect Imaginable

My Lord y^r Lordship's most Obedient

& most Humble Servant

GRIFFITH HUGHES.

Mr. Hughes to the Secretary "S. P. G."

RADNOR, June 25th 1736.

REV^d SIR.

I hope by this time the Hon^{ble} Society are Informed by the hands, of the Rev^d M. Commisary Johnson, of my being at Barbadoes, the Chief Reason of my going there was as unexpected as unavoidable, and nothing but an absolute necessity, would have oblig'd me to quit my Mission without the Previous Consent of the Society. At the Earnest Request of a very considerable number of both Welch & English that live near Tolpahockin 70 miles from Town I officiated there & at Canestogo, at Sundry times; But the Fatigue of returning home by Saturday night to take Care of the Churches more particularly under my care, & the great Difficulty of travailing into so Remote a part of the Country, with severall Inconveniencies too

tedious to be mentioned, threw me into a very Ill state of health, my Physicians were of opinion that a Sudden change of air would be absolutely necessary for me, especially to one of the Leeward Islands, and if I found no benefit there to return to England, wth I resolved upon rather than Run the hazard of my Life by staying. And as it has always been my greatest ambition, to have my conduct approv'd on by the Hon^e Socy I hope they are too Indulgent to be Displeas'd at a fault (if it be such) not in my Power to prevent without Imminent Danger.—I had no sooner arriv'd at Bbds but I found great Benefit by the Change of air, soon after the Rectory of S^t. Lucy's Parish became vacant wth by the Earnest Request of the Rev^d M. Commy Johnson I was prevail'd upon to accept. I enjoy'd it for near three months, & then obtained a Lycence from the Honourable James Dottin Esq^r our Commander in Chief to Return to Pensilvania: for 4 months, where I now officiate at Radnor & Perquihoma—at the expiration of which time I design with the Hon^e Society, to return to Barbadoes, then beg leave to Resign my Mission, praying that the Hon^{ble} Society will be pleas'd to supply it wth another as soon as possible: whether my Diligence to assist at severall other places, besides my Churches at Radnor & Perquihoma will in the least entitle me, to that part of my Salary due in my absence must be left to the Generosity of the Honourable Society, I hope I can say without vanity that whilst I continued in the Province I have Discharg'd my Duty to the utmost of my Power, & I believe to the Generall Satisfaction of all under my care; To make my unavoidable absence more Easy to them some time in the Fall before I went to Barbadoes, I have been at a very great Expence in Publishing a Welch Pamphlett, upon Death, Judgment, Heaven & Hell; and have Distributed near 150 Coppies Gratis among the poorer sort, upon my arrival at Pensilvania I received from M. Commis^r Cummings The favour of Hon^e Societies 2 Letters, with the Books as Specified; and most humbly beg Leave to put the Hon^e Society in mind,

that some time agoe they were pleased to supply us Gratis, with a very considerable number of such small Tracts which render these almost entirely needless. The Welch Books which we so much wanted here are some small Compendium of Divinity, such as the Practice of Piety, the whole Duty of Man the Rev^d Mr. Pritchard's Divine Poems, & Common Prayer Books. The Bibles w^{ch} the Hon^e Society were pleased to send, shall be Distributed according to Direction—In hopes of being favoured with an Answer I Remain with all due Respects, The Hon^e Societies most obedient and most Humble Servant

GRIFFITH HUGHES.

[*Same to same.*]

RADNOR IN PENNSILVANIA, Nov. 19th 1736.

MAY IT PLEASE THE HONORABLE SOCIETY :

In my last, I have done myself the pleasure of acquainting the Hon^e Society of my unexpected, as well as unavoidable necessity of being at Barbadoes, and and of my Return To this Province, where I have officiated, not only at Radnor, but at severall other places, for these five months past—whether this without mentioning the Severall Extraordinary fatigues, I have had & undergone will entitle me to at least three months Salary I Leave to the Hon^e Societies Discretion & pleasure—I am now preparing for the Barbadoes & humbly beg Leave to Resign my Mission not without a gratefull sence of the Generous support I have so Long enjoyed, wishing the Hon^{ble} Society all Success Inaginable I remain their most Humble & obedient Servant

GRIFFITH HUGHES.

FRIENDS' BURIAL-GROUND, BURLINGTON, NEW
JERSEY.

BY ROWLAND J. DUTTON.

(Continued from page 60.)

The following extract is from the edition of the Discipline of the Society published in 1834 :

"It is the sense of this Meeting, that no monuments either of wood or stone be affixed to graves in any of our burial-grounds ; and if any yet remain therein that these be forthwith removed, so that no cause of uneasiness on this account may exist or partiality be justly chargeable upon us."—1706-1733.

By virtue of the above conclusion of the Yearly Meeting, a number of gravestones must have been removed from the burial-ground, and also a number buried beneath the surface, as during the past forty years or more there has been found a number of gravestones which the sextons put in position as nearly as possible to the spot where found, as curious mementos of the past.

The largest one was allowed to remain in the position it was found in,—excepting the earth being removed from the top,—it being about eight inches below the general level of the ground. Those found and accessible are as follows :

In Section VIII., an old marble stone about twelve inches wide and two inches thick, marked

JACOB HEULINGS
1770

About on the division-line between Sections X. and XI. is a large, flat, marble slab, which must have stood quite high above the ground, but is now about eight inches below the general level. It is about five feet long by two feet broad and is inscribed as follows :

On the 30th day of July 1754 died

JOSEPH SCATTERGOOD, Esq.

aged 40 years

And the next day was interred here

He was a Husband Loving & Beloved

A. Tender parent A. Kind Relative

A. Sincere & faithful Friend a Good Master

an Honest Man

This Stone is placed over his Grave

by his Mournfull Widow as a Tribute

Justly due to his Memory

In Section XIII. there are three. One, brown sandstone, rough edges, six inches wide, one and one-half inches thick, marked

D B

1726

One of soapstone, ten inches wide, two inches thick, marked

S. S.¹

One of marble, about twenty inches wide and two inches thick:

Here Was Laid y^e

Body of Abagel: y^e

Daughter of Joshua:

and Sarah Raper, Who

Dyed y^e 3^d day o.f.

Feb^ry 172 $\frac{1}{2}$ Aged

6 Years.

In Section XXI. is a soapstone about twelve inches wide, one and one-half inches thick:

Here Lyeth the

Body of Amar . . .

Brown, who depa

rtd this Life No^t

y^e 11th 1744 Aged 17

years.

¹Samuel Smith, "the Historian of New Jersey," it is supposed, was buried in this ground, but no record of such interment can be found. It may be possible that this old soapstone may have been placed to mark his grave.

The Friends of the present day, having realized the desirability of being able to locate the various places of interments of their relatives and friends, have modified the instructions as to the placing of stones at graves by adopting the following clause in the last edition of the Book of Discipline, viz :

“This Caution is not understood as prohibiting the marking of graves by simple unornamented stones at the head and foot of a grave, rising not more than six inches above the general level of the ground, and containing only the name and age or date of birth and death of the person there interred inscribed upon the top of the stone.”

As to funds for the keeping up of the graves, this burial-ground is similarly situated, in that respect, to most, if not all, of the burial-grounds within the limits of the Yearly Meeting; that is to say, there is no fund existing to be used for that especial purpose, therefore the friends and relatives of those interred there usually arrange with the sexton to see after keeping the graves in order, subject to the rules of the committee in charge.

By reference to the photograph of the rear of the meeting-house, a considerable portion of the burial-ground will be found included in the picture.

The first row in the foreground is in Section VI., and is known as the “Deacon Row.” One of the four graves in front of the buttonwood tree on the left near the meeting-house is that of Dr. Joseph W. Taylor, the founder of Bryn Mawr College. The group of graves on the right in the foreground is in Section XXI., and are of the Gummere families. The two rows in the centre, in front of the large buttonwood tree, are the Allinson, Mott, and Smith graves. Stephen Grellet and his wife are buried in the same row as the Allinson family. Samuel and Margaret H. Hilles are in the group near the centre of the wall on the left. Quite a number of graves are not seen in the space included in the picture, being obstructed from view by a rise in the ground

about midway. The panels on the wall, that are visible, designate Sections VII. to XIII., inclusive.¹

Among those interred in these grounds, in whom there is perhaps more than a local interest, are the following:

SAMUEL HILLES was a resident of Wilmington, Delaware. He was the first superintendent of Haverford School, now Haverford College, afterwards, with his elder brother, Eli, conducting a popular and successful boarding-school for girls in Wilmington. He was remarkably courteous and affable in his manners and conversation. His wife, Margaret H., was the great-granddaughter of James Logan, of Stenton, near Philadelphia. They, at their request, were interred in the same grave.—*Section IX. No. 37.*

GRACE BUCHANAN.—An English nurse in the family of John Smith, father of John Jay Smith and Margaret H. Hilles, and who later carried on the business of druggist in Burlington, which business she had learned in England.—*Section IX. No. 4.*

JOHN COX.—A prominent minister of the Society of Friends. His first wife was a sister of John Smith, and a granddaughter of James Logan, of Stenton. His second wife, Ann Dillwyn, was a sister of George Dillwyn.—*Section IX. No. 23.*

MARGARET (HILL) MORRIS.—Was the wife of William Morris and daughter of Dr. Richard Hill, and sister of Henry Hill, a prominent merchant.—*Section VIII. No. 10.*

MILCAH MARTHA MOORE.—A sister of Margaret (Hill) Morris and daughter of Dr. Richard Hill. Her husband was Dr. Charles Moore.—*Section III. No. 13.*

SAMUEL EMLEN.—A son of Samuel Emlen, the eminent minister of the Society in the latter part of the eighteenth century. His wife was a daughter of William Dillwyn.—*Section IX. No. 16.*

¹The writer is indebted to William H. Roberts, of Moorestown, New Jersey, for his kindly interest in preparing and furnishing the photograph accompanying this paper.

JOHN GRISCOM.—A prominent educator during most of his active life; at one period being Professor of Chemistry in Columbia College, New York. His first wife was the youngest daughter of John Hoskins. Her oldest sister married "Thomas Scattergood, the minister."—*Section XV. No. 12.*

MARGARET M. SMITH.—A single woman, remarkably active in benevolent work in the community. She was a sister of Daniel B. Smith, formerly a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, and sacrificed her life through the nervous strain and exertions incident to her great kindness and hospitality to some entire strangers, who were injured at the time of the great railroad accident in Burlington, in the year 1855.—*Section VIII. No. 23.*

SAMUEL J. SMITH.—A poet of some reputation. He was a grandson of Samuel Smith, whose name is well known as the author of "Smith's History of New Jersey."—*Section IX. No. 20.*

RICHARD MOTT.—An eminent minister of Friends, formerly residing at Mamaroneck, N. Y., but passed the latter years of his life with his grandson, Richard F. Mott.—*Section IX. No. 30.*

ISAAC COLLINS.—Printer and publisher. Was appointed printer to King George III. for the Province of New Jersey in the year 1770. He was the publisher of the *New Jersey Gazette*, and also of many works, and a printer of the Provincial Currency.—*Section VIII. No. 2.*

NATHANIEL COLEMAN.—A silversmith in the early part of this century. There are doubtless quite a number of articles of silverware still to be found in the families whose ancestors formerly lived in Burlington and vicinity stamped

N. COLEMAN.

—*Section VI. No. 17.*

JOHN HOSKINS, SEN.—A prominent elder of the Society of Friends. Was father-in-law of Thomas Scattergood (the minister) and of John Griscom.—*Section XV. No. 1.*

JAMES KINSEY.—Chief Justice of New Jersey. Was a member of Burlington Meeting. His usual seat in the meeting-house being in what is known as the “second gallery.” He married Hannah Decou, whose sister was the wife of Jonathan Odell, rector of the Episcopal Church.—*Section XVII. No. 1.*

STEPHEN GRELLET.—An eminent minister of the Society of Friends, who travelled extensively in this country and in Europe, and whose missionary labors are fully recorded in his published memoirs.—*Section VIII. No. 24.*

REBECCA GRELLET.—Wife of the above; was daughter of Isaac Collins, the printer and publisher.—*Section VIII. No. 30.*

GEORGE DILLWYN.—A prominent minister in the early part of this century.—*Section IX. No. 2.*

SUSANNAH R. SMITH.—A minister, daughter of Isaac Collins, the colonial printer and publisher.—*Section IX. No. 38.*

RICHARD M. SMITH.—Her husband, was a great-grandson of James Logan, of Stenton.—*Section IX. No. 17.*

ABIGAIL BARKER.—A highly esteemed minister, and the mother of Elizabeth B. Gummere, the wife of Samuel R. Gummere.—*Section XXI. No. 1.*

JOHN GUMMERE.—The proprietor of a widely known and popular boarding-school at Burlington, in fore part of this century. Among his pupils were numbers from the Island of Cuba, South America, as well as from various sections of the Union. In 1834 he became Superintendent of Haverford College. He was not only eminent as a teacher, but was a prominent mathematician, being the author of “Gummere’s Astronomy and Surveying,” as well as of other similar works.—*Section XVI. No. 20.*

SAMUEL R. GUMMERE.—A brother of John; was also a leading educator in his early and middle life, his boarding-school for girls being very popular. He built and occupied what is now the central part of St. Mary’s Hall, which has for many years been under the management of

the Episcopal Diocese of New Jersey as a young ladies' seminary. He also was the author of various works, and for many years Clerk in Chancery at Trenton, N. J.—*Section XXI. No. 29.*

STEPHEN PIKE.—A teacher and the author of "Pike's Arithmetic," formerly used in schools. In earlier life he was a bookseller, but being conscientiously opposed to dealing in works of fiction, and finding his business unprofitable without keeping a stock of such works, he relinquished it and pursued the vocation of teaching. A painting by William Strickland, in the "Jordan Annex" of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, representing "Christ Church," includes his store, showing the sign "Stephen Pike, Bookseller."—*Section XXVI. No. 5.*

ELIZA PAUL GURNEY.—The widow of Joseph John Gurney, of Norwich, England, an eminent minister of the Society of Friends, was a woman of great personal worth, a generous benefactor, and a lovely Christian character.¹—*Section XXVII. No. 10.*

WILLIAM GUMMERE.—A son of John Gummere, the mathematician. He was an officer of the National Bank of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, for over fifty years; having entered the bank as a clerk, he rose successively to the office of president. At the close of his fifty years of service he was appointed president emeritus, which position he occupied until his death.—*Section XXI. No. 50.*

PETER HILL.—Was a "Colored Clockmaker." He was in the employ of the "Hollingsheads," who were prominent clockmakers in Burlington, and they taught him the trade. After their retirement from business he succeeded them. A number of his clocks are still in the neighborhood. His shop was on High Street, nearly opposite Friends' Meeting-House.—*Section XXVIII. No. 1.*

CAROLINE LOANGO.—A young African girl, was brought from Loango, having been kidnapped by slave-traders in

¹A note addressed to her, from Abraham Lincoln, written during the Rebellion, is in the possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

the interior. She was purchased from them by the supercargo of a vessel consigned to New York, as a waiting-maid for his wife, but he having died on the passage, she was sent to friends of the owners of the vessel living near Burlington.—*Section XXVII. No. 3.*

SAMUEL R. WETHERILL (*Section IV. No. 20*), and others of the same name upon the record, were descendents of Christopher Wetherill, one of the early proprietors of West Jersey.

WILLIAM RIDGWAY.—A minister of the Society. In early life he was a sea-captain; at one period, trading to Europe and West Indies, in the interest of Smith & Ridgway, of Philadelphia.—*Section VII. No. 3.*

THOMAS DUTTON.—Was a public-spirited man, upright and amiable in character. His useful life was cut short in early middle age.—*Section VII. No. 15.*

BURR WOOLMAX.—Was Surveyor-General of West Jersey for a period of nearly forty years.—*Section V. No. 21.*

GEORGE B. DEACON.—In early life an educator, connected with the young ladies' school of Samuel R. Gummere, and later prominently known in Horticultural and Pomological Societies.—*Section VII. No. 35.*

WILLIAM J. ALLINSON.—Was a man of versatile talent. He located in Burlington as a druggist, but the latter part of his life was devoted to literary pursuits, and was for a number of years editor of the "*Friends' Review*," since changed to the "*American Friend*," published in Philadelphia.—*Section VIII. No. 36.*

The following is a list of the interments from about the the year 1828, as well as of those whose names the old sextons were able to give who were interred before that date. Prior to that date, they are *numbered* in each section as they were obtained from the old sextons, but, subsequently, they have been put down as they were entered upon the "Book of Record," without attention to their position upon the plan, so far as regards the order of the numbers.¹

¹ A copy of the plan has been placed in the Record-room at Friends' Library, on Sixteenth Street above Cherry Street, for preservation.

SECTION I

- No 1 Sarah Woolman
 2 Huldah Williams
 3 Lydia Bullock
 4 — Stokes
 5 Mary Buckman

SECTION II

- No 1 Aaron Quicksall
 2 Mary Milnes
 3 Margaret Quicksall
 4 Child of John Birkey Jr
 5 " " Chas W Gunnell
 6 Charles Sinclair
 7 Patience Ashburn
 8 Lydia Harris
 9 Hannah Hartshorn
 10 John Hartshorn
 11 Benjamin Quicksall
 12 Rebecca Quicksall
 13 Sarah Sinclair
 14 Sarah Quicksall
 15 Rebecca Quicksall Jr
 16 Chas Gunnell
 17 John Quicksall
 18 John Birkey
 19 Job Remington
 20 William Quicksall
 21 Mary Ann Knight
 22 Keturah Gunnell
 23 John Q Birkey
 24 Elizabeth H Birkey
 25 Edward B Gunnell
 26 Jonathan Knight
 27 Elizabeth W Sellars

SECTION III

- No 1 Mary King
 2 Anna King
 3 Rhea King
 4 Joshua R Smith
 5 Abram Stockton

- 6 John Antrim
 7 Abram Stockton Jr
 8 Seth Gibbs
 9 Wife of No 8
 10 Henrietta Swiggett
 11 Mary Elizabeth Swiggett
 12 Deborah Hicks
 13 Milcah Martha Moore
 14 Margaret Smith wife of W^m
 15 Elizabeth Hicks
 16 Deborah Prosser
 17 Barzilla Prosser
 18 Child of Chas Atherton
 19 Christopher Wetherill
 20 Isaac Wetherill
 21 Margaret Wetherill
 22 Joseph R King
 23 Thomas Wetherill
 24 Sarah Earl
 25 Raper Smith
 26 Elizabeth Fennimore
 27 Alfred L Smith
 28 Susan J Smith
 29 Mary Atherton
 30 Martha Prosser
 31 Elizabeth Prosser
 32 William W King
 33 George G King
 34 Esther R Smith
 35 Edward Smith
 36 John Miller
 37 Anna M Miller
 38 Mary A Cummings
 39 Robert J Smith
 40 Joseph H Smith
 41 Catharine Smith
 42 Elizabeth Cummings
 43 Lucy King
 44 William G King
 45 William W Miller
 46 Susan D Smith
 47 Eleanor K Shotwell
 48 Sarah C Miller
 49 Sarah R Smith

SECTION IV

No	1 Child of Saml R Wetherill	16 Robert Newton
	2 Mary Wetherill	17 Samuel Newton
	3 Joseph Wetherill	18 William Gaskill
	4 Mercy Wetherill	19 Samuel Rogers (Carpenter)
	5 Jacob Myers Jr (Capt)	20 Amy Rogers & Grand Child
	6 Wife of Peter Sitman	21 Burr Woolman
	7 Wife of Jacob Myers Sen	22 Rebecca G Gaskill
	8 Jacob Myers Sen	23 Charles H Paste
	9 Thomas Deacon (farmer)	24 William Deacon (Captain)
	10 Mother of do	25 Amos H Deacon
	11 Same family	26 William Deacon
	12 Henry Burr Sen	27 Elizabeth Deacon
	13 Amy Wilson	28 Parmelia Deacon
	14 No one	29 George Deacon (Joiner)
	15 Sarah Pittman	30 Hannah Newton
	16 Thomas Deacon (mason)	31 Rebecca Deacon
	17 Mary Pittman	32 David Deacon
	18 Robert Pittman	33 Rachel Woolman
	19 Catharine Pittman	34 Elizabeth Gaskill
	20 Samuel R Wetherill	35 George Gaskill
	21 Ann E Wetherill	36 Abby Deacon
	22 Samuel Shreeve	37 Elizabeth Woolman
	23 Fanny Pittman	38 Hannah Norcross
		39 Martha Deacon
		40 Caleb Gaskill
		41 Thomas B Woolman
		42 Achsah Deacon
		A Mercy Deacon

SECTION V

No	1 John H Fennimore	43 Priscilla H Lloyd
	2 William Myers	44 Ann Williams
	3 Elizabeth Walton	45 Phebe Williams
	4 Barzilla Deacon	46 Anna H Gaskill
	5 Job Deacon	47 Mary G King
	6 Samuel Norcross	48 William C Woolman
	7 James Deacon	49 Anna Wilson King
	8 Child of Henry Ridgway	50 { Infant child of Dr J Hunter Robb (Thomas Woolman Robb) interred between Nos 37 & 41
	9 Abraham Scott	
	10 Wife of do	
	11 Daughter of do	
	12 Catharine Deacon	
	13 Sister of No 12	
	14 John Deacon (Carpenter)	
	15 Wife of No 14	

NOTE.—In this section the west rows are irregular, and Nos. 43, 38, 6, 7, and 8 overlap the row in which are Nos. 41, 37, 33, and 21. No. 48 runs over the last row.

SECTION VI

- | | | | |
|------|-------------------------|----|------------------------|
| No 1 | Child of John Deacon | 4 | Deborah D Ridgway |
| 2 | Gulielma Deacon | 5 | Hannah Elton Dutton |
| 3 | Widow Shiner | 6 | Charles Ridgway Dutton |
| 4 | Caleb Stevenson | 7 | Edith Laurie Jr |
| 5 | Benjamin Stevenson | 8 | Edith Laurie |
| 6 | Samuel G Deacon | 9 | Mary Ridgway |
| 7 | Lydia M Deacon | 10 | Eliza R Bishop |
| 8 | Keturah Deacon | 11 | Mary L Thomas |
| 9 | Charles T Deacon | 12 | Amelia Thomas |
| 10 | John Elton | 13 | Joseph M Laurie |
| 11 | Wife of John Elton | 14 | Georgé Dutton |
| 12 | Henry Dowell | 15 | Thomas Dutton |
| 13 | Susan Nicholson | 16 | Child of Elton Thomas |
| 14 | John Taylor | 17 | Elton Thomas |
| 15 | Wife of John Taylor | 18 | William E Thomas |
| 16 | Elizabeth Coleman | 19 | Rebecca Thomas |
| 17 | Nathaniel Coleman | 20 | Hannah D Ellis & Child |
| 18 | Hannah E Deacon | 21 | Susan N Wistar |
| 19 | John Deacon | 22 | Luey Ann Laurie |
| 20 | Child of Ezra Stevenson | 23 | William R Dutton |
| 21 | Thomas Smith | 24 | Robert Thomas |
| 22 | Seth Smith | 25 | Louisa H Bishop |
| 23 | Martha Smith | 26 | Mary M Bishop |
| 24 | George Sidney Deacon | 27 | William Bishop |
| 25 | Not found | 28 | Sarah J Dutton |

SECTION VIII

- | | |
|------|---|
| No 1 | William Allinson |
| 2 | Martha Allinson |
| 3 | John Allinson |
| 4 | James Allinson |
| 5 | Richard Hill Morris |
| 6 | Thomas A Collins |
| 7 | Charles Collins |
| 8 | Deborah Collins |
| 9 | Isaac Collins |
| 10 | { Margaret (Hill) Morris |
| 11 |  | { Mother of Richard Hill Morris |
| 12 | { Supposed William Morris husband of Margaret (Hill) Morris |
| 13 | Ann Collins |
| 14 | Child of Edmund Morris |

SECTION VII

- | | |
|------|-------------------|
| No 1 | Hannah Ellison |
| 2 | Elizabeth Ellison |
| 3 | William Ridgway |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 15 Mary S Morris wife of Rich ^d
Hill Morris | 5 Susan Allinson |
| 16 William Allinson son of
W J Allinson | 6 John Smith father of Rich ^d
M |
| 17 Alfred A Trimble | 7 Gulielma Smith |
| 18 Mehetable Herbert | 8 Wife of Daniel Smith sen ^r |
| 19 Samuel Hilles Howland | 9 Daniel Smith sen ^r |
| 20 William P Trimble | 10 Robert Smith |
| 21 Albert Collins | 11 Sarah Smith sister of No 10 |
| 22 Sibyl Allinson | 12 Daniel Smith father of Caleb
R |
| 23 Margaret M Smith | 13 Mary Smith sister of No 12 |
| 24 Stephen Grellet | 14 Ann Cox |
| 25 Elizabeth Allinson | 15 Joseph & John Parrish's
Children |
| 26 Margaret Parker | 16 Samuel Emlen |
| 27 David Allinson | 17 Richard M Smith |
| 28 Thomas Collins | 18 Gulielma Stewardson |
| 29 William Albert Collins | 19 Hannah Smith |
| 30 Rebecca Grellet | 20 Samuel J Smith |
| 31 Fanny Collins | 21 Martha Smith |
| 32 Mary Allinson | 22 Joseph Smith father of Sam
J |
| 33 Lucy Allinson | 23 John Cox |
| 34 Eliza W Hinchman | 24 Jane B Smith |
| 35 Edmund Morris | 25 Joseph R Smith |
| 36 William J Allinson | 26 Hannah D Smith |
| 37 Mary P Morris widow of
Edmund | 27 Catharine Smith |
| 38 Rebecca W Allinson widow
of W J | 28 Deborah Parrish |
| 39 Margaret E Morris | 29 Abigail Mott |
| 40 Elizabeth M Smith | 30 Richard Mott |
| 41 Lucy Allinson | 31 Amelia Smith |
| 42 Dillwyn Smith | 32 Robert T Mott |

NOTE.—Dillwyn Smith, No. 42, was first interred in Section IX., but his remains were afterwards removed and placed by his wife, No. 49, which accounts for his name being entered after that of his wife, she having outlived him.

SECTION IX

- No 1 Sarah Dillwyn
2 George Dillwyn
3 Susan Emlen
4 Grace Buchanan

- | | | |
|----|--|-------------------------------------|
| 37 | { Samuel Hilles
&
his wife
Margaret S
Hilles } | interred
in the
same
grave |
| 38 | Susannah R Smith | |
| 39 | Susan T Mott | |
| 40 | Richard F Mott | |

SECTION X

- No 1 Joseph Scattergood
- 2 Paul Jenness
- 3 Mary H Jenness
- 4 Not found
- 5 John T Troth
- 6 Elizabeth T Troth
- 7 Mark Jenness
- 8 Child of Charles Gifford
- 9 Helen Boyd
- 10 Mary Morrison
- 11 Susan Boyd
- 12 Mary Morgan
- 13 Anna E Morrison

SECTION XI

- No 1 Beulah West

SECTION XII

- No 1 Joseph D Drinker
- 2 Wife of No 1
- 3 Daughter of do
- 4 Thomas Pancoast
- 5 Stephen Morris
- 6 Bersheba Morris
- 7 William Letchworth
- 8 Wife of No 7
- 9 Mary James
- 10 Daniel Drinker
- 11 Wife of No 10
- 12 Ruth Morris
- 13 Mary Butcher
- 14 Samuel Butcher
- 15 Infant child of Joshua Eyre
- 16 Martha Butcher
- 17 Joshua W Eyre

SECTION XIII

- No 1 Isaac Shoemaker
- 2 Dr Joseph W Taylor
- 3 Elizabeth C Taylor dau of
W C Taylor
- 4 Hannah Taylor
- 5 Nathan Taylor

SECTION XIV

- No 1 Lydia Hoskins
- 2 Rachel Hoskins
- 3 Susan D Griscom
- 4 Edward Dennis
- 5 Charles Hoskins
- 6 Mary Griscom
- 7 Amos George
- 8 Mary H George wife of No 7
- 9 William Dennis

SECTION XV

- No 1 John Hoskins sen
- 2 Wife of No 1
- 3 Child of John Hoskins Jr
- 4 John Hoskins Jr
- 5 Martha Hoskins
- 6 Elizabeth Griscom
- 7 John Wilson
- 8 Joseph Pearce
- 9 Rachel Pearce
- 10 Hannah Pearce
- 11 Mary Pearce
- 12 John Griscom
- 13 Joseph W. Griffith
- 14 Susan Griffith wife of No 13
- 15 Martha Taylor
- 16 Eliza Taylor

SECTION XVI

- No 1 Martha Jones
- 2 Sarah S Jones
- 3 Rowland Jones
- 4 Unknown
- 5 Unknown
- 6 { Charlotte N Shreeve
{ Child of Joseph Shreeve

SECTION XVII

- No 1 James Kinsey

SECTION XVIII

- No 1 Joseph Antrim
- 2 Hannah Antrim
- 3 Wife of James Craft
- 4 James Craft

- 5 Gershom Craft
- 6 Hannah Antrim
- 7 Child of Dr Howard

SECTION XIX

- No 1 Jediah Hause
- 2 Wife of No 1
- 3 Wife of Robert Grubb Sen^r
- 4 Robert Grubb Sen^r
- 5 Lydia Brown
- 6 Thomas Booth
- 7 Mary Grubb
- 8 Mary Brown
- 9 Sarah Eustis
- 10 George S Booth
- 11 Child of Benj^a Gauntt
- 12 " " " "
- 13 " " " "
- 14 Benjamin Gauntt
- 15 Thomas E Autrim
- 16 William Brown
- 17 Susan W Gauntt

SECTION XX

- No 1 { Hannah P Morris wife of
Samuel B Morris her re-
mains were afterward re-
moved to Friends Western
B Ground 16th & Race
Sts Phila
- 2 Not known
- 3 " "
- 4 " "
- 5 " "
- 6 Ellis Haines
- 7 Wife of No 6
- 8 Sarah Farmington
- 9 Sister of No 8
- 10 Phebe Farmington
- 11 Joseph Costill
- 12 Wife of No 11
- 13 Samuel Costill
- 14 Rachel Costill
- 15 Wife of Uriah Costill

- 16 Mary Ann Vanhorn
- 17 Rachel Costill wife of Benj^a
- 18 Isaac S Haines M D
- 19 Okey H Costill M D
- 20 Benjamin Costill
- 21 Mary Costill
- 22 Ann B Griffith
- 23 Anna S Griffith
- 24 Hannah Vivian
- 25 Hannah Leaver
- 26 Hannah Atkinson
- 27 Mary Risley
- 28 Lydia Ellis
- 29 Uriah Costill
- 30 William Sleeper
- 31 Susan W Burr
- 32 Joseph R Haines¹
- 33 Edith A Sleeper
- 34 John S Griffith

¹The remains of Joseph R. Haines, No. 32, have been removed to the Odd Fellows Cemetery.

SECTION XXI

- No 1 Abigail Barker
- 2 Peter Barker
- 3 Isabella Gummere
- 4 Rachel Gummere { daugh of
John G
- 5 Name not known
- 6 Rachel Gummere { widow of
Saml G
Sen^r
- 7 Samuel Gummere Sen^r
- 8 Joseph Lewis
- 9 Jacob Lewis
- 10 {
- 11 {
- 12 { Formerly
- 13 { John Folwell
- 14 { family
- 15 { and
- 16 { now in
- 17 { Section XXII
- 18 { by new division
- 19 {

Friends' Burial-Ground, Burlington, New Jersey. 163

20 John Gummere	7 William Borroughdail
21 William son of Wm Dennis	8 Wife of No 7
22 Elizabeth Gummere	9 Hannah King
	10½ Elizabeth English
	11½ Nathan English
23 Charles son of Wm Dennis	10 John Polwell
	11 Wife of No 10
24 Mayberry McVaugh	12)
25 Abby Redmond	13)
26 Edward Gummere	14)
27 Lydia McVaugh	15)
28 Elizabeth B Gummere	16 } Same Family
29 Samuel R Gummere	17 }
30 { is in Section XXII and numbered 11½	18 }
	19 }
31 Abigail Costill	20 Rebecca W Buzby
32 Mary W Bunting	21 Susan Abbott.
33 Martha M Gummere	22 Lydia Stokes
34 Philip M Redmond	
35 Rachel W Buzby	

SECTION XXIII

36 Martha Costill	No 1 Susan Cox
37 Elizabeth D Gummere	2 Rachel Cox
38 Howard A Hunt	3 Wife of Thomas Hall
39 Frances G Marsh	4 John Hall
40 Abel Buzby	5 Meribah Hall
41 Amy R Vanhorn	6 Church family
42 Charles J Gummere	7 " "
43 Christianna Marsh	8 Not found
44 Susan B Dennis	9 Fennimore family
45 Hannah Haines	10 Wife of Samuel Rodman
46 Benjamin V. Marsh	11 Rodman family
47 Henrietta E Buzby	12 " "
48 Mary Gummere	13 " "
49 Mary Ann Barton	14 " "
50 William Gummere	15 " "
51 John G Gummere	16 " "
	17 " "
	18 " "

SECTION XXII

No 1 Theodocia Craig	19 Robert Coe
2 Andrew Craig	20 Jane Coe
3 John Buzby	21 William Coe
4 William Buzby	22 Thomas Hall
5 Ann Oglburn	23 Richard Heaton
6 Hannah Raulolph	24 Ann M Cox

- 25 Alexander Craft
- 26 Emlen Craft
- 27 Francis Asbury Reed
- 28 Joseph Sholl
- 29 A Lincoln Sholl

SECTION XXIV

- No 1 Abel James
- 2 Daughter of No 1
- 3 Daughter of Robert Annon
- 4 Amos Annon
- 5 Robert Annon
- 6 Thomas Hutchin
- 7 James Hutchin
- 8 Amos Hutchin
- 9 Ann Tyson
- 10 Hannah Hutchin
- 11 Ann Moon
- 12 Benjamin Moon
- 13 Jasper Moon
- 14 Wife of No 13
- 15 Peter Dowell

SECTION XXV

- No 1 Isaac Archer
- 2 Son of No 1
- 3 Elizabeth Smith
- 4 Same family
- 5 Elizabeth Newbold
- 6 Anthony N Taylor
- 7 ——— Cattell
- 8 { is in Section XXVI and
numbered 15
- 9 Susannah Newbold
- 10 Mary N Stroud
- 11 Elizabeth P Newbold
- 12 { is in Section XXVI and
numbered 14
- 13 { is in Section XXVI and
numbered 13
- 14 William F. Newbold

SECTION XXVI

- No 1 Samuel Emlen's Englishman
- 2 Elizabeth Sloan
- 3 Child of J M Bacon
- 4 Sarah Scattergood wife of
Thomas (the minister)
- 5 Stephen Pike
- 6 Child of Stephen Pike
- 7 Sarah Burgess
- 8 Esther E Taylor
- 9 Child of Samuel W Taylor
- 10 Hannah Child of Samuel
W Taylor
- 11 Mary Potts
- 12 Edward Taylor
- 13 Sarah W Dugdale
- 14 Thomas Dugdale
- 15 Ann Bacon
- 16 Eliza Y Taylor
- 17 Amy Richardson
- 18 Sarah M Dugdale
- 19 Elizabeth D Taylor
- 20 Eliza P Yardley
- 21 George Eugene Yardley
- 22 Mary E Taylor
- 23 Samuel W Taylor
- 24 Merciana Y Taylor

SECTION XXVII

- No 1 Thomas Winner
- 2 Thomas Allinson
- 3 Julia K Clarke
- 4 Richard M Kirkbride
- 5 Mary Ann Williams
- 6 Charles R Cloud M D
- 7 Ann Eliza Kirkbride
- 8 Elsie Cloud
- 9 Eleanor G Kirkbride
- 10 Eliza Paul Gurney

SECTION XXVIII

- No 1 Peter Hill
- 2 Grand Child of Edith Green
- 3 Caroline Loango
- 4 Joseph K Williams

Nos. 8, 12, and 13 were changed by present division of lots in 1870.

THE PENNS AND THE TAXATION OF THEIR ESTATES
BY THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from Vol. XXIII. page 443.)

Two branches therefore of the proprietary estate consist of:

1 That purchase money which persons pay to the proprietaries to purchase a grant in fee of any parcel of lands they desire to have granted to them; and—

Purchase
money.

2 The quit-rent of an half penny per acre reserved on those grants in fee and as the common run of grants do not one with another exceed 200 acres (which is a good farm) each, such purchasers may be to pay eight shillings and four pence per annum quit-rent.

Quit-rents.

3 And the proprietaries have a third sort of estate there, I mean all the unsold lands within the province. The charter granted to Mr. Penn all the lands and soil within the bounds therein mentioned. But Messrs. Penns have considered that grant rather as a licence from the Crown to purchase in those lands from the Indian natives and proprietors than as a title to the Indian lands and therefore have constantly and honestly and in some cases twice or three times over bought in from the Indians and paid them for every inch of the country which the Indians have been willing to sell before ever they have occupied or granted out any part thereof.

Unsold lands.

Out of that land, thus purchased from the Indians, the proprietaries sometimes survey some parts thereof to reserve as a demesne for their

own use, either to occupy themselves or to lease out or to sell for the most they can.

These lands thus surveyed and reserved for the proprietaries own future disposition are in three different circumstances which are necessary to be distinctly stated in order to show what the question between the proprietaries and the Assembly as to these lands is.

Leased lands.

1 Some part of these lands are actually let out on leases for years to the tenants and occupiers of the same at the best rents that can be got and as to those the proprietaries consented by their instructions that they should be taxed, duly they contend to raise the tax upon the annual value and distrain the possession as in England and let him deduct a proportionable part thereof from his rent payable to the proprietaries.

Surveyed and reserved lands settled by Indians.

2 A second part of these lands surveyed and reserved for the proprietaries is not leased or granted out by them to any persons whatsoever, nor yield them a single farthing of annual rent or profit notwithstanding which it happens that numbers of intruders seat themselves down upon them from time to time at their own pleasure and make some little improvements, but are not yet brought under any lease or pay any rent for their settlements and there are so many settlers upon those reserved lands that for every three hundred (300) acres of them there is at least one tenant or family, now these surveyed and reserved lands will certainly be called, at least by the peoples' assessor improved lands for the tenants and intruders have actually made some sort of improvement upon the same and they may be called the proprietaries improved lands; the taxing these sort of lands at all and

the manner of taxing the same make the great and grievous oppression, for as to lands which are let out at certain rents the value may be known by the rent payable for the same. And as to the lands located but not improved or occupied at all the Act lays thus far: a limited value upon them that they shall be valued from 5 to 15 shillings the hundred acres but as to these sort of lands reserved for the proprietaries and not granted to but occupied by these intruders, the assessor is to set whatever value he thinks fit upon them at his arbitrary will and pleasure and assess so much in the pound upon that imaginary value, and this without any possibility of redress, suppose he should value them at £300 per hundred acres, for so the Assembly in some of their papers most ridiculously imagine them to be. Then the estimated value of 100.000 acres of such land would be £300.000, and four shillings in the pound upon that value would be £60.000 tax per annum for land which does not pay or produce to the proprietories one single farthing of rent or profit. The iniquity and injustice of this proposition glares one in the face. For by this means the proprietaries alone may be taxed to the amount of nine-tenths or even to a greater proportion of any land-tax which the Assembly may lay upon the whole province and that for such land only as yeilds them no rent or profit whatsoever. This therefor the proprietaries never will submit to. The Assembly say that these lands are kept in hand undisposed of by the proprietories in order that by other persons improving circumjacent lauds these may grow more valuable and may fetch a higher price and that therefore though they yeild now no rent or profit they may grow more

advantageous and may sell for a better price by and by, but that is all eventual, they may as well, nay they have decreased in value, there is no want of other lands for people to take up at pleasure in other places upon the common terms and the proprietaries are judges of their own interest and their own property and it cannot be imagined that they are so very blind to their own interest as to keep these lands unlet, unsold and to yield them no kind of profit whatever, rather than to sell or let them for considerable value if they could find tenants or purchasers for them. And all this for fear that the lands (after that they have sold or let them) should be taxed.

Surveyed lands occupied.

3 The third and last part of these surveyed and reserved lands are such small parts (not very considerable) as lie wholly untenanted and unoccupied and unimproved.

As to other lands in the province bought from the Indians but not surveyed or reserved for the proprietaries' use, they are in the like circumstances with those which are reserved for the proprietaries' use, viz. some granted out, some not granted out but yet intruded upon and other parts wholly vacant and unoccupied and open for any person that pleases to take up any part of them on the known common and usual terms of purchase and of these there is always a sufficient quantity for the settlers that offer.

The purport of the Land-Tax Act passed in Pennsylvania in November 1755.

These lands would all in general have been taxed by the Land-Tax Acts of 1755 and 1757 some of them in one manner, others of them in another manner had not the proprietary's estates been excepted out of the tax on account of their then gift of £5000 to the King's use, for the first enacting words of the Act are that

the tax shall be levied upon all the estates real and personal within this province of all and every person and persons.

As to such of these reserved lands as yeild rent the proprietaries consented as aforesaid that they might be taxed. But as to the far greatest part which yield no rent or profit at all to the proprietaries those also must, by these Acts, have been taxed as follows :

Where owners of land whereon improvements are made don't reside in the district where the land lies, not only the goods of the tenant but those of the landlord also shall be distrained for the tax and if the tenant prays it he shall have an action of debt for the same with costs against the owner of the land: proviso, not to alter contracts between landlord and tenant.

Another sort of provision is made by the same Act for other lands, viz. whereas large tracts of valuable land have been located and held without intention of improvement but merely in expectation of receiving hereafter higher prices for private advantage, by means whereof those lands remain uncultivated and the which lands were exempted by the County Levy Act and cannot by the laws now in being be taxed, it is thought reasonable on this occasion to settle the manner by which those lands shall be assessed and rated: *Ergo* it is enacted that all such located and unimproved lands shall be valued at not exceeding £15 or under £5 per hundred acres and such lands shall be sold for payment of the tax thereon. Who is to judge what lands are located and held with such intention and with such expectation? The infallible assessor? This must include all the lands purchased from the Indians and actually surveyed and reserved for

the proprietaries' use. It also includes all the lands ever bought from the Indians and not granted away although not reserved for the proprietaries' use, for every foot of those lands are in the terms of the Act located, the Indians sell the lands from such a place to such another place, they are held by the proprietaries and they remain uncultivated. Wherefore by the Act, although vacant lands are not taxed in other provinces as yielding no profit yet these shall be taxed at the assessors' discretion as of the value from £5 to £15 the hundred acres. And if the proprietaries do not pay that tax sell the land itself to pay it. This is thought to be very unjust and oppressive.

There is in the Act a pretended reason given for taxing these sort of lands now for that by means of these lands being so kept up they remain uncultivated and great numbers of people have been necessitated to leave the province and settle in other colonies where lands are more easily purchased to the manifest injury and charge of the public. Now there cannot be a more shameless and abominable falsehood invented than this is, which this Assembly have audaciously inserted in their Act against known, notorious and manifest facts. For there is not in all America any province that is for its size so populously and thickly settled as Pennsylvania and the Land Office is always open with land to supply persons who desire to settle upon the constant known terms. With this additional circumstance in favor of this province that by buying in the land from time to time of the Indians and by reserving a quit-rent per acre from settlers. Here are no great stragling grants made of large territories and great tracts

of land (as in some other provinces) whereby the tenants and settlements are stretched and extended wide from each other, here a tenant and a mile or two off another tenant, but the grants are made duly of mere improvable farms of two hundred or at most three hundred acres each and those united and compacted close together in a body as far as the settlements hitherto made extend.

And another provision is made by the same Act that persons residing in the provinces who have seated themselves on large tracts of land and neither have property therein or pay rent for the same but yet hold and occupy parts thereof shall pay taxes for the same in like manner as the freeholders are liable to do by virtue of this Act and for non-payment shall be liable to distress and imprisonment as the freeholders were by virtue of this Act or of the County Levy Act.

These lands before mentioned made the third branch of the proprietaries' estate:

But the Assembly have found out a fourth kind of estate therefor the proprietaries and if it was so have taxed it with a vengeance. They say in some of their long-winded messages or reports that the proprietaries have vast sums of money due to them and standing out on mortgages there. And they tax by the self same Acts personal as well as real estates, indeed so does every Land-Tax Act in England do; but we shall find the Assembly's pretence is not true, and if ever so true that no such tax as they say was ever laid anywhere. And first as to the fact itself the proprietaries have no mortgages in the province. What the Assembly mean is this: A man sets down of his own head upon a piece of land, when the proprietaries find him

The proprietaries fourth kind of property found out by the Assembly.

out they threaten to eject him if he will not buy or take a lease of it. He is poor yet and cannot pay his whole £10 for a hundred acres but pays £3 or more or less in part of his purchase money. Thereupon the proprietaries issue out a warrant to their surveyor reciting that A. B. desiring to purchase so many acres at such a place at the usual purchase and quit-rent has paid down so much money in part of his purchase therefore ordering the surveyer to survey and lay out a plot of such a quantity of lands at such a place for the intending purchaser they give him no grant or estate in that land. He does not execute any counterpart of the warrant or any contract or agreement whatsoever to pay the money or complete his purchase. But having done thus much the proprietaries suffer him to continue as tenant at will on the land but give him no sort of title to it. By and by he picks up money and pays in the residue of his money if he pleases and interest for it from the time he began to pay for it, when he has done this completely then and not before the proprietaries give him a grant for his land in fee; this residue of the purchase money is no mortgage, he did not first pay down the money, and then the proprietaries lend it him back again, he could give no mortgage for he himself had no interest in the lands to make a mortgage of them. He has given no bond, note or contract to pay the residue of money nor can ever be compelled to pay it. He may not like to complete his purchase and may leave it and never make his purchase and the proprietaries have no remedy to compel him to pay it, they may turn him off the land and that is all they can do so that this is no mortgage either in name or in substance and

it would be most unconscionable to lay any present tax whatever upon money which a man may or may not at many years distance happen to receive but never has received or seen and has no title to or security for at the time you lay a tax upon it this is the purchase money paid or to be paid for the land and is in the same case with the fines before treated of. You tax the land itself, would you also tax the money too? And even before it is received or receivable: this is doubly taxing the same thing. But secondly, if this was a mortgage or was anything that is proper to be taxed, after what rate would you tax it? Why, say the Assembly, you must pay four shillings in the pound, that is one fifth part of the capital for what you have no security at all but which may or may not many years hence be paid to you. So I must pay tax Twenty pounds this year for every hundred pounds personal estate which I am no way intitled to receive (and most certainly shall not receive these ten or fifteen years or longer). This is most enormous and unjust and the English Acts of Parliament in laying a four shilling tax upon personal estates consisting of ready money, real debts, actual mortgages, &c. lay it upon the interest only (not upon the capital) of such certain personal estate and say in express terms that for every £100. of such personal estate, the person taxed shall pay twenty shillings. The Pennsylvania Act says *per contra* for every one hundred pounds which you are not nor ever may be entitled to, you shall pay twenty shillings—such is their justice and way of proceeding to rob their proprietaries for such estates as this and such money as this falls within no other person's case but the proprietaries in any degree.

Having now given you an account of the nature and kind of all the proprietaries' estates in Pennsylvania and which in the whole are of infinitely less value and bear no kind of proportion to what is generally imagined and also an account of the nature and purport of the Land-Tax Act passed by the Assembly there in November 1755 out of which Act they did then vouchsafe to exempt the proprietaries' estate on account of their free gift of £5000. to the King's use, it comes next in course to show what commands and instructions the proprietaries afterwards gave in May 1756 to Col Denny their present Lieutenant Governor, viz.:

Commission to
Lieut. Gov-
ernor Denny,
7th May 1756.

“Thomas Penn and Richard Penn true and absolute proprietaries and governors-in-chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware,—To William Denny, Esquire, Greeting. Whereas the late King Charles the Second by his letters patent under the Great Seal of England bearing date the fourth day of March in the 23d year of his reign was graciously pleased to grant unto William Penn, Esq. (the late father of the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, and since deceased,) his heirs and assigns the said Province of Pennsylvania, with large powers, jurisdictions and authorities for the well governing, safety, defense and preservation of the said province and the people residing therein; and more particularly to do and perform sundry matters and things therein mentioned either by himself or his deputies or lieutenants as by the said letters patent, relation being thereunto had, may more fully appear.”

“And whereas the late King James the Second before he came to the Crown, by the name of James Duke of York and Albany, being rightfully possessed of a certain tract of land lying of the west side of the Bay and River River

of Delaware now commonly called or known by the name or names of the Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware and being likewise invested with sundry royalties, privileges, immunities, powers, jurisdictions and authorities for the defense, safety, preservation and well-governing of the said tract of land and the inhabitants thereof, did by certain deeds duly executed and bearing date as therein mentioned, Give and Grant unto the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns the said tract of land lying on the west side of the Bay and River of Delaware, with all and every the said royalties, privileges, immunities, powers, jurisdictions and authorities which he, the said Duke of York stood, then invested with as aforesaid; as by such deeds, relation being thereunto had may now fully appear."

"Now know you that We reposing special trust and confidence in your loyalty to the King and in your prudence, conduct and integrity do by virtue of the said Letters Patent and deeds depute, constitute, nominate and appoint you the said William Denny, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the said province and counties."

"Giving and hereby granting unto you full power and authority to exercise, execute and put in practice in ample manner all and every the powers, jurisdictions and authorities so granted unto the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns by the said Letters Patent and deeds as shall be necessary and convenient for the safety, well-being, defence, preservation and well governing of the said province and counties and the people thereof hereby committed and intrusted to your care and charge."

"And generally at all times and upon all occasions when proper and convenient to exercise,

do, execute, act and perform all and all manner of powers, authorities, acts military and all other matters and things whatsoever requisite and necessary for the good order of government, for the administering, maintaining and executing of justice, and for the safety, peace, defense and preservation of the said province and counties and the people under your government and direction, as fully and amply to all intents, constructions and purposes as We ourselves might or could do by virtue of the said Letters Patent and deeds or any otherwise howsoever were We personally present."

"You following and observing such orders, instructions and directions as you now have or hereafter from time to time shall receive from us or our heirs."

"To have, hold, execute, exercise and enjoy the said office or post of Lieutenant-Governor of the said province and counties with all and every the said powers, jurisdictions and authorities hereinbefore granted and all titles, privileges, pre-eminence, profits and advantages to a Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the said province and counties belonging and therewith usually held and enjoyed, unto you the said William Denny, for and during the good pleasure of us, or the survivor of us and until further order."

"Provided always that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to give you any power or authority to do, perform, act, suffer, acquiesce in or consent or agree unto any act, matter or thing whatsoever, by means or reason whereof we or either of us or the heirs of us or of either of us may be hurt, prejudiced, impeached or incumbered in our or their or either of our or their royalties, jurisdictions,

properties, estate, right, title or interest of, in or to the said province or counties or any part of them; nor to set, let, lease-out, grant, demise, receive, possess, occupy or dispose of any manors, messuages, lands, tenements, houses, gardens, royalties, rents, issues or profits arising, belonging or accruing to us or either of us in the province and counties aforesaid or otherwise; nor to intermeddle or concern yourself therewith or with any part of the property thereof or with any officer or officers appointed for the management thereof, either by placing, displacing, interrupting or hindering any of them in the just execution of their offices. But in case your aid or assistance shall be wanted by them and desired for our service, then and in such case you are hereby required to assist them by all lawful ways and means to the utmost of your power, anything hereinbefore contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

“And we do hereby strictly command, charge and require all persons within the said province and counties, of what degree, quality, state or condition soever to yield, give and pay unto you all respect, submission and obedience as Lieutenant-Governor of the said province and counties so appointed as aforesaid as they will answer to the contrary at their peril.”

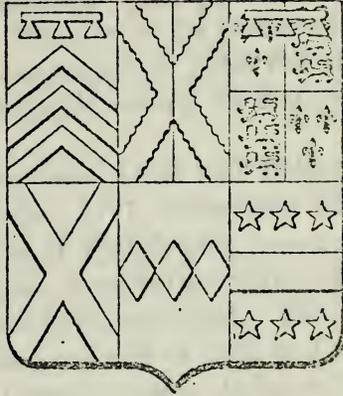
“Given under our hands and seals-at-arms the seventeenth day of May in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of our sovereign Lord George the Second, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth and in the year of our Lord 1756.

(Signed) THOMAS PENN,
RICHARD PENN.”

(To be continued.)

AN OLD PENNSYLVANIA ROYAL COAT-OF-ARMS.

BY THOMAS ALLEN GLENN.



Recent investigation in Virginia proves that many of the first settlers of the Old Dominion caused their arms to be chiselled on their tombs or graven on their seals; but it remains for Pennsylvania to show the first use by an individual in private life in the American Plantations, so far as known, of coat armor marshalling the Royal Arms of England, and thus asserting a royal lineage nearly two generations before the Revolution.

That the user of these arms was a man of importance, if not of wealth, and that he was actually entitled to bear upon his escutcheon the lions of England, quartered with the lilies of France, and not a mere pretender, or a person ignorant of heraldry, cannot be questioned.

The use of arms in early days in the colonies was not, indeed, uncommon, and in many cases persons were not too careful or scrupulous as to their right to the arms upon their seals, coaches, or plate; but to assume the Royal Arms at that time was a different and dangerous proceeding, and

few English engravers, we think, would have ventured to cut such a seal unless well assured of the identity of the applicant and the validity of his claim.

The workmanship is of about 1640, or earlier, and it was but little over a century and a half before that the head of one of Englands greatest nobles rolled upon the block for a similar vanity.

The seal under consideration is in the possession of Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and a descendant of John Bevan, whose arms, or a coat identical with his, occupy the first quarter of the shield.

It appears on two documents, Lease and Release, dated 28th and 29th of December, 1727, Indentures Tripartite, between William Branson, of Philadelphia, merchant, Caspar Wister, of Philadelphia, brass-button maker, and William Monington, of Philadelphia, merchant. The property conveyed was a furnace and one acre of land in Penkadoer Hundred, New Castle County, "upon Delaware," called Abbetinkton Furnace. The previous title is recited, but is not interesting, except so far that a number of the company who originally operated the furnace, including Evan Owen, the Councillor, were Welsh Friends.

The deeds were drawn and executed in Philadelphia, and the conveyancer who drew them was, doubtless, the owner of the seal, or at least had it in his possession at that time. It is known positively that it did not belong to Branson, Wister, or Monington, or to the witnesses, who were Joseph England and William Tidmarsh.

The seal is about one-half inch in diameter (there are several impressions), and evidently made by a finger ring. The cutting has been well done, but the impressions are not so clear as they might be, and the lines indicating the tincture of the various charges are not clearly defined. The first or paternal coat on the shield is three chevronells, with a label for difference, and the tinctures appear to be *gules* and *argent*. This was the paternal coat of John Bevan, of

Treverig, Glamorganshire, a Welsh Quaker, who came to Pennsylvania in 1684, and who returned to Glamorganshire, dying upon his estate at Treverig, but whose younger children remained in this country and left issue.

As John Bevan was descended from the royal line of England, being seventh in descent from Eleanor, daughter of Henry Somerset, second Earl of Worcester (*Merion, Glenn, 169*), and as one or more of Bevan's descendants are known to have been scribes or conveyancers in Pennsylvania, it seems reasonable to suggest that the seal was his. A careful study of the various other arms upon the shield does not indicate, if this be correct, that the royal line above mentioned was the one intended to be exemplified when the coats were marshalled.

The pedigree of John Bevan shows, however, so much in the way of royal lineage that the theory that these arms were his is considerably strengthened by an examination of the descent of the various families from which he came.

The second coat upon the shield is *per pale a saltire engrailed, countercharged*, the bearings of the great house of de la Pole, and the third, the Royal Arms of England, with a label for difference.

Margaret Plantagenet, daughter of George, Duke of Clarence, married Sir Richard Pole, K. G., and had many children. A son, Sir Henry Pole, was beheaded in 1539; he married Jean, daughter of George Neville, Lord Abergavenny. The next coat may be that of Neville, *gules a saltire argent*, and the second Montacute, *argent three lozenges in fess gules*. The sixth and last coat is more doubtful.

All of the families above named intermarried continually, and left many descendants, some in high walks of life who aspired to the throne, and others, in more humble stations, who went about their life work contentedly, with seemingly no ambition to pose as martyrs in a lost cause.

From any of these, as well as from Henry of Somerset, through the houses of Miscin, Neath, Tredomen, or Porthmal, John Bevan may have come.

Certain it is that the first coat marshalled with the Royal Arms is apparently identical with his, and unless it can be shown that some other person residing near Philadelphia in 1727 bore for his paternal coat, gules, the *three chevronells* argent of Iestyn ap Gwrgan, Prince of Glamorgan, or of the Earls of Clare (*or three chevrons gules*), it seems fairly certain that the seal was that of Bevan. No such person is known to our genealogists.

Be this as it may, that the Royal Arms were used by a settler in Pennsylvania at that early day is the most interesting fact in the records of early American heraldry, and it is hoped that the above notes may lead to a further investigation of the subject.

THE NAMES OF THE EARLY SETTLERS OF DARBY
TOWNSHIP, CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CONTRIBUTED BY MORGAN BUNTING.

[The recent recovery of the "Darby Township Book" has enabled Mr. Bunting to extract from it the names of the early settlers of the township. For the copy of the map of 1683, by Charles Ashcom, surveyor, we are indebted to Mrs. William B. Middleton.—ED. PENNA. MAG.]

The Originall Record of the Township of Darby in the County of Chester and province of Pensilvania as it was setteled by The English under William Penn Esquire Proprioter and Governor in Cheif of the said Province in the Year of our Lord one Thousand Six hundred and Eighty Two; Giving an Account when Each Setteltment was begun, ffor the better Regulatng the Inhabitants in Serving the Respective offices of the said Township as Constables Super- visors overseers of the poor Veivers of fences &c.

Samuel Bradshaw and

Thomas Worth came from Oxtou in the County of Nottingham

John Blunston and

Michael Blunston from Littel Hallam in the County of Darby

George Wood from Bonsall in ye County of Darby

Joshua ffearne from Darley in ye County of Darby

Henry Gibbins from Parwidge in ye County of Darby

Samuel Sellers from Belper in ye County of Darby

These came in the year 1682.

Richard Bonsall from Mouldrige in ye County of Darby

Edmund Cartlidge from Ridings in ye County of Darby

Thomas Hood from Brason in the County of Darby

John Hallowel from Hucknall in ye County of Nottingham

John Bartram from Ashburn in ye County of Darby

William Wood from Nottingham.

Names of Early Settlers of Darby Township, Pa. 183

Thomas Bradshaw from Oxton in ye County of Nottingham

Robert Naylor from Manniash in the County of Darby

Richard Tucker from Warinister in ye County of Wilts

These came in the year 1683.

Robert Scorthorne from Oxton in ye County of Nottingham

James Cooper from Bolton in the County of Lancaster in []

and from Mayfield in the County of Stafford in ye ye[ar —]

John Hood from Casteldunington in ye County of Leic[ester]

William Garratt from harby in the County of Leices[ter]

Samuel Levis from harby in ye County of Leices[ter]

John Smith from harby in The County of Leicest[er]

William Smith from Croxton in ye County of Leiceste[r]

Robert Cliffe from harby in the County of Leicester

Thomas Smith from Croxton in The County of Leiceste[r]

Richard Parker from upper broughton in ye County of Nottingham

Adam Roades from Codnor in The County of Darby

Thomas flox from Sutton uppon Trent in ye County of Nottingham

These came in the year 1684.

Thomas Coates from Sprixton in the County of Leicester

William Gabitas from East Markham in ye County of Nottingham

Joseph Need from Arnold in The County of Nottingham

These came in the year 1686

Edward Peirson from Wimslow in ye County of Chester

John Kirke from Allfreetown in The County of Darby

John Marshall from Elton in The County of Darby

These settled in the year 1687.

Thomas Collier from Nottingham

John Ball from Darley in the County Darby

John Wood from Nottingham

Nicholas Ireland from Laxton in the County of Nottingham

These settled in the year 1689.

Note that Caconhook was added to Darby in ye year 1686

Containing Six Settlement viz.

Morton Mortonson

Peter Peterson

Hance Urine

Swan Boone.

Hance Boone

Mathias Natsilas

184 . *Names of Early Settlers of Darby Township, Pa.*

Anthony Morgan from Cardife in Clamorgan-hire
 John Hood, Jun^r from Casteldunington in ye County of Leicester
 Robert Smith from Sawley in the County of Darby
 Lewis David }
 Ralph Lewis }

These settled in the year 1691.

John Bethell Setteled in the year	1694
James Cooper Setteled in the year	1695
William Bartram Setteled in the year	1696
Samuel Garret Setteled in the year	1696
Josiah Hibbard Setteled in the year	1697
John Dawson Setteled in The year	1697
Christopher Spray Setteled in the year	1698
Obadiah Bonsall Setteled in the year	1698
Josiah flearne Setteled in The year	1700
Peter Petersons new Settelment in the year	1698
Anthony Morgans new Settelment in the year	1700
Samuel Hood Setteled in the year	1700
John Bethell Jun ^r Setteled in the year	1704
John Bown Setteled in the year	1706
Job Harvey Setteled in the year	1707
John Blunston, Jun ^r Setteled in the year	1707
Lawrance Morton Setteled in the year	1708
John Broom Setteled in the year	1708
John Test Setteled in the year	1711
Thomas Paschall Setteled in the year	1711
Joshua Calvert Setteled in the year	1712
Samuel Bradshaw Setteled in the year	1712
Mathias Morton Setteled in the year	1712
David Thomas Setteled in the year	1714
James Whitacer Setteled in the year	1715
George Wood Setteled in the year	1715
Job Harvey's new Settelment in the year	1715
Joshua Johnson Setteled in the year	1715
John Marshall Setteled in the year	1716
Thomas Broom Setteled in The year	1716
William Preist Setteled in the year	1716
William Wood Setteled in the year	1719
Joseph Hibbard Setteled in the year	1725
Charles Justis Setteled in the year	1725
Samuel Bunting Setteled in the year	1725
Thomas (Medwier)? Setteled in the year	1725
Awbray Wood Setteled in the year	1726

Names of Early Settlers of Darby Township, Pa. 185

Benjamin Lobb Settled in the year	1726
Enoch Eliot Settled in the year	1727
Isaac Lea Settled in the year	1728
John Marshall Jun ^r Settled in the year	1727
John Wallis Settled in the year	1729
Everard Ellis Settled in the year	1729
Benjamin Peirson Jun ^r Settled in ye year	1729
Th : Tatnalls new Settlement in ye year	1730
John Marshalls new Settlement in ye year	1730
Andrew Boons new Settlement in ye year	1730
Benjamin Bonsall's new Settlement in ye year	1731
Josiah Hearn's Settlement made in Lower Darby in The year	1732
Thomas Peirson Settled in the year	1733
David Mortons new Settlement made in ye year	1733
Joseph Bonsalls Settlement made in ye year	1733
Benjamin Lobbs Settlement in Lower Darby — in ye year —	1734
William Kirks Settlement made in ye year	1734
Francis Pullin Setteled in the year	1734
James Hunts Settlement made in Lower Darby In the year	1735
✓ John Ball Settled in the year	1735
Benjamin Bonsall's settliment in Lower Darby	1736
John Roades settlement in the year	1737
Isaac Leas settlement in the year	1738
Samuell Garratts new Settlement in y ^e year	1738
Joseph Bonsalls new Settlement in water street in ye year	1734
John Paschalls new settlement in front street in ye year	1739
Elizabeth Hibberds Settlement in front street in ye year	1739
Evered Ellis's new Settlement in upper Darby in ye year	1739
Swan Boons Settlement in upper Darby in y ^e year	1739
Soloman Humphry settled in Lower Darby in ye year	1740
Edward Waldron settled in Lower Darby in ye year	1740
Isaac Pearson settled in Lower Darby in the year	1741
Edward Waldron settled in Lower Darby in ye year	1740
Jacob Webber settled in Lower Darby in ye year	1742
Stephen Paschall settlement in Upper Darby in ye year	1743
Matthew Ash settled in Upper Darby in ye year	1744
Enoch Bonsall's new settlement in Lower Darby	1744
Thomas Tatuel's new settlement in Upper Darby in ye year	1744
Ambrose Wilkcocks settled in Lower Darby in year	1745
John Davis's new Settlement in Upper Darby in ye year	1745
Cunrod Nethermark's new settlement in Calconhook in ye year	1745
Andrew Urin new Settlement in Calconhook in the year	1746
Abraham Lewis Jun ^r settled in Upper Darby in ye year	1750
Sannuel Kirk Settled in Upper Darby in ye year	1751

186 *Names of Early Settlers of Darby Township, Pa.*

William Garret settled in Upper Darby in ye year	1751
Abraham Johnson Settled in Upper Darby in ye year	1751
Swan Boons new Settlement in Lower Darby	1752
Tobias Mortens new Settlement in Lower Darby	1752
Enoch Bonsalls new Settlement in Lower Darby	1755
William Parker new Settlement in Lower Darby	1760
Abraham Bonsalls new Settlement in Upper Darby	1760
Abraham Johnson's new settlement in Upper Darby	1760
Benjamin Lobbs new Settlement in Upper Darby	1760
John Kirk's new settlement in upper Darby	1760

LISTS OF FOREIGNERS WHO ARRIVED AT PHILADELPHIA, 1791-1792.

CONTRIBUTED BY LUTHER R. KELKER, ESQ.

[The following certified lists of foreigners who arrived at Philadelphia, 1791-1792, are additional to those printed in Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Vol. XVII.]

LIST OF PASSENGERS ON BOARD THE SHIP "PHILADELPHIA PACKET," EDWARD RICE, MASTER, FROM AMSTERDAM. PHILA. JAN. 18, 1791.

Marie Jacobs.	Barnhard Driesbach & wife.
Henry Richards.	John Gottfried Markt.
Sussaneh Koam.	Abral Geerman.
J. G. Meyers, his wife & two children.	John Valentine.
	Jacob Whitecomb.

I do hereby certify that the above is a true list of Passengers on board of the above ship under my command.

EDWARD RICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS MIFFLIN ESQ.

GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

SIR

I take the liberty to transmit to your Excellency the Lists of Names of German Passengers who arrived at this Port from June 30th 1791 to June 29th 1792, and were permitted to Land agreeably to Law.

I am with the greatest respect, your Excellency's most obedient and very humble Servant

PHILADELPHIA July 9, 1792

LEWIS FARMER,

Register of German.

188 *Foreigners who arrived at Philadelphia, 1791-1792.*

LIST OF PASSENGERS, WHO ARRIVED IN THE BRIGANTINE
 "MARY" FROM AMSTERDAM AT THE PORT OF PHILADELA.
 JUNE 30th 1791.

Stephanus Clauss.	George Ernst Fries.
Johannes Balde.	Regina Dorethea Henningin.
Johan Henry Balde.	William Balde.

I do hereby certify the above being a True List of the
 Passengers on sailing Vessel above mentioned.

K. FITZPATRICK.

A LIST OF GERMAN PASSENGERS ON BOARD THE SHIP
 "DIANA," OZIAS GOODMAN, COMMANDER.

Heinrick Jullig.	Conrad Schmeltzer.
Dorothea, his wife.	Margaret, his wife.
George Peter, } Henrick, } Parble, } 3 children.	Francis Rame. Catharine, his wife. Frederick, } John Daniel, } 2 children.
Peter Grall. Barbara, his wife. Catharina, } Georg, } Peter, } 4 children. Barbara, }	Daniel Stier. Catharine, his wife. Catharine Marg ^d . Rippart. George, } Christian, } Catharine, } 6 children. Elizabeth, } Margaret, } Sophia, }
Daniel Guntar. Anna Margaret, his wife. Daniel, } Hans Daniel, } Catharine, } Caroline, } Hans Jacob, } Hans William, } Conrad, } 7 children.	Casper Hein. Margaret, his wife. Peter, } Hans, } 3 children. Lewis, }

Jacob Snell.
 Sophia, his wife.
 Joh. Henry, }
 Catharine, } 4
 Hans Mary, } children.
 Jacob, }

Peter Blanch.
 Dorothy, his wife.
 Sophia, }
 Margaret, } 3
 Magdalene, } children.

George More.
 Catharine, his wife.
 George, }
 George Henry, } 3
 Peter, } children.

Daniel Weisborin.
 Barbara, his wife.
 Laurens, their child.

Magdalena Eidelmeinin.
 Magdalena, her child.

Christina Weisbornin.
 Margaret, her child.

Michel Bauer.
 Catharine, his wife.
 Philip Jerry, }
 Philip Jacob, } 4
 Hans Michael, } children.
 Catharine Debora, }
 Hans Peter, }

Peter Darenburgh
 Eliza, his wife.
 Selima, }
 Philip, } 4
 Jerry Frederick, } children.
 Hans Jerry, }

Salima van der Gros.
 Urelina, her child.

Margaret Rippart.
 Lewis, }
 Martin, } 4
 George, } children.
 Jacob, }

Christian Woltz.
 Catharine, his wife.
 Christian, }
 Catharine, } 4
 Regina, } children.
 Maretia, }

George Sifz.
 Anna Elizabeth, his wife.

Hans Jerry.
 Catharine Eliza. }
 Hans Jacob. } 4
 Maria Magdalene. } children.

George Henry Mortel.
 Catharine, his wife.

Martin Rapp.
 John George, his son.

190 *Foreigners who arrived at Philadelphia, 1791-1792.*

Peter Durenbaugh.	Joh Justus Kersten.
Margaret, his wife.	Charl Fred. Huguenin.
Hans Jerry, } children.	Georg L. ramur.
Magdalene, }	Johan Matthias Simon.
_____	Joh Hoehn.
Joh Gettinger.	Frantz Arforg.
Johan Titius.	Carl Hend ^k . Schmadhtaha.
Fred ^k . Granram.	Joh Leonard Bloeser.
Carl Granram.	M. Schneider.
Valentine Weindling.	Phl Ander-man.
George Klein.	Georg Fred. Krauss.
George Wolf.	Dan Fred Ley.
Joh. Christ ^a . Weinmuller.	Loisa Linnerin.
Christian Fritz.	Susan Mertlen.
Nichol Hang.	_____
Johanna Jost.	Fred Brecheisen.
Nichol Hauter.	Catharine, his wife.
Nicholas Schworer.	Frederich,
Theobald Schmidt.	Catharine Eliza, } 3 children.
Jacob Raith.	Johan George, }
Conrath Schultz.	_____
Johan Lewis Urban.	Barbara Weindling.
Catharina Wagnarin.	

I do certify the within being a True List of the Passengers on board my ship. Witness my hand this tenth day of August 1791.

OZIAS GOODWIN.

LIST OF PASSENGERS ON BOARD THE SHIP "PHILADELPHIA PACKET" FROM AMSTERDAM.

Ph. Jac. Bretry.	George Hartzog.
Jacob G. Pofie.	Frederick Hartzog.
Jacob Stohr.	Coen Jutter.
J. Fred. D. Fanholtz.	J. J. Hause.
Ant. Hartmann.	Francis Hause, wife.
J. G. Hartzog.	Jacob Hause.
Salamarina Hartzog—wife.	Francisco Hause.

Barbara Haase.	G. C. Lux.
J. I. Hadelmaker.	Elizabeth Herman.
J. S. Eder.	J.P.Echhard; <i>Cabin Passenger.</i>

I do hereby certify the within Being a True List of the Passengers on board my ship. Witness my hand this twenty-third day of August 1791.

EDWARD RICE.

PASSENGERS ON BOARD THE SHIP "FAIR AMERICAN," CAPT. BENJAMIN LEE, FROM AMSTERDAM, ARRIVED IN PHILADELPHIA, 12 SEPTEMBER 1791.

Georg Ludwig Anschutz.	Jacob Hermann Hein.
Catharine Elizabeth Anschutz.	Anne Catharine Hein.
Johan George Anschutz.	Margaretta Phillippina Hein.
Christian Anschutz.	Bernhart Hein.
Elizabetha Anschutz.	Catharine Phillipin Guntzing.
Dorothea Anschutz.	Johana Elenberger.
Johan Jacob Anschutz.	Maria Elenberger.
Heinrich Jully.	Elizabeth Elenberger.
Catharina Barbera Jully.	Magdalen Elenberger.
Maria Magdalena Jully.	Friederich Hun.
Heinrich Jully.	Friederich Jonas.
Adam Jully.	Anna Maria Jonas.
Johann Jacob Günther.	Johan Wilhelm Jonas.
Maria Barbara Günther.	Phillippina Jonas.
Jacob Günther.	Jacob Jonas.
Johanna Günther.	Ann Catharina Jonas.
Frantz Breiner.	Juliana Jonas.
Friederich Weirzsücker.	Heronomus Ecker.
Johan Martin Klein.	Henrich Gölzen.
Maria Magdalena Schmucken	Phillipp Liader.
Margarethe Schmucken.	Phillipp Bosler.
Peter Koch.	Johan Jacob Hartmann.
Johan Wilhelm Versbach.	Christian Kutscher.
Wilhelm Versbach.	Jacob Mesmer.
Conradt Lysinger.	Johanna Ginder.
	Elizabeth Ginder.

192 *Foreigners who arrived at Philadelphia, 1791-1792.*

Frederick Ginder.	Johan Peter Diring.
Anne Marie Ginder.	Adam Henrich.
Johanna Louisa Ginder.	Jacob friederick Roller.
Johanna Ginder.	Johan Bernhardt Schüller.
Casper Fallen.	Johan Gottfried Dieterich.
Peter Fallen.	Scintje Obison.
Anna Catharina Fallen.	Caroline Christiana Gainer.
Mietzie Josephs.	Phillip Schimper.
Gustav Frederic Goetz.	Bernhart Schulles.
Johan Christov Geil.	

Cabin Passengers.

Christopf Ludwig Albertz.	Johann Jacob Bronner.
Maria Catherina Albertz.	Christian Godfried Elsacher.
Maria Dorothea Bronner.	

I do hereby certify, the above being a True List of all the Passengers on board the Ship within mentioned.

Witness my hand this thirteenth day of September 1791.

B. LEE.

Joh. G. Nertwig and Elizabeth Netwig.	Cor. Gott Saur.
John George Dickhout.	Joh. Hen Hugel.
Anna Clara Dickhout.	G. W ^m Hugel.
Peter Bare with wife and two children, Peter Catharine & Catharina.	Mart Browner.
Casper Hill.	John Morgenthal.
John Stein Strauel.	John Cappers.
Jacob Echternoel.	John Cline.
Charles Bosbishel.	George Notting.
Nicholas Hoffman.	Catharine Meyer.
Andrew Schneider.	Mar Strooms.
Cornelius Barthemel.	Paul Smith.
Abraham Kelder.	Philip Schmidt.
— Diehman.	Died. Petts.
John Muller.	Andreas Egternoel.
	Nie Leigle.
	Christian Cable & wife, Christian & Mary.

Frederick Snyder.	John Mason, with wife & two
John Valentine Heir.	children, Mary, Joseph
Elizabeth Schmitt.	George Mechil.
John Ostreith.	Andrew Sereros.
John Peter Kern.	Charles Egternoel.
Ant ^e Bousorum.	John Roon.
Philip Stubenitzhe.	Lamber Roberson.
John Peter Blende.	Barhout Butlinger, wife &
Gen ^t Schlicht.	daughter Margarethe.

I do hereby certify this to be a True List of the Passengers on Board the Ship Pallas, under my command, September 27, 1791.

CHARLES COLLINS.

A LIST OF PASSENGERS BROUGHT OVER IN THE SHIP "VAN-STOPHORST" FROM AMSTERDAM, JAMES PORTER, MASTER.

John W. Starag P ^t (?)	Charles Carboum.
John Conrad Brun.	Maria Elizabeth Carboum.
Friederich Duisbe.	Maria Susanna Carboum.
John H. Rosenburg.	Maria Margarethe Carboum.
Daniel Carboum.	Simon Hipple.
Elizabeth Carboum.	Addam "
Daniel Carboum.	

These are to certify, the above being a True List of the Passengers on Board my Ship. Philadel^a. October 22. 1791.

JAMES PORTER.

LIST OF GERMAN PASSENGERS, WHO ARRIVED IN THE SHIP "PHILADELPHIA PACKET" CAPT. EDWARD RICE, FROM AMSTERDAM, PHILADELPHIA APRIL 26, 1792.

Henry frautz Henstead.	Tuniss Tunece.
Jacobina Colpin.	

194 *Foreigners who arrived at Philadelphia, 1791-1792.*

A LIST OF PASSENGERS BY THE SHIP "BETSEY RUTLEDGE"
FROM HAMBURG, DANL. MCPHERSON, MASTER.

Freiderich Wilhelm Kung- oldt.	Johann Christopher Lange. Carol Schumaker.
Freiderich Ludwig Albert.	Johann Dedrich Smith.
Johann Christian Bartel.	George Rex his wife Maria & one child.
Johann Christian Lochr.	

I do hereby Certify that the above are the names of all
the Passengers on Board the Vessel above named. Philad^a
May 25th 1792.

DAN'L. MCPHERSON.

LIST OF PASSENGERS ON BOARD THE SHIP "AMERICA," WILLIAM
CAMPBELL MASTER LAST FROM AMSTERDAM.

Mrs. Pet van Hage & 3 child- ren.	J. E. D. Himroth. Heronemus Lesh.
Christ ^a Strohm & wife.	J. V. D. Muhlen.
John Strohm.	Anthony Regel.
Barbara Strohm.	Casper Zollinger & wife & 2 children.
Elizabeth Strohm.	
George Hoff & wife & 4 children.	Benjamin.

Philad^a 29th June 1792.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

LIST OF PASSENGERS & SERVANTS BY THE BRIG "UNION" FROM
HAMBURG ARRIVED THE 28th DAY OF JUNE 1792.

Johan Valentine Schel- lard.	} Passengers paid.	Johan Francis	} Children.
Martha Eliz ^b Schellard.		Christian 5 years old.	
Johan Jurgen Schel- lard.		Johan Hendrick Daniel 3 years old.	
Peter Andre Langan- hagen.		Johan Wilhelm Storek.	
Carl Harbermeier.		Christo Cloudy.	
Christian Adeler.		Christian Henderick Lando- wick.	
Caterina Eliz ^b Casterins.			

JAMES DRYBURGH.

(To be continued.)

THE TWO RIVAL AUTOBIOGRAPHIES OF
FRANKLIN.

BY RICHARD MEADE BACHE.

The question is, Whether or not William Temple Franklin, grandson and secretary of Dr. Franklin, and inheritor of his papers, was justified in printing the Autobiography of his grandfather from the manuscript which he employed for that purpose in lieu of the other at his disposal, which some persons have deemed the one that he should have adopted. It has even been charged that he suppressed in the original manuscript that last portion of the Autobiography which appears in one of the published versions of these two manuscripts and not in the other.

Nevertheless, although this looks suspicious, in connection with the fact that the manuscript which William Temple Franklin discarded really contained supplementary matter which the other did not possess, a full understanding of the case must exonerate him from blame, except as to carelessness, and conclusively prove that he was merely unqualified for the task committed to him. He printed the Autobiography from a manuscript which any one, without due care, would have regarded as even more authentic than the autograph of it in his possession. The mistake he made was in not collating them, to ascertain which should take precedence of the other as the work, *par excellence*, of Franklin. Without this examination, however, he exchanged the autograph of the Autobiography for what was ostensibly a perfect copy of it held by Madame le Viellard as the heir to it from her husband, the former Mayor of Passy, and an intimate friend of Franklin's, having been in 1794 guillotined during the French Revolution. Doubtless, William Temple Franklin, having hundreds of pages of his grandfather's handwriting in his possession, did not regard this particular

autograph as peculiarly sacred, and besides, in giving it to Madame le Viellard he was bestowing it upon the widow of one of Franklin's dearest friends.

The Hon. John Bigelow was in 1867 presented with the autograph of the Autobiography by Monsieur P. de Senar-mont, a collateral member of the family of Monsieur le Viellard, to whom it had descended by inheritance. It then seemed obvious to many persons that William Temple Franklin had not compared with the original the copy which he had acquired through Madame le Viellard, and had not otherwise come to know that this copy lacked some concluding matter written in the last year of Franklin's life, and that it sometimes differed in phraseology. It seemed to them that he had used the copy instead of the autograph he had held, on account of its being, as he stated at the time, better adapted, from the fact of its legibility, to the printer's use. The concluding matter which was thereby lost to William Temple Franklin's printed version of the Autobiography is of such a character, however, that there could have been no motive for its suppression, and as for verbal alterations, it will be shown that they were in all probability made by Franklin himself.

Mr. Bigelow, however, took a very different view of these matters. Having discovered that the text of William Temple Franklin's printed Autobiography of the doctor does not always agree with that of the doctor's autograph of the work, with respect to many verbal particulars and with respect to the omission of a part at the end, he regarded it as thereby conclusively proved that William Temple Franklin was guiltily responsible for those differences. I submit, however, that the evidence extant does not justify this as the natural conclusion.

Divesting the question of all feeling regarding the wretched manner in which William Temple Franklin performed his general editorial duties in printing the papers of his grandfather, and confining ourselves strictly to the facts of the case, we are brought to the simple consideration of whether

or not William Temple Franklin designedly omitted a portion of his grandfather's work and otherwise changed it by verbal alterations.

The copy of the Autobiography from which William Temple Franklin printed is probably not in existence. Enquiry for it at the State Department in Washington has been fruitlessly made. It probably went into the waste-paper basket after having served the purpose of the printer. If it had been in existence, it might possibly have been (but it was not) among the papers lost in London and acquired by Mr. Henry Stevens, the papers which are now in the State Department in Washington. Were we in possession of that paper, the question under consideration would be settled at once by examining it. If changes had been made in that draft, they would be in the handwriting of Franklin himself, in that of William Temple Franklin, or in that of Benjamin Franklin Bache. It is not in the least likely that petty changes were made in the paper by Franklin, for it was prepared as a present to Monsieur le Viellard. There are two other ways, however, in which the text that purported to be derived from it might have been changed. One is by alterations in the matter made by William Temple Franklin before the paper was given to the printer, or his alterations in the "proof" from it. It is highly improbable, however, that William Temple Franklin, after having secured, as such, a fair copy of the Autobiography, would then have proceeded to cut it up with corrections. He was not fond of work, and he was no stickler for accuracy.

There remains the last person to whom it was possible to alter the text, the copyist, Benjamin Franklin Bache, the eldest of the legitimate grandsons of Dr. Franklin. But such a supposition is incredible. Between 1788 and 1790, the interval when the Autobiography was revised, Benjamin Franklin Bache was a youth of twenty years of age, and his grandfather used him simply as an amanuensis in making a fair copy of the Autobiography sent to Monsieur le Viellard. He wrote a beautifully clear hand, and was otherwise admi-

rably fitted to perform this duty for his dying grandfather, who, as he himself says in a letter to Monsieur le Viellard, got one of his grandsons (presumably this one, as the eldest) to make the copy of the Autobiography under his direction.¹ It is not credible that this youth, devoted to his grandfather, living in an age when young men did not presume to know more than their fathers and grandfathers, would have changed the text of the Autobiography as prescribed by his bedridden relative.

I conclude from all the evidence that what William Temple Franklin received from Madame le Viellard as the fair copy of the Autobiography was such in the estimation of Franklin himself; that it lacked the concluding part only perforce of the fact that it was sent to Monsieur le Viellard as a present before the original manuscript received a perhaps un-contemplated addition; and that it remained a fair copy from beginning to end, until it found repose in the waste-paper basket. The evidence, I think, clearly points, not to Mr. Bigelow's conclusion, but to that of Mr. Henry Stevens, the former possessor of the lost Franklin papers, where he says in an essay descriptive of them,—

"It [the autograph of the Autobiography] is an important relic of the great American statesman and philosopher, but it would manifestly have been wrong, under all the circumstances, for Temple Franklin to print the original draft (though somewhat corrected) instead of the copy revised and corrected by the author. Franklin himself may have erred in judgment sometimes and chosen a secondary word; but, in almost every instance, the last construction of the sentence and the word substituted rest on good foundations. Temple Franklin, therefore, may be discharged as not guilty."

On his dying bed, often racked with pain, the old philosopher struggled against the advance of death to keep up communication with his friends and to complete his task in

¹ William Temple Franklin, the doctor's former amanuensis, was then living on a farm in New Jersey which his father, the ex-Governor, had given him.

the revision of the Autobiography, doubtful himself, as he wrote, if his condition permitted him to exercise in the latter undertaking the best discrimination. Under these circumstances it would not be at all surprising that he should not always have made judicious changes in his work, but Mr. Stevens says truly, so far as I also am enabled to judge from examples of changes given by Mr. Bigelow, that "in almost every instance the last construction of the sentence and the word substituted rest on good foundations." Some, in fact, can be pointed out where the condensation and the relative propriety of the amended phrase are indisputable.

It follows, from what has been said, that short as the Autobiography of Franklin is, there is no unequivocally-to-be-accepted version of it. It should be obvious, too, that the best, as the most authentic, version of the work would be represented by the printed text of it in William Temple Franklin's edition of his grandfather's works, with the addition of its lacking matter as published for the first time by Mr. Bigelow as its last chapter. The first of these elements represents almost the whole of the work as revised and corrected by Franklin himself; the second, only a brief addition, apparently left by him without a copy.

AN ITINERARY TO NIAGARA FALLS IN 1809.

Trenton to dinner at the City Hotel, good; thence to Woodbridge to lodge,—a miserable hovel and plenty of bugs. Newark to breakfast, New York to dinner, seventy miles to Hudson; breakfast at Nichol's, miserable; 130 miles to Lebanon Springs, to supper; here you visit the settlement of the Shakers; to Albany, at Gregory's (Tontine) very good, 30 m., Balstown Springs (you stop at Schenectady half-way to breakfast at the Tontine—tolerable) at the Springs up at Aldridge's, very good, Schenectady to Breakfast, Amsterdam at Prides to dinner, this house belonged to Sir William Johnson before the Revolution, to Palestine, to lodge, at Shepherd's, here you must take care or they'll lodge a dozen of you in one room, thence to Little Falls to breakfast, at Carr's, very excellent. Here is a canal with six locks and an iron bridge across the Mohawk River. Utica to dinner and lodge. Four miles after you leave the Little Falls you come into the German Flats, a very fertile country and if you have occasion to stop at Herkimer, you will find a good house. At Utica quarter at the Hotel, a large Brick house very good fare, this place is half-way from Albany to Geneva, Taylor's to breakfast,—bad enough. This is at the commencement of the Oneida Indian Reservation, which extends 6 miles along the road and contains about 80,000 acres; the tribe consists of about 1000 persons; you pass through their town. There is a good tavern about 11 miles from Utica, where you had better breakfast; stop at Warner's 18 miles from Taylor's as good a house as you'll meet with on the road. Stop at the 37-mile stone to see the deep spring about 50 yards from the road; at the 45-mile stone is a newly discovered cave close to the roadside. Fobes's to lodge 10 miles from Warner's; table tolerable but you must look sharp for good lodging. Ten

miles to Skeneatles Lake; breakfast at Andrews, good. Cayuga Lake to dinner at Harris's, a poor looking house but pretty good table; 16 miles to Geneva, to lodge at Powel's, the best you can get in the place. Thence to the Sulphur Springs, to breakfast, good accommodations, from the Springs you go to Canandaigua, here you bait and proceed to Gen. Hall's to dinner & lodge—tolerable accommodations 12 m. Genesee River to breakfast at Lovejoy's—good; the landlord will give you plenty of tongue for breakfast! Immediately after passing the river you enter the Genesee plains, where there is a settlement of the Seneca Indians; they own 2 miles along the road & one in width. Stoddards to dinner, but the next place you stop at is Marvins 4 miles from Stoddards,—the road very bad. This is at the commencement of the Holland Company's purchase. From Marvin's to Batavia where you lodge at Keyls's, table middling but the beds miserable. Here you come on the bad roads, but by all means take the *Old* road altho it's 6 miles further, which if you do you must take one meal with you, as you see no house for 18 miles. You leave Batavia in the morning & come to Venderter's 24 miles to lodge; here you meet with petrifications & old Indian fortifications. Ransom's, 14 miles to breakfast, tolerable fare—from here; you pass on to Black Rock on the American side of the river where you will find a pretty good table; here you cross the Niagara River into Canada & travel 16 miles to Chippawaw—here you put up at Fanning's a pretty good house. Here, if you intend going under the falls you must prepare yourselves with a change of cloaths, as you will get a complete drenching—for the purpose of changing, there is a house at the Falls, where you are permitted the use of a room, & if you choose can have a cold snack. One thing you must not forget at Chippawaw & that is to see the inflammable air spring, in the river, the landlord will furnish you with a boat, fire &c., & you may set the river on fire.

After you have viewed the falls you proceed to Newark

or Niagara on Lake Ontario, on the way you stop at an excellent house kept by Rorback, to dine. Pass through Queenstown where you see the King's stores and arrive at Newark in the evening—stop at the Niagara Coffee house kept by S. Powis where you will find excellent accommodations. Opposite the town on the American side is Fort Niagara where you will find Dr. Westof, a Philadelphian, who will treat you with a great deal of politeness.

SOME OF THE DESCENDANTS OF EVAN ROBERT
LEWIS, OF FRON GÔCH, WALES.

[The following is a copy of a manuscript genealogy of the descendants of Evan Robert Lewis (*i.e.*, Evan son of Robert son of Lewis), of Fron Gôch, a large farm near Bala, Merionethshire. It exemplifies very well the Welsh system of surnames, by which the son took his father's Christian name as his surname, so that a number of persons bearing different surnames were frequently descended from a common ancestor in the male line. Thus the descendants in the male line from Evan Robert Lewis, no later than 1750, were known by the surnames of Owen, Evan, Jones, Williams, and Griffiths; but such surnames indicated no relationship to families of the same name. The genealogy here printed was presented to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania by Mr. George Vaux in 1891, having been found among the papers of Eleanor Long in 1887. It is a copy of one of those compiled about the year 1797 by Cadwalader Evans from data furnished him by older members of the family and from family papers, some of which were brought from Wales in 1698. There are several copies of this genealogy extant, which vary more or less in information. The one here printed is the most accurate that the writer has seen, except that in possession of Rowland Evans, Esq., which has been added to from time to time, and also has appended the pedigree of Evan Robert Lewis from papers brought from Wales, and which was amplified by the late Rowland E. Evans. The pedigree runs thus: Evan (*i.e.*, Evan Robert Lewis) ap Robert ap Lewis ap Griffith ap Howell ap Enion ap Deikws Ddu ap Madog ap Evan Gôch ap David Gôch ap Trahairn Gôch O'Lyn. Additional information regarding the families descended from Evan Robert Lewis may be found in Jenkins's *Gwynedd* and Glenn's *Merion*. The genealogy here presented also gives the Pennsylvania descendants (in the female line) of Ellis Williams, of Cai Fadog.]

Ellis Williams of Cai fadog had four Daughters, viz:
^a Margaret, ^eDouse, ⁱGwenn & ^oEllin.

The said Ellin ^omarried John Morris of Brin Gwin in Denbighshire, by her had one daughter named Ellin who married Cadwalader ab Evan late of Gwynedd deceased.

Gwenn, another daughter of the said Ellis Williams had three children who came to Pennsylvania viz:

1. Ellis Pugh late of Gwynedd deceased.
2. Ellin, married to Edward Foulke, late of Gwynedd, dec^d.
3. Jane, married to W^m John of Gwynedd, also deceased.

Hence it appears that Thomas Foulke & John Evans were Second Cousins, as being each of them great grand children of Ellis Williams abovenamed.

Evan Robert Lewis was an honest sober man—lived in Fron Goolh [Fron Gôch]. He had five Sons, viz' 1. John ab Evan. 2. Cadw^r ab Evan. 3. Owen ab. Evan. 4. Griffith ab Evan and 5. Evan ab Evan.

John ab Evan had three sons and three daughters by his first wife, viz' (a.) Cadwalader. (b.) Robert. (c.) Griff. (d.) Margaret. (e.) Gwen. (f.) Catharine.

The Second Son (b.) Robert came to Pennsylvania and settled at Abington and left Issue.

(c.) Griffith, the youngest son of the said John ab Evan came also to Pennsylvania, had issue two Sons and one Daughter, viz: Evan Griffith late of Gwynedd dec^d and John Griffith late of Merion dec^d. Their sister married Thomas Jones, late of Merion deceased.

The said (1) John ab Evan had issue by a second wife viz' (g.) William John. (h.) Rowland John and (i.) Gainor John. William the eldest Son settled in Gwynedd and left Issue. (d.) Margaret their sister died on Sea and left issue two daughters, viz: Gwen who married Thomas Foulke of Gwynedd and Gainor who married Robert Humphrey also of Gwynedd.

Hence it appears that the said Gwen & Gainor were second Cousins to John Evans of Gwynedd late deceased, as he was Grandson to Evan ab Evan (5) they Grand daughters of John ab Evan (1) who was a Brother of the said Evan ab Evan (5).

(2.) Cadw^r ab Evan son of the said Evan Robert Lewis died without issue.

(3.) Owen ab Evan had three Sons and two Daughters viz^t
¹ Robert, ² Owen and ³ Evan, ⁴ Jane and ⁵ Ellin. ¹ Robert, one of
the Sons, came to Pennsylvania and settled in Merion, and
left Issue four Sons and two daughters, viz: Robert, Owen,
Evan and John, Gainer & Elizabeth.

⁴ Jane, one of the Daughters of the said Owen ab Evan
came here married Hugh Roberts who had issue three Sons
viz^t Robert, Owen, and Edward—The two latter lived and
died in Philadelphia. Robert settled in Maryland. Each
of them left Issue.

⁵ Ellin, one of the Daughters of the said Owen ab Evan
[wife of Cadwalader Thomas] died in Wales, but her Son
John Cadwalader lived and died in Philad^a, the late Doctor
Cadwalader being his Son and the present John Dickinson
his Grandson.

(4.) Griffith ab Evan had four Sons and one Daughter
viz: ¹ Hugh, ² Edward, ³ Robert, ⁴ David, & ⁵ Catharine. ¹ Hugh,
one of the Sons, came here, settled in Gwynedd, died there,
and left a numerous issue.

² Edward, second son of the said Griffith ab Evan, died in
Wales. His son Griffith Edward came here with two of his
Sisters viz: Jane and Margaret. Jane married to John
Jones of Montgomery and Margaret to David George of
Blockley.

³ Robert, another son of the said Griffith ab Evan died at
Sea. Two of his Daughters arrived here. Catharine one of
them was married to William Morgan of Montgomery. The
other sister died single.

⁵ Catharine, the only daughter of the said Griffith ab Evan,
came here, was married to Jn^o Williams of Montgomery,
left issue, died at a very advanced age.

(5.) Evan ab Evan, youngest Son of the said Evan Robert
Lewis, had issue by his first Wife two Daughters and by

the latter wife four Sons and one Daughter viz. Thomas¹, Robert², Owen³, Cadwalader⁴ & Sarah⁵. One of his Daughters by the first wife had issue two Sons. Robert Jones, one of the Sons settled in Gwynedd and was a County Magistrate many years and left issue. His Brother Cadw^r died at Sea and left issue.

Thomas, eldest Son of the said Evan ab Evan arrived in Pennsylvania with his Brethren^{2,3,4} & Sister⁵ with many other of their Relations in July 1698, and settled in Gwynedd, having taken up the whole township between them. The said Thomas¹ lived to a very advanced age, and left issue four Sons and two Daughters, viz. Robert, Evan, Owen & Hugh, Lowry and Sarah.

Robert, the second Son of Evan ab Evan died in Gwynedd, had two Sons Evan and Hugh and three daughters, viz. Lowry, Ann and Mary, who were all married and left issue.

Owen ab Evan, third Son of Evan ab Evan did not arrive to great age, left issue Evan, Robert, Thomas, John, Cadw^r, and Elizabeth, who have all left issue except John and Cadw^r.

Cadwalader ab Evan, youngest Son of the said Evan ab Evan, arrived to great age and left issue one Son and one Daughter, viz. John Evans, late of Gwynedd, deceased, and Sarah married to John Hank.

Sarah⁵ the Daughter of the said Evan ab Evan had issue by Evan Pugh two Sons and four Daughters.

A REGISTER OF MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, 1802.

(Continued from page 107.)

DEATHS.

In this city Jan. 2 Benjamin Brown, of Massachusetts.

At Bethlehem Pa., Jan 2 Bishop John Ettwein, aged 81 years, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Unitas Fratrum.

At Burlington Jan 4 John Kinsey Esq LL.D., Chief Justice of the State, aged 70 years.

At his house in Bristol twp. Bucks Co., on Jan. 1, in the 77th year of his age, John Brown, for many years a Representative under the old Constitution, for that county.

In this city, Jan. 14, Alderman John Jennings, aged 75 years.

On Jan. 17th, John Herst aged 90 years.

In this city, Jan. 22, John Maxwell Nesbit, in his 75th year.

On Jan 27, Samuel Miles, house-carpenter.

In this city Jan 28, John Cooper, house carpenter, aged 59 years.

At Dover, Del., Jan. 27, Mrs. Lavinia Rodney Fisher, wife of John Fisher Esq. and daughter of Col. Thomas Rodney.

On Feb. 6, at Pennsylvania Hospital, George Lee, a student of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania.

At Nixington N. C., Mrs Joanna Shaw, wife of John Shaw, and daughter of James Stuart, of this city.

At Dover, Feby. 4th, John Vining, Esq., member of the Senate of Delaware.

At Fort-James (Georgia) on Jan 1, Dr. William A. M'Crea, late from Philadelphia.

At his seat in Andover, Massachusetts, after a lingering and painful illness, the Hon. Samuel Philips, Lieut. Governor of that Commonwealth.

At Barbadoes, on December 25th last, Mrs. Hustler, wife of Mr. William Hustler, and daughter of George Mead, Esq., all of this city.

At Georgetown, on the night of Feby. 10, Mrs. Rebecca Stoddart, the wife of Major Benjamin Stoddart, late Secretary of the Navy of the United States.

At Baltimore, on Feby. 15, Mrs. Ann Eleanor Williamer, aged one hundred and three years, three months, and fourteen days.

In this city on Feb. 17 Mr. John Lynn, in the 84th year of his age. He was a native of this city, and son of Mr. Joseph Lynn, one of the first shipwrights that arrived here with the Proprietary.

On Feb. 27, Mr. William Clifton, an ancient and respectable inhabitant of the District of Southwark.

At Lancaster Borough, on Feb. 13 James Alexander, sergeant-at-arms for the Senate of this State.

At Port Republican, [on November 13, 1801,] of a bilious fever; Capt. James Smith, of this city.

On Feb. 27, after a lingering and very afflictive illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Chalk, wife of Mr. John Chalk, proprietor of "Chalk's Circulating Library."

The same day, Mr. Peter Knight Æt. 80.

In this City, on March 15, Mr. Charles Young, Merchant, Æt. 51.

On March 17, one of the Indian Chiefs of the Shawance Tribe, who lately arrived here on their return from the seat of government. His remains were interred with military honours, and his funeral attended by the Tammany Society.

On March 4, the Hon. John Sitgreaves, Esq. Judge of the Court of the United States for the North-Carolina district. He served some time, as an officer in the Revolutionary war. After the peace he was chosen a Member of Congress under the Confederation. He was repeatedly elected a member of the Legislature of North Carolina for his native town, Newbern; and for several years past he held the office of which he died possessed.

On March 28 Gunning Bedford, Esq. one of the alderman of this city, Æt. 83.

Suddenly, on March 31, in the 73d year of his age, James Moore, Esq., Associate Judge for Chester Co.

On April 26 of a sudden illness, Mr. John Stille, sen. an old and respectable inhabitant.

Same day Capt. Philip Hollock, Æt. 54.

On April 28 Col. William Coats, Esq. of the Northern Liberties.

On Saturday, May 22, at 12 o'clock p. m., Mrs. Martha Washington terminated her well-spent life. Composure and resignation were uniform during seventeen days' depredation of a severe fever. From the commencement she declared that she was undergoing the final trial, and had long been prepared for her dissolution. She took the sacrament from Dr. Davis, imparted her last advice and benedictions to her weeping relations, and sent for a white gown, which she had previously laid by for her last dress—Thus in the closing scene, as in all the preceding

ones, nothing was omitted. The conjugal, maternal, and domestic duties had all been fulfilled, in an exemplary manner. She was the worthy partner of the worthiest of men, and those who witnessed their conduct, could not determine which excelled in their different characters, both were so well sustained on every occasion. They lived an honour and a pattern to their country, and are taken from us to receive the rewards promised to the faithful and just.

On May 31, Mrs. Deborah Field, wife of Mr. John Field of this city.

On May 4, aged 40 years, Andrew Douglas, esq. of the house of Morgan and Douglas, of this city.

Suddenly, on May 8, Mr. Robert McKean, son of his Excellency the Governor of this Commonwealth.

At Charleston, June 5, William Logan, Esq., a native of the State of South Carolina, aged 75 years and 6 months. Mr. William Logan, was a grandson of George Logan, Esq. one of the first settlers in this State, who came from Aberdeen, Scotland, a colonel in the British army then stationed in Charleston.

In this city, on June 29, Mr. Thomas Poultney, ironmonger, in the 26th year of his age.

On July 7, Mr. John Bartholomew, for many years a respectable sugar refiner of this city.

Suddenly, in New-York, on July 4, in the 78th year of his age, Mr. James Rivington, an old and truly respectable inhabitant of that city—a native of Great Britain—but many years an eminent printer and bookseller in New-York.

Died at Winchester, Virginia, on July 6, Gen. Daniel Morgan, in the 66th year of his age. To enumerate his heroic exploits during the contest with Great Britain, which ended in the establishment of the independence of the United States, would require the pen of a more able panegyrist. Should the writer of this article make the attempt, the subject would be too copious for a newspaper. History has done justice to his name, and will hand it to posterity as an example of cool, undaunted and determinate bravery. Suffice it to say that his expedition to Quebec, in which he surmounted, with his brave associate, to the astonishment of his country, every difficulty and danger which human nature can be exposed to; and the battle of the Cowpens, in which he completely routed and captured a superior force, will long be themes on which an American tongue will delight to dwell. No man knew better how to gain the love and esteem of his men; where he led they always followed with alacrity and confidence. For his victory at the Cowpens, Congress presented him with a medal of Gold, and the Legislature of Virginia an elegant sword and a pair of pistols, as testimonials of the exalted opinion they entertained of his great military genius.

On July 15, Mr. Robert Aiken, Printer and Bookseller, an old and much respected citizen.

On Sept. 4, after a few hours' sickness, of a cholera morbus, at his seat on the Conestoga, in the vicinity of Lancaster, Penna., Gen. Edward Hand in the 58th year of his age.—This gentleman was a native of Ireland. He arrived in this country before the Revolution; and during that period entered the Continental Army and rose to the rank of Adjutant-General. In this character he rendered important services to his country. After the war he retired to the practice of physic, a profession in which he had been brought up. In the year 1798, he was appointed a Major-General in the Provisional Army of the United States. As a physician he was eminently useful; ever ready to the calls of necessity and distress, neither poverty nor condition were consulted in his visits. The benevolence and humanity he evinced in gratuitously giving his professional aid to the poor and sick, crown all the distinguished acts of his life; and will cause his name to be long revered, and long lamented, by those who have experienced his assistance, and who may stand in need of medical aid—Affectionate as a husband, tender as a parent, and useful as a citizen and physician, he has left a disconsolate widow and six small children, with a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances, to bewail his decease. *Multis ille bonis-ae bilis occidit.*

On Oct. 7, in the 42d year of his age, Isaac Norris, Esq. a native of this city.

On Oct. 24 Mr. Camless Wharton, son of the late John Wharton, Esq., of this city.

At Burlington, Oct. 20, in the 82d year of her age, Rachel Offley, widow of Daniel Offley, deceased—She was a native of Philadelphia, and much respected as an elder of the Women's Meeting of Friends in this city.

On Oct. 26, of the prevailing fever, in the 57th year of her age, Hannah Jackson, wife of Caleb Jackson of this city.

On Oct. 27, Mrs. Luey Yard, wife of Captain Edward Yard, of this city; she fell a victim to the prevailing fever; she was a bride and a corps in the short space of five days.

On Oct: 29, at his seat in the County of Philadelphia, Samuel Howell, Jun., Esq.

On Oct. 30, of the prevailing fever, Mrs. Catharine Dacosta, wife of Capt. Joseph Dacosta, of the Northern Liberties, in the 30th year of her age.

On Nov. 7, Aet. 40, Mrs. Mary C. Lohra, wife of Peter Lohra, esq. of this city.

On Nov. 16, after a long and tedious illness, John Leacock, esq. in the 73d year of his age. He was a native of this city, and Coroner for

the city and county of Philadelphia for the space of 17 years, and has uniformly testified his gratitude by executing the duties of his office with the strictest fidelity.

On the 25th ult., of a lingering consumption, Mr. Michael Immel, aged 67 years.

On Dec. 1, in the 37th year of his age, Thomas Parr Wharton:

Very suddenly, on Dec 7 in Berks County, Mrs. Mary Clymer, wife of Daniel Clymer, Esq. Attorney at Law.

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.

(Continued from page 115.)

	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>	<i>Tons</i>
1742 Sept. 23	Brig't David & John	George Martin	John Bleakley of Philadelphia	Portsmouth, New Hamp- shire	70
Sept. 23	Sloop Speedwell	John Flower	John Bleakley of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	10
Sept. 27	Snow Catharine	William Robins	John Wilcocks W ^m Corry both of Philadelphia	Connecticut	90
Sept. 22	Schooner Mary & Han- nah	William Felding	Richard Renshaw of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	20
Sept. 26	Sloop Prosperity	Newcomb Brown	Joseph Wey of Wilmington Thomas Carmill William Wilson of Philadelphia Edward Rivet of London, Gt. Britain	Mill Stone Creek, New- castle Co.	15
Oct. 13	Ship Phoenix	William Wilson	Edward Rivet of London, Gt. Britain	Philadelphia	200
Nov. 10	Schooner Alice & Han- nah	John Peele	Peter Kock of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	40
Sept. 10	Sloop Hope	Thomas Lloyd	Thomas Lloyd John Yeats both of Philadelphia	Bermuda	10

Nov. 12	Ship Surprise	Joseph Redmond	Joseph Redmond of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	160
Nov. 15	Ship Rosanna	James Reazon	Samuel Carson Hugh Davy both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	100
Nov. 17	Brig't Samuel	Hugh Hill	Robert Williams of Cork, Ireland Reese Meredith Sam' Sanson Peter Reeves all of Philadelphia	Christiana, on Delaware	35
Nov. 22	Brig't Defiance	Alex' Scott	Richard Howell of Philadelphia	Newberry, in New Eng- land	50
Nov. 23	Brig't Sally	Jos. Rivers	John Sober of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	50
Nov. 24	Sloop John & William	John Gass	John Fareis John Gass William McCormick all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	15
Dec. 1	Ship Martha	John Dougall	Davies Bendall of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	50
Dec. 23	Ship Molly	William Coupland	William Coupland of Philadelphia Tho' Hartley Timothy Nicholson both of Whitehaven, in Great Britain	Lewes, on Delaware	120

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	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>	<i>Tons</i>
1742 Jan. 14	Ship Recovery	Hugh Swift	William Bell of Philadelphia Robert Wheatley of London	Philadelphia	100
Jan. 25.	Ship Leyborne	Edward Dowers	Israel Pemberton, Junr John Reynell both of Philadelphia W ^m Leyborne a British merchant at Lisbon	Philadelphia	90
1743 Feb. 2	Shallop Prodigal	Daniel Mcferson	Daniel Mcferson of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	12
Jan. 14	Ship Recovery	Hugh Swift	William Bell of Philadelphia Robert Wheatley of London	Philadelphia	100
1742 Feb. 11	Brig't Batchellor	Benj ⁿ Burk	William Dames of Philadelphia John Langley of Dublin, Ireland	Portsmouth, New Hamp- shire, N. E.	60
Feb. 21	Schooner Salamander	George Houston	John Inglis John Yeates both of Philadelphia	Warwick, on Indian River, Sussex Co., on Dela- ware	20

Ship Registers for the Port of Philadelphia, 1726-1775. 215

1742.5 March 1	Sloop Dolphin	Armenus Corssen	Armenus Corssen Joseph Savage John Goff all of Cape May, Salem Co.	Motherkill, Kent Co.	15
1742 Feb. 25	Schooner Indian Queen	Thomas Bay	John Parrock of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	25
April 2 [Probably 1743]	Sloop Elizabeth	Christopher Taylor	Christopher Taylor of Tennicum Island	Tennicum Island, Pa.	30
1743 April 11	Brig't Argyle	Thomas Coatam	Samuel McCall John Searle	Marcus Hook, Pa.	60
April 13	Brig't Queen of Hungary	Henry Chads	Samuel McCall, Junr all of Philadelphia	Marcus Hook, Pa.	100
1743 March —	Sloop Neptune	Fenwick Stretcher	John Hopkins of Philadelphia Abraham Wynkoop John Worthington James Fisher all of Sussex Co.	Port Lewis, Sussex Co.	20
1743 April 20	Snow Barbados Factor	Samuel Palmer	Joseph Marks of Philadelphia Edmund Jenkins Thomas Walcott Edmund Gray all of Barbados	Philadelphia	50

<i>1745</i>	<i>Years</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>	<i>Tons</i>
May 4	Ship Ranger	Peter Reeve	Matthias Aspdon of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	70
May 6	Sloop Sea Flower	Anthony Whitely	Anthony Whitely Edward Bennill both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	10
May 10	Ship Argyle	Charles Stedman	Charles Stedman of Philadelphia George McKensie of Cowes, Isle of Wight John Stedman a British merchant residing at Rotterdam John Houghton William Webb both of Charles Town, South Carolina	Philadelphia	140
May —	Brig't Debby	Thomas Hogg	Joseph Morris Anthony Morris Zachariah Whitpaine all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	40
May 30	Ship Molly	Thomas Stumper	John Stumper of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	150

May 24	Sloop Humming Bird	Samuel Watson	Isaac Draper Samuel Watson both of Sussex Co.	Sussex Co., super Delaware	10
June 3	Ship Docksey	John Green	James Boyden of Philadelphia William Docksey Cuthbert Parkinson John Gibson all of London	Philadelphia	130
June 3	Sloop Hannah	James Haines	Gurnay Wall Joseph Shippen Will ^m Hellier all of Philadelphia	Indian River, Sussex Co.	10
May 23	Schooner Mulberry	John Fullerton	John Fullerton Thomas Skidmore of Kent Co.	St. Jones Creek, Kent Co., supra Delaware	12
June 8	Sloop Charming Molly	James Chalmers	John Legate John Finney both of the Town of Newcastle, on Delaware	Wilmington, on Christina Creek, Newcastle Co., on Delaware	10
June 13	Ship Wilmington	John Sibbald	Joseph Turner W ^m Allen both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	130
June 17	Sloop Ranger	Jacob Morton	Jacob Morton of Philadelphia Jonas Cullin of Chester Co., Pa.	Chester Co., Pa.	10

	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>	<i>Tons</i>
1745 Aug.	7 Schooner <i>Eliza & Mary</i>	Anthony Peck	James Peller of Philadelphia Henry Bun of Jamaica Edmund Nihell Robert Meade both of Philadelphia David Shaughnessy of Newport, Newcastle Co.	Philadelphia	4
Aug.	4 Schooner <i>Alice & Mary</i>	Walter Brown		Newport, Newcastle Co.	28
Aug.	25 Brig't <i>Elizabeth</i>	Edward Gill	Samuel Hasell of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	45
Aug.	29 Sloop <i>Virgin Queen</i>	Rich ^d Chapman	Samuel Broadhaust of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	20
Sept.	8 Sloop <i>Four Friends</i>	John Batt	John Batt Robert Owen Alexander Cook Robert Law all of Barbados	South Carolina	15
Sept.	21 Ship <i>Dorothy</i>	John Nicholls	Charles Willing of Philadelphia	Marcus Hook, Pa.	80
Sept.	21 Snow <i>Friendship</i>	David Bevan	James Thompson Samuel Welch Alexander Alexander all of Philadelphia	Taken from subjects of the King of Spain	60

Sept. 15	Sloop Sally & Molly	Thomas Clifton	Robert Gill of Sussex Co. Daniel Newnez Aaron Lyrin Henry Tisdale W ^m Plumsted both of Philadelphia John Inglis John Yettes both of Philadelphia Robert Ragg of Aberteen, Gt. Britain John Case of Indian River, Sussex Co., on Delaware	Indian River	20
Oct. 6	Sloop Adventure	Henry Tisdale	Charles Norris Sam ^l Norris both of Philadelphia William Humphrys Joseph Marks Richard Stanley all of Philadelphia Samuel Carson Hugh Davey both of Philadelphia	New York	15
Oct. 7	Sloop Pelly	James Haines		Lewes, supra Delaware	20
Oct. 19	Ship Simpson	Robert Ragg		Philadelphia	80
Oct. 31	Sloop Mary	John Case		St. Georges Creek, Kent Co., on Delaware	10
Nov. 4	Ship Peurose	John Green		Philadelphia	80
Nov. 22	Ship Charming Sally	Humphrey Clase		Philadelphia	60
Dec. 3	Ship Rosanna	John McKnight		Philadelphia	100

220 *Ship Registers for the Port of Philadelphia, 1726-1775.*

	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Dec. 20	Ship Ann Galley	George Houston	John Inglis of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	65
Dec. 24	Ship Westmoreland	John Dod Bonell	John Dod Bonell of London & William, Richard, Julines, Francis, Ballard & Thomas Beckford	Philadelphia	200
Nov. 7	Ship Onslow	William Bell	William Bell of Philadelphia Josiah Wallis of London	Philadelphia	150
Dec. 27	Snow Spence	John Spence	John Spence of Philadelphia	Burlington, N. J.	80
Dec. 30	Brig't Industry	Willock Mackey	Willock Mackey James Mackey both of Philadelphia	Chichester, on Delaware	60
Jan. 6	Schooner Lucca	Thomas Oliphant	Charles Willing of Philadelphia Jonathan & Philip Haughton of Jamaica	Philadelphia	40
Jan. 11	Ship Little Gipsy	Thomas Hogg	John Harrison of Philadelphia Joseph Morris Thomas Mapp Sampson Wood	Philadelphia	60

1742 ^{1/2} Jan. 21	Snow Alexander & Anne	William Childs	Joseph Sims John Wilcock both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	50
Jan. 30	Schooner Kensington	William Greenway	William Callender John Fisher both of Philadelphia	Kensington, Pa.	60
Jan. 30	Sloop Prince of Lorrain	John Conyers	John Wilcocks John Searle William Bell all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	50
Dec. 26	Snow John and Eliza- beth	Robert Browne	Robert Browne of Belfast, Ireland	Philadelphia	80
Feb. 10	Brig't Elizabeth	Hugh Hill	Wight Massey Enion Williams John Jones all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	40
Feb. 22	Brig't Pretty Polly	Daniel Allen	William Melvaine William Blaire both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	50
March 10	Schooner Drake	Thomas Charleton	Thomas Hopkinson Nathan Levy David Franks all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	45
1744 March 26	Ship Martha	John Olliffe	Morton Rockcliff Lawrence Williams both of London	Philadelphia	100

222 *Ship Registers for the Port of Philadelphia, 1726-1775.*

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.

	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>	<i>Time</i>
1744	April 9	Snow Mary	John McNemara	John McNemara of Philadelphia James Clenton of Liverpool	Philadelphia 60
1744	March 8	Brig't Three Sisters	Maurice Hurrue	Stephen Harrold of Cork, Ireland	Wilmington, on Christi- ana Creek, Newcastle County, super Delaware
1744	April 18	Brig't Unity	John Meas	John Meas of Philadelphia Robert Molder Rich ^d Edwards both of Pennsylvania Dennis Leary of Philadelphia	Marcus Hook, Pa. 40
	April 19	Schooner Dolphin	John Baddeley		Taken from the Spaniards by Capt. Thomas Frank- land of his Majesty's ship Rose, the 4th of May last
	May 4	Shallop Mary & Jannet	James Belvard	James Belvard of Philadelphia Thomas Mulford of Cape May, N. J. Richard Farmer of Philadelphia Stephen Stephens	Philadelphia 16
	May 8	Good Intent	Stephen Stephens		Cohansey 16

Taken from subjects of 40
 the French King by
 the Schooner George,
 William Dowell, Com-
 mander, being a pri-
 vate Ship of War, duly
 commissioned
 Colansey, West New Jer- 10
 sey

John Curtis & Co.
 of Jamaica
 Joseph Percival & Co.
 of Bristol
 Robert Struttell
 of Philadelphia
 Silas Parvin
 of Philadelphia

William Wallis
 Philip Stevens

1744/5
 Feb. 13 Sloop Jamaica Packet
 Feb. 25 Sloop Speedwell

(To be continued.)

RECORD OF THE DESCENDANTS OF JAMES AND
PHEBE GILLINGHAM.

Births.

John Hallowell, son of James and Phebe Gillingham, was born the 11th month (November) 1763. Died in infancy.

Martha, daughter of James and Phebe Gillingham, was born the 2nd of 2nd month (February) 1765.

Hannah Lewis, daughter of James and Phebe Gillingham, was born the 14th of 6th month (June) 1767.

James, son of James and Phebe Gillingham, was born the 14th of 5th month (May) 1768.

Esther, daughter of James and Phebe Gillingham, was born 1771.

One infant, the date of birth unknown, died in infancy.

Mary Gillingham, daughter of James and Sarah Gillingham, was born the 30th of the 6th month (June) in the year 1791, at 7 minutes before 12 o'clock at noon.

James Gillingham, son of James and Sarah Gillingham, was born on the 11th of the tenth month (October) 1795 at 5 o'clock in the morning.

Esther Gillingham, daughter of James and Sarah Gillingham, was born the 17th of the third month (March) 1798, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 12 o'clock noon.

George Washington Gillingham, son of James and Sarah Gillingham, was born the 17th of the 4th month (April) 1800, at 12 o'clock at noon.

William Clifton Gillingham, son of James and Sarah Gillingham, was born the 10th of the 5th month (May) 1802 at 15 minutes before 12 o'clock at night.

Henry Bailie Gillingham, son of James and Sarah Gillingham, was born the 16th of the 2nd month (February) 1804, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 o'clock in the morning.

Sarah Ann Gillingham, daughter of James and Sarah Gillingham, was born the 10th of the 2nd month (February) 1806 at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 o'clock afternoon.

Lewis Gillingham, son of James and Sarah Gillingham, was born the 5th of the 11th month (November) 1808 at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Elizabeth Waring Gillingham, daughter of James and Sarah Gillingham, was born the 12th of the 8th month (August) 1810 at 15 minutes before 8 o'clock morning.

Charles Gillingham, son of James and Sarah Gillingham, was born

the 6th of the 8th month (August) 1812 at 15 minutes past 1 o'clock in the morning.

Mary Anna, daughter of John and Mary Hardwick, was born on the 4th of June, 1823.

Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary Hardwick, was born on the 26th of February, 1825.

Charles, son of Mary Nicholson, was born on the 30th of June, 1831.

James, son of George W. and Maria Gillingham, was born on the 8th of November, 1823.

William, son of George W. and Maria Gillingham, was born November 29th, 1825.

Catharine Rapp, daughter of George W. and Maria Gillingham, was born December 8th, 1827.

Anu Maria, daughter of George W. and Maria Gillingham, was born June 2nd, 1830.

Still born daughter of George W. and Maria Gillingham, was born September, 1831.

George W., son of George W. and Maria Gillingham, was born August 8th, 1832.

Sarah, daughter of George W. and Maria Gillingham, was born May, 1834.

John D. Gillingham, son of George W. and Maria Gillingham, was born November 12th, 1835.

Still born child of George W. and Maria Gillingham born.

Caroline E., daughter of George W. and Maria Gillingham, was born November 1st, 1839.

Josephine, daughter of George W. and Maria Gillingham, was born March 10th, 1841.

Catharine Rapp, daughter of George W. and Maria Gillingham, was born March 1st, 1846.

William Clifton, son of Henry B. and Sarah Gillingham, was born September 1st, 1826.

Henry D., son of Henry B. and Sarah Gillingham, was born March 1st, 1828.

George W., son of Henry B. and Sarah Gillingham, was born December 9th, 1829.

James, son of Henry B. and Sarah Gillingham, was born November 29th, 1831.

Elizabeth Rich, daughter of Henry B. and Sarah Gillingham, was born October 15th, 1833.

Lewis, son of Henry B. and Sarah Gillingham, was born October 8th, 1835.

Sarah Anna, daughter of Henry B. and Sarah Gillingham, was born July 29th, 1837.

Maria Louisa, daughter of Henry B. and Sarah Gillingham, was born May —, 1839.

Esther, daughter of Henry B. and Sarah Gillingham, was born September, 1840.

Emma Matilda, daughter of Henry B. and Sarah Gillingham, was born November 6th, 1842.

Thomas Conner, son of Henry B. and Sarah Gillingham, was born May 29th, 1845.

Charles Wood Gillingham, son of Lewis and Margaret Gillingham, was born March 20th, 1834.

Margaret Thompson, daughter of Lewis and Margaret Gillingham, was born February seventh, 1836.

Robert Rayburn, son of Lewis and Margaret Gillingham, was born February 6th, 1838.

Albert Bell, son of Lewis and Margaret Gillingham, was born February 6th, 1841.

Edward Augustus, son of Lewis and Margaret Gillingham, was born November 27th, 1842.

Anna Holbrook, daughter of Lewis and Margaret Gillingham, was born May 8th, 1845.

Georgè G., son of John H. and Anne M. Geyer, was born December 3rd, 1855.

William, son of John H. and Anne M. Geyer, was born August, 1859.

John, son of John H. and Anne M. Geyer, was born —.

Harry B., son of G. W. and Anne Gillingham, was born January, '57.

Sallie, daughter of G. W. and Anne Gillingham, was born January, '59.

George, son of G. W. and Anne Gillingham was born —.

Harry B., son of H. D. and Mary A. Gillingham, was born December 5th, 1855

Lizzie, daughter of H. D. and Mary A. Gillingham, was born December 3rd, 1859.

Sallie, daughter of H. D. and Mary A. Gillingham, was born December, 1861.

Lewis G., son of Frank and Maggie Carey, was born May 31st, 1859.

Robert, son of Frank and Maggie Carey, was born June 10th, 1862.

George F. L., son of Frank and Maggie Carey, was born August 29th, 1864.

James Junr, son of H. D. and Mary A. Gillingham, was born April, 1862.

Laura, daughter of Joseph and Lizzie R. Casper, was born October 21st, 1865.

Anne Gillingham, daughter of John A. and Anne H. Granville, was born August 12th, 1866.

Harry B. and T. Jefferson, twin children of Joseph and Lizzie R. Casper, were born February 28th, 1868.

Charles Arrison, son of Lewis and Addie Gillingham, was born March 3rd, 1866.

Wilbur, son of John H. and Anne M. Geyer, was born July 19th, 1868.

Sarah Maria, daughter of John D. and Sally Gillingham, was born October 2nd, 1871.

Lewis, son of Lewis and Addy Gillingham, was born June 10th, 1872.

T. Reeves, son of Ely and Caroline E. Lawrence, was born August 8th, 1872.

Anna M., daughter of John D. and Sally Gillingham, was born —.

Anna Morgan, daughter of Ely and Caroline E. Lawrence, was born March 12th, 1874.

E. M., daughter of J. D. and Sally Gillingham, was born June, 1876.

Lewis, son of Albert B. and Jenny Gillingham, was born August 29th, 1877.

Emily B., daughter of General John G. and Ellen Palmer [Park], was born at Washington, D.C., December, 1868.

William Gillingham, son of Ely and Caroline E. Lawrence, was born November 17th, 1877.

Josephine, daughter of Joseph and Lizzie R. Casper, was born December 9th, 1877. Died December 11th, 1877.

Marriages.

John Hardwick, and Mary Gillingham, married the 22nd of September, 1813.

George Washington Gillingham and Maria Dornan were married the 2nd of January, 1823.

Henry Bailie Gillingham and Sarah Rich were married the 13th of November, 1825.

Lewis Gillingham and Margaret Thornton were married the 2nd of June, 1833.

John H. Geyer and Anna Maria, daughter of G. W. and Maria Gillingham, were married November 30th, 1854.

Frank Carey and Margaret T., daughter of Lewis and Margaret Gillingham, were married July 29th, 1858.

Joseph Casper and Elizabeth Rich, daughter of Henry B. and Sarah Gillingham, were married January 1st, 1862.

Deaths.

Phebe, widow of James Gillingham and daughter of John and Hannah Hallowell, died on the morning of the 4th of 4th month (April) 1819, aged 80 years and 9 months.

William Clifton, son of James and Sarah Gillingham, died at St. Francisville, Louisiana, on the 13th of the 8th month (August) 1825, aged 23 years, 3 months, and 3 days.

Esther, daughter of James and Phebe Gillingham, died on the morning of the 5th of the 7th month (July) 1831, aged 60 years.

Martha, widow of Peter Blight and daughter of James and Phebe Gillingham, died on the 18th of the 3rd month (March) 1832, aged 67 years, 2 months, and 16 days.

Josephine, daughter of G. W. and Maria Gillingham, died — 1841, aged — weeks.

James, son of James and Phebe Gillingham, died on the morning of the 22nd of the 1st month (January) 1833, aged 64 years, 8 months, and 3 days.

Sarah, widow of James Gillingham and daughter of Henry and Jane Bailie, died on the evening of the 6th of 5th month (May) 1843, aged 72 years.

Mary Nicholson, daughter of James and Sarah Gillingham, died the 15th of November, 1849, aged 58 years.

George Washington, son of James and Sarah Gillingham, died on the 1st of December, 1864, between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, aged 64 years, 7 months, and 14 days.

Maria Gillingham, widow of George W. Gillingham, died on the evening of the 16th of November, 1865, in the 62nd year of her age.

Sarah Gillingham, wife of Henry B. Gillingham, died on the 6th of July, 1860, in the 57th year of her age.

Robert Rayburn, son of Lewis and Margaret Gillingham died July 5th, 1838.

Edward Augustus, son of Lewis and Margaret Gillingham, died August 24th, 1843.

Charles Wood, son of Lewis and Margaret Gillingham, died August 8th, 1852, aged 18 years.

James, son of G. W. and Maria Gillingham, died March 20th, 1844, aged 20 years.

Catharine Rapp, daughter of G. W. and Maria Gillingham, died November 25th, 1845, aged 17 years and 11 months.

Catharine Rapp, daughter of G. W. and Maria Gillingham, died Sept. — 1846, aged 6 months.

Esther, daughter of Henry B. and Sarah Gillingham, died January, 184[3], aged 2 years and 4 months.

Josephine, daughter of G. W. and Maria Gillingham, died May, 1841, aged 10 weeks.

Lizzie, daughter of H. D. and Mary A. Gillingham, died February, 1860.

Sallie, daughter of H. D. and Mary A. Gillingham, died December, 1861.

Willie, son of John H. and Anne M. Geyer, died May, 1860, aged 9 months.

James, son of H. D. and Mary A., died June 19th, 1864, aged 14 months.

Edward Conch Cowden, died June 5th, 1864, aged 37 years.

John, son of John H. and Anne M. Geyer, died ——— 1862, aged ——— months.

Anne H., wife of John A. Granville, died August 30th, 1866, aged 21 years, daughter of Lewis and Margaret Gillingham.

T. Jefferson, infant son of Joseph and Lizzie R. Casper, died April 4, 1868.

Harry B., infant son of Joseph and [Lizzie] R. Casper, died August 11, '68.

Henry D., son of H. B. and Sarah Gillingham, died May 23rd, 1869, aged 42 years.

Lewis, son of James and Sarah Gillingham, died Sept. 13th, 1870, aged 61 years and 10 months.

Sarah A., widow of the late E. C. Cowden and daughter of H. B. Gillingham, died November 6th, 1873, aged 36 years.

George W., son of George W. and Maria Gillingham, died May 3rd, 1876, aged 43 years.

Esther, daughter of James and Sarah Gillingham, died March 10, 1882, aged 83 years, 11 mos., 24 days.

Henry B., son of James and Sarah Gillingham died August 25, 1882, aged 78 years, 6 mos., 10 days.

T. Reeves, son of Ely and Caroline E. Lawrence died July 20th, 1873, at Bridgeton, New Jersey.

Eliz. R. Casper, daughter of H. B. and Sarah Gillingham, died Sept. 26, 1886, aged 52 years.

Anna Morgan, daughter of Ely and Caroline E. Lawrence, died January 26th, 1876.

Sarah, wife of H. B. Gillingham, died July 6th, 1860, aged 57 years.

Sarah Ann, daughter of James and Sarah Gillingham, died Jan. 18, 1892, aged 85 years, 11 mos., 9 days.

Emma M., daughter of H. B. and Sarah Gillingham, died Nov. 14/88, aged 46 years, 8 days.

Mary A., daughter of John and Mary Hardwick, died Oct. 10, 1887, aged 64 years, 4 mos., 7 days.

Thomas C. Gillingham, son of H. B. and Sarah Gillingham, died 4-18-99.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

YOUNGER BRANCHES OF SOME NOBLE ENGLISH FAMILIES LIVING IN AMERICA.—The following genealogical notes relating to the younger branches of some noble English families living in America have been copied from an original paper in the collection of Mr. Ferdinand J. Dreer.

Edw^d Lord Leigh of Stoneley Abbey in the County of Warwick (n^r Coventry) died abt 1787 & left his great Estates abt £40000 p^r Ann^r in Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Cheshire, & Lancashire, to his Sister Mary *for life* & after her death with^r Issue, then to the first & nearest of his kindred, being a male of his Name & Blood, & in default of such heir, then to his own right heir forever—Mary Leigh succeeded her Brother & died abt 1807 un^m^d, whereupon the Party intitled to the Inheritance under the limitation of Lord Leigh's Will, is such as can prove a descent from his family in the Male Line—This party is supposed to be some one descended from the Honorable Xopher Leigh 4th Son of Thomas the 1st Lord Leigh. This Xopher was born in 1626 & was baptized at Hampstall Ridware in Staffordshire, & had two Sons viz Roger & Ferdinand, whose representatives in the male line w^d be now heirs to the Title of Lord Leigh, & to the great Estates aforesaid.

Sir Frank Standish of Duxbury died abt 8 or 9 years ago seised of very great Estates in Lancashire, un^m^d. His Estates are supposed to be descendable to his heirs male, of whom the representative is also supposed to be one Capt. Miles Staudish, who founded a colony, called after the family Estate *Duxbury* in America.

The family of Willoughby, descended from a younger Son of the 1st Lord Willoughby of Parham, is wanted as heir to that Title. The last Lord who died abt 1767 came from America.

The family of Carey Baron Hunsdon in England is also supposed to have the heir descended from a younger Branch living somewhere in America.

The family of Percy, descended from the ancient Earls of Northumberland is also wanted—A younger branch went from Ireland to America.

The family of Savage, formerly Earl Rivers, is similarly wanted.

The family of Rich, formerly Earls of Warwick & Holland in England, is imagined to have the heir derived from a younger Branch living in America.

So the families of Tracy Viset. Tracy of Ireland, & Pierrepont Earl of Kingston in England.

Other families there are viz Montague Lord Montague of Boughton in Northamptonshire, Seymour, Duke of Somerset & Earl of Hertford descended from the prior Branch of the Seymours before the present Duke.

Johnstone Marquess of Annandale in Scotland, Barry Viscount Buttevant in Ireland, Sheffield Lord Sheffield & afterwards Earl of Mulgrave in England.

Booth Lord Delamere in Cheshire afterwards Earl of Warrington.
Leman & Long—Both English Baronets.

AN ACCOUNT OF A DINNER GIVEN TO GRANVILLE JOHN PENN, IN PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 31, 1852.—This account was found in a memorandum book at Wynne Wood. It is in the hand-writing of Mary Jones, and signed by her, dated Homeworth, 9th month, 15th, 1852. She was a daughter of William Thomas and Naomi Walker. She married for her first husband Charles McClenachan, son of Robert McClenachan and Amelia Sophia Harrison. For her second husband she married Jonathan Jones. He was a son of Owen Jones, Sr., Provincial Treasurer of Pennsylvania, and Susannah, daughter of Hugh Evans, of Merion. The late Colonel Owen Jones, M. C., of Wynne Wood, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, was a son of Jonathan and Mary Thomas Jones, the latter the writer of the account of the dinner.

HOWARD WILLIAMS LLOYD.

“1852, 1st month 31st. Granville John Penn (a lineal descendent of William Penn the first Proprietor of Pennsylvania, through his second wife Hannah Callowhill) arrived in Philadelphia from England on a visit to this country, his friends, relations &c.

“Mary Penn Gaskell having invited him to dine with her, at her residence the beautiful Penn Cottage, on the evening of the date above, the kind invitation was also extended to the family of her brother-in-law Peter Penn Gaskell & his sister's children. All of whom are the descendents of William Penn the founder & proprietor of Penna, through his first wife Gulielma-Maria Springet. The others invited were Priscilla Tunis, her niece Sarah McKeever (myself & children, Naomi Morris & her husband Levi Morris, Owen Jones and his wife Mary R. Jones) with our friends Patty Humphreys & Mary Bowman. We assembled according to appointment at 5 O'clock, for those that were to dine. Those that were to sup came later.

“The first named guest (Granville John Penn) was accompanied by William Wister & John J. Smith of Germantown. The whole entertainment was conducted in a very elegant & expensive manner. The collected company seeming to enjoy & participate in pleasurable feelings. My mind at the time was particularly interested, upon taking a retrospective view of the first settlement of this state, by our persevering and noble spirited ancestors, and whilst reflecting on the subject, my thoughts were arrested by the very peculiar circumstance which I then in conversation with Granville John Penn mentioned. Of (that) so many of the most conspicuous characters amongst those, who commenced the settlement and administering the Government at the first outset in this the then Province of Penna., should be here represented by their descendents being assembled on this occasion. It being now 169 years since they came to this favoured land, then a wilderness. And though few in numbers, there were then present in that parlor, the descendents of William Penn by each of his wives, & of their near connections the Aubeys, & Rees Thomas, also of Thomas Lloyd, the First President of Council, & first Governor appointed by William Penn,

after his arrival in the Province, he was also the first foreman of the first grand jury therein convened.

"The descendants of Thomas Wynne, the first Speaker of the first legislative assembly voted for in the Province and convened in Philada. Of James Logan the Corresponding Secretary of William Penn. Also descendants of Isaac Norris one of the most conspicuous & worthy men of his day & the Chief Justice of Penna., during his time. Also William Biles one of the members of the first Council, likewise Valentine Hollingsworth one that assembled as a member of the first grand-jury, Anthony Morris the first Mayor of Philada.,

"HOMEWORTH, 9th Mo: 15th 1852.

"MARY JONES."

[The following has been added, altho' of the same date, apparently an after-thought.]

"Having been requested to state in writing, who amongst the company assembled at Mary Penn Gaskell's dinner, on the 1st month 31st 1852 were descended from those eminent men mentioned as the contemporaries of William Penn during the establishment of the government of Pennsylvania, and his assistants in that eventful and arduous task (they I believe were all members of the Religious Society of Friends) natures noblemen, who loved & feared, honoured & obeyed the Lord God of Heaven and Earth, & through the redeeming love of our blessed Saviour were enabled to forsake iniquity, and live righteously throughout the time appointed for them to labour, working out their souls salvation according to the will of their adorable Creator, according to the most authentic account in my possession (they were) myself Mary Jones, my cousin Priscilla Tunis with her niece Sarah McKeever (who) are lineal descendants of Rees Thomas & his wife Martha Aubrey, she being the sister of William Aubrey the son-in-law of William Penn the founder of Penna. Their son Aubrey Thomas went to England and married Gulielma Maria the grand daughter of the said William Penn. Naomi Morris (the daughter of Mary Jones) through her father Charles McClenachan, is a lineal descendant of Thomas Lloyd, and also of Isaac Norris. Levi Morris the husband of Naomi Morris is a lineal descendant of Valentine Hollingsworth, also of Anthony Morris.

"Owen Jones the son of the above named M. Jones, with his wife Mary R. Jones, lineal descendants of Thomas Wynne & Dr. Edward Jones. Patty Humphreys, lineal descendant of Thomas Wynne, William Wister a lineal descendant of Thomas Wynne, as also I have been informed that his mother was descended from William Biles. John J. Smith a lineal descendant of James Logan.

"MARY JONES."

LETTER OF JAMES IRVINE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, 1763, IN COLLECTION OF MR. CHARLES ROBERTS, PHILADELPHIA.—

"BETHLEHEM November 24. 1763.

"SIR

"On the 16th Inst. Job Chillway arrived at Ensign Kerns near Fort Allen & informed that Papunehay & about Twenty five Indians Women & children inelus were on their way down, and, that there were 15 Warriors who for three nights had incamped close by them, what was their intentions he could not find out from them, but heard from other

Indians that they had threatened them (Papunchay &c^s) severely. On receiving the above Intelligence Colonel Clayton marched on the 20th Inst. with fifty men in hopes of surprizing the Warriors. We were out three days, but could not meet with either Papunchay or the Warriors: The Roads were excessive bad and cover'd with snow two feet deep.—Job is returned to see what hath detained Papunchay and requested me to wait a few days longer for them. I arrived here last night in Company with Colonel Clayton & received your Letter by the Persons who brought up the Horses. I should have returned to Kern's to day, but the Horses the men brought up are not able to travel which obliges me to stay till tomorrow.

“Job brought a message which I have sent to the Governor, the substance of which is only, to thank him for taking Pity on them; request that he would keep the Road open, & appoint a place for them to reside at.

“You may depend upon it, that on their arrival I shall conduct them in the best and most convenient manner I am able.

“I remain, Sir

“Your Humble Servant

“JAMES IRVINE.”

DR. BENJAMIN RUSH TO HON. JAMES WILSON, ON THE DEATH OF HIS WIFE.—

“MY DEAR FRIEND,

“I lament that a return of my fever has prevented my waiting upon you, in order to lessen by Sympathy that Sorrow which our art could not prevent.

“The resources of your own mind, I know will suggest more consolation to you than you will be able to draw from any other quarter; I shall only add, that among your dear departed Mrs. Wilson's female acquaintances, none lament her death with more distress than Mrs. Rush, and among your friends, none can feel more (for none knew her worth better) than Dear Sir

“Your truly afflicted friend &
“humble Servant

“BENJ^N RUSH.”

“FRIDAY
April 14, 1786.”

GENERAL SULLIVAN on his trial after the battle of Brandywine said, “I would not exchange the privilege of an Irish inheritance for all the paltry honors of the Western Hemisphere.”

LORD CHATHAM TO SAMUEL WHARTON, 1774.—

“HAYES Sunday Evening,
July 19, 1771.

“Lord Chatham presents many Compliments to Mr Wharton, and desires to return Him more Thanks and Acknowledgments, Than the Compass of this Note can convey. He warmly feels the flattering and kind Testimony, Mr. Wharton does Him the Honor to bear to his Zeal for the Rights of *our* American fellow Subjects. May their Sufferings be short, and their *Freedom* & Prosperity immortal!—Pax est tranquilla Libertas. Lord Pitt is gone to take Leave of Sir Piercy Brett, or He

would have done Himself the Honor To express for Himself—his grateful Acknowledgments. He leaves this Place, on Tuesday Morning, to go to Portsmouth—Where He is to embark. Lord Chatham hopes, That it will not be long, before Mr. Wharton does Him the Honor, To eat some mutton with Him at Hayes,—Where He will always be extremely glad to see Him.”

THE STEAM FRIGATE FULTON, U. S. N.—The following extracts from a letter dated New York City, October 30, 1814, refer to the Fulton, the first steamship built for the Navy of the United States. Plans for her construction were furnished by Robert Fulton in 1813; a law was passed authorizing her being built, and she was launched October 29, 1814. In June of 1815, she made her trial trip under Captain David Porter, U. S. N. After peace being ratified with Great Britain, she became a Receiving Ship at New York, where she blew up in 1829:

“ . . . On my return from Flushing I was presented with a very polite invitation . . . to go on board the Fulton Steam boat at Courtlandt Street wharf, to attend the launch of the Steam Frigate . . . we lay our steamboat along side and boarded her, through her ports . . . was ushered into the presence of Captain Porter, . . . he, with Fulton, appeared well pleased with the success of the experiment, so far, and I also shall be very glad if Judge Cooper’s expectations be realized, that she will be the means of ‘putting an end to Naval Warfare.’ ”

REPLY OF THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY MILITIA OFFICERS TO CIRCULAR LETTER OF GOVERNOR MIFFLIN, 1798.—When war between the United States and France was imminent in 1798, Governor Mifflin, of Pennsylvania, addressed circular letters to the Brigade Commanders of the Militia. The following is the reply of the Brigadier-General and Officers of Montgomery County, who met at Col. John Wentz’s, June 23, 1798:

“To His Excellency

“THOMAS MIFFLIN,

“Governor of the State of Pennsylvania.

“SIR.

“Your Circular Letter addressed to us is not only a confirmation but an additional Testimony of your well known Patriotism. We have beheld with anxious concern the predicament in which our Country is placed by the Arrogance and Insolence of a Foreign Nation; and with one voice join to declare that should an appeal to Arms by our Executive be considered as the only alternative to preserve our Honor and Independence we will endeavor to be ready at a moments warning, and we are confident that the united Forces of America under the auspices of the God of Armies will evince to the World that the Liberty and Independence, secured to us at the expense of so much Blood and Treasure cannot be wrested from us.

“Consistent with the idea we entertain of the prevailing sentiments of the Citizens of this Country we undertake to say, that they view in its true color the conduct of the French Government towards us, and conceive that if it does not meet with a Manly opposition will ultimately hazard the Independence of the United States. Considering such to be the sentiments of the Mass of the Citizens of Montgomery County we

are bold to say, that notwithstanding the defects of the Militia Law they will step forward with Alacrity and endeavor Manfully to repel every effort which may tend directly or indirectly to affect our National Honor. Being thus supported we will never submit to have our Liberties trampled upon whilst we have strength left to go to War, for we would rather resign our existence than our Liberty and Independence.

“Permit us to conclude with Expressing our wish that your life may be spared with health and that your Country may once more be Benefited by those Energies of Mind you possess and so well know how to bring into action.

“Signed by order and on behalf of the officers of Montgomery County Brigade,

“FRANCIS NICHOLS,
“Brig. Genl.

“Resolved *unanimously*, That General Nichols be requested to present the above answer to his Excellency the Governor.”

LETTER OF COLONEL THOMAS HARTLEY TO COLONEL WILLIAM IRVINE, 1776.—

“TICONDAROGA Oct: 7th: 1776

“DR COL

“I arrived here Yesterday from Crown Point with the remains of the Regiment—our Fleet has been beat only five vessels left. My possitive orders were to retreat from Crown Point should such an Accident happen. I send on your papers. Your Money is in the publick Treasury; we shall have warm work soon. The Enmy are approaching we shall be at it in a few Minutes—Crown Point is in their Possession. Should any Accident happen to me—I have put my Money in the Treasury except about 200 Dollars which must run the Chance with myself and Baggage should I be killed—I make no Doubt but my Friends and Country will do justice to my Family. The important Hour for America is near at Hand—I make no Doubt but our officers and men will do their Duty—I send this Letter and your Papers to the Care of Doctor Potts at Fort George. I hope you will receive them Safe.

I am Dr. Col^l

“COL IRVINE.

“your real Friend

“& most humble Serv^t

“THOS HARTLEY.

“The Enemy were in Sight all the Morning before I left Crown Point. I did not loose any Thing and brought off my Guns.”

LETTER OF PRESIDENT JOHN MCKINLEY, OF DELAWARE, 1778.—
President McKinley, of Delaware, was taken prisoner by the British, the day after the Battle of Brandywine, and confined at various places until the evacuation of Philadelphia, when he was taken by sea to New York, and then quartered with other prisoners at Flatbush, Long Island. He was exchanged in September of 1778. We are indebted to Mr. Charles Roberts for copy of the following letter:

“FLAT BUSH ON LONG ISLAND
“28th July 1778.

“I had my Health very well on the Voyage, not even the least Sea-sickness, & here, I thank God, I enjoy it perfectly, & have a pretty large

District around allowed me to walk or ride about in, which affords handsome prospects of a very fine & well cultivated Country & of the Ocean; & I am placed at my own desire, with Brigad' General Irvine as a Companion, in a very decent, orderly & obliging Family, where we have plenty of very good Country Fare, & at a very low rate.

"JNO. MCKINLEY."

TOBY LEECH, of Cheltenham, England, and of Philadelphia and vicinity, has so large a number of descendants in and about Philadelphia, that it may be a matter of interest to know he was baptized *Toby* in the Parish Church of Cheltenham, England, January 1, 1652, and that the record there shows him to have been the son of *Toby*, thus establishing his descent one generation further than it is recorded anywhere to my knowledge. These facts are substantiated in a letter to me from Mr. Sier, Parish Clerk, accompanied by a tracing of the original entry upon the register of the Cheltenham Parish Church.

P. R. P.

TOBY LEECH'S WIFE.—One of my friends found in the Gloucester meeting-books, in Devonshire House, England, the following register of marriage:

"Toby Leech, of Cheltenham, m. 10. 26. 1679, Esther Ashmeade."

B. H. S.

WESTERN COLONIZATION IN AMERICA.—

"LONDON, May 21st. 1774.

"As I just learn that the ship for Philadelphia is not sailed,—I send you, (as they will give you a good Account of publick affairs)—a Continuation of the News Papers. Upon the *third* Reading of the Quebec Bill, in the House of Lords, as Lord Hillsborough had opposed it, merely on Account of his absurd objection to Colonization. *Westward* of the Allegany Mountains; and had taken that Opportunity of saying, that He had resigned his office, of American Minister, because He could *not* adopt the Idea of a new Colony upon the Ohio,—The principal Lords of the Minority, Vidzt—The Duke of Richmond, The Marquis of Rockingham, and Lord Shelburne, likewise seized that Occasion, to express their Opinions upon this Point and they *all* observed,—that *wherever* the King's Subjects settled in North America, (If there was a Communication by Rivers & a small Land Carriage to the Sea) They ought to be governed, And that the Establishment of New Colonies, was indispensably necessary, to hinder Manufactories from being set up; and more especially, as it was *impossible* to prevent the Americans, (whose Increase by Population, & by an Accession of People from Europe, was beyond all historical Example)—from travelling & settling *Westward*; and as a very curious Fact respecting this Business,—Suffer me also to inform you,—That Lord Hillsborough was so obstinately foolish,—as to *divide the House of Lords*, upon his ridiculous Idea, relative to Colonization *Westward*; and to his extreme Mortification.—*He had not Even one single Lord in the Division with Him.* Lord Dartmouth & his Lordship, in the Course of the Debate, expressed some angry words towards each other.—But Lord Hillsborough in his Pride & Passion, gave rise to it;—And you may be assured, Lord Dartmouth will not soon forget it.—This free Communication of Opinions, upon Coloni-

zation Westward, & all the Lords in *Opposition* concurring in the Fitness of establishing of the Colony of Vandalia, will, you may fully rely on it, (*I speak from Authority*) occasion our business to be taken up & finished, as soon as Parliament is risen."

LETTER OF JASPER YEATES TO BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AND JAMES WILSON, 1776.—

"LANCASTER July 6, 1776.

"GENTLEMEN

"I have received your Favour of the 4th Instant this afternoon, and conceive it my indispensable Duty to inform you without delay that I cheerfully acquiesce with the Appointment of the Honourable Congress. My Company's being under marching Orders to Trenton, makes my Separation from them somewhat uneasy to me; but I submit, and shall be very happy in rendering my Country any Services, however small, in the Station assign'd to me. Be so good, Gentlemen, as to express my most grateful acknowledgments to the Congress for the Honour—they have done me. I shall expect to hear from you again as soon as your more Important Business will admit; and am

"Gentlemen :

"Your most Obed & Hum^{ble} Serv^t

"J. YEATES.

"Honble. Benjamin Franklin & James Wilson Esq^{rs}"

LETTER OF WILLIAM PENN TO ROBERT HARLEY.—

"1706, July 14—My son has sent me so melencholy a story upon our friend's answer to him I must break out into complaints upon him after many promises of providing for my son here, and Rooth in Ireland, and speaking of nothing less than 600*l. per annum* for reasons he knows and thou mayst guess, he talks now of speaking of my son to the Duke of Ormond for a foot company in Ireland, which to say no more, is mean. Ned Southwell secret[ary] of that kingdom, and my son captain of a foot company, he shall go dig potatoes first. He is entitled to a better estate in that kingdom than to take up with so mean an employment. Besides, it was a civil employment he chose for him and promised him, showing his aversion to a military employment as well as myself. I beg of thee to urge for a civil employment though in Ireland, of 5 or 600*l. per annum* or give him 1000*l.* to pay his two years expenses in fruitless waiting, and let him go live of his own. If my steady—and secret and public—regards for the Queen's service, divers ways—that every body had not the power or talent to do beside myself—have so mean a conclusion—to say nothing of the worry the Lords Commissioners for Trade &c. have brought upon me, by a long and fruitless attendance and expense—from my country, to keep it—it is high time to retire, and lament our unhappiness. But my poor son may have this just reflection, and I the satisfaction, of his seeing his conformity to the world to be his ruin, instead of his advancement, and I can forgive our great friend, if that could be his reason for slighting him. I have opened myself very freely to thee, bear it, perhaps it will be the last time, and thy easy methods, so much thy Honour and wisdom, have given me the presumption to believe thou wilt both help and forgive. Thy most faithful and unhappy friend."

HUMPHREY-OWEN—EXTRACTS FROM A WELSH TRACT CONVEYANCE.—

Know all men by this present writing that John Humphrey of the Welsh Tract, County of Philadelphia, Province of Pennsylvania for the natural affection that he beareth to Joshua Owen, his nephew, and also in performance of a covenant by him made at or before the marriage between the said Joshua Owen and Martha his now wedded wife, Hath given granted . . . unto the said Joshua Owen a certain tract of land bounded on the north side by the land line of Rowland [Ellis?] and Philip Price, and soe to a corner post by the land of Llewleyn [?], and bounded on the south side . . . land of Benjamin Humphrey to a corner post of maple tree markt with David Rhydderch, and so eastward bound by said David Rhydderch to place of beginning containing 100 acres . . . under the yearly Quit Rent to the Chief Proprietor of the land and the said John Humphreys and his heirs, to the use of the said Joshua Owen his heirs &c. . . .

PENNSYLVANIA CONTINENTAL OFFICERS AT CLOSE OF THE REVOLUTION.—After our War for Independence the Department for War made up lists of "Officers of the Continental Army who served to the end of the War and acquired the right to Commutation Pay and Bounty Land," from which the following names of Pennsylvania officers have been copied. The original spelling has been retained.

Alexander, William, Major.	Butler, Percival, Lieutenant.
Armstrong, John, Major A. D. C.	Bluer, George, "
Armstrong, James, Captain.	Bevins, Wilder, "
Ashton, Joseph, Lieutenant.	Barclay, John, "
Armstrong, John, "	Boyd, John, "
Alison, Robert, "	Benstead, Alex., "
Adams, William, Surgeon.	Bryson, Samuel, "
Alison, Richard, Surg. Mate..	Binney, Barnabas, Hosp. Surgeon.
	Beatty, Reading, Surgeon.
	Brown, Joseph, "
Butler, Richard, Colonel.	
Brodhead, Daniel, "	Chambers, Thomas, Colonel.
Butler, William, Lt. Col.	Craig, Thomas, "
Bayard, Stephen, "	Church, Thomas, Major.
Butler, Thomas, Captain.	Craig, Isaac, "
Bartholomew, Benj. " .	Carnahan, James, Captain.
Burke, Edmund, "	Christie, James, "
Bush, John, "	Campbell, James, "
Becker, Henry, "	Claypoole, Abr'm G., "
Brady, Samuel, "	Colman, Robert, "
Bowen, Thos. B., "	Craig, Samuel, "
Boude, Thomas, "	Coba, John, "
Bankson, John, "	Carberry, Henry, "
Bowen, Jacob, "	Crawford, William, "
Bush, George, "	Craig, John, "
Bunner, Jacob, "	Christie, John, "
Boyce, John, "	Clark, John, "
Boyer, Peter, "	Collier, Joseph, Lieutenant.
Bond, Thomas, Purveyor.	Cramer, Jacob, "
Butler, Edward, Lieutenant.	Crosley, Jesse, "
Beatty, Ekuries, "	Crawford, Edward, "
Bull, Blackall W., "	

- Campbell, James, Lieutenant.
 Crawford, John, "
 Clockner, Christian, Ensign.
 Cowell, John, Hosp. Mate.
 Coventry, John, "
 Dunn, Isaac Budd, Capt. A. D. C.
 Davis, John, Captain.
 Doyle, John, "
 Douglass, Thomas, "
 Duncan, James, "
 Donnell, Nathaniel, "
 Doyle, Thomas, Lieutenant.
 Dungan, Thomas, "
 Denny, Ebenezer, "
 Dunn, Abner M., "
 Dover, Andrew, "
 Dixon, Sankey, "
 Davis, Llewellyn, "
 De Marcellin, A. C., "
 Doty, Samuel, "
 Davidson, James, Surgeon.
 Darcy, John, Hosp. Mate.
 Detrick, Michael, "
 Edwards, Evan, Major.
 Emes, Worsley, Captain.
 Erwin, James, Lieutenant.
 Everley, Michael, "
 Frank, David S., Major A. D. C.
 Fontleroy, More, Major.
 Fishbourne, Benj., Capt. A. D. C.
 Finney, Walter, Captain.
 Finley, John, "
 Finley, Joseph L., "
 Freeman, Jeremiah, "
 Ferguson, William, "
 Fick, David, Lieutenant.
 Fullerton, Richard, "
 Grier, James, Major.
 Gosnor, Peter, Captain.
 Gray, William, "
 Gill, Erasmus, "
 Gamble, James, Lieutenant.
 Greer, Henry, "
 Guthrey, George, "
 Griffith, Levi, "
 Glentworth, James, "
 Gilebrist, James, "
 Graham, Stephen, Hosp. Mate.
 Hand, Edward, Brig. Gen.
 Humpten, Richard, Colonel
 Harmar, Josiah, Lieut. Col.
 Hubley, Adam, "
 Hay, Samuel, "
 Hamilton, James, Major.
 Hubley, Bernard, Captain.
 Hopkins, David, "
 Heard, John, "
 Humphrey, Jacob, "
 Henderson, William, "
 Honeyman, William, Lieutenant.
 Hallett, Josiah, "
 Howell, Ezekiel, "
 Huston, William, "
 Herbert, Stewart, "
 Henderson, Andrew, "
 Hughes, John, "
 Hicks, Jacob, "
 Hughes, John, "
 Harper, John, "
 Humphreys, John, "
 Henley, Henry, "
 Hammond, David, "
 Harris, Robert, Surg. Mate.
 Henderson, Gustavus, "
 Irvine, William, Brig. Gen.
 Irwin, John, Captain.
 Irvine, Andrew, "
 Irvine, Matthew, Surgeon.
 Johnston, Francis, Colonel.
 Jackson, Jeremiah, Captain.
 Janney, Thomas, Lieutenant.
 Jones, James Moses, "
 Johnston, Andrew, "
 Johnston, Robert, Phy. and Sur-
 geon.
 Jones, James, Surgeon.
 Jones, David, Chaplain.
 Keen, Lawrence, Capt. A. D. C.
 Kennedy, Samuel, Captain.
 Lusk, William, Captain.
 Lee, Andrew, Lieutenant.
 Lambert, Chevalier, "
 Lytle, Andrew, "
 Lodge, Benj., "
 LeRoy, George, "
 Lloyd, James, "

Moylan, Stephen, Colonel.
 Magaw, Robert, "
 Mentges, Francis, Lieut. Col.
 Murray, John, "
 Moore, James, Major.
 Moore, Thomas, "
 Murray, Francis, "
 Miller, William, Captain.
 Martin, William, "
 Montgomery, Samuel, "
 Marshall, John, "
 Marshall, David, Lieutenant.
 Milligan, James, "
 Markland, John, "
 Moore, William, "
 Martin, Robert, "
 Murrin, William, "
 Mahon, John, "
 Morrison, Samuel, "
 Marshall, Benj., "
 Manning, Lawrence, "
 Maus, Matthew, Surgeon.
 Martin, Hugh, "
 Magaw, William, "
 Morrison, James, Ensign.

McPherson, William, Major.
 McGowen, John, Captain.
 McConnell, Matthew, "
 McKey, William, "
 McClure, James, "
 McCulley, George, "
 McClellan, John, "
 McCurdy, William, "
 McLean, James, Lieutenant.
 McElhatton, Wm., "
 McGuire, Matthew, "
 McFarlane, James, "
 McPherson, James F., "
 McCullum, John, "
 McMichael, James, "
 McKinney, John, "
 McKnight, David, "
 McDowell, William, "
 McConnell, Robert, "
 McDowell, John, Surgeon.
 McCulla, Thomas, "
 McCoskey, Alexander, "
 McMordie, Robert, Chaplain.

Nicola, Lewis, Colonel.
 North, Caleb, Lieut. Col.
 Nice, John, Captain.

Neely, Benjamin, Lieutenant.
 North, George, "
 Porter, Andrew, Lieut. Col.
 Parr, James, Major.
 Proctor, Francis, "
 Prye, Thomas, Captain.
 Paulient, Antoine, "
 Patterson, John, "
 Patton, Robert, "
 Pierson, John, "
 Patton, Robert, "
 Pike, Zebulon, "
 Parker, Alexander, "
 Power, William, "
 Pugh, Jonathan, Lieutenant.
 Peaseley, Zachaens, "
 Piercy, Henry, "
 Purcell, Henry D., "
 Pettigrew, James, "
 Pratt, John, "
 Peckles, Robert, "
 Peterson, Gabriel, "
 Parker, Robert, "
 Porter, Robert, "
 Peres, Peter, Surgeon.
 Platt, Samuel, Surg. Mate.

Robinson, Thomas, Lieut. Col.
 Reed, James R., Major.
 Rice, William, Chaplain.
 Riley, John, "
 Robinson, Andrew, Lieutenant.
 Reed, Archibald, "
 Robbins, John, "
 Reeves, Enos, "
 Reed, Samuel, "
 Rose, John, "
 Rogers, John R. R., Lieut. A. D. C.
 Rogue, John, Surgeon.
 Rogers, William, Surg. Mate.

St. Clair, Arthur, Maj. Gen.
 Stewart, Walter, Colonel.
 Stewart, Christopher, Lieut. Col.
 Sprout, William, Capt. A. D. C.
 Simpson, Michael, Captain.
 Sample, Robert, "
 Steel, John, "
 Stotesbury, John, "
 Smith, Samuel, "
 Stevenson, Stephen, "
 Seely, Isaac, "
 Robison, Thomas, Lieut. Col.
 Reed, James R., Major.
 Rice, William, Chaplain.
 Riley, John, "
 Robinson, Andrew, Lieutenant.
 Reed, Archibald, "
 Robbins, John, "
 Reeves, Enos, "
 Reed, Samuel, "
 Rose, John, "
 Rogers, John R. R., Lieut. A. D. C.
 Rogue, John, Surgeon.
 Rogers, William, Surg. Mate.

Stake, Jacob, Captain.	Taylor, Christopher, Surg. Mate.
Simonds, Jonas, "	Thompson, Joseph, "
Stewart, William, Lieutenant.	
Shrander, Philip, "	Vernon, Frederick, Major.
Stricker, John, "	Van Horn, Isaac, Captain.
Smith, James, "	Vernon, Job, "
Sullivan, John, "	Van Lear, William, "
St. Clair, Daniel, "	Van Court, John, Lieutenant.
Smith, Nathaniel, "	
Spear, Edward, "	Wayne, Anthony, Brig. Gen.
Stricker, John, "	Walker, Andrew, Captain.
Smith, Peter, "	Wilkin, Robert, "
Story, John, "	Wilson, William, "
Stuart, Alexander, Surgeon.	Weaver, Jacob, "
Smith, Wm. Hooker, Surg. Mate.	Wilson, James, "
Saple, John A., "	Woelper, John D., "
Stevenson, George, Hosp. Mate.	Wigton, John, Lieutenant.
	Weitzel, Jacob, "
Tilghman, Tench, Lieut. Col. A.	White, Francis, "
D. C.	Ward, John, "
Talbot, Jeremiah, Major.	Webster, John B., "
Tudor, George, "	Weidman, John (1 st), "
Turnbull, Charles, Captain.	Weidman, John (2 ^d), "
Talbert, Samuel, "	Wharry, Robert, Surg. Mate.
Tilden, John B., Lieutenant.	Wilkins, John, "
Thornbury, Francis, "	
Thompson, William, "	Young, Marcus, Lieutenant.

"FISH HOUSE PUNCH," as brewed at the "Commercial Rooms," Philadelphia.—

	GALLONS.											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MIXTURE.												
Jamaica spirits (pints)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Brandy "	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$	6
Peach brandy "	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	1	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
RECIPE FOR PUNCH.												
Mixture as above (pints)	$15\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{8}$	13	$14\frac{1}{8}$	$16\frac{1}{4}$	$17\frac{3}{8}$	$19\frac{1}{2}$
Lemon juice "	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$	6
Water and ice "	$4\frac{1}{2}$	9	$13\frac{1}{2}$	18	$22\frac{1}{2}$	27	$31\frac{1}{2}$	36	$40\frac{1}{2}$	45	$49\frac{1}{2}$	54
Sugar (pounds)	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24

1 pound ice = 1 pint water.

ISLANDS IN THE RIVER DELAWARE.—Extract from the Report of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, dated "Whitehall March 17th, 1772, on the Petition of the Right Honorable the Earl of Rochford, One of his Majesties principal Secretaries of State &c. &c. &c."

“As to the Objection stated in the Report of 1756, against making any Grant of the Islands in the River Delaware, until a Determination had been had upon the dormant Claims of the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, it does appear to us, from the fullest Consideration of the Evidence laid before us to support that Claim, that it is of such a Nature, that it ought not, either in Justice or Reason, any longer to restrain your Majesty from the Exercise of your Majesty’s Right in those Islands, in such manner, as your Majesty shall think fit, and the just and reasonable objections stated in the same Report, that the Petitioner¹ had no Foundation to entitle Him to ask or expect a Bounty from the Crown, can have no Weight in the present Case.”

MEADE FAMILY.—Mrs. Ellis, niece of General George G. Meade, furnished the following record in a recent letter to one of our members.

ROBERT MEADE, *b.* in Ireland, *d.* Phila., Aug., 1754; *md.* Mary ——. Their children were:

GARBETT, GEORGE, and CATHERINE: the last *d.* June 20, 1810; *md.* Nov. 23, 1761, Thomas Fitzsimons, who was *b.* in Ireland in 1741, *d.* in Phila., Aug. 26, 1811 (no issue).

GEORGE MEADE son of Robert Meade, *b.* Feb. 29, 1741, *d.* Philada. Nov. 9, 1808; *md.* May 5, 1768, Henrietta Constantia Worsam, dau. of Hon. Richard Worsam, member of the King’s Council for the Island of Barbadoes. She was *b.* in England in 1748, *d.* Aug. 27, 1822, *bu.* in Edgebarton, England. Their children were:

CATHERINE, *b.* Feb. 20, 1769, *d.* Jan. 17, 1799, in London, unmarried. ELIZABETH, *b.* Jan. 20, 1770; *md.* Thomas Ketland, Jr., of Birmingham, England. She *d.* 1837, in Leamington, England.

HENRIETTA CONSTANTIA, *b.* Aug. 15, 1772, *md.* Dec. 22, 1796, John Ketland, of Birmingham, England, *d.* June 27, 1801. He *d.* 1801, in Philadelphia.

RICHARD WORSAM, *b.* June 23, 1778, *d.* June 25, 1828; *md.* Jan. 1801, Margaret Coats Butler.

CHARLOTTE, *b.* Sept. 9, 1781, *d.* Dec. 25, 1801; *md.* Oct. 2, 1800, William Hustler; left one son Thomas Hustler, of Ackland Hall, England, and left issue (see Burke’s “Landed Gentry”).

George Meade had four other children, who died young and unmarried, so that Richard Worsam Meade and Charlotte Hustler are the only two leaving issue.

Richard Worsam Meade’s children were:

HENRIETTA, *md.* Alexander J. Dallas; no living issue.

CHARLOTTE HUSTLER, *md.* Col. James D. Graham, had issue, Col. William M. Graham, Duncan Graham, U.S.N., and Mrs. John G. George.

ELIZABETH, *md.* Alfred Ingraham, and had issue, three sons, Francis, Edward, Thos. Rockhill, and Mrs. Maury, Mrs. Brunson, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Lyman.

RICHARD W., U.S.N., *md.* Clara F. Meigs, and had issue, Admiral R. W. Meade, Robert Meade, Mrs. Sands, Mrs. Clara Meade.

MARIA, *md.* Gen. Hartman Bache, and had issue, Mrs. Albert Bache, R. Meade Bache, and Henrietta Borie, who left son Hartman.

¹Dr. Cadwalader Evans.

SALVADORA, *md.* 1st Thomas McLaughlin, U.S.N. ; 2^d. Judge Peterson, issue : Mrs. Van Wyck, Mrs. Canell, Emily Paterson.

GEN. GEORGE G. MEADE, *md.* Margaretta Sergeant and had issue, John Sergeant Meade, Col. George Meade; Margaret Butler Meade, Spencer Meade, Sarah Wise Meade (*md.* John B. Large), Henrietta Meade, William Meade.

MARIAMINE, *md.* Capt. Thomas Huger of South Carolina, and had issue, Thomas, Chapinan, Charlotte (Mrs. Parker), Mrs. Lafitte, Mrs. Prioleau.

I find that Elizabeth Meade married Thomas Ketland in 1790 ; he returned to England about 1811 ; he died some years before his wife at Ackland Hall, the seat of the Hustlers ; she died at Leamington, England. General Meade's son George might have known more about the Ketlands, but I believe he said very little was known of them except that two of them married Meades and left no children.

LETTER OF MAJOR THOMAS PROCTOR TO THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY IN PHILADELPHIA, 1776.—

"I have ordered all the regular soldiers that were taken Prisoners and enter'd with me to be taken to Goal as I fear'd future Consequences that might attend their staying at this place in case of an Invasion believing from what I have seen, and heard, that Correspondence is held up between L^d How, and them, by means of M^{rs} White wife of one [of] my People. I have given Cap^t Courtney orders to seize her and her papers and Commit her to Confinement till you are pleas^d to hear the matter alledged against her.

"I hope the Council will pardon my Inadvertancy in first Inlisting them, as I shall forbid myself such pleasure as [I] Expected to have had from their services, in future.

"Two flatts is Imediately wanted to Carry stone from here to the piers as there is little security for the Chain and Trunk being Quite open without they are Covered with stone also more men if Possible to be had.

"FORT ISLAND Dec^r 8th
"1776

"Yours most respectfully,
"THO^s PROCTOR."

LETTER OF COLONEL ALEXANDER HAMILTON, OF WASHINGTON'S STAFF, TO COLONEL PICKERING, Q. M. G.—

"D^R SIR,

"The General has anticipated the Subject of your letter of this day, by ordering the greater part of the Jersey troops to Morris Town to occupy the huts there.

"He nevertheless continues in the desire that that place may not be the depository of any large quantity of stores.

"The situation of the two artificers can only be pitied not redressed. The families of men in the service cannot be the object of military provision, and it will be impossible to discriminate. This is the General's sentiment and has governed in all former applications of the same kind.

"Sincerely D^r Sir y^r Obed Serv.

"A. HAMILTON

"H^d Q^r Feby-9-81.

"Aide De Camp"

LIMERICK [Montgomery County, Pennsylvania] CHURCH LOTTERY TICKET.—

No. 3241. Limerick Church Lottery.

(*Authorised by Law.*) **B**

THIS ticket will entitle the bearer to such prize as may be drawn to its number, if demanded within one year after drawing.

OWEN EVANS Commiss'r.

LIMERICK, Jan. 24th, 1810.

THE VAN WICKLE MEMORIAL LIBRARY, LAFAYETTE COLLEGE, EASTON, PENNSYLVANIA.—By the will of Augustus S. Van Wickle, of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, who died on June 8, 1898, Lafayette College received a legacy of thirty thousand dollars for the erection of a Memorial Library Building, which has been completed.

It consists of a high basement cellar of buff stone, and a story and a half of mottled Pompeian brick with ornamental terra-cotta trimmings. The roof is made of tea-pot brown Spanish tiles.

Passing through the ample archway of the entrance the visitor finds the main section of the building prepared for the reception of the books of reference and the general administration of the library. The interior is finished in Flemish oak, with prettily moulded capitals and cornices in the plaster, which is frescoed in a warm yellow. On the right and left of the entrance are the librarian's room and a coat-room. The large east wing is one lofty room frescoed in a light Pompeian red, and provided with steel book-stacks. It is separated from the rest of the building by brick walls pierced by a single fire-door, and in so far as possible made fire-proof. In this room the general library is placed.

The west wing contains the reading-room. It is finished in Flemish oak, with wainscot and panelled ceiling. The walls are a faint orange, giving a warm tone to the brightly lighted room without being trying to the eyes of readers.

The second story contains two rooms, on the north and south, which will be set apart for special research and the use of the Faculty. The other rooms are to be the store-rooms for books, magazines, and other things not in immediate use.

A book-lift from the packing-room in the basement passes through the librarian's room to the main storage-room. A large card-catalogue case occupies a prominent place in the vestibule.

The library will be in charge of Mr. Walter G. Forsyth, a graduate of Harvard University, and of the New York State Library School.

PROCLAMATION AND LETTER OF WILLIAM MARKHAM, 1687.—The following is a copy of the original draft of a letter and proclamation relating to the settlement and occupancy of land in Pennsylvania, in the Manuscript Collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PROPY DEPUTY.

Since y^e Proprietary had no other thing in his Eye in y^e settlement of this Province next to y^e advancem^t of vertue y^a y^e Comfortable situation of y^e Inhabitants therein, and for y^e End with y^e Advice & Consent of y^e most Eminent of y^e first purchasers ordained y^t Every Township Consisting of five thousand acres should have tenn families at y^e Least to y^e End y^e Province might not lie like a Wilderness as some others yett doe by vast vacant tracts of Land but be Regularly Improved for y^e benefitt of soeyety in helpe [of] Trade Education Govern^t. Also Roads Travell Entertainment &c. and finding that this single Constitution is y^t w^{ch} Eminently prefers y^e Province in y^e Esteem & Choyce of persons of great Judgment Ability and Quallity to Embarque with us & second our beginnings We do hereby publish & give notice that y^e Commis^sioⁿ will inspect w^t tracts of Land taken up lie vacant and unseated & if any of y^e said Tracts Lying vacant and unseated shall not be seated according to y^e Regulation aforesaid within three months after y^e Date hereoff provided y^e usuall time allowed for seating y^e Land be already Expired the said Tract will be Disposed off to those that are able and Ready to seat y^e same. Dated at Philad y^e Twenty Sixth Day of y^e fifth month in y^e third year of y^e Reigne of King James y^e Second & Seventh off y^e Proprietarys Government anoque Dom 1687.

W^m MARKHAM
Joⁿ GOODSON

Two of these were sett up in Philadelphia y^e 27 of y^e 5th 1687 one was sent in a letter to y^e Sheriff of Chester County an other to James Harrison of y^e same date both Letters being Dated y^e 28th 5 month 1687.

ffriends J C. R. T. W. S. J. G. B. W. D. P. J. C. I. S. all and Every one of y-

I thought my selfe obliged to send you y^e Inclosed wth is a Copsy of a Proclamation ffrom y^e Gover^r and Request not only y^e Reading it in y^e open Court and to Consult amongst yo^r selves of some Course ffor y^e accomplishing what therein is, but also that Each of you when separated may use that Authority the Proprietary Gov^r hath invested you with to flurther and Carry on his Will and pleasure therein Expressed so far forth as you are Concerned. In this I am y^e more Ernest and Pressing because I have observed a great backwardness in people in yeilding obedience to his just and Lawfull Commands. So not doubting any one of yo^r Ready Compliances herein, I remaine

Yo^r flathfull

ffriend

W^m MARKHAM.

PHILAD
ye 4th of ye 6th mo
1687

DR. JOHN ADOLPH MEYER, who for ten days relieved the Surgeons in charge of the Continental Hospital at Lititz, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1778, was born March 15, 1714, in Saxony, Germany.

He was licensed to practise in August of 1732, and in 1742 came to Pennsylvania, where he continued his profession in Bucks and Lancaster Counties, to a few years prior to his death at Lititz, on October 6, 1781. He was married in Philadelphia, in 1745, to Justina Kraft.

OUR FRENCH ALLIES.—

Rec^d 26 Aug^t 1779 of T. Matlack one hundred Dollars for the Band of Music on the 23rd celebrating the birth day of Lewis 16th.

ST. FORRAGE.

Rec^d Sept. 2nd, 1779 of Timothy Matlack the sum of four hundred pounds for the fire works on the birth day of the King of France. £400.

JEAN LAUGERY.

Rec^d Sept. 25. 1779 of Timothy Matlack, one hundred and twenty dollars for ringing the bells on the entering of the Minister of France into this city.

120 Dol^r

JOSEPH DOLBY.

PETITION OF SOME INHABITANTS OF LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, DECEMBER, 1777, praying that the whole strength of the State might be called into active service.—

TO THE HONORABLE, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

GENTLEMEN,

We have with the highest concern, as well as wonder, looked on, while an Army of about Ten Thousand Men have taken from the Continent, the Capital of this State: and have seated themselves down in the (all-most) quiet possession thereof.

And our breasts already antissipate those scenes of Wo and Desolation which must be the probable consequences of next summers Campaign, in case the Enemy now here should not onely remain unsubdued, but be made strong by large Reinforcements.

For a time we hoped that before the end of the Campaign, some good improvement would have been made of our great Successes at the Northward; which put it in the power of the Continent to turn their united force against the remaining Army of the Enemy. When this hope failed: We then looked forward to that Season, wherein, it is expected, the Enemy, with a large part of their Fleet, will be shut up in the heart of our Country: and flattered ourselves that some effectual blow would then be struck. That Season now draws near—and we see no preparation making for that purpose; which constrains us to speak out; and look up to you Sirs, as the Guardians of our devoted State.

And Gentlemen, What we devoutly wish for, and pray you to consider off; is, that the most immediate and effectual measures be taken, to call forth (as near as possible) the whole strength of this, and the neighboring States, against our Enemies: and especially to improve the favourable opportunity which Nature, or rather the God of nature, may afford, while the Schuylkill is froze, and the navigation of Delaware obstructed;

to make the most vigorous efforts, to destroy or get into our hands, both the Army and Fleet of our Enemies.

This, in our opinion, is an Event, at once so practicable, so great in itself, so happy and Glorious in its consequences, and at the same time, so much danger in the neglecting of it; as to be highly worthy of the most immediate and vigorous pursuits even in the face of all the inclemency of the Season, and every other difficulty which stands in the way.

Should this appear eligible to the honorable House, their Wisdom will determine what steps are regular, in order to set it on foot in general: and carry it into execution in their own Province in particular.

Praying that he who is infinite in Wisdom may preside in your Councils; and in this trying Crisis, direct you to such measures as he will own and succeed. We remain, with all due Respects, your dutifull and anxious Petitioners—

John Smith
John Cuthbertson
James Kenney
Matthew McClung
James Cooper
Christian Wirtz
W. Montgomery
John Woods
James Woods
John Woods, Jr
John Scott
Sam^l Turbett
W^m Hamilton
Geo. Ross
Fred. Lauman
Geo. Ross, Jr
Henry Slaymaker
John Woodhull
Stewart Herbert
James Crawford
James Mercer
Stewart Herbert, Jr

Will^m Skiles
R^t Cunningham
John Bresler (?)
Matthias Slaymaker
James Scott
Henry Fultz
John Rowland
Rich^d Woods
John Craig
Casper Singer
William Henry
Christopher Marshall
Benj^m Harbeson
Dorington Wilson
Joseph Park
Rob^t Thompson
George Graham
W^m Ross
Tho^s Cuthbert
Robert Taggart
Jedidiah Snowden
Fred Phile

LETTER OF ISAAC GRIFFITH TO HIS WIFE, 1777.—The writer of the following letter was born in Kent County, Delaware. He enlisted, January, 1776, in Col. Haslet's Regiment, for one year. At the expiration of this term of service, he re-enlisted in Kirkwood's Battalion, Delaware Line, for the war. After independence was established, he moved to the western part of Pennsylvania, and served in Congress as Representative from Fayette County, 1811-13. He married Mary Morris, a descendant of Anthony Morris, the second Mayor of Philadelphia.

MORRISTOWN, Feb. 1, 1777.

MY DEAR WIFE—

I cannot neglect the opportunity of informing you where I am, and likewise concerning my health. We arrived at Morristown Sunday evening, Jan. 26th, after a most fatiguing March and have remained here since. Our time is now out and our people are returning home. I

shall stay a few days longer with Benny Hazen who is extremely bad, and has been sick about a week. Notwithstanding the desire I have to come home and see my dear little girls, I could not leave Hazen so far from home, at the point of death, without friends or relatives. As soon as he is able to travel we shall proceed homeward.

We have very little news at Headquarters. To-day was heard a very heavy firing toward Brunswick, but we have no particulars. Our Militia gets no honour by this tramp. The General was very angry at their going home without rendering any benefit to the Colonies. I have been very hearty since I left home—have sometimes a little of the Sciataka and quickstep, as we call it here, but nothing to hurt me.

I shall conclude by wishing you all manner of health and happiness until my return, which I hope will be shortly. Remember me to all enquiring friends and accept my love.

from your Husband;

ISAAC GRIFFITH.

To POLLY GRIFFITH.

“Our Militia,” which Isaac Griffith mentions in this letter, was undoubtedly Colonel Collins’ Battalion, concerning which Washington wrote to its Colonel, under date of January 21, 1777.

“SIR :

“To my great surprise I was applied to this morning to discharge your Battalion What service have they been of? None—unless marching from home, where they had nothing to do, and staying four weeks on the way can be called service”—“More Colonial Homesteads.”

We learn from the same source that the militia did remain with Washington all winter. It would appear from Isaac Griffith’s letter that this statement is incorrect. T. H. S.

FRENCH NEUTRALS IN PHILADELPHIA.—Copied from the original manuscript in the Manuscript Collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

To the Honourable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Province of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met The Remonstrance of the Overseers of the Poor of the City of Philad^a most Respectfully sheweth

That in the year 1756 Certain Inhabitants of Nova Scotia Commonly called French Neutralls were sent into this Province, many of Whom, through Age Sickness & Infirmary are render’d incapable of supporting themselves & Families, during the Winter Season especially

That your Remonstrants not knowing of any monies appropriated by Law for the Relief of the s^d Neutralls, did, during your Adjournment, take the Liberty of administering to their several necessities in as sparing a Manner as possible, with a full Reliance of being reimbursed out of such Monies as your Honourable House may order for their use, as you have heretofore done.

Your Remonstrants think it their indispensable Duty, as Overseers of the Poor, to lay before you the distresses of said People, and Pray in their Behalf that you may order such Relief as in your Wisdom you deem necessary, and for your Honour’s Judgment therein have annexed a List of such of said Neutralls as they on a carefull Examination found in a Situation demanding Assistance.

An Acc^t of such of the Neutrals as the Overseers on a Carefull Examination Judge Worthy of Relief

- Dan^t Le Blanc — has a large family, Wife & 5 Children, and when sick stand in need of assistance.
- The Widow Ancoin — A striking Object of Charity, being very weakly with a large Family, one of which is foolish.
- Susanna Landry }
 wife of Peter Landry } — has 2 young Children, receives no help from her husband, as she cannot tell where he is, being from her some time, she is also sickly.
- Margaret Bajo }
 Mary Bresó } — live in one house, they are weakly
 & Sister } — Women and without assistance, incapable of supporting themselves during the Winter Season.
- The Widow Bourg: — an Industrious yet sickly Woman, frequently requires assistance.
- Widow Recule & }
 Widow Lucy } — during the Winter Season stand in need of help.
- Joseph Vincort }
 & his Son in Law } — both live in one house, their Families are very Large, one almost Blind, & in the opinion of the Overseers very helpless, and deserving of Relief.
- Ann Bryald — a Woman who acts as Schoolmistress to the Children and on that acct. in need of assistance, as she cannot work for a livelihood her whole time being taken up in the Care of them.
- James Lecompte. — a man very low & Weak & seemingly in a Consumption, unable to earn a full maintenance.
- Widow Landry — Old infirm & Blind, in consequence unable in any respect to earn a living.
- Bruno Trahan & Wife }
 & Daughter } — has a Grown Son an Ideot, Old also & Infirm & in most respects true objects of Charity.

The above are the Neutrals which want help, the others being capable of maintaining themselves.

ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER & SITUATION OF THE FRENCH NEUTRAL FAMILYS NOW IN THIS CITY.

Joseph Laboue & Wife	2 in family
Widow Burke has two daughters	3 d ^s
James L ^a Count Taylor, has his Mother in Law to Support) who is Blind, himself his Wife & daughter are all sick }	4 d ^s
Ann Besyau } Katherine Woodrow }	young Weomen who Live together 2 d ^s
Peter Vansin, has a Wife & four Children, one Child is Blind	6 d ^s

Joseph Ribbau Image Maker a Wife & 3 Children	5 d°
Widow Backward, has 4 Daughters & 1 Son, daughters all Sickly	6 d°
Widow Mullowny Burke has 2 daughters	3 d°
Margaret Besyau	} young Weomen who Live together
Rose Bressau	
Susanna Daurong	
Widow Laundree, has 2 daughters & 1 son (one Daughter is Foolish)	4 d°
Simon Babin, has a Wife & 1 Child; he received a hurt in his side Sometime ago Which often Renders him Unable to Work. (his Child is sick)	3 d°
Daniel Letzlon, has a Wife & 5 Children	7 d°
Charles Minyau, has a Wife & 3 Children	5 d°
Charles Strahan, has a Wife & 1 Child born foolish	3 d°
Joseph Welcomb, has a Wife	2 d°
Peter Savoy, has a Wife	2 d°
Placid Laundree has a Wife, who is Mostly Sick	2 d°
Widow White has 3 Children	4 d°
Charles Laundree, has a Wife	2 d°
Francis Backward has a Wife & 1 Child	3 d°
John Brow has 3 Children, (he has been Sick a Long time)	4 d°
Susanna Laundree has 2 daughters	3 d°
Twenty two Familys	78 Individuals
Philadelphia 2 ^d Novembr 1771.	

The above account was taken in Consequence of an Order of the Board of Overseers of the Poor By

JOHN PHILLIPS
JAMES REED

BRITISH PROTECTION GIVEN TO GEORGE HESSE, PENNINGTON, NEW JERSEY, 1776.—

PENNINGTON 13th Decm 1776.

It's his Excellencys Lieut. Gen' Earl Cornwallis his orders that no person presume to molest or Injure the property of George Hesse.

By his Excellencys orders.

J. TINKER
Aid de Camp.

BEQUEST AND GIFTS OF THE LATE MRS. ESTHER F. WISTAR TO THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The executors of the will of the late Mrs. Esther F. Wistar, widow of Dr. Millin Wistar, of this city, have notified the Historical Society of the following bequest:

“ITEM. I give and bequeath unto the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the sum of Five thousand dollars: I also bequeath unto the said Historical Society of Pennsylvania, in the name of my dear husband Dr. Millin Wistar, four portraits, viz: One of the Abbe Correa da Serra, (the distinguished botanist who named the plant called ‘Wistaria’ in honor of my dear husband's father), which was painted by Peate; another of Governor Millin and his wife Sarah Morris, which was painted

by Copley, and presented to my beloved husband by Susanna Morris, the sister of his wife—Governor Mifflin being a great uncle of my husband; and the others of my husband's parents painted by Waugh. . . .”

[The portraits are on exhibition in the “Jordan Annex” of the Historical Society.]

Mrs. Wistar also left a memorandum of instructions to her executors, directing that the following articles be given to the Historical Society: “Portugal Illustrated in a Series of Letters.” By Rev. W. M. Kinsey, B.D., London, 1829, containing an account of the Abbe Correa da Serra; and his letter of condolence (framed) to Mrs. Caspar Wistar on the death of her husband; also, marriage certificates of Dr. Mifflin Wistar and Esther Fisher Smith; Dr. Caspar Wistar and Elizabeth Mifflin; and Thomas Mifflin and Sarah Morris.

The above gifts have also been received.

LETTER OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LEVEN POWELL OF THE VIRGINIA CONTINENTAL LINE, TO GENERAL WASHINGTON, 1778.—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

If I could be persuaded that the Service really required my stay in the army, the application for leave to resign the commission you were pleased to honor me with, would be exceedingly painful to me, but when I consider the peculiar Situation of the Service in which I am placed, I am lead to conclude that such an application will not be disagreeable, & to a person under my particular circumstances, hope will not be denied. I shall beg leave to mention one reason which is considered as sufficient by many at any rate to Justifie the step.

Rank in the army is a matter which is universally agreed cannot be given up with honor. The vacanecs in the other lines being filled up, that of Virginia alone places four Gentlemen over me whom I commanded last November, nor can it be otherwise except there was the same means to fill up our Regim^t as in the others. If notwithstanding it could be your Excellency's wish for me to continue in the army, that consideration should be got over provided my state of Health would admit of it. It has been my misfortune that hitherto, I have not been able to render my country any or but very little Service, and not having yet recovered the last winter's illness, I must own myself afraid to make another tryal. The probability of my being able to stand it, I think by no means equal to the risque of becoming an incumbrance not only on my country but family. My request therefore is, Sir, that you will please to permit me to resign, & believe me to be with all due respects,

Your Excellencys Ob^t &
very Hble Serv^t

LEVEN POWELL
28th Nov^r 1778.

Queries.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA FACULTY.—Genealogical and biographical information is requested of the following Trustee, Rector, Provost, and Professors of the College of Philadelphia, now the Univer-

sity of Pennsylvania: Philip Syng, William Coleman; Rev. David Martin, Rector; John McDowell, Provost; Professors James Cannon, Theophilus Grew, and Rev. Ebenezer Kinnersley.

E. J.

A TRACT BY REV. GRIFFITH HUGHES.—The Rev. Griffith Hughes, in a letter to the "Society for Propagating the Gospel," refers to his having published a tract in Welsh, while living in Pennsylvania, 1732-36, on "Death, Judgement, Heaven and Hell," and that he had distributed upward of one hundred and fifty copies gratuitously. Are copies extant?

O.

BROOKS.—Information is requested of the family of John Brooks and Mary, his wife, who were residing in Southampton Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1744.

WAIT.

Replies.

A TRACT BY REV. GRIFFITHS HUGHES.—Mr. Hildeburn had not met with a copy of this tract when he published "Issues of the Press in Pennsylvania," but mentions an advertisement referring to it in Bradford's *Weekly Mercury* of August 14, 1735.

Book Notices.

DIARY OF A GERMAN OFFICER IN THE HESSIAN FORCES IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The diary of a Hessian officer, Freiherr von Dörnberg, who served under the British flag in the War for American Independence, has been recently printed by Professor Marseille, Head-Master of the Bismarck Gymnasium, at Pyritz, in Pommern, Germany. It is a capital example of the renewed interest in Germany in publishing the records still preserved in the families of the officers and men who came from Germany, by order of their Princes, to take the English side in the American Revolutionary War. Elking, both in his history of the "German Allied Troops in America" and in his "Life of Riedesel," drew largely from the public records and from family papers. Bancroft, and Lowell, and Kapp fathered much original material from these and other sources, and quite a number of journals and diaries have been translated and printed by Stone, and Bierstadt, and others. In the pages of the "Pennsylvania Magazine of History" there have been some contributions of the same kind. In Germany quite a sharp tippit was given to the subject by the claim made by the present Emperor for a share of honors won by German soldiers in America. Colonel Von Werthern printed a lecture to his regiment, one of those that had served here, in which he urged the families of those who had left diaries and letters written during their American campaigns to print them. It was the heads of the present families of Knyphausen and Lossberg that furnished their portraits, for the first time reproduced by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in the "Pennsylvania Magazine of History." Professor Marseille found a diary of young Dörnberg who had served here, in possession of his descendant, and he has printed it with quite

an array of notes, historical and biographical, enhancing its value and interest. He points out the contempt expressed by Frederick the Great for the zeal with which the petty German princes sold their troops to Great Britain to take part in a war which, as he said, was none of their business. He quotes the sharp criticism of Lessing and Schiller for such an abuse of the power of the Brunswick, and Hessian, and Anhalt, and Bayreuth rulers to dispose of their soldiers, and to increase their own incomes at the expense of the lives of their unfortunate subjects.

He points out, however, the lessons learned in America and applied by Ewald and other German officers in showing Germany how to conduct its long war against Napoleon to a successful issue. Of the seventeen thousand men sent here by the Elector of Hesse, at least six thousand five hundred never saw their homes again, many of them became good American citizens, and all of them brought home the advantages of emigration to the new world, and thus helped to give it one of the best elements of its population.

Dörnberg belonged to a family that traced its origin back to the year 1006, and had supplied many good soldiers and civil officers; he, himself, afterwards became Hessian Minister in London, and died in Cassel in 1819, full of years and honors. Enough of a scholar to cite Horace, and enough of an artist to make sketches that were eagerly seized by both English and German comrades, it is characteristic that his diary and his letters home were mainly written in French, for that was the court language of the time. Beginning with the gathering of the regiment on March 28, 1779, he gives a brief account of its successive movements, of his voyage, of the daily rations on board ship, peas and pork, butter, cheese, meat, meal; of the piety of the soldiers, with their little pocket Bibles and prayer-books, and of their arrival in New York harbor on September 23. In December he took part in the expedition to the south, under Sir Henry Clinton, well liked by the Germans for his services in the Seven Years' War, and his knowledge of Germany, its people and their language. The voyage was almost as trying as that across the ocean, but the novelty of the country around Charleston and Savannah, and the hard work of the siege operations gave him and his comrades plenty of employment. The condition of the slaves awoke the sympathy of the young German, and the wealth of the country made him regret the ravages of war. He breaks out in anger at the news that the officers who have served at the risk of life and health are passed over to give promotion to court favorites at home, and that the rank and file are but a mass of rags, justifying the reproach that the Hessian soldiers were a lot of vagabonds, for otherwise their prince would not have sold them like sheep.

He contrasts the English clothed and equipped to suit the country and the kind of service they were forced to undertake, and his poor Germans neglected and left without care from home. He describes in detail the hardships, and discomforts, and privations, and losses during the protracted siege of Charleston, paying tribute to the skill of the English engineers, the energy of the English fleet, admiral and sailors alike showing characteristic courage and ability, and the success of Tarleton's Light Horse against Pulaski's Legion in the battle in which its leader fell and Colonel Washington and many others were captured. He repeats Ewald's report of the praise of the English officers for the excellence of his own Hessian Grenadiers in the trenches. He describes

his interview with the chief of some Indian allies, and has little praise for them. Finally he reports the surrender of Charleston by General Lincoln; and the entry of the city so long and so gallantly defended against large odds of land forces and the strong British fleet. He finds many evidences of elegance characteristic of Charleston, and describes its curious population of native families of wealth, of Germans, among them many Jews, all traders, and of negroes. The forces, of which Dörnberg was an officer, re-embarked and reached New York again; there he reports on July 22, 1780, that he had been appointed an aid of General Knyphausen, with whom he served until the end of the war in America.

One of the notes to Dörnberg's diary holds out the promise of the early publication of a series of valuable letters from Captain Greilly of the Hessian forces, dealing particularly with Donop's misfortunes at Red Bank. Professor Marseille does not tell us where he found them, but it is very satisfactory thus to have an intelligent German of our own day diligently adding to our slender stock of material for a better knowledge of the part taken by the German officers and soldiers in their campaigns in this country. Professor Marseille has set a capital example that may well be commended to others who have access to other such family records.

In a paper recently read before the American Philosophical Society and printed in its proceedings, there is a very full account of the wealth of unprinted material relating to the American War of Independence, in the German archives and in private hands. Every addition from these sources is heartily welcomed. The large collection made by the historian Bauerhoff, is now freely accessible to students in the Lenox Branch of the New York Public Library, and from it some valuable papers have been contributed to print. Mr. Lowell's valuable material for his capital book, "The Hessians in America," is still in possession of his family; it is to be hoped that it may yet be placed in one of the great libraries in Boston as his best memorial.

General Stryker's exhaustive "History of the Battle of Trenton," derives much of its value from the large number of original papers relating to that event which he procured from the German archives. Much yet remains there, and it would be a great advantage if there could be made descriptive catalogues of such of their contents as relate to American affairs, for they contain a mass of unprinted reports, letters, etc., written by the German officers during their service here. It would not be a very expensive thing to do, and an appeal from the Historical Societies of this country, supported by our Ambassador in Berlin, would no doubt secure the necessary authorization to enable some of the able men engaged in these archives thus to supply a wholly new array of original documents.

The intelligent zeal of Professor Marseille has put in print, and therefore accessible to students, this hitherto unknown diary of Captain Dörnberg, and no doubt other families in Germany in possession of similar interesting diaries and letters written during the campaigns in America, will now be ready to make them public. Indeed it might be well to ask the German Government to do what the French Government did through the publication of Doniol's splendid series of volumes, containing all the official papers in the French War and State Offices, relating to the relations of France and America during the American

The first of these is the fact that the VNC has been established as a permanent body, and this is a very important step in the development of the movement. It is a sign that the movement is now becoming more organized and more effective. The second is the fact that the VNC has been able to secure the support of the Government, and this is a very important step in the development of the movement. It is a sign that the Government is now recognizing the importance of the movement and is willing to support it. The third is the fact that the VNC has been able to secure the support of the people, and this is a very important step in the development of the movement. It is a sign that the people are now recognizing the importance of the movement and are willing to support it. The fourth is the fact that the VNC has been able to secure the support of the press, and this is a very important step in the development of the movement. It is a sign that the press is now recognizing the importance of the movement and is willing to support it. The fifth is the fact that the VNC has been able to secure the support of the public, and this is a very important step in the development of the movement. It is a sign that the public is now recognizing the importance of the movement and is willing to support it. The sixth is the fact that the VNC has been able to secure the support of the world, and this is a very important step in the development of the movement. It is a sign that the world is now recognizing the importance of the movement and is willing to support it. The seventh is the fact that the VNC has been able to secure the support of the future, and this is a very important step in the development of the movement. It is a sign that the future is now recognizing the importance of the movement and is willing to support it. The eighth is the fact that the VNC has been able to secure the support of the past, and this is a very important step in the development of the movement. It is a sign that the past is now recognizing the importance of the movement and is willing to support it. The ninth is the fact that the VNC has been able to secure the support of the present, and this is a very important step in the development of the movement. It is a sign that the present is now recognizing the importance of the movement and is willing to support it. The tenth is the fact that the VNC has been able to secure the support of the universe, and this is a very important step in the development of the movement. It is a sign that the universe is now recognizing the importance of the movement and is willing to support it.

War of Independence, a lasting monument of the great help rendered by France to the establishment of this Republic.

J. G. R.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE.

Published Quarterly by the South Carolina Historical Society.
Charleston. Vol. I., No. 1., pp. 118, Svo.

We extend our greetings and best wishes to this new quarterly, which is attractive typographically and filled with valuable historical and genealogical matter. "The Mission of Colonel John Laurens to Europe in 1781," and "Papers of the First Council of Safety of the Revolutionary Party in South Carolina, June-November, 1775," will especially claim the attention of historians. The genealogical contribution, "The Bull Family of South Carolina," compiled by Langdon Cheves, Esq., is enriched with valuable annotations by the editor.

The membership fee in the Society is \$3.00 per annum, which includes the Magazine; to non-members the price of the Quarterly is \$1.00 per number. Mr. A. S. Salley, Jr., the editor, is also secretary and treasurer of the Society, to whom all communications should be addressed.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES. A COLLECTION OF PAPERS PREPARED FOR THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA. Norristown, Pennsylvania, 1900. Svo, pp. 386.

The Montgomery County Historical Society is probably the most active and enterprising of all our local societies. It owns the building in which its valuable library and collection are deposited, and five years ago published its first volume of local historical papers and sketches. So cordial and substantial a reception was given to this volume, that the Society was encouraged to issue this second volume. It has also inaugurated the marking of important historical places within the limits of the county, and has erected memorial stones at Barren Hill, indicating the location of Lafayette's camp there in May of 1778, and near Pennypacker's Mills, on the Perkiomen Creek, to commemorate the encampment of the Continental Army there in 1777. Among the valuable historical papers contributed to the volume under notice are the "Battle of the Crooked Billet," by General W. W. H. Davis; "Washington at Pennypacker's Mills," by Hon. H. W. Kratz; "Washington's Headquarters at Whippain," by Dr. Morris J. Lewis; "Fort Washington's Historic Environs," by C. S. Mann; "The Battle of Edge Hill," by W. J. Buck; "Lafayette's Retreat from Barren Hill," by Levi Streeper; "Lafayette at Barren Hill," by Irvin C. Williams; and "Valley Forge Camp," by Ellwood Roberts. The work is well printed and bound, and illustrated by upward of thirty portraits, old buildings, and maps. Price, \$2.00, postpaid. Address Joseph Fornace, Esq., Norristown, Pennsylvania.

THE NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

The first number of this quarterly, which enters upon a comparatively new and undeveloped field, contains abstracts of the public records in the office of the Secretary of State at Raleigh, comprising Land Grants for Chowan County; Wills probated prior to 1760; Conveyances, Court Records beginning in 1670, and other valuable data. It is an octavo of 160 pages, neatly printed, and the terms of subscription \$3.00 per

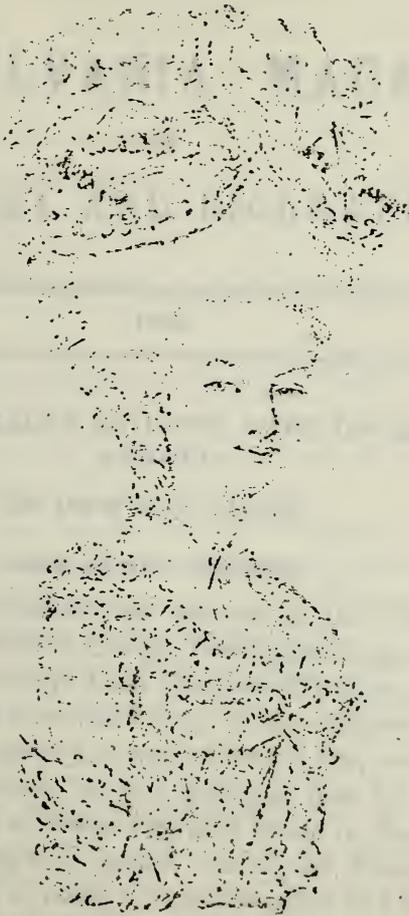
annum. Address the editor, J. R. B. Hathaway, Edenton, North Carolina.

THE STORMING OF STONY POINT ON THE HUDSON, MIDNIGHT, JULY 15, 1779. ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE LIGHT OF UNPUBLISHED DOCUMENTS. By Henry P. Johnston, A. M. New York: James T. White & Co., 1906. Pp. 231.

The storming and capture of Stony Point by the gallant and magnetic Wayne, of Pennsylvania, and his famous Corps of Light Infantry, has often been written about in history and story, but in the work under notice we are given by far the fullest and most interesting account of that brilliant historic event that has been published. In the campaign of 1779, Sir Henry Clinton strove to handle "Mr. Washington" by enticing him from his stronghold at West Point, but failed, and the American Commander-in-Chief determined to achieve some needed inspiring success like that at Trenton, and selected Stony Point for the enterprise. It proved a success; Tryon's raiders were recalled, New Jersey was spared, and the campaign closed in midsummer, for Clinton's operations had been paralyzed, and the prestige of the American soldier gained immensely. Professor Johnston's previous contributions to our Revolutionary history, particularly in the vicinity of the City of New York and along the Hudson, in which the troops from Pennsylvania bore a creditable part, prepared us to expect the present exhaustive work on Stony Point, but we are more than gratified at the richness of the new material his researches have developed. Among the fifty-six documents made public are two hitherto unpublished letters from Washington; four from Sir Henry Clinton, the British commander; two from Lord George Germaine, in charge of the War Office, London (one of which contains the King's regrets and alarm at the capture of Stony Point); one from the British Peace Commissioner, William Eden; and over twenty-five others from Generals Heath, McDougall, and George Clinton; Colonels Febiger, Scammell, and Putnam, and Lieutenant John Gibbon, of the forlorn hope. The remaining documents have been utilized in a few instances by other historians. The illustrations and authentic maps are valuable and of historical interest, and were prepared specially for this work. The photogravure of Wayne is much to be commended. Every library and school in this commonwealth should possess a copy of this excellent and valuable work.

THE FIRST MORAVIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN AMERICA. By Right Reverend J. M. Levering. Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, 1899. 8vo, pp. 48.

This venerable missionary society, organized in the year 1745, stands first in the history of religious activity in the American Colonies, because all other missionary efforts prior to that date were undertaken only by societies in Europe. The reverend gentleman presents many interesting details of the first fifty years of its history, during which period it not only aided in the foreign mission work of the church, but supported a domestic mission in nine of the thirteen colonies. The monograph, with the proceedings of the annual meeting, constitution and by-laws, officers, and list of members, comprises Part V., of Volume V., Transactions of the Moravian Historical Society, which is completed.



MARGARET SHIPPEN.

From the original pencil sketch by Major John André, in the possession
of Edward Shippen, Esq., Philadelphia.

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HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

VOL. XXIV.

1900.

No. 3.

LIFE OF MARGARET SHIPPEN, WIFE OF BENEDICT
ARNOLD.

BY LEWIS BURD WALKER.

SOME OF THE SHIPPENS.

We shall not imitate that account of the Washington genealogy which carries George Washington's ancestral line back to Odin, nor adopt Lord Chesterfield's plan, and assert that this family is descended from Adam Shippen and Eve Shippen. Consequently, though Edward Shippen, of Lancaster, has written that he was informed that his ancestors held possession of a certain copyhold estate in England for five hundred years, and though one of the Flemish Shippens is mentioned as being a vice-chancellor of Charles the Fifth of Spain about 1530, we will not attempt to grope among these traditions of the past, but will simply ask the reader's indulgence to accept as a fact the statement that there lived in Yorkshire, in England, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, a gentleman of good family, William Shippen by name.

A son of this William Shippen, named Edward (born in 1639), came to Boston in 1668, and, after undergoing perse-

education as a Quaker, removed to Philadelphia about 1694. He was then considered worth more than ten thousand pounds sterling, and almost immediately became a prominent man in Pennsylvania, being chosen as speaker of the Assembly on July 9, 1695. He was named mayor of Philadelphia by William Penn in the charter of October 25, 1701, was president of the Provincial Council, and as such was acting governor of Pennsylvania for a period of about seven months in 1703. He surpassed his contemporaries in the style and grandeur of his edifice and . . . located himself in that venerable building afterwards called "The Governor's House," . . . in South Second Street. Its site was then on the hill near the town. There he had his great and famous orchard. In the lawn before the house, descending to the Dock Creek, reposed his herd of tranquil deer. He had the biggest person, the biggest house, and the biggest coach in the province, and his property stretched, unbroken, from Sixteenth Street to the Delaware River.

Among the entries made in his Bible by Edward Shippen's son, Joseph (born in Boston, 1678-9), he states: "My relations in England are my Uncle William Shippen's (son of the first William Shippen) children:

"1. ROBERT SHIPPEN, Doctor of Divinity.

"2. WILLIAM SHIPPEN, Doctor of Laws & a Parliament man.

"3. EDWARD SHIPPEN, a Physician.

"4. JOHN SHIPPEN, a Spanish merchant."

A few sentences culled from various works will show what sort of a Parliament man William Shippen was in the reign of King George, and the simple statement of the facts is his best eulogy both as a patriot and as a man:

"Mr. Shippen in the course of the debate said the second paragraph of the King's speech seemed rather to be calculated for the meridian of Germany than for Great Britain; and it was a great misfortune that the king was a stranger to our language and constitution. Mr. Lechmere affirmed this was a scandalous invective against the king's person and government, and moved that he who uttered it should be sent to the

Tower. Mr. Shippen refusing to retract or excuse what he had said, was voted to the Tower by a great majority."—*Smollett's "History of England," Chap. II., George I.*

"Shippen upbraided Walpole terribly in the Debate. . . . He spoke long and very well—the better for being in the Right."—*"Diary of Lady Cowper,"* 160; May 5, 1720.

"Some are corrupt" Sir Robert Walpole said; "but I will tell you of one who is not; Shippen is not."—*"Walpoliana,"* I. 38.

"The Prince of Wales, to justify his satisfaction with a speech which the sturdy old Jacobite had made, sent him £1,000. by General Churchill, Groom to his Bedchamber. Shippen refused it."—*"Century of Anecdote,"* 111, *"Chandos Classics."*

"Mr. Shippen was calm, intrepid, shrewd, and sarcastic."—*Smollett's "History of England," Chap. II., George II.*

Pope says:

"I love to pour out all myself, as plain
As downright Shippen, or as old Montaigne;
In them, as certain to be loved as seen,
The soul stood forth, nor kept a thought within."

Upon his silver cup, weighing over thirteen pounds, was inscribed, "A Legacy from the Duke of Buckingham & Normandy to the worthy Mr. Shippen."

Joseph Shippen was associated with Dr. Franklin in founding a society called the "Junto." Among his children who arrived at maturity were:

Edward Shippen, of Lancaster;

Dr. William Shippen, the elder, a member of Congress in 1778;

Anne Shippen, married to Charles Willing.

As but few memorials of Joseph Shippen are known, we give the following letter to his wife, Abigail (Grosse), who was visiting relatives in Boston, which will also serve to show the epistolary style in that day:

"PHILADELPHIA, June 5th, 1711.

"MY DEAR:

"These are to let thee know that I got well home, and that I found the Children all well, Betty would not stay at her Sister Shippens but went to her Grand Mothers, where Shee and Neddy is, and both well pleased Considering their Condition, wanting their Mother, but as for Jo, though

Father and Mother both Came downe to fetch him, he was resolved not quit his possession of the house ; as for Sister Shippen when She Came for him he fought her fairly and Could not get him along : he is my bed-fellow, as for Nanny, She is full fatt and verry well used : as for Boston I have not seen his face since I came home, which Is Six dayes, but I hear he Is near Capt. Finnyes, I verry much want him. Mary Trent has got a boye with as little warning as thou used to have, She took but half an hours time to Consider of it.

“Sister Murray has given me orders to put a bill on the house she lives in. all the Endeavours that Could be used, Could not get Jo to the Taylors till Just before I came home. Mol Got him up to Margrets to be taken measure of. I know no body that will set a Stich for the Children ; neither do I know what thou will want to have done ; I heard thee talk of Frocks for Nanny, but I don't hear any body talk of them now I am come home. Thou knows what the Children wants more than (I). I hope a fortnight or three weeks time at Farthest will Content thee and all thy friends to tarrie In the Towne of Boston. I told Ann Parsons that I thought I must go In the fall to meet thee. “In the Fall”, said Shee Clapping her hands, “Surely She wont Stay so long from her Children.” as I came home I met Father near her house, where he told me that Neddy and betty were att his house till I come home. So that I do Expect their Companyes quickly. Pray my dear make as little Stay as possible thou Can for their Sakes : thy relations knowes verry well what naturale affections to Children meane, so that I think they wont desire thee to tarry long from them ; and In three weeks time, one may give an ample Acct. of all ones transactions for Seven years past ; and Vissit ones friends till they are Tired of one.

“my dear though I much miss thy Company, yet I can truly Say that it is not upon my owne Accot. that I would have thee make as little Stay as thou Can, but for thy dear babes Sake, of whome I Shall take Care as much as In me lyes, In thy Absencè. if thy friends think me Severe, tell them I would have thee Come the Sooner, now that thou may the sooner get leave to Come an Other time ; that if we and they live two or three year longer I intend to bring them all to See their relations, if I find they will be acceptable to them. Give my Duty to Father and Mother, my love to Aunt Rodman and all our relations. if Joseph Rodman Comes by way of Road Island it will be a good opportunity for thee to return with him, and Doubtless he will tarrie eight or ten dayes for thee. I conclude with my Intire regard for thee. Expecting per next Post to know when I may Expect thee, I rest thy most Affectionate Companion,

“JOS. SHIPPEN.

“If thou should omit that Opportunity, I know not when thou will have another.”

Edward Shippen (of Lancaster) was born in Boston, July 9, 1703, and died at Lancaster on September 25, 1781.

He, in truth, was a many-sided man. When he is found regretting that he did not see the "contacts of Venus," in June, 1769; enjoying reading *Telemachus* in the French; quoting Latin verses in his correspondence with Robert Cooper, the minister; ordering a bust of Pope in London in 1749, and Ovid's "Epistles," "with ye. best notes;" a subscriber to the Philadelphia Academy, afterwards the University of Pennsylvania; a founder of Princeton in 1746, and a trustee down to 1767, it seems as if he were a scholar, or perhaps a professor.

When we see him a judge of the Common Pleas in Philadelphia, and afterwards at Lancaster, under both Provincial and State governments, we might regard him as a lawyer. As prothonotary, as member of Council, and as mayor of Philadelphia, he seemed like a politician. He was a paymaster of army supplies, and his accounts were so satisfactory that he received the public thanks in 1760, and in the Revolution he was on the Lancaster County committee.

He was the agent in charge of Governor Hamilton's estate, consisting of the town plot of Lancaster and the land adjacent; and he discharged his duties with fidelity, not only in matters of moment, but also in small and vexatious affairs; and when two sturdy rogues, David Schrock and Peter Osmus, "with cross-cut saws and several axes," had cut down two great oaks on Hamilton's uninclosed woodland, they found that they had to step up to Edward Shippen's office and settle, even though they had sworn "that neither Devil nor Man could hurt them for what they had done."

When he became a landed proprietor and laid out Shippenburg, he found there were many troubles and worries. Hoopes claimed that he had an earlier warrant, and threatened to make deeds for Shippen's land. Some purchasers appeared to have the faculty of always building their fences outside of their lines. Andrew Boyd, for some reason or

other, has dammed up the stream; and "Robert Hamel has begun to blow up the Rocks amongst ye Walnut Trees, before your door, which has in some measure injured them." One letter advised him to get rid of Mathias Campble, who, in Provincial writing, is a "verrey youseless tennant;" and another letter from his agent conveyed the intelligence that he had in hand seventy pounds collected from ground rents, with which to pay a tax of six hundred and eighteen pounds, and that the commissioners had refused to reduce his assessment. And even "Johnny" Piper's promise of a "Karcass of A Bear worth notice" next fall was made conditional upon the bear getting plenty of acorns to fatten him up.

And yet the business of Edward Shippen was to import thread, gunpowder, silk hose, guns, gaudy gartering, hats, rum, ribbons, knives, lead, fishing-lines, flints, jew's harps, looking-glasses, trunks, beads, tobacco-tongs, brass wire, handkerchiefs, medals, hatchets, vermilion, brass kettles, red lead, and rings at twelve shillings a gross. Such goods were delivered to men who went among the Indians, and traded for furs, and afterwards made settlement with the merchants with the skins. And it sometimes happened that some unscrupulous rival would inveigle the trader into parting with the skins, and the rightful owner would be left with a lawsuit, instead of a bundle of furs ready for the London market.

As far back as February 20, 1738, an "umberrella" was imported in the good ship Constantine, as shown by the invoice, "for the proper account and risque" of Edward Shippen, who, for aught we know, might have worn that nine-shilling "umberrella" completely out years before Jonas Hanway excited the ire of the London cabmen. Other items of that invoice, such as "silver tea-spoons," "gloves," and "lace" at six shillings per yard, show the beginning of what was then regarded as extravagance and luxury.

He was the first corporator mentioned in the charter of the Julianna Library of Lancaster, and was one of the committee appointed to obtain, if possible, a picture of Lady

Penn to be painted by Benjamin West. In striking contrast to the quiet and seclusion of this library, we next behold him as a member of the Union Fire Company. But here this record ends, and we leave it to the reader's imagination to picture Edward Shippen hastening to the scene of conflagration. In the old letters we have momentary accounts of him; at one time in the woods to collect skins, at another he has gone to "Wioming" to try to make some settlement with those troublesome people from the East, who claimed that in some manner Connecticut took a flying leap over New York and New Jersey, and then continued westward to the Pacific Ocean. After Braddock's defeat, the province was in such a state of apprehension that he sent his account books and papers from Lancaster to Philadelphia for safe keeping. And he was at church upon that fatal Tuesday, at the time when the "Paxton Boys" came down to Lancaster and killed the Indians in the Work-House, and thereby threw the whole province into confusion. In his own home he gave his grandson, Allen Burd, instruction in addition to his regular schooling, and writes to Colonel Burd as follows: "Allen improves greatly . . . under my Tuition," and naively adds, "& you know the great opinion I have of myself." Perhaps it was for the amusement of this bright boy (who died at the age of ten) that he perpetrated the following:

"A cibo biscocto, a Medico inducto,
Ab inimico reconciliato, a malá Muliere,
Libera nos, Domine,"

which we venture to translate as follows:

From food, when it is hash,
From a young doctor who is rash,
From foe reconciled,
And from woman wild,
Lord, keep this child.

We have before us a curious old memorandum of things to be done, dated March 31, 1759, which exhibits the daily occupations of Edward Shippen with an accuracy almost

photographic. It includes nearly everything from the pasture bars and bake-oven shed to Mr. Burd's calf and the cover of the church wall; to graft the apple-trees and weed the cabbages; to buy a barrel of sand and a pair of spectacles, a curry-comb and a chest for his deeds, a piece of linen and two whitewash brushes, as well as the "History of England." But we leave the reader to consult this memorandum for himself in the Appendix, where it will be found printed in full, only we cannot help wondering whether the "White Silk Hat from Mrs. Arthur for my Wife" was Mrs. Shippen's Easter bonnet, and whether she got it in time and wore it on Easter, which, in 1759, fell on April 15.

Though we have seen him amid all the pressure and hurry of business, yet we may wonder what sort of a lover, husband, and father he was. A few of the old letters shall tell their own story, and throw light upon this side of his character.

On August 2, 1725, shortly after he had set out for Boston, Sarah Plumley (whom he married on September 20, 1725) writes to him as follows:

"DEAR NEDDY,

"As soon as you left me I went up stairs with a sorrowful heart & laid me down endeavouring to sleep but could not for you was so deep in my thoughts that I could not do any thing all that day, but think of you and the dear parting expressions, & the next day I went and sat with Cousin Baynton all day to divert myself. Wednesday night I sent billy to see if the post was come he was not come then and I sent him up next morning and the post was come but there was no letter. Saturday when your Father was out of town John Rearsy brought the letters & Josey was here & I could not be easy till he had opened it, & I took mine out with abundance of joy & am glad to hear you are well & that you like your horse & the opinion I have of your sincere love makes me easy & nothing but Death shall put an end to it & dont forget her who shall ever continue to be your most sincere and affectionate friend

"SARAH PLUMLEY."

And "Neddy" got up at five o'clock in the morning to commence the following letter from Boston:

The American Medical Association is pleased to announce the publication of the "Code of Ethics for the Medical Profession," which is a restatement of the principles of medical ethics as they apply to the practice of medicine in this country. This code is based on the principles of the Hippocratic Oath and the principles of the American Medical Association. It is intended to guide the physician in his conduct and to serve as a standard of excellence for the medical profession. The code is divided into two parts: the first part deals with the physician's relationship to his patient, and the second part deals with his relationship to his colleagues and to the public. The code is a statement of the highest ideals of the medical profession and is a guide to the physician's conduct in all circumstances. It is a statement of the principles of medical ethics as they apply to the practice of medicine in this country. It is intended to guide the physician in his conduct and to serve as a standard of excellence for the medical profession. The code is a statement of the highest ideals of the medical profession and is a guide to the physician's conduct in all circumstances.

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"After a pretty fatiguing journey last night about ten o'clock in good health I reached this place, where my relations were overjoyed to receive me. My Grandmother tells me she heard I was going to have my Mother-in-law's daughter. I told her it was true enough, and that she was a very deserving pretty young lady, 'well' says she, 'make haste and marry, and bring her to live in Boston.' 'Well, well,' says I.

"My dear soul I beg you to be choice of your health. I am not (as I told you at parting) at all afraid of my Father's slighting you, for I know he always respected you, and will show it more in my absence than presence. I desire earnestly that you may provide some of the necessary things for our settling.

"What signifies fretting my dear pretty soul at things that can not be helped, you and I love one another dearly and I hope as it hath pleased God to conduct me safely here, so He will extend His love further by guarding me safe home again.

"I am visiting my friends who are ready to set me up. I believe there never was a more loving and kind people in ye world, my Grandmother lives handsomely but has nothing to spare, only good-will and kindness till she dies—All my Aunts and their daughters are exceedingly well married. They gett me to dinner at one place to-day—then make me promise to dine at another place tomorrow and to sup at another and so they carry me about. I have a maiden Aunt lives with my Grandmother ye very image of my own Mother; both of them bid me remember their kind love to you.

"If the vessel would but come I would soon dispatch her and myself too. No danger of Indians however my Grandmother has given me a pr. of Pistles worth £6 or £7 and I fear no man. I had no Comp.y all the way except the last 50 miles. I am not one bitt worse for riding nor have hardly had a touch of that pain since.

"Lett me beg of you honey to take as much care of your health as I do of mine. So conclude with dear love to my Dearest Sally,

"her sincere friend

EDW. D SHIPPEN."

Twenty-four years later he wrote to his son, Edward Shippen (afterwards chief justice), then completing his legal studies in the Temple at London, as follows:

"I take notice of the Relation you give me concerning your Affairs at the Temple, & the Expenses you have been in it & in going about to see the Rarities of England, & in keeping Comp. with Gentlemen of Sense, & tho' some People here, of high conceit will condemna you, for spending any time from your Studies, excepting sometimes of an Evening, Yet I much approve of your Conduct for you will have an opportunity

[illegible text paragraph 1]

ii

[illegible text paragraph 2]

[illegible text paragraph 3]

[illegible text paragraph 4]

of Reading Books at your Return, but not so good an one to read Men; You may remember my advice to you at Parting (among other things) was to rise early & to study hard till Dinner time that you might have the afternoons to look about you; and notwithstanding you will cost me a good deal, yet if I had money to spare I would send you as much more."

Happy the son with such a father, and fortunate the father whose son would not abuse the license so given!

He was a genial man; rose early; was fond of good, hearty living, but temperate. He cultivated his asparagus garden, and was proud of his peaches; and as far back as 1766 we come across the information that a little wine upon the strawberries improves them very much. He writes that he hopes Colonel Burd "will be home on December 25 (1759) to eat a roast Turkey;" and he knew about turkeys *ab ovo*, for his advice is to "keep ye young ones in ye barn for a week & put them up when it rains while they are very young."

In 1764, Jasper Yeates drew the pen-portrait of Edward Shippen, of Lancaster, as follows:

"But peculiarities out of the question, I know none happier in their temper & disposition, or any who have a greater fund of pleasantry & good humour than the old Gentleman. In a minute, he relates to me ten different stories, interlarding each narrative with choice scraps of Latin, Greek & French." . . . "Scarce a moment of the day passes over, but I receive some new piece of instruction, either for the regulating my judgment or conduct, & even when I take a walk with the old Don, seldom fail getting a lesson from him, tho' it be only to teach me to mount a rail fence with safety and dexterity."

His silver tankard, bought in 1771 of Philip Syng for fourteen pounds sterling, shows the marks of use, for the hinge of the lid is almost worn through; and a letter of Neddy Burd gives us this glimpse of him in his sixty-ninth year: "Mr. Sanders told me he heard from Mr. Barton You was as merry as any at the Wedd[ing] & surprized him by your activity in dancing the Cobbler's Jig."

(To be continued.)

LITHOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS OF ALBERT NEWSAM

BY D. M^CN. STAUFFER.

Lithography, or the art of drawing upon and printing from a peculiar limestone, chiefly found in Solenhofen, Bavaria, was discovered by Aloys Senefelder about 1796. It was commercially introduced into Rome and London about 1809, into Paris in 1814, and was apparently first experimented with in the United States in 1819. In any event, we find in the *Analectic Magazine*, published in Philadelphia in 1819, two examples of lithographic work by the portrait-painter, Bass Otis. The text tells us that the stone used was brought from Munich, and the examples referred to are really etchings upon stone, though one of them, signed "Bass Otis, lithographie," plainly shows the lithographic grain in the shadows.

As to the time and place of the commercial introduction of lithography into the United States there is considerable dispute, Philadelphia, Boston, and New York each claiming that honor. As near as can be now learned the race was very close between the two latter cities. The *Boston Magazine* for December, 1825, contains an account of Senefelder's discovery, and then remarks that "nothing has been done to introduce lithography into this country, unless a few attempts in New York can be verified, until within a few months, when John Pendleton commenced an establishment for lithography in this city." This John Pendleton was born in New York State; visited Paris, and there becoming interested in lithography, he studied the art under the French masters, and brought back with him to America the stones and other materials necessary. He established himself in business in Boston along with his brother, a copper-plate printer. The magazine referred to contains some examples of the work of his press, the drawings on stone being chiefly

THE HISTORY OF THE CONCEPT OF THE STATE

BY J. H. COLE

The history of the concept of the state is a complex and multifaceted one. It is a concept that has evolved over time, shaped by the needs and desires of different societies and cultures. In its most basic form, the state is a political entity that exercises authority over a defined territory and its inhabitants. However, the nature and scope of this authority have varied greatly throughout history. In ancient times, the state was often a small, localized community, such as a city or a tribe, with a limited range of powers. Over time, as societies grew and became more complex, the state expanded its reach and authority, eventually encompassing large territories and millions of people. This process of state formation was often driven by the need for security, order, and the ability to manage resources and defend against external threats. The concept of the state has also been shaped by the ideas and theories of political philosophers, who have sought to understand the nature of power, authority, and the relationship between the state and its citizens. These ideas have influenced the development of different forms of government, from monarchies and republics to democracies and totalitarian regimes. The history of the concept of the state is thus a story of the evolution of political thought and the practical challenges of governing a large and diverse population.

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made by Thomas Edwards. Among the early Boston lithographers, or at least those who drew upon stone, may be mentioned the artists F. Alexander, D. C. Johnston, William Hoagland, and J. R. Penniman, besides Mr. Edwards mentioned above.

The claim of New York rests upon the lithographic establishment started in that city by A. Imbert, who was certainly publishing prints of this character as early as 1826. He thus illustrated the "Account of the Grand Canal Celebration," and published music and miscellaneous lithographic prints. The names appended to this work are those of foreigners,—F. Duponchel, Banceou, and Canova,—and Mr. Imbert doubtless imported his draughtsmen along with his plant. It is interesting to note, however, that the vignette on the title-page of the "Account" is seemingly drawn upon the stone by the artist Archibald Robertson; and another lithograph, published by Mr. Imbert in 1826, is signed as "Drawn upon stone by a young lady." Some time previous to 1830 Peter Maverick, of New York, added lithography to his business of copper-plate engraving and printing. In Philadelphia the dates are somewhat uncertain, but about 1829-30 Cephas G. Childs did the same thing there that Maverick did in New York, and produced the best lithographic work seen in the United States up to that date. Other early Philadelphia lithographers were Childs & Inman, Kennedy & Lucas, Lehman & Duval, and Pendleton, Kearny & Childs.

Lithography was peculiarly adapted to the reproduction of portraits; and the first man in the United States to achieve any considerable reputation as a delineator of portraits upon stone was Albert Newsam, the subject of the present sketch. His work was characterized by an absolute faithfulness of likeness and by an artistic finish peculiarly its own; and his portraits have an added historical value in being, in many cases, the only published portraits of persons prominent in the political, professional, social, and business life of the first half of the last century.

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In tardy justice to the man and the artist, and in the interest of those to whom his portraits have value, a beginning is here made in what it is hoped may some time result in a complete and systematic record of the lithographic work of Albert Newsam. The list given includes only such examples as have actually been examined by the compiler, and he is well aware of its incompleteness. The larger portion of the unlettered impressions noted were found in a collection which at one time belonged to Mr. Newsam himself, and was then presented to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania by the late John A. McAllister. The full titles to these may be supplied from lettered prints when these are found. A large number of portraits made by Mr. Newsam were also intended for private use only; for distribution in the family and among friends. As these were issued in very limited editions, a number of them may well have escaped record.

The life of Albert Newsam had a somewhat romantic and interesting beginning, and the following brief sketch is largely taken from a memoir, published in 1868, by Mr. Joseph D. Pyott, one time an instructor in the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, where Newsam received his early training.

Albert Newsam, the son of a boatman on the Ohio River and a deaf-mute from birth, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, on May 20, 1809. His father, William Newsam, was accidentally drowned while Albert was still very young, and William Hamilton, an innkeeper of the town, assumed charge of the orphan. Deprived of both hearing and speech, the boy began early to express his wants and his ideas by rudely tracing the outlines of objects; and local tradition has it that by the time he was ten years of age these drawings of his were so remarkable for their accuracy of form and proportion that they attracted much attention.

About this time there appeared at Steubenville one William P. Davis, also a deaf-mute, who lodged with Mr. Hamilton. Davis noted the budding talent of young Newsam,

In the early days of the Republic, the people of the United States were not only engaged in the struggle for independence, but also in the struggle for the establishment of a permanent government. The framers of the Constitution were faced with the task of creating a government that would be strong enough to govern the people, but also flexible enough to adapt to the needs of the future. The result was the Constitution of 1787, which has served as the foundation of the United States government ever since.

The Constitution is a remarkable document, not only for its brevity and clarity, but also for its foresight and wisdom. It has withstood the test of time and the challenges of a changing world, and it continues to guide the United States in its journey towards a more perfect union.

The Constitution is a living document, and it has been amended several times since its adoption. These amendments have addressed the needs of the people and the challenges of the world, and they have helped to make the Constitution more relevant and effective. The most famous of these amendments is the Bill of Rights, which guarantees the fundamental freedoms of the people.

The Constitution is the cornerstone of the United States government, and it is the source of the power of the federal government. It is the law of the land, and it is the duty of every citizen to uphold and defend it.

The Constitution is a source of pride and inspiration for the people of the United States. It is a symbol of the values and principles that have made the United States a great nation. It is a testament to the wisdom and courage of the framers, and it is a promise to the people of the United States that their rights and freedoms will be protected and preserved.

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and he determined to utilize it for his own profit, and to this end he professed to take great interest in the orphan on the ground of their common affliction. He finally succeeded in obtaining possession of the boy by promising to have him educated and permanently cared for, and he started eastward with his prize.

As soon as he had left Steubenville Davis began to develop his scheme by using the boy to attract attention and charity. He made Albert exhibit his skill in drawing, and then intimated to his audience that he was collecting money for the purpose of having his "little brother" educated at a school recently founded for the training of the deaf and dumb. He collected considerable money in this way, and early in 1820 the pair reached Philadelphia, and it was while young Newsam was making a drawing with chalk upon the side of one of the old city watch-boxes that he attracted the attention of Bishop William White, the first president of the newly founded Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in Philadelphia.

Bishop White called the attention of the managers of the institution to the presence in the city of two deaf-mutes who were seemingly in need of assistance, and William Meredith, Esq., one of the managers, sought out and found Davis and his *protégé*. The older man told a pathetic tale of the various misfortunes that had brought himself and "his brother" to their then condition, and he stated that they were on their way to Richmond, Virginia, in search of assistance from relations. His story was believed, and money was given him for his journey; but he was finally persuaded to leave the boy at the institution until he returned.

For reasons which can be guessed at, Davis failed to reappear, and the records of the institution show that Albert Newsam, or Davis, as he was then called, was regularly admitted as a State pupil on May 15, 1820. The managers soon discovered that he was no relation of Davis, but his true name was only found out by accident several years after his admission. It then happened that a Mr. Wright, of

Steubenville, visited the institution with some Philadelphia friends, and upon his appearance in the school-room Albert exhibited great excitement. Attracting the attention of the visitor, the boy rapidly sketched upon a blackboard the view of a house, which Mr. Wright at once recognized as his own. The boy then drew a plan of certain streets and another house, and plainly indicated that he had once lived in this second house. Mr. Wright finally remembered the deaf and dumb boy who had disappeared from the home of William Hamilton, and recalled the name of Newsam.

The artistic talent of Newsam continued to develop at the institution to such an extent that the managers placed him for a time under the tuition of George Catlin, well known for his representations of Indian life, and under that of Hugh Bridport, a clever miniature painter and engraver. His regular course at the institution ended in 1826, and in the following year Newsam was apprenticed to Cephas G. Childs, of Philadelphia, to be taught the art of engraving upon copper, and in the mean time he was to continue his art studies by attending the evening classes of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

While Newsam was in the service of Mr. Childs the latter added lithography to his previous business of engraver and print publisher; and here the peculiar ability of the young man found a new field of activity. Under the instruction of Mr. P. S. Duval, who came from Europe to take charge of the lithographic department in Mr. Childs's establishment, Newsam made rapid progress in acquiring the art of drawing upon stone, and he soon founded his reputation as a lithographer of portraits. As early as 1830 he made at least two excellent portraits of this character, those of De Witt Clinton and Dugald Stewart. In 1831, Henry Inman, the artist, was associated in business with Mr. Childs, and for this firm of Childs & Inman Newsam did much of his earlier and best work. Later, Mr. Duval succeeded to the business of this firm, and was for many years the employer of the deaf-mute artist.

Mr. Duval says that Newsam was a faithful copyist rather than an artist; and this opinion is borne out by the fact that the merit of Newsam's portraits depends largely upon the character and excellence of the painting or daguerreotype used as copy. The prints signed by him as "drawn from life" are not, as a rule, examples of his best work, and his biographer explains this as follows: "As Newsam could neither speak nor hear others speak, he was unable to engage his sitter in conversation, and thus impart some animation to the face. The enforced silence on the part of the model was apt to be reflected in a semi-bored expression, and this expression Newsam faithfully copied. This same disability affected his success as a portrait-painter, when he attempted that branch of art in 1855, under the tuition of Mr. Lambdin; but he signally failed in producing acceptable portraits.

According to his contemporaries, Mr. Newsam had an exceptionally correct eye for form, and a memory of such remarkable power that he could always draw whatever he had once seen. Personally, he had good sense and pleasing manners and made many warm friends. Though in receipt of an income considered large at that time, he was careless of acquiring wealth, and he spent his money about as fast as he made it in buying fine illustrated books, expensive engravings, and especially the lithographic work of the French and English masters of the art. The collections of books and prints thus accumulated was partly lost through a false friend and partly destroyed in the burning of the Duval establishment, wherein Newsam had his studio.

Until 1857 Mr. Newsam was in the most robust health; but in that year the sight of his right eye became affected, and to save the other he was compelled to abandon work. He partly recovered from this threatened loss of sight; but, in October, 1859, a greater affliction befell him, for one side of his body was completely paralyzed. He was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he remained one year; at the end of that time the physicians declared his case incurable,

and under the rules of the institution he was forced to seek refuge elsewhere.

Mr. Newsam was without accumulated funds and totally unable to perform any professional work, and he was at last compelled to seek admittance to the Blockley Almshouse, where he remained until 1862. In this year some of his old friends met at the house of John A. McAllister to devise means of placing Mr. Newsam in a more comfortable and respectable institution; and as a result of this meeting a fund was raised, to which the chief subscribers were Francis H. Duffee, Ferdinand J. Dreer, Edwin Greble, Julius Lee, John A. McAllister, and Charles Grobe. With the money thus obtained Mr. Newsam was placed in the Living Home, near Wilmington, Delaware, a pleasantly situated and thoroughly respectable institution, founded by Dr. John A. Browne, of New England. Here Mr. Newsam died on November 20, 1864, and he was buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery, the funeral being held from the house of his faithful friend, John A. McAllister.

NOTE.—In the list here given the dimensions of prints are measured, vertically and horizontally, from the confining rectangle or oval, or from the extreme limits of the drawing; the title is not included in these measurements. The dimensions are in inches and to the nearest sixteenths of an inch; and for convenience, these sixteenths are written "decimally;" so that $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins., or $7\frac{1}{4}$ ins., is set down as 7.12 ins.

Those comparing prints by measurements alone are cautioned that all paper does not shrink alike in drying, and impressions from the same plate do not always measure exactly the same. And in using the shaded background as the limits of measurement slight discrepancies in measurement may again occur, as the impression is light or strong.

The compiler would ask that those having Newsam portraits not here noted should send descriptions of these to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; adhering as closely as possible, in these descriptions, to the form here adopted. In this manner only can a complete record be made of the lithographic work of Albert Newsam.

ABD-EL-KADER.

Half-length; face almost profile to right. From Parlour Review, No. 2. Size, 6 x 5 ins.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the
 various methods which have been proposed for the determination of the
 constants of the equation of state of a gas. It is shown that the
 most reliable method is that of the virial equation of state, and that
 the constants of this equation can be determined from the data of
 the virial coefficients. The virial coefficients are shown to be functions
 of the temperature and of the density of the gas. The virial equation
 of state is then used to calculate the constants of the equation of state
 of a gas from the data of the virial coefficients. It is shown that the
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 data of the virial coefficients, and that the constants of the equation
 of state of a gas can be determined from the data of the virial
 coefficients.

JOHN ADAMS.

Rectangular; bust; face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. P. S. Duval, lith. Size, 6.8 x 3.14 ins.

IBID.

Full bust; face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. P. S. Duval, lith. Size, 5.9 x 4 ins.

IBID.

Oval in an ornamented rectangular frame; bust; face $\frac{3}{4}$ right. A. Newsam, del., after Stuart. Published by C. S. Williams, Philadelphia, 1846. Full title—John Adams | 2nd. President of the United States. Size, 10.6 x 8.15 ins.

IBID.

Rectangular, full bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. "Drawn & printed by Childs & Inman"—but unsigned by Newsam. Unlettered example. Size, 6 x 5 ins.

J. Q. ADAMS.

Rectangular; bust; face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. P. S. Duval, lith. Size, 6.8 x 3.14 ins.

JAMES ALLEN.

Half length; face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. From a daguerreotype. P. S. Duval, lith., for Edward Clarkson, Philadelphia. Full title—Signature | Rev'd James Allen | of the M. E. Church. Size, 8.12 x 9.4 ins.

THOMAS G. ALLEN.

Oval; half-length; face slightly to left, in robes. From a photograph by M. P. Simons; P. S. Duval, lith. Title—Yours in the Gospel | Thos. G. Allen. Size, 7.14 x 5.12 ins.

WILLIAM J. B. ANDREWS.

Full length in uniform; face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right; standing by a horse. A. Newsam from life. Published in U. S. Military Magazine, Huddy & Duval, Philadelphia. Title—To Lieut. Col. Wm. J. B. Andrews, Aid to his | Excellency David R. Porter | this plate is most respectfully dedicated | by Huddy & Duval. Size, 8.10 x 8.4 ins.

...the ... of ...

R. ARTHUR.

Full bust; face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. P. S. Duval & Son, lith.
Title—Yours truly | R. Arthur. Size, 9.12 x 7.6 ins.

JOHN W. BAER.

Full bust; face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. J. Eicholtz, pinxt. Published
by Wm. M. Huddy, Philadelphia, 1840. Title—John W.
Baer | The Buckeye Blacksmith of Ohio. Size, 7.2 x 6.8
ins.

IBID.

Half-length; face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. A. Newsam from life. P. S.
Duval, lith. for Daniel McGinley, Philadelphia, 1844. Title
—Signature | J. W. Baer | The Buckeye Blacksmith of
Ohio | "I am in favor of extending, etc." Size 10.8 x 8.8
ins.

JOHN BANKS.

Rectangular; half-length; face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. J. B. Schoener,
pinxt. P. S. Duval, lith. Philadelphia, 1840. Title—Hon.
John Banks | President Judge of the Third Judicial Dis-
trict. Size, 7.4 x 6.4 ins.

WILLIAM BADGER.

Three-quarter length; right hand on book; face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right.
P. S. Duval & Co. lith. Title—Wm. Badger. Size 8.10 x
6.12 ins.

JOHN C. BAKER.

Half-length, seated; face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. From a daguerreotype
by Johnson. P. S. Duval, lith., for Spangler & Bro. Lan-
caster, Pa. Title—Rev'd John C. Baker | Pastor of Ev.
Luth. Church of the Holy Trinity | Lancaster, Pa. Size,
9.10 x 8 ins.

W. BAKER.

Half-length; face slightly to right. A. Newsam, del. P.
S. Duval, lith., Philadelphia. Title—as above. Size, 4.8 x
3.9 ins.

CHAPTER II

The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the history of the United States from the discovery of the continent to the present time.

CHAPTER III

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the United States from the discovery of the continent to the present time.

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CHAPTER VIII

The seventh part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the United States from the discovery of the continent to the present time.

ALBERT BARNES.

Half-length, seated; face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. A. Newsam from life. P. S. Duval, lith., for The U. S. Ecclesiastical Portrait Gallery, published by Thomas S. Wagner, Philadelphia. Title—Rev'd. Albert Barnes. Size, 7 x 6 ins.

IBID.

Full bust; face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. J. Neagle, pinxt. Childs & Inman, lith., for R. H. Hobson, Philadelphia. Title—Rev'd Albert Barnes | Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. Size, 5 x 4.9 ins.

J. BEECHER.

Half-length, right hand holding a Bible; face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. Brewster, pinxt. P. S. Duval, lith., Philadelphia. Title—as above. Size, 9 x 8 ins.

L. VON BEETHOVEN.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. Published in Parlour Review, No. 1, Philadelphia. Title—L. v. Beethoven. Size, 5.6 x 5.6 ins.

ALEX BEITH.

Half-length, in robes; full face. From a photograph. P. S. Duval, lith., for Joseph M. Wilson. Title—Alex Beith | Pastor of the North Presbyterian Church, Stirling, Scotland | Moderator of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, 1858. Size, 6.2 x 5 ins.

BELLINI.

Three-quarter length, standing; face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. P. S. Duval, lith. Title—as above. Size, 6 x 5.4 ins.

JOHN D. BEMO.

Full length, standing, Bible in right hand; face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. A. Newsam from life. P. S. Duval, lith. Title—John D.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT

...the first of these is the fact that the world is not a simple aggregate of parts, but a complex unity. The second is that the world is not a mere collection of objects, but a system of relations. The third is that the world is not a mere collection of events, but a process of becoming.

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...of the world is not a mere collection of objects, but a system of relations. The second is that the world is not a mere collection of events, but a process of becoming. The third is that the world is not a mere collection of things, but a system of values.

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Bemo | or Husti-Coluc-Chee | Nephew of the celebrated Seminole Chief Ocoia | Converted to Christianity at sea, etc. Size, 15.7 x 10 ins.

J. F. BERG.

Half-length, seated; face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. A. Newsam, del. P. S. Duval, lith., for Thos. S. Wagner, Philadelphia. Title—Rev'd J. F. Berg. Size 6.8 x 5.3 ins.

JOHN M. BERRIEN.

Rectangular; half-length; face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. King, pinxt. Pendleton, Kearny & Childs, lith., Philadelphia. Title—John M. Berrien | of Georgia | Attorney General. Size, 3.7 x 3 ins. Not signed, but ascribed to Newsam.

J. PORTER BEWLEY.

Full bust, face slightly to right. A. Newsam, del. P. S. Duval, lith. Title—as above. Size, 4.3 x 3.6 ins.

WILLIAM BIGLER.

Half-length; face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. From daguerreotype by McClees & Germon. Published by Harrison, Philadelphia. Title—Wm. Bigler | Clearfield | Pennsylvania. Size, 9.12 x 8.12 ins.

HORACE BINNEY.

Full bust; face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. Childs & Inman, lith., Philadelphia—Size, 7.15 x 8.6 ins. The only copy seen is unlettered and is not signed by Newsam; but it is evidently his work.

ROBERT M. BIRD.

Full bust, front face. From a daguerreotype by M. A. Root. P. S. Duval, lith. Title cut off in copy seen. Size, 10.4 x 7.15 ins.

ANDREW BLAIR.

Half-length; face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. A. Newsam from life. P. S. Duval, lith. Title—Your affectionate father | And'w Blair. Size, 8.14 x 8.4 ins.

WILL A. BLOUNT.

Half-length; front face. P. S. Duval & Co., lith., Philadelphia. Title—as above. Size, 10.6 x 7.8 ins.

A. BOLMAR.

Full bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. P. S. Duval, lith., Phila. Title—signature as above. Size, 7.9 x 5.10 ins.

JAMES C. BOOTH.

Bust; face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. From a daguerreotype by M. A. Root. P. S. Duval & Co. lith. Title—Jas. C. Booth. Size 7.3 x 6.5 ins.

F. J. BONDUÉL.

Half-length; face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. Title—L'Abbe F. J. Bonduel | Pretre Missionaire en Amerique (Etats Unis) | ordonne au Detroit, le 9 Fevrier 1834. Size, 5.8 x 4.14 ins.

GEORGE BOYD.

Full bust; face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right; Jos. B. Ord pinxt.; Childs & Inman, lith., Philadelphia. Title—Rev. Geo. Boyd. | Rector of Saint Johns Episcopal Church | in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia. Size—7 x 7.4 ins.

JOHN BRECKINRIDGE.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. J. Sartain, pinxt. P. S. Duval, lith., for U. S. Ecclesiastical Portrait Gallery, published by Thos. S. Wagner, Phila. Title—Rev. Jno. Breckinridge D.D. Size, 5.12 x 5.7 ins.

A. G. BROADHEAD, JR.

Half-length; face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. Title: A. G. Broadhead Jr. | Superintendent of Beaver Meadow Rail Road. Size—6 x 4.8 ins.

WILLIAM FRANCIS BROUGH.

Full bust; face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. P. S. Duval, lith. Title—signature as above. Size, 8.4 x 8.5 ins.

ARTICLE

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
535 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Subscription price, Five Dollars per Annum in Advance

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DAVID PAUL BROWN.

Half-length, to right; face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. Neagle, pinxt., P. S. Duval lith. Title. David Paul Brown | From a portrait painted by Neagle for the Junior Members of the Phila. Bar | and presented by them to the Law Library of Philadelphia. Size, 8 x 7.12 ins.

W. H. BROWN.

Half length; face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. A. Newsam from life; P. S. Duval, lith. Title—signature as above. Size, 8.8 x 7.10 ins.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Half-length; face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. Painted by J. Henry Brown; drawn on stone by A. Newsam; P. S. Duval Steam lith. Press, Phila. Published by Harrison, 39 South Eighth St., Phila. Title.—signature as above. Size, 11.4 x 7.8 in.

WILLIAM E. BURTON.

Half length; hat on head; face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. T. Sully, pinxt.; P. S. Duval, lith. Title—Mr. William E. Burton | In the character of "Bob Acres" in Sheridan's Comedy of The Rivals. Size 9.10 x 8.8 ins.

JAMES R. CAMPBELL.

Full bust, face slightly to left; wearing glasses. Mr. Brewster, pinxt.; published by Juvenile Foreign Missionary Society, Philadelphia. Title—as above. Size 4.9 x 4.4 ins.

W. S. CAMPBELL.

Half length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. A. Newsam from life; P. S. Duval, lith. Title—as above. Size, 6.1 x 5.4 ins.

MATTHEW CAREY.

Half length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left; J. Neagle, pinxt. Lehman & Duval, lith. Philadelphia. Not signed but ascribed to Newsam. Title—M. Carey. Size 5.2 x 5.8 ins.

CHAPTER I

The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the history of the subject. It begins with a brief account of the early attempts to explain the phenomena of life, and then proceeds to a more detailed consideration of the various theories which have been advanced from time to time.

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SECTION IV

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SECTION V

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SECTION VI

The sixth section of the book is devoted to a general survey of the history of the subject. It begins with a brief account of the early attempts to explain the phenomena of life, and then proceeds to a more detailed consideration of the various theories which have been advanced from time to time.

CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON.

Full bust, front face. T. Sully, pinxt. 1826; published by T. Sully, Childs & Inman; Philadelphia, 1832. Title—Ch. Carroll, of Carrollton. Size 9.4 x 7.12 ins.

D. L. CARROLL.

Full bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. A. Newsam, del.; P. S. Duval lith., for U. S. Ecclesiastical Portrait Gallery, published by Thos. S. Wagner, Philadelphia. Title—Rev'd D. L. Carroll, D.D. Size, 5.12 x 4.15 ins.

MRS. CATALINA.

Half length, face front. Published in Parlour Review, No. 4, Philadelphia.—Title—as above. Size 5.8 x 4.10 ins.

JOSEPH R. CHANDLER.

Half length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. From daguerreotype by McClees & Germon; P. S. Duval, lith. Title—Jos. R. Chandler. Size 9.12 x 9 ins.

IBID.

Three-quarter length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left; with Masonic regalia. P. S. Duval, lith. Title—Yours fraternally | Jos. R. Chandler. Size, 5.12 x 3.12 ins.

IBID.

Three-quarter length, standing, in Masonic regalia; face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. "From life on stone by A. Newsam;" P. S. Duval, lith. Title.—Yours Fraternally | Jos. R. Chandler. Size, 5.10 x 4.4 ins.

THOMAS M. CLARK.

Three-quarter length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left; with robes. From a daguerreotype by T. P. & D. C. Collins, and published by the same, Philadelphia, 1847. Title—Very truly Yours | Thomas M. Clark | Rev'd Thomas M. Clark | Late Rector of St. Andrews Church, Philada—etc. Size—11.3 x 11.8 ins.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
530 SOUTH EAST ASIAN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607

TO THE HONORABLE CHIEF OF BUREAU
OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

RE: [Illegible]

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HENRY CLAY.

Full bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. John Neagle, pinxt., P. S. Duval, lith., Philadelphia—1844. Title—H. Clay | Henry Clay | From Neagles original painting | Executed by A. Newsam under the immediate supervision of the Painter from the full length Portrait | in the Hall of the National Clay Club, painted at Ashland by John Neagle for the Whigs of Philadelphia. Size—10.4 x 9.6 ins.

IBID.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. J. Wood, pinxt., Pendleton, Kearny & Childs, lith., for D. Mallory, New York. Title—Henry Clay. Size 9.5 x 7.3 ins.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

Three-quarter length, seated to right; face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. From daguerreotype by T. P. Collins, and published by him; Philadelphia, 1846. Title—signature as above. Size—10.6 x 11.8 ins.

DE WITT CLINTON.

Half-length; face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. H. Inman, N.A., pinxt.; published by C. G. Childs, Phila., and H. Inman, New York, 1830. Title—as above. Size—5.2 x 5.2 ins.

ISAAC COLLINS.

Half length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. Jarvis, pinxt. Title—Unlettered proof. Size 5:10 x 6 ins.

IBID.

Oval; half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. From photograph by James McClees; P. S. Duval, lith., Philadelphia. Title—Isaac Collins. Size 10 x 8 ins.

GEORGE W. COLLODAY.

Full bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. Daguerreotype by M. A. Root. 1855; P. S. Duval & Co. Steam lith. Unlettered example. Size 10 x 8.13 ins.

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JOHN COLT.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. Henry Inman, pinxt., P. S. Duval, lith. Title—Yours truly | Jno. Colt. Size 11.12 x 9.6 ins.

ALEXANDER COOK.

Silhouette; full length, profile to right. W. H. Brown, del., P. S. Duval, lith. Title—signature as above. Size, 9.2 x 6.14 ins.

JOSEPH T. COOPER.

Half-length, front face. From a daguerreotype. P. S. Duval, lith., for Joseph M. Wilson, Philadelphia. Title—Joseph T. Cooper | Pastor of the Second Associate Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa. | Moderator of the Associate Synod for 1858. Size, 5.8 x 4.4 ins.

EDMON S. CONNER.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ right. T. Sully, pinxt., P. S. Duval, lith. Title—Edmon S. Conner | of the Philadelphia Theatre | as, | Romeo. Size 10 x 9.6 ins.

COM. CREIGHTON, U.S.N.

Half-length, face slightly to left. Childs & Inman, lith. Philadelphia. Title—unlettered proof in Newsam Collection. Size 5.8 x 5.8 ins.

DAVID CROCKETT.

Rectangular, half-length, almost front face. S. S. Osgood, pinxt., Childs & Inman, lith. Phila., 1834. Title—David Crockett | with three lines in autograph below and signature. Size 9.5 x 7.8 ins.

GEORGE M. DALLAS.

Head only, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. Wholly unlettered, but ascribed to Newsam. Size 4.4 x 4.2 ins.

ARTICLE

THE PROBLEM OF THE PHYSICIAN'S ETHICS
BY DR. J. H. HARRIS, JR., CHICAGO, ILL.

INTRODUCTION

THE HISTORY OF THE PHYSICIAN'S ETHICS
IS A HISTORY OF THE STRUGGLE FOR
THE MAINTENANCE OF HIS HONOR

THE PHYSICIAN'S ETHICS

THE PHYSICIAN'S ETHICS IS A SUBJECT
OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE
PUBLIC AND TO THE MEDICAL
PROFESSION

CONCLUSION

THE PHYSICIAN'S ETHICS IS A SUBJECT
OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE
PUBLIC AND TO THE MEDICAL
PROFESSION

REFERENCES

1. THE PHYSICIAN'S ETHICS, BY
DR. J. H. HARRIS, JR., CHICAGO, ILL.

DISCUSSION

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OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE
PUBLIC AND TO THE MEDICAL
PROFESSION

APPENDIX

THE PHYSICIAN'S ETHICS IS A SUBJECT
OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE
PUBLIC AND TO THE MEDICAL
PROFESSION

WILLIAM DARLINGTON.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. P. S. Duval lith. Title—Wm. Darlington, M.D. | Anno *Ætatis* LXV. Size 8 x 5.12 ins.

SAMUEL B. DAVIS.

Half-length in uniform, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. T. Sully, pinxt. Title—unlettered proof. Size—9.4 x 8 ins.

C. R. DEMME.

Rectangular, half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. From daguerreotype by W. & F. Langenheim. Title—signature as above | Rev'd. C. R. Demme, D.D. | Pastor of St. Michael & Zion Churches, Phila. Size—12.6 x 9.7 ins.

E. A. DOUGLAS.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. P. S. Duval & Sons, lith. Title—Yours truly | E. A. Douglas | Supt. & Eng. Lehigh Canal. Size 5.6 x 4.6 ins.

JESSE D. ELLIOTT.

Half-length, in uniform, hands on a sword, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. Title—Unlettered proof in Newsam Collection. Size—4.10 x 3.14 ins.

FANNY ELSSLER.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. From a daguerreotype by Cornelius. Title—Mille Fanny Elssler. Size 5.10 x 4.10 ins.

JOHN ENGLAND.

Half-length, seated to left; profile left. P. S. Duval, lith. for Eugene Cammisky, Philadelphia. Title—Rt. Rev. John England D.D. | Signature. Size 11.12 x 9.2 ins.

ISAAC FERRIS.

Half-length in clerical robes to front, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. A. Newsam from life; P. S. Duval, lith. Title—as above—Size, 9.12 x 9.10 ins.

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THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

Oval, three-quarter length, standing, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. From photograph by Brady. Lithographed by Thos. S. Wagner, Phila. Title—Thomas B. Florence | Representative from Pennsylvania | Truly Yr. friend | Thomas B. Florence. Size, 17.14 x 13.10 ins.

L. FORNARARI.

Full bust face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. G. Riboni, pinxt., P. S. Duval, lith. Title—as above. Size—9.5 x 9.10 ins.

EDWIN FORREST.

Full bust face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. T. Sully, pinxt., Lehman & Duval, lith. for C. Alexander, Phila. 1836. Title—signature as above. Size—7.8 x 7.4 ins.

GEORGE FOX.

Full bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. Title. George Fox | Founder of Society of Friends, usually called Quakers. Size, 7.11 x 7 ins.

PETER FRITZ.

Half-length, standing, in uniform, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. Free-land, pinxt., P. S. Duval lith. Title—Maj'r Peter Fritz | National Grays, Philada. Size 11.12 x 12.6 ins.

HENRY M. FULLER.

Full bust, front face. P. S. Duval, lith. Title—as above. Size 4.6 x 3.14 ins.

JAMES GARDETTE.

Half-length, front face. Vanderlyn, pinxt. Title—Your very obedient Servant | Jas. Gardette. Size, 4.12 x 4.2 ins.

FRANCIS XAVIER GARTLAND.

Three-quarter length, seated, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. From a daguerreotype, P. S. Duval, lith. Title—Right Rev'd Francis Xavier Gartland | First Bishop of Savannah, Ga. Size 11.8 x 10.12 ins.

CHAPTER I

The first part of this history is a general description of the county of Middlesex, and of the several parishes and hamlets which are comprehended therein. It is divided into three parts, the first of which contains a description of the county in general, and of the several parishes and hamlets which are comprehended therein.

CHAPTER II

The second part of this history is a description of the several parishes and hamlets which are comprehended in the county of Middlesex, and of the several parishes and hamlets which are comprehended therein.

CHAPTER III

The third part of this history is a description of the several parishes and hamlets which are comprehended in the county of Middlesex, and of the several parishes and hamlets which are comprehended therein.

CHAPTER IV

The fourth part of this history is a description of the several parishes and hamlets which are comprehended in the county of Middlesex, and of the several parishes and hamlets which are comprehended therein.

CHAPTER V

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CHAPTER VI

The sixth part of this history is a description of the several parishes and hamlets which are comprehended in the county of Middlesex, and of the several parishes and hamlets which are comprehended therein.

CHAPTER VII

The seventh part of this history is a description of the several parishes and hamlets which are comprehended in the county of Middlesex, and of the several parishes and hamlets which are comprehended therein.

CHAPTER VIII

The eighth part of this history is a description of the several parishes and hamlets which are comprehended in the county of Middlesex, and of the several parishes and hamlets which are comprehended therein.

ROBERT GERRY.

Full bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. A. Newsam, del. P. S. Duval, lith. for Thos. S. Wagner's U. S. Ecclesiastical Portrait Gallery, Philada. Title—Rev'd Robert Gerry | Pastor of St. George's Methodist Episl Church | Phila. Size, 5.6 x 4.9 ins.

E. W. GILBERT.

Half-length; face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. A. B. Rocky, pinxt. Childs & Lehman, lith. Phila. Title—E. W. Gilbert | Pastor of Hanover St. Presbyterian Church | Wilmington. Del. Size, 6.12 x 6 ins.

CAPT. GILLIS.

Three-quarter length in uniform, standing to front, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left; right hand on hip, sword in left hand. Title—Unlettered proof from Newsam Collection, but marked as "Capt. Gillis, of Delaware." Size 8.10 x 7.8 ins.

STEPHEN GIRARD.

Rectangular, full length, statue, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. From a sketch by Leon Noel after the statue by Gevelot. P. S. Duval, lith. Title, as above—Size 5.10 x 3.9 ins.

IBID.

Same as above, but different size. Size, 7.16 x 5.6 ins.

IBID.

Half-length, seated, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. B. Otis, pinxt., Childs & Inman, lith. for John Y. Clark, Phila., 1832. Title—Stephen Girard | From the original portrait painted by Bass Otis. Size, 9.14 x 10.4 ins.

JOHN D. GODMAN.

Full bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. H. Inman, pinxt. C. G. Childs, direx. Not signed by Newsam, but ascribed to him. Title—John D. Godman, M.D. | Philadelphia. Size—5 x 4 ins.

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W. GORDON.

Bust on pedestal; face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. P. S. Duval, lith., Phila.
Title—Yours truly | W. Gordon. Size 4.4 x 2.12 ins.

JOHN L. GRANT.

Full bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. Childs & Inman, lith. Not
signed by Newsam, but ascribed to him. Title—Rev. John
L. Grant | Pastor of the 11th Presbyterian Church, Phila-
delphia. Size 5.6 x 4.8 ins.

STEPHEN GRELLET.

Oval in tint, full length silhouette, face profile, to right.
P. S. Duval, lith. Title—as above. Size, 12.5 x 9.4 ins.

ROBERT C. GRIER.

Full bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. From an ambrotype. P. S.
Duval, lith., for Jos. M. Wilson. Title—Robt. C. Grier |
Duc West, South Carolina | Moderator of the Associate Re-
formed Synod of the South, 1858. Size, 5.5 x 4.2 ins.

CHARLES GROBE.

Half-length, front face. P. S. Duval & Son, lith. Title
—as above. Size 5.14 x 4.8 ins.

FELIX GRUNDY.

Full bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. W. B. Cooper, pinxt. Leh-
man & Duval, lith. Phila. Title.—Signature as above. Size,
5.7 x 4.12 ins.

REUBEN HAINES.

Half-length seated, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. J. Wood, pinxt. P. S.
Duval, lith. Title—Reuben Haines | Originator of the Hose
Companies of Philadelphia | 1803 | nat. 1785 | ob. 1831.
Size 8.2 x 7.2 ins.

F. G. HALLECK.

Full bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. Childs & Inman Press, Phila.
Unsigned by Newsam, but apparently his work. Title.—
Signature as above. Size 4 x 4.11 ins.

[Illegible]

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ROBERT HAMILTON.

Full bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. T. Sully, pinxt. P. S. Duval, lith. Title—as above. Size, 9.12 x 9 ins.

WM. HENRY HARRISON.

Rectangular, half-length in uniform, sword in left hand, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. R. Peale, pinxt. Lehman & Duval, lith., Phila. Title—General Harrison. Size—12.7 x 10.4 ins.

IBID.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. T. Sully, pinxt. published by W. E. Tucker & Chas. W. Bender, Phila. 1841. Title—Genl. Wm. H. Harrison | President of the United States | Inaugurated March 4th, 1841. Size—11.4 x 11.4 ins.

IBID.

Rectangular, full bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. P. S. Duval, lith. Title.—W. H. Harrison. Size 6.8 x 3.14 ins.

JAMES B. HARDENBERGH.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. A. Newsam, del., P. S. Duval, lith. Title, Jas. B. Hardenbergh. Size, 9.8 x 8.2 ins.

ERSKINE HAZARD.

Full bust, face slightly to left. From an ambrotype by J. Brown, Mauch Chunk; P. S. Duval & Son, lith. Title—Yours | Erskine Hazard. Size 4 x 3.14 ins.

J. P. K. HENSHAW.

Half-length in clerical robes; face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. "From life on stone by A. Newsam." P. S. Duval, lith., Phila. "Published by request." Title—J. P. K. Henshaw D.D. | Rector of Saint Peters Church, Balt. Size 5.8 x 4.14 ins.

CONSTANTIN HERING.

Half length, reading book, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. From a daguerreotype by W. & F. Langenheim. Title—Die milde Macht is gross. | Constantin Hering. Size, 3 x 3 ins.

1860

Journal

Monday, 1st of January, 1860. A fine day, with a light breeze from the north-east.

2nd of January

A fine day, with a light breeze from the north-east. The wind freshened in the evening.

3rd

A fine day, with a light breeze from the north-east. The wind freshened in the evening.

4th

A fine day, with a light breeze from the north-east. The wind freshened in the evening.

5th of January

A fine day, with a light breeze from the north-east. The wind freshened in the evening.

6th

A fine day, with a light breeze from the north-east. The wind freshened in the evening.

7th

A fine day, with a light breeze from the north-east. The wind freshened in the evening.

8th

A fine day, with a light breeze from the north-east. The wind freshened in the evening.

GEORGE HIGGINS.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. A. Newsam from life, Thos. S. Wagner, publisher, in U. S. Ecclesiastical Portrait Gallery. Title—Rev'd Geo. Higgins. Size, 4.6 x 6 ins.

HENRY HILL.

Oval; bust; face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. P. S. Duval, Steam lith., Phila. Note made from a process plate of the original and size not known.

JAMES HOBAN.

Full bust; face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. Daguerreotype by Wm. J. Coreoran. P. S. Duval, lith. Phila. 1846. Title.—Signature as above | James Hoban Esqr. | Late U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia | Three lines beneath. Size 10.12 x 8.12 ins.

JOSEPH HOPKINSON.

Bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. T. Sully, pinxt., Childs & Inman, lith. Not signed by Newsam, but ascribed to him. Unlettered proof—Size 5.9 x 5.6 ins.

IBID.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. Title—Jos. Hopkinson, LL.D. | Late Judge of the U. S. Court for the Eastern District of Penna. | President of the Penna. Academy of Fine Arts, Vice President of the | American Philosophical Society, etc. etc. Size 11 x 8.2 ins.

W. B. HUBBARD.

Three-quarter length in Masonic regalia, face front. P. S. Duval & Son, lith. for "Mirror & Keystone," Philada., 1852. Title.—Yours Fraternally | W. B. Hubbard | M. W. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Ohio. Size 10 x 6.10 ins.

JOHN HUGHES.

Full bust, in robes, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. A. Newsam from life; published by John Kenedy, New York, 1841. Title—Sig-

The first part of the ...

The second part of the ...

The third part of the ...

The fourth part of the ...

The fifth part of the ...

The sixth part of the ...

The seventh part of the ...

nature | Right Rev'd John Hughes D.D. | Coadjutor to the
Bishop of New York. Size, 9 x 9.8 ins.

MR. HUIDEKOPER.

Half length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. J. Neagle, pinxt. Childs &
Inman, lith. From unlettered proof in Newsam Collection.
Size 7.8 x 7 ins.

— HUNT.

Half length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. A. Newsam from life. P. S.
Duval, lith. Title—M — Hunt. | Genl. Hunt. | First
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the |
Republic of Texas. (Signature obscure.) Size: 11 x 9.8 ins.

THOMAS P. HUNT.

Half-length, holding a book entitled "The Drunkard's
Friend," face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. Wm. E. Winner, pinxt., P. S.
Duval, lith. Title—Thos. P. Hunt. Size, 9.10 x 8.12 (?)

GEORGE B. IDE.

Full bust, face slightly to left. A. Newsam, del., P. S.
Duval, lith., for Thos. S. Wagner. Title.—Rev'd Geo. B.
Ide, A.M. | Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Phila.
Size, 5.4 x 4.2 ins.

J. R. INGERSOLL.

Full bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. H. Inman, pinxt. Childs &
Inman, lith. Not signed by Newsam, but it is his work.
Title—J. R. Ingersoll | From the original picture painted
for his students and presented to | the Law Library of Phil-
adelphia. Size, 8.13 x 8.12 ins.

(To be continued.)

Abstract of the Proceedings of the
General Assembly of the
Province of Ontario, 1871

Part I
Session of 1871

Volume I
The Hon. J. G. Macdougall, Speaker

Printed by
J. G. Macdougall, Printer to the Assembly

1871

Printed and Published by
J. G. Macdougall, Printer to the Assembly

A LETTER OF THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON.

Original in the Manuscript Collection of the Historical Society of
Pennsylvania.

Dear Brother Having so good an oppor-
 tunity by Mr. Franklin's I could
 tell him of inquiries by all opportunity
 from you & am glad to hear you
 & my Sister & Mr. Townman & his
 Lady keeps your healths so well
 I sometimes hear you intend in very
 much once more I should be proud
 to see you I have known a great
 deal of trouble time I see you there
 was no end to my trouble while
 George was in the army but he
 has now given it up I pray give
 my kind love to my Sister & Cousin
 Townman & of our Dear Brother
 your Loving and
 affectionate Sister
 Julyth 26 1759 Mary Washington

No. 100

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

LABORATORY OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

COLONEL ELIAS BOUDINOT'S NOTES OF TWO CONFERENCES HELD BY THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH COMMISSIONERS TO SETTLE A GENERAL CARTEL FOR THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR, 1778.

[The exchange of civil and military prisoners of war was a matter which continued in a very unsatisfactory state until the appointment by Congress in June of 1777 of Elias Boudinot, Esq., as Commissary General of Prisoners. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania in its manuscript collection has much of the correspondence and many notes of conferences of Colonel Boudinot on the subject, and we have selected one of the latter, for the interesting account it gives of the attempt to settle on a general cartel for the exchange of prisoners of war. The American Commissioners were Colonel William Grayson, Lieutenant-Colonels Alexander Hamilton and Robert Hanson Harrison, of Washington's staff, and Colonel Elias Boudinot, and the British, Colonel Charles O'Hara, of the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, Colonel Humphry Stephens, of the Third Regiment of Foot Guards, and Captain the Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick, of the First Regiment of Foot Guards. Their meetings took place in the Benzet mansion, on Main street near the Square, Germantown, and in the inn of Amos Strickland, at Newtown, in Bucks County.]

On Tuesday the 31st March 1778 Col. W^m Grayson, Lieut. Col. Rob^t H. Harrison & Alex^r Hamilton and Elias Boudinot Commissioners appointed by his Exc^o Gen. Washington, (for meeting Commissioners of like Rank from Gen^l Howe to sett & agree upon a general Cartel for the Exchange of Prisoners &c.) set out from the Camp at the Valley Forge, and proceeded to German Town, and arrived at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, where they met Col. Charles O'Hara, Col. Humphrey Stephens & Capt. Rich^d Fitzpatrick, Commissioners from Sir William Howe. The Commissioners on each side were attended by an Escort of 12 light Dragoons under the command of a Cap. of light Dragoons—Americans by Capt. [Robert] Smith of Baylor's reg^t.

After the usual Introduction, Col. O'Hara mentioned their coming with the most upright Intentions of acting with

The first of these is the fact that the medical profession has been largely unresponsive to the needs of the public. It has been largely unresponsive to the needs of the public in the matter of the cost of medical care, the quality of medical care, and the availability of medical care.

The second of these is the fact that the medical profession has been largely unresponsive to the needs of the public in the matter of the cost of medical care, the quality of medical care, and the availability of medical care. The third of these is the fact that the medical profession has been largely unresponsive to the needs of the public in the matter of the cost of medical care, the quality of medical care, and the availability of medical care.

The fourth of these is the fact that the medical profession has been largely unresponsive to the needs of the public in the matter of the cost of medical care, the quality of medical care, and the availability of medical care. The fifth of these is the fact that the medical profession has been largely unresponsive to the needs of the public in the matter of the cost of medical care, the quality of medical care, and the availability of medical care.

Candour & Openess. That they doubted not of our coming with the same resolutions, and that therefore, they hoped for a favourable Issue. Col. O'Hara presented their Commission from Sir William Howe dated the 5th Inst. for meeting on the 10th, whereupon Col. Grayson produced the Commission from Gen^l Washington and Com^s were examined & exchanged. Col. O'Hara previously observed, that he understood the two Generals meant the negotiations to proceed between the military Gent^s and if necessity required to call in Mess^s Boudinot & Loring for Information occasionally, but on seeing that Mr. Boudinot was mentioned in the Commission, waived the Matter and proceeded to introduce rough Notes of their Ideas of the principal Parts of a general Cartel, leaving them and desiring they might be considered by tomorrow. Then proposed their going to Town this Evening, & returning by Ten o'Clock tomorrow Morning.¹ Col. Harrison mentioned the necessary attendants passing & repassing to the respective Camps under Passes from each other. Col. O'Hara agreed for this Day & promised to obtain proper Authority for the purpose by tomorrow. It was mentioned that German Town should be a place of neutrality & no Troops besides the mutual Escorts to enter. Col. O'Hara also proposed at the Introduction, that we should take up the matter of our Business in the first Place by settling a general Cartel, to answer the Purposes of our Commissions and afterwards to settle all other disputes as secondary Matters, to which we assented, provided nothing was considered as binding on either Party until the whole was settled.

¹In another communication Colonel Boudinot states: "The British Commissioners after dinner told us, that they had engaged to attend a grand Ball that was to be given that evening in the City, and earnestly solicited that we should gratify them by consenting to their going into the City, when they would mention our Objections to their powers and they would be out early in the morning. They accordingly went and I suppose reported to Gen. Howe. The next morning, they came out in good time. . . In granting this request, we were guilty of a great Blunder."

Dined altogether at Benezet's; spent the Evening in considering the rough Minutes left with us & preparing our Objections for the morning.

Wednesday, April 1.—After settling our Minds on the rough Notes of a general Cartel, & making the proper Notes, we attended at the Place of Meeting, where after waiting an Hour, we were joined by the Commissioners on the Part of Gen^l Howe.

After making our Objections to Gen^l Howe's Commission to the Gent^l viz. That it did not contain an Averment of Gen^l Howe's Power and that it was restricted to the 10th March, which was past, we proceeded, (through Col. Grayson) to examine the rough Notes Paragraph by Paragraph, and after discussing the several propositions separately, we agreed in our general Ideas on the most material of them making Notes thereof. The Gentlemen then proposed amplifying the rough Notes & reducing them to the form of a Cartel before the next meeting, but as this must be the work of Time they agreed to adjourn till Friday morning.

Having finished Business, they informed us that they had rec'd orders to acquaint us that it was Gen^l Howe's intention that as German Town was within $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of their Posts, the Truce should be considered to be in force no longer than we were actually sitting excepting that when his Commissioners went off towards Philadelphia every Evening we should immediately set off towards our Posts, and that we should be mutually protected in going & coming. On this we immediately demanded to know if these were their positive orders from Gen^l Howe, they answered, that however they might consider this matter themselves, that these were the orders they had rec'd from Sr W^m Howe, to which we ans^d that we should depart to our Camp as soon as possible, and that they could not expect our attendance again until a farther Agreement between our Gen^l respecting this matter.

It is to be remembered, that in the Notes we made of our agreement of Ideas on the rough Proposition, we went no

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is not only a scientific one, but also a philosophical one. The author discusses the various theories of the origin of life, and shows that the most plausible one is the theory of spontaneous generation. He then discusses the evidence in favor of this theory, and shows that it is supported by the facts of the case. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the problem of the evolution of life. It is shown that the problem is not only a scientific one, but also a philosophical one. The author discusses the various theories of the evolution of life, and shows that the most plausible one is the theory of natural selection. He then discusses the evidence in favor of this theory, and shows that it is supported by the facts of the case.

further than the general Principle of each, which we agreed was to be mutually modified & enlarged with such restrictions & Conditions & applied to such purposes as per measure to be adopted on our part, as we conceived it to be an extraordinary step on their side to start such doubt on so clear a point and which had been so fully settled by the two commanders in chief: & at the same time looking upon it as derogatory to the dignity of the States, & a reflection on our own personal honor. We informed them we should set out in the morning to give an account to Gen^l Washington of the reasons which suspended the negotiation.

April 4.—Gen^l Washington having informed us that he had rec^d a Letter from Gen^l Howe on the Subject of our negotiation & leaving German Town, in Consequence of which he had appointed another Meeting of the Commissioners at New Town in Bucks County on Monday next, which was to be the Place of our residence till the negotiation was finished, unless an adjournment should take Place to any other Place, by mutual Consent, we agreed to set off early on Monday Morning.

Monday, April 6.—We arrived at New Town about 6 o'Clock in the afternoon Escorted as before, where we met Gen^l Howe's Commissioners just arrived, with the addition of a Commissary & Subaltern officer. Lodgings were provided for the English Commissioners, & their Escort. It appearing that they were unprovided with either Provisions or Forage, we agreed to make the necessary Provision for their Escort, & to keep one Table for the Commissioners, they having provided Liquors. It was agreed to adjourn all Business till to-morrow morning.

April 7.—The Commissioners met at the house of Mr. Strickland, and previous to opening the Business, Col. O'Hara informed us, that Sir W^m Howe had been made acquainted with the objection taken to their Commission, when at German Town. That his wish & desire was to treat in the present Business with Gen^l Washington in the personal characters of the two Generals. That however, he

The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association for the year 1912. The names are arranged in alphabetical order by state and territory. The names are as follows:

Alabama: [illegible]

Alaska: [illegible]

Arizona: [illegible]

Arkansas: [illegible]

California: [illegible]

Colorado: [illegible]

Connecticut: [illegible]

Delaware: [illegible]

District of Columbia: [illegible]

Florida: [illegible]

Georgia: [illegible]

Idaho: [illegible]

Illinois: [illegible]

Indiana: [illegible]

Iowa: [illegible]

Kansas: [illegible]

Kentucky: [illegible]

Louisiana: [illegible]

Maine: [illegible]

Maryland: [illegible]

Massachusetts: [illegible]

Michigan: [illegible]

Minnesota: [illegible]

Mississippi: [illegible]

Missouri: [illegible]

Montana: [illegible]

Nebraska: [illegible]

Nevada: [illegible]

New Hampshire: [illegible]

New Jersey: [illegible]

New Mexico: [illegible]

New York: [illegible]

North Carolina: [illegible]

North Dakota: [illegible]

Ohio: [illegible]

Oklahoma: [illegible]

Oregon: [illegible]

Pennsylvania: [illegible]

Rhode Island: [illegible]

South Carolina: [illegible]

South Dakota: [illegible]

Tennessee: [illegible]

Texas: [illegible]

Vermont: [illegible]

Virginia: [illegible]

Washington: [illegible]

West Virginia: [illegible]

Wisconsin: [illegible]

Wyoming: [illegible]

thought himself justifiable in exceeding his express Powers, in negotiating an Exchange from the necessity & mutual convenience of the measure and would take the risque upon himself, yet he could not think or consent to setting forth any Assertion in the Powers or Commission that would convey the Idea of a national compact or Agreement, and therefore the English Commissioners desired our Consideration of the question, whether we thought ourselves authorized to treat with them under the Commission as it now stands as otherwise they could not proceed in the Business. That if we could not think ourselves thus authorized as to the Cartel at large, because of such want of Powers, that there could be no just Objection to our going into an Exchange of the Prisoners now actually in Possession, as this would be merely a personal Business to be executed immediately.

After some altercation on the subject, they proposed to adjourn till tomorrow morning, when they would expect our final answer.

April 8.—On meeting this morning we desired the Gent^a would give us an answer to a previous Question, viz. Whether they considered their Proposition as a positive Term on the Compliance to which, we could only proceed to Business, or whether they considered it as a point of discussion, and therefore that they were ready to hear our Arguments on the subject. On a little disputation we informed them that we considered ourselves as unauthorized either to treat under the Idea of representing our General in his personal character, or of negotiating partially for the exchange of the present Prisoners only. They replied, that they considered it at present as a positive preliminary, and that none but Sir W^m Howe could fully answer the Question and authorize them to proceed, and that to settle this Dispute, two of them Col. O'Hara & Capt. Fitzpatrick would immediately go to Philadelphia & take his further Instructions on the subject, and return tomorrow morning. To this we agreed and adjourned till tomorrow morning.

As they chose to take their Waggon to the City to return with some necessaries, a Passport was signed by Col. Grayson & Col. Hamilton for the purpose.

April 9.—The Gent^a returning from Philadelphia so late, that no Business could be done.

April 10.—On meeting this morning Gen^l Howe's Commissioners informed us, that they were ready to treat with us on the Commission as it stood, but it could not be altered. Having had a great deal of private confidential conversation on the subject, we proposed, that our objections should be put into writing, and that they should give us an official answer in writing, to prevent mistakes, to which after some dispute they consented. We retired, and drew up our objections to their Powers (for state of objections see appendix) and delivered it to them, which they refused to read, and returned back, alledging that having considered the matter, they did not think themselves authorized to give any other than a verbal answer. This altercation put off the Business for this day.

April 11.—Having corrected & amended our State of Objections, we insisted on Gen^l Howe's Commissioners receiving them, which they did with great difficulty, and in the afternoon returned us a written Paper (see appendix) declaring that it was no answer to our Objections but only a declaration of their readiness to treat. To this we immediately prepared a reply, and delivered it to Col. O'Hara, who refused to read it, alledging that if we could not meet them on that Commission the negotiation was at an end, and after keeping it some time, he returned it to us, on which Col. Grayson read the Paper aloud to them. They insisted that we had gone out of the present Business with our Objections, which ought to have been confined to their Commission, in which there was nothing contained relative to any thing civil but was altogether military. That the Exchange of Citizens was a ground they never could meet us on, as the inhabitants were all their Citizens, and the Terms were unequal—and that with regard to the publick Faith, if

we held up Language of that kind it must forever prevent any negotiation, as it could not be pledged with People in our situation. On this we replied, that Citizens were an express object of our negotiation—that they were mentioned in the most positive Terms in the Correspondence between Gen^l Washington & Gen^l Howe, and that if they considered them excluded from their Commission, it was a new Objection to the sufficiency of their Powers, which we could never give up. That with regard to the publick Faith, we relied on our reasoning upon that subject being conclusive, and desired to know officially from them, whether they considered their Powers as enabling them to hold the Conference as a personal Treaty between the two Generals only, or whether the publick were also to be concerned in it. They answered that they could agree only on a personal Treaty as between the two Generals only, and that the publick faith could not be pledged or concerned in the matter, and that the Cartel if settled would be binding but during Sir W^m Howe's administration and on him alone.

In the course of the conversation it was added, that Citizens were expressly mentioned in our Powers, which being interchanged, pointed them out as one object of our negotiation, that we conceived them to be comprehended in theirs, under the general description of Prisoners of War, since we know no other light in which Citizens could be made the subjects of Captivity, that Sir W^m Howe in his correspondence with Gen^l Washington expressly refers the affairs of Citizens to a personal description between the Commissioners, and that their own proposition to us, contained a clause respecting Persons in Civil Employment, which we looked upon as only the words for Citizens in office. Gen^l Howe's Commissioners answered that they considered the negotiation as at an end, and therefore to dispute further on the subject was vain. On this we broke off Business and agreed to return tomorrow.¹

¹ In a letter of Colonel Boudinot, he writes of the British Commissioners: "We were very sociable, but had previously obtained the character

Appendix No. 1.

The Commissioners appointed by his Exc^t Gen^l Washington to confer, determine & agree upon a Treaty & Convention for the exchange of Prisoners of War, and for all matters whatsoever that may be properly contained therein.

Having examined the Papers on the part of Gen^l Sir W^m Howe to his Commissioners and compared them with their own, observe a difference, which in their apprehension, is very essential and important.

General Washington in his Commission expressly declared it to be given in Virtue of full Powers to him delegated. Gen^l Sir W^m Howe in his Commission makes no acknowledgement of any authority by which he acts.

It appears to be the Intention of the respective Generals, mutually expressed in their Powers to do an extensive & permanent Act, which shall not only effect a settlement of past differences & a general Exchange of Prisoners for the present, but shall extend to the establishment of a regular and explicit Cartel in the future. The objects of this Cartel will not be wholly of a Military nature, but will include matters of very interesting civil concern. It is apprehended that the Power of entering into a Treaty of such importance is not naturally inherent in military command, and that it cannot be exercised by either of the Generals as an official Act, merely in virtue of their military capacities, but must be founded on special Authority according to reason & universal Practice ought to be declared, otherwise it will not appear nor have the least efficiency or operation. That if this authority does not exist, the negotiation can have no sufficient foundation. It must rest solely on the footing of personal Confidence. The publick faith cannot be considered as pledged for the of our opponents, and were convinced that they depended much on out-drinking us. We knew that Col. Grayson was a match for them, and therefore left all that part of the business to him . . . They sat down often with Grayson while we were preparing to go off, 'till they could scarcely sit upright. Just before sundown they were put on their horses and went for the city."

performance of any engagements in consequence of it, and then may of course be overruled at pleasure.

Could the credit of individuals be supposed great enough, in preservation of personal honor, to prevent the interference of superior authority, their influence could not at any rate extend beyond their own Command, and should the Causalities of war remove them, their successors would not be in any manner bound by their engagements.

In fine it is conceived, there would be a manifest impropriety in conducting a Business of this nature on personal ground, as such a measure would be destitute of that Validity which the solemnity of a publick Act alone can give, and which the magnitude of the objects it is intended to comprehend indispensibly requires. Personal confidence or the mutual credit of individuals, is too slender & unsubstantial a basis for concerns of so great variety & extent as the Treaty in contemplation must necessarily involve.

NEW TOWN, April 10, 1778.

WILLM. GRAYSON,
ROBT. H. HARRISON,
A. HAMILTON,
ELIAS BOUDINOT.

TO COL. CHARLES O'HARA,
COL. HUMPHREY STEVENS,
CAPT. RICHD. FITZPATRICK.

Appendix No. 2.

The Commissioners appointed by his Exc^t Sir W^m Howe to take into consideration all past transactions relative to the Exchange of Prisoners, to adjust the differences that have so long subsisted in regard to them, to remove all difficulties that may arise in carrying into execution a general Exchange of Prisoners with both parties at this time, and finally to establish a regular & explicit Cartel for the future.

Having rec^d the objections made to the Commission under which they act, from the Commissioners appointed to meet

them for similar purposes by General Washington, are much concerned to find they are likely to prove an obstruction to the execution of so desirable a purpose they conceive the Powers delegated to them by their Commission to be sufficient and simple for effectually accomplishing the purposes therein contained, and hereby declare themselves ready & desirous of immediately entering upon a Treaty with the Commissioners appointed by General Washington for carrying into execution the different objects of their Commission.

NEW TOWN, April 11, 1778.

CHAS. O'HARA,
HUMPHY. STEPHENS,
RICHD. FITZPATRICK.

TO COL. GRAYSON,
LT. COL. HARRISON,
LT. COL. HAMILTON,
ELIAS BOUDINOT, ESQ.

Appendix No. 3.

The Commissioners appointed by his Excellency General Washington to confer, determine & agree upon a Treaty & Convention for the exchange of Prisoners of War, and for all matters whatsoever, that may be properly contained therein—

Are inexpressly concerned to find that the Commissioners on the part of Gen^l Sir W^m Howe should think it necessary to make the objections stated in their Powers, and supported as they apprehend, by the most conclusive reasons, an insurmountable obstacle to the progress of a negotiation intended to answer the most benevolent and estimable purposes. As Gen^l Sir W^m Howe, must be supposed fully empowered to enter into the Treaty, his commission imports, they can conceive no sufficient reason for not declaring his Powers, and would flatter themselves that nothing can be easier than to remove the cause of their objections, and to proceed on the business on admissible terms. They are ready and solicitous to treat on fair, proper & equal ground, such as will give

efficiency to their proceedings and place a publick Act on the foundation of publick authority.

NEW TOWN, Ap^l 11, 1778.

TO COL. CH. O'HARA,
COL. HUMPHY STEPHENS,
CAPT. RICHD. FITZPATRICK.

WM. GRAYSON,
ROBT. H. HARRISON,
ALEXR. HAMILTON,
ELIAS BOUDINOT.

Appendix No. 4.

[L.S.] By his Exc^o Geo. Washington Esq^r Gen^l & Commander in Chief of the Forces of the United States of America.

To Col. William Grayson, Lieut. Cols. Robert Hanson Harrison & Alex^r Hamilton and Elias Boudinot Esq^r Commissary General of Prisoners.

Whereas a proposition was made by me on the 30th day of July 1776 to his Exc^o Sir W^m Howe, and acceded to by him on the first day of August following, stipulating an Exchange of Prisoners, officer for officer of equal rank, soldier for soldier and Citizen for Citizen. And whereas differences have arisen in the construction & execution of this Agreement, and it has been found by experience to be inadequate to all the desirable purposes for which it was intended, not being sufficiently extensive & definite to comprehend the diversity of circumstances incident to the State of Captivity, or to ascertain the various modes of relief applicable to all.

In order to adjust all such differences, to prevent others in future, so far as may be practicable, and to fix the Exchange and accommodation of Prisoners of War, upon a more certain, liberal & ample foundation, you are in virtue of full Powers to me delegated, to meet such Commissioners of suitable rank as are or shall be appointed on the part of Gen^l Sir W^m Howe, and who shall come duly authorized to treat on the subject at German Town on the 31st day

of March Inst., with them to confer, determine & agree upon a Treaty & Convention for the Exchange of Prisoners of War, and for all matters whatsoever which may be properly contained therein, on principles of Justice, Humanity & mutual advantage, and agreeable to the customary rules & practices of War among Civilized Nations. For all which this shall be your sufficient Warrant and your engagements being mutually interchanged shall be ratified and confirmed by me.

Given under my Hand & Seal at Head Quarters at Valley Forge this — day of March 1778.

Go. WASHINGTON.

By his Exc^s Command,
JOHN LAURENS, A.D.C.

Appendix No. 5.

By his Exc^r Sir William Howe, Knight of the most Hon^{ble} Order of the Bath, Gen^l & Commander in Chief of all his Majesties Forces within the Colonies laying on the Atlantic Ocean from Nova Scotia to West Florida inclusive, &c., &c.

TO COL. CHARLES O'HARA,
COL. HUMPHRY STEPHENS,
CAPT. RICH^d. FITZPATRICK.

In pursuance of an Agreement entered into with Gen. Washington for the Appointment of Commissioners on his Part and on mine to meet at German Town on Tuesday the 10th day of March 1778 with full Powers to take under their consideration all past Transactions relative to the Exchange of Prisoners, to adjust the differences which have so long subsisted in regard to them, to remove all difficulties that may arise in carrying into Execution a general Exchange of the Prisoners of, both Parties at this time, and finally to establish a regular & explicit Cartel for the future—

I do hereby nominate & appoint you Col. Charles O'Hara, Col. Humphry Stephens & Captain Rich^d Fitzpatrick Com-

missioners on my part for the purpose ast, and you or any two of you are accordingly to repair to German Town on the Day abovementioned and there to treat, determine & agree with a like number of Commissioners of suitable rank on the part of Gen^l Washington vested with similar Powers to those herein contained, upon all Matters whatsoever relative to Prisoners. For all which this shall be to you Col. Charles O'Hara, Col. Humphry Stephens & Cap^t Rich^d Fitzpatrick or to any two of you a sufficient Warrant, and your Engagements so concluded upon, will upon condition of their being mutually interchanged be finally ratified & Confirmed on my part.

Given under my Hand & Seal at Head Quarters at Philadelphia the 5th day of March 1778.

WM. HOWE. [L.S.]

By his Exc^{ts} Command
ROBT. MACKENZIE, Sec^r.

(Appendix.)

Copy of rough Propositions made by Gen^l Howe's Commissioners for Consideration, with our answers.

A General Exchange of Prisoners to take place according to the following form viz. officer for officer, soldier for soldier, as far as number and rank will apply. Agreed.

In Case there should not be an equality in the rank of Officers to be exchanged Agreed to the 1st part of the alternative,

Lt. General equal to 1 Major Gen^l & 1 Brig^{er} Gen^l—or to one Brig^{er} Gen^l & two Colonels. the principle to be pursued thro' out thus

Major Gen^l equal to 1 Brig^{er} Gen^l & 1 Col., or to 1 Col & two L^t Cols. Ensign . . . 1

Brig^{er} Gen^l equal to 1 Col. & 1 L^t Col., or to 1 L^t Col. & 2 Majors. Lieut . . . 2

Colonel equal to 1 L^t Col. & 1 Major, or to 1 Major & two Captains Cap^t . . . 3

L^t Col. equal to 1 Major & 1 Captain, or to 3 Captains. Major . . . 5

L ^t Col	8
Col	13
Brig ^{er}	21
Maj Gen	34
L ^t Gen	55
Cap ^t Gen	59

Major equal to 2 Captains or 4 Subalterns.

Captain equal to 2 Subalterns.

In Case it should at any Time, from a deficiency of Officers, be found necessary to exchange them for men the following propositions are submitted to consideration.

The ratio of this calculation to be governed by the preceding, and the value of an Ensign in privates to be considered hereafter.

L' Gen ^l	equal to	1500	rank & file
Major Gen ^l	"	750	"
Brig ^r Gen ^l	"	375	"
Colonel	"	187	"
L' Col.	"	93	"
Major	"	46	"
Captain	"	23	"
Subaltern	"	12	"
Sergeant	"	3	"

In Case it should be found expedient to stipulate a certain Rate of Exchange to be paid in Money for Prisoners, when there happens to be no Prisoners on one side to return,—proposed that each man not disabled by wounds or otherwise from bearing arms, be rated at — — Sterling, and the Ransom for Officers to be apportioned accordingly, agreeable to the foregoing Proposition.

Referred for consideration.

The gen^l Idea to be adopted with a more enlarged explanative.

Agreed to the gen^l Principle & those who have no rank to be provided for.

This proposition to be more fully explained.

Agreed to & to be defined.

Agreed to & the time to be fixed.

Agreed.

Commissioned Officers to be treated with respect & admitted to such Liberty upon Parole, as the nature of the situation may permit.

Military Officers acting upon the Staff to be considered only according to their Ranks in the respective Armies.

Persons in civil Employment to be exchanged for their equal, or otherwise as may be agreed upon at the time of Exchange.

Deserters not to be included in the Cartel.

Prisoners in general to be exchanged as soon after Capture, as circumstances may admit.

Returns of Prisoners and the Places of their

Confinement to be transmitted by the respective Commissaries to each other on the 1st day of every month specifying the Causalities since the preceeding return.

Permission to be given by both Parties for the purchase of Provisions, and small necessaries at the market prices.

Clothing & Money to be supplied by each Party, to their respective Troops, and passports to be given accordingly.

Surgeons with Medicines to visit their Prisoners in their different Stations, at stated periods & upon previous notice.

Hospitals—regulations for them. The protection of the sick & wounded, and those attending upon them, to be considered by the Commissioners.

Provisions—The quantity, quality & price of the Ration p day to be ascertained as well as the manner of supply & the mode of payment.

Accounts to be settled by Commissioners at stated periods and the balances to be paid accordingly.

The troops now in Captivity & such as may be taken before these Articles are void by mutual consent, are to be exchanged bona fide agreeable to them.

Agreed in aid of their rations

under proper restrictions.

Each party to have permission to send clothing & money to their Prisoners.

Agreed upon proper restrictions.

Agreed—to be explained.

Agreed.

Agreed.

Agreed—to be further explained.

THE FIRST GERMAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN
AMERICA.

The first newspaper printed in the German language in America, was the *Philadelphische Zeitung*, published by Benjamin Franklin in the year 1732. The *Pennsylvania Gazette* for June 8 to June 15, 1732, contains the following announcement:

The Gazette will come out again on Monday next, and continue to be published on Mondays.

And on the Saturday following will be published Philadelphische Zeitung, or Newspaper in High-Dutch, which will continue to be published on Saturdays once a Fortnight, ready to be delivered at Ten a Clock, to Country Subscribers. Advertisements are taken in by the Printer hereof, or by Mr. Louis Timothee, Language Master, who translates them.

In undertaking this new enterprise Franklin expected to secure a liberal support from the German population of the Province, for whom he had been doing considerable printing, but in this he was disappointed, and the publication of the *Zeitung* was discontinued after a few numbers had been issued.

The *Zeitung* was a small sheet of four pages six and a half by nine inches, the text printed in double columns with Roman type, and at the bottom of the fourth page bore the imprint, PHILADELPHIA: Gedruckt bey *B. Franklin* in der Marck-strasse, wo diese Zeitungen vor 5 Shillinge des Jahrs zu bekommen, und Advertissemente zu bestellen sind. The first number was issued June 10, 1732, and the second, "Sonabend den 24 Jun, 1732." (A facsimile of the latter is herewith presented.) The publication of the *Zeitung* therefore, antedates by seven years the *Hoch-Deutsch Pennsylvanische Geschicht-Schreiber*, published by Christopher Saur.

In the editorial of No. 2 two important announcements are made; that not over fifty subscribers had been secured to support the enterprise, and that in deference to

Philadelphische

Z E I T U N G.

SONNABEND, den 24 Jun. 1732.

Wiewohl ich geglaubet hätte, daß sich unter denen teutschen Einwohnern dieses Landes mehr Liebhaber solten gefunden haben, die dieses zumahl vor junge Perſohnen nützliche werck, die ausgabe der Zeitungen ähnlich, beſördern, und dazu mit anſehen ſteden; ſo erſtrecket ſich doch die anzahl der die ſich dazu unterſchrieben haben vor jetzo nicht über 50. Nichts deſto weniger habe auf einer ſeiten nicht ermangeln wollen damit einen anfang zu machen, der hoffnung lebende, daß ſich noch mehrere einfinden werden ſelbtes zu beſördern, ſonſten ich mich genöthiget ſehen würde, bald wieder damit auf zu hören.

Ich hatte zwar in meiner erſten Zeitung verbrochen dieſelbe alle 8 tage zu publiciren, doch ſie meiſten ſtimmen haben erwühlet dieſelbe lieber vor 5. Schillinge das gantze Jahr alle 14 tage einmahl zu haben; weilens alſdann ſüglicher zwey und zwey eine zeitung halten, und jede perſon gemächlicher die helffte bezahlen könte; Welches ich mir dann auch gefallen laſſe, und ſelbige von nun an alle 14. tage einmal heraus geben will. Die Anſprache des Königes von England, welche ich in meinem vorigen verpochen, weil ſie allzulang, und ich einen andern vorrath von Neuigkeiten bekommen, habe lieber wollen auslaſſen, wie ich auch um der urchen willen meine erklährungen, die wohl ſüber einige ſachen nöthig geweſen wären, lieber auf eine andere gelegenheit verſpahre, und nur die brieffe von wort zu wort jetzo mittheile.

Conſtantinopel Decemb. 15.

Hier iſt ein Courier angekommen, mit der Copey eines Friedens-Tractats, welchen der König von Perſien dem Baſſa in Babilonien

zugeſandt; nachdem ſelbige von dem Groß-Viſier denen andern Miniſtern in dem Seraglio iſt communicirer worden, hat man ſie in einem general Divan, welcher am 12. dieſes monaths zu dem ende expreſſt gehalten worden, geleſen, und nur wenige veränderungen dain gemacht. Man ſagt daß vermöge dieſes Tractats der groſſe Sultan verpflichtet ſey, alle die von Perſien eroberte Provinzien wiederum zu geben, ausgenommen Georgia und die alte Provinz von Babilonien: Dageſtan ſollte dem Printzen wieder eingeräumet werden, der deſſen ſouverainee Herr eigentlich iſt, und welcher alhier ſchon anderhalb Jahr um dieſe reſtitution angehalten: Daß die zwey durch dieſen Frieden vereinigte Mächten ihre kräfte zuſammen ſpannen ſollen, die Moſcowiter zu zwingen alles was ſie von Perſien genommen haben, auch wieder zu geben; doch daß ſie diſfalls zu keiner thätlichkeit kommen ſollen, biß ſie vorher alle mittel der unterhandlung verſüchet haben; im fall die Czarin aber ſolches weigern ſolte, ſie ihre waffen nicht niederlegen vollen, biß alle die Landter wieder erobert ſeyn. Was eine jede von dieſen zweyen Mächten während dieſem Kriege erobern werde, ſolle derſelben verbleiben.

Weiters wird verſichert, daß der Groß Viſier gewiſſen fremden Miniſtern ein Mémoial hat laſſen einhandigen, worinnen er tractet die nöthwendigkeit zu behaupten, daß man ſich der allzu großen Anwachſung der Moſcowiſchen macht entgegen ſetze; und von was groſſen gewicht es vor das Otomanniſche Reich ſey, dieſelben von der Caſpiſchen See zu verreiben. Es werden verſchiedene Kriegs-Schiffe vom erſten und zweyten rang gebauet, und groſſe Magazinen von geſchütz und mund provision aufgericht-

gerichtet: Auch hat seine Hoheit an die Basilia der See Provinzien ordre gefunden, ihm eine gewisse Anzahl Matrosen und Transport-Schiffe zu furniren. Der große Sultan hat sich nun 3. monath lang in seinem Serrail sehr verborgen gehalten, und läßt sich sehr selten von seinem volcke und Trouppen sehen, welches einige gelegenheit zu mummuriren unter ihnen giebt.

Florence Februar. 2.

Wir vernemen von Corsica, daß die Rebellen, nach dem vorthail welchen sie zu Calmiau gewonnen hatten, den Flecken Bigugliana bey Bastia, mit solchem muth angegriffen haben, daß sie denen Soldaten, so durch die mauren auf sie geschuert, die Flinten aus den händen genommen. In dem ersten anfall bemachtigten sie sich eines Postens worinnen ein Corporal u. 16 Mann war, sie wurden aber von dem Capitain so in dem Flecken mit 150 man commandirete, wieder zurück getrieben, doch solten sie sich noch Meister dieses orts gemacht haben, in welchen sie schon an zwey unterschiedlichen orten einen eingang gewonnen hatten, wenn nicht der Colonel Wachtendonck einen succours von 400 Mann gefunden und selbst mit 1000 Mann gefolget wäre, ihnen den pass ab zu schneiden, welches sie dennoch vorgekommen, und in ihre gebürge, welche fortificiret, und fast vor unüberwindlich gehalten werden, sich bey zeiten retirirer hätten. Sie drohen in kurtzen einen neuen anfall auf Bastia und St. Florentz zu unternehmen.

Wien Januar. 12.

Es werden zukünftige woche etliche Doctores und Bälbiere nach den Türkischen Gänzen geschicket die ausbreitung der contagion und ansteckenden feuche in Siebenbürgen, allwo bereits einige Dörffer inficiret sind, zu verhindern. Der Graf von Levoldi, General Leutenant der Czarischen Armee, welcher hier unter dem titel eines Ministers der besagten Keyserin angekommen ist, hat drey privat Audienzen bey dem Keyser gehabt, und ihm die auf dem tapet seyende Heyrath des Kronprinzen von Preussen mit der Prinzessin von Mecklenburg, Tochter des Herzogs dieses namens, bekannt gemacht.

Wien Februar.

Hier wird unterschiedentlich gesprochen von dem neuen Eyde welchen die unterthanen der Czarin von Moscau haben müssen ablegen, denjenigen vor den rechtmäßigen Auffolger zur Krone zu erkennen, welchen die Czarin dazu in ihrem Testamente benennen soll. Durchgehends glaubet man daß die wahl wol auf die Prinzessin von Mecklenburg, die den 18 Decemb. 1718. geboren ist, und sich nun verheyrathen will, fallen wird.

Berlin Januar. 1.

Diesen morgen gieng der König nach Potsdam, die ankunft des Herzogen von Lotharingen alda abzuwarten. Die Königin mit deren Prinzessen Charlotte und Sophia sollen künftigen Sonntag auch dahin gehen, nebst der Marckgräfin Gemahlin des Erbprinzen von Brandenburg welche den 9 dieses mit ihrem Gemahl die Reise auf Leipzig, und von da weiter nach Paris fortsetzen werden. Zwey Deputierte von dem Salzburgerischen Protestantent haben eine Audienz bey dem Könige gehabt, welcher sie sehr reich empfing und ihnen 100 Ducaten vertheilt hat, dabey auch versprochen ihnen Land und andere große vorthelle zu geben, in fall einige von ihnen brüden sich in seinem territorio wohnen niederlassen. Der König sehr in dem bewußten wegen der Religion wegen ausstehen, auch kan ihre festigkeit und beständigkeit unrer solchem druck nicht genugsam bewundert werden.

In dieser Stadt und Voßstädten sind im verwichenen Jahre 541. paar ehelich zusammen gegeben, 3064. kinder beyderley geschlechts, und 336. Hurkinder gebohren, und 3153. männer, weiber und kinder gestorben.

Frankfurt Januar. 6.

Mit letzten briefen von Berlin hat man, daß der König aus löblichen eifer vor die armen verfolgten Salzburger, die zwey Deputierte welche nach Berlin gekommen seine vorsprache vor ihre gefangene Mitbrüder zu ersuchen, durch den Consistorial Rath Reinbeck und einen andern berühmten der Augsbürgischen Confession zugehörigen Prediger, ihres Glaubens-bekantniß halben hat examiniren lassen, aus deren antwort erhellet, daß sie weder Arianer, Schwärmer noch Enthusiasten seyn, wie ihre feinde die Papalen von ihnen ausstreuen sie verhaßt zu machen, und sie der jümmerlichen Freyheit aus ihrem Vaterlande zu ziehen, damit sie ihre Religion anderwärts ausüben möchten, zu berauben.

Frankfurt Januar. 16.

Von Regensburg vernimt man, daß der Charistoff von Beyern endlich denen vertriehenen Salzburgern eine freye Passagie durch sein land vergönnet, auch so gütig gewesen, daß er denen so benöthiget zu seyn schienen, täglich 7. Creutzer hat lassen austheilen, weswegen die hiesigen gelischen Stände begriffen sind eine dankenswerth-schriefft an gedachten Charistoffen anzustellen. Besagte Stände haben auß neulich conferenz gehalten, in welcher resolviret worden an den Minister von Salzburg ein andern wertiges Memorial zu übergeben, und darinnen anzuzeigen, daß der bestimte termin bis auf

rechsten April zur abreife der eingezessenen Pro-
cedanten in Salzburg nicht genugsam sey, und
daß der Westphalische Friede eine zeit von drey
jahren setze; daß derowegen die Prinzzeu von
Salzburg keine macht haben die Reichs-Confi-
tation zu ändern, ohne zustimmung der andern
Staten. Wir haben alhier nachricht, daß den
14 dieses die Erb Prinzessin von Baden-Dur-
lach einen Sohn zur welt gebracht.

Hamburg Februar. 1.

Es gehet ein gemein gerücht, daß der regie-
rende Hertzog von Mecklenburg die Catholische
Religion anzunehmen willens sey. Particuliere
briefe von Berlin berichten, daß der Kronprinz
von Preussen, nachdem man viele beredungen
dazu gebraucht, endlich resolviret ist die junge
Prinzessin von Mecklenburg zur Gemahlin zu
nehmen, und daß die Succession des Russischen
Reichs, in ansehung dessen, wol auf seine Kö-
nigl. Hoheit möchte fest gestellt werden.

Amsterdam Februar. 4.

Man schreibt aus dem Haag, daß der Fran-
zösische Ambassadeur, Marquis de Fenelon den
3 dieses eine lange conferenz mit einigen Her-
ren von der Regierung gehabt, worauf den 4.
ein congress von fremden Ministern wegen aus-
ordentlichen affären ist gehalten worden. Von
Venedig wird gemeinet, daß die ausländische
protestantische Kaufleute allda solchergestalt
durch das elend der Salzburger sind bezwun-
gen worden, daß sie eine collecte gethan, und 600.
Gulden nach Augsburg übermacher haben. Wir
haben jüngstlin alhier einen großen Sturmwind
gehabt, welcher vielen schaden gethan, und un-
ter andern das dach eines hauses neben dem Fran-
zösischen Coffee haufe abgeworffen, wodurch 3.
menschen, unter welchen ein Vater und sohn,
erschmerret sind: Des folgenden tages ist das
wasser höher als jemahls bey menschen gedan-
cken gewesen, welches woforne es nicht vor der
zustekunft der Fluth gefallen wäre, die däm-
me solte durchbrochen und das größte theil des
landes solte überschwemmet haben. Vier ge-
ladene schiffe sind in diesem sturm zu grunde ge-
gangen, und 2 menschen vertroncken.

Hatz Februar. 19.

Brieffe von Wien melden, daß an dasgem
hofe ins geheim gehandelt wird 2 neue Chur-
fürstenthümer auf zu richten, eines vor den Hér-
zog von Lothringen, und das andere vor den
König von Schweden, bis Landgraffen von Hes-
sen Cassel, daß dadurch das gleichgewicht zwi-
schen den Protestanten und Catholischen in dem
Churfürstlichen Collegio möge bezahret wer-
den. Und dieses, sagt man, sey die vornehmste
ursach gewesen, warum sich der Hertzog von

Lothringen, welcher nach Frankreich, England
und den vornehmsten Höfen in Teutschland ei-
ne reife gethan, sich an einigen derselben so lan-
ge aufgehalten. Die plüralche zurückreife des
Königs von Polen in seine Lablande schreibet
man der sehr großen geneigheit zu, die er vor
die Prinzessin von Hessein, vor diesem Günstin
von Orzelska, und natürliche tochter des Königs,
allezeit gehabt hat und noch haget, und daß er
hat wollen gegenwärtig seyn bey ihrer nieder-
kunft: Doch andere vermuthen mit mehr wahr-
scheinlichkeit, daß diese zurückreife einer über-
zeugung, daß die Parcy des Königs Stanislaus
in Polen zu groß geworden, bey zu messen sey;
ja so fern, daß da die affaire der succession zur
Polnischen Krone letztlich aufs tapet gebracht
würde, man jemand in voller Vertamung aus-
ruffen hörere: *Keinen Churfürstlichen Prinzen zum
Successer*. Dieses sind auswicklungen der Franzö-
sischen Louis d'ors, welche nicht kätzlich unter
die Großen in Polen ausgestreuet sind. Unter-
deßden will man versichern, daß die Reife des
Königs nach Warschau auf den 26. dieses mo-
naths fest gestellt sey.

Man glaubet hier durchgehends, daß sich
Frankreich ernstlich zum kriege rüste, und die
Onomannische Pforte verpflichtet habe, sich ge-
gen einige Christliche Potentaten zu declariren,
und im fall es zu einer ruptur kommen möchte,
eine diversion zu machen. Deswegen auch die
Keyserlichen Trouppen nicht vermindert, noch
wie man sich in den Käyserlichen Landen flä-
ret hat, die Taxen und Imposten erleichtert wor-
den, sondern es werden vielmehr dieselbe zu
wasser und land, dem letzt disais gemachten
entwurf zu folge vermehret; und sagt man, daß
zu jeder Compagnie zu fuß und pferd 5. mann
sollen hinzu gefüget werden, welches gewiß
keine kleine enzahl ausmachen wird. Auch hat
man nachricht, daß der König von Preussen zu
Marienwerder, Landsberg an der Warthe und an-
dem Oarem anstat racher, eine Armee von
45000. mann zu formiren, und verschiedene Re-
gimenter nach den Lithauischen und Chutlan-
dischen Gränzen abmarschiren zu lassen. Der
Groß-Meister von Maltha hat circubis briefe
ausgeschicket, alle zum Maltheser Orden gebö-
rige Ritter aufzufordern, daß sie sich in der In-
sel einstellen, und bereit seyn sollen dieselbe zu
defendiren, im fall die Tücken, welche große
zurüstungen zur See machen, dieselbige an-
zugreifen möchten.

Die Keyserin von Moscu ist den 26. Jan. zu
Petersburg angekommen, und hat den folgenden
tag ihren öffentlichen einzug in dieser Stadt mit
großem pracht gehalten. Sie soll vor ihrer ab-
reise

eise von Moscau einen Tractat mit dem Römischen Keyser gezeichnet haben, dieses inhaltet: Dafs im Fall entweder der Keyser oder Moscau von dem Türcken sollte attackiret werden, dann die Czarin mit einer Arme von 100000. Mann an den gränzen von der Ukraine sollte agiren, und der Keyser mit einer Arme an den gränzen von Wallachien.

Paris Mart. 26.

Am verwichenen Sonntage nachmittag ungefähr eine viertel stunde vor fünf Uhr, wurde die Königin in Frankreich glücklich von einer Prinzessin erlöset. Der König war den 4. Febr. 21. Jahr alt, und hat nun zwey Söhne und vier Töchter. Unser Hoff hat ordie gegeben, die ausrüstung der 12. Kriegsschiffe zu Brext und Toulon so viel immer möglich zu beschleunigen, welche bestimmt sind, wie vorgegeben wird, von denen zu Algier satisfaction zu fordern wegen des Friedensbruches.

PHILADELPHIA Jun. 23.

Mit dem letzten Schiff von London, Capt. Reeves, hat man hier die nachricht bekommen, das unser Proprietor vor der Abreise besagten Schiffs mit einem Capitain in London accordiret, und sich verbunden habe den ersten Mey an bord des Schiffes zu seyn, und seine Reise nach Pennsylvanien zu zu treten, so das selbige nunmehr mit dem ersten Schiffe täglich erwartet wird.

In einer Gazette von Boston vom 29. Mey ist folgendes Advertissement publiciret worden, woraus man sehen kan, das die 5. aretirte Personen übel göngg daran sind, und vielleicht noch so vielem ausgestandenen elend, das gelach werden bezahlen müssen, so sich ihrer niemand annimmt.

Nachdem auf anstiftung und eingebung verschiedener Personen, welche den Kapitain des schiffs Liebe und Einigkeit, Jacob Lobb, mit grosser Barbarey gegen gewisse Pfälzer in seinem Schiffe, auf ihrer Passage von Holland zu Martha's Vineyard, belegt haben, die Ehrliebe Richter des Königlichs Obergerichts gut gefunden haben, denselben zu verpflichten das er vor dem Obergerichte von Rechts-sachen, &c. welches den vierden Dienstag im Mentz letzten zu Barnstable vor die County von Barnstable gehalten worden, erscheinen, und dasjenige so von des Königs wegen gegen ihn eingebracht werden möchte, beantworten solle; da er dann

diesem zu folge erschienen, und wegen zweyer unterschiedenen Beschuldigungen des Meins von der grossen Jury dieser County gegen ihn gefunden, examiniret worden, und nach einem 6 Stunden lang gewähretem Wortwechsel die kleine Jury ihr urtheil geschwind einbrachten als unschuldig von der ersten anklage, und wenig minuten hernach ein gleiches wegen der andern beschuldigung. NB. Es wurde bey der examinirung obseviret, das das elend so vielen Passagieren begegnet, nicht von einer gewinn-süchtigen begiende des Capitains, oder vortheilichen Intention die Reise zu verlängern hergekommen, sondern die länge derselben musse, wie aus dem Tag-register des Capitains, und der Eydtlichen ausrage aller Matrosen erhellete, dem contrairum Winde und der Wind-stille zugeschrieben werden: Und konten die Gezeugen von des Königs seiten den Capitain mit keiner einzigen ausübung einer Härigkeit während der reise belegen. Weswegen der Capitain sich zu rechtfertigen gut gefunden seinen verletzten character öffentlich zu defendiren; insonderheit in ansehung der falschen und schändlichen advertissements, welche sind publiciret worden denselben zu besetzen, und die gemüther des volcks mit vorurtheilen gegen ihn ein zu nehmen, ehe er examiniret worden und sich selbst rechtmässig bescheyen konte. Weiters ist er nun darauf aus diejenigen gerichtlich zu verfolgen, welche ihn so boshaftig verleumdet und einen Process verursacht haben, der nach untersuchung ganz ohne grund gefunden worden.

Preiss folgender Güter. Weitzen 2 sch. 7 p. Fein Mehl, 7 sch. 9 p. Mittel brod 12 sch. gemeinet 10 sch. braun, 9 sch. Rum, 2 sch.: 4 p. Mellates 16 p.

ADVERTISSEMENT

Es wird hiemit bekannt gemacht, das Hendrick van Bebbet, welcher viele Jahre ler als Doctor Medicinæ mit gutem success practiciret hat, sich hier zur wohn niedergesetzt: Es sind bey ihm die beste und sicherste Chyrurgische Artzneyen zu bekommen die er selbst verfertigt, unter andern das treffliche so genannte Englische Saltz, oder Sal mirabile, welches eine vor jederman dienliche purgation und auch ein bewährtes mittel ist vor Fieber und Wasserfucht. Wer seiner bedarf, kan sich an den adressiren in Lucia Court, oder er wohlthafft ist mit Arent Hassert, Kaufmann in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA: Gedruckt bey B. Franklin in der Marek-strass, wo diese Zeitungen vor 5 Shillinge des Jahrs zu bekommen, und Advertissements zu bestellen sind.

the wishes of a majority of its patrons the paper would be issued every two weeks instead of every eight days. Abstracts of eleven foreign letters are printed, and an account of the trial and acquittal of Captain Jacob Lobb, of the ship "Love and Unity," at Barnstable, Massachusetts, charged with brutally killing two Palatine passengers during the voyage from Rotterdam to Martha's Vineyard. The accusers and witnesses were fined and imprisoned! A single advertisement appears, that of Hendrick van Bebber, a name familiar in the history of Germantown.

Louis Timothee, the translator for the *Zeitung*, was a man skilled in languages and the printer's art. He was a protégé of Franklin, who made him librarian of the new Philadelphia Library, and after the death of Thomas Whitemarsh put him in charge of his printing office in Charleston, South Carolina. Until recently, all that was known concerning the *Philadelphische Zeitung* was contained in the announcement made in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, already quoted, for no copy of the paper had been seen by any of our antiquarians. By the merest accident, the Rev. Amon Stapleton, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, whose antiquarian researches are well known, discovered a copy of the second number among some old deeds during one of his ministerial journeys, and through the exertions of Mr. Julius F. Sachse this rare Franklin imprint has been added to the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

THE PENNS AND THE TAXATION OF THEIR ESTATES
BY THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from page 177.)

Three Instruc-
tions to Lieu-
tenant Gov-
ernor Denny
7th May 1756.

No. 11. Whereas the interest money arising from the loan of Bills of Credit in the said province is intended by us and the House of Representatives to be applied for the public service of the province and of the inhabitants thereof, and should therefore under the direction of the same power that raise it be most carefully applied to those purposes as a greater security to the people against misapplication than if it was intrusted to only one branch of the legislature and such was the ancient practice in our said province: you shall therefore not give your assent to any Bill or Act of Assembly for the emitting or re-emitting and continuing any paper currency or Bills of Credit in the said province, unless every such Bill or Act of Assembly do contain one or more enacting clauses whereby it shall be effectually enacted, That the whole of the interest money to accrue, arise and become payable from the loan of all such paper currency or Bills of Credit hereafter to be issued, emitted continued or re-emitted shall be disposed of only to the very purposes to be mentioned and expressed in the same Act in such cases where the purposes may conveniently be mentioned and expressed therein, or, where that cannot conveniently be done then to such purposes only as shall be mentioned and expressed in some future Act of the governor and assembly or in some future vote or resolution of assembly approved of and signed by the Governor or com-

Commander-in-chief of the said province for the time being. And whereas there is the same good reason for securing to the use of the inhabitants any moneys raised on them by excise or any other method you shall not give your assent to any law for prolonging the present excise or laying any other excise or raising any money on the inhabitants of the said province of Pennsylvania unless there be the like enacting clause, that all money arising from the said excise or other duties shall be disposed of only to the very purposes to be mentioned and expressed in the same Act, in such cases where the purposes may conveniently be mentioned and expressed therein or where that cannot conveniently be done then to such purposes only as shall be mentioned and expressed in some future Act of the Governor and Assembly or in some future vote or resolution of Assembly approved of and signed by the Governor or Commander-in-chief of the said province for the time being.

12. Whereas by an Act of Assembly passed in the said province in the 12th year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled An Act for Re-printing, Exchanging and Reëmitting all the Bills of Credit of this province and for striking the further sum of eleven thousand one hundred and ten pounds, five shillings, to be emitted upon loan, the paper Bills or Bills of Credit of the said province amounted unto fourscore thousand pounds proclamation money or thereabouts and although a reasonable and moderate quantity of paper money or Bills of Credit in the said province tends greatly to the service and benefit of the said province and its inhabitants as well as to the trade of Great Britain, yet the making, emitting or continuing too large a quantity

thereof has in other colonies and would in the said province be prejudicial and would greatly affect the exchange and trade of the said province. And whereas it hath been represented to us that it will be of advantage to the trade of the said province to reëmit and continue the said fourscore thousand pounds and even to enlarge and increase the quantity of paper money, you are therefore diligently and carefully to enquire whether it is necessary and will be convenient to reëmit the said fourscore thousand pounds and also whether it is really necessary to create and issue any further sum in paper currency or Bills of Credit in the said province. And in case upon your best enquiry you shall find it to be really convenient and necessary and of advantage to the said province, then, but in no other case you may pass and give your assent to any Act or Acts of Assembly in the said province for reëmitting or continuing the said fourscore thousand pounds for such time as you shall judge proper and also for raising and issuing any further sum or sums in paper currency or Bills of Credit which you shall think necessary not to exceed the sum of forty thousand pounds proclamation money. Always provided that on every such Bill strict regard be had to our foregoing instruction Number Eleven as to the disposal of all the interest to arise from such paper money so to be reëmitted or continued or to be new raised or issued. And also provided that the very Acts for reëmitting, continuing or issuing such paper currency or in some other distinct Act or Acts to be passed at the same time it be effectually enacted that all rents and quit-rents in the said province due or to be due and payable to the proprietories for the time being, be always paid

according to the rate of exchange at the times of payment between the cities of Philadelphia and London or some other sufficient provision be enacted in lieu thereof in as effectual a manner as was done by a separate Act at the time when the said act of the 12th year of his majesty's reign was passed.

13. "Whereas the making, emitting or continuing too large a quantity of paper money on [sic] Bills of Credit within the said colony may greatly affect the exchange and trade of the same, you shall not therefore on any pretence whatsoever pass or give your assent to any law or Act of Assembly within the said counties for enlarging or increasing the present amount or quantity of paper currency or Bills of Credit there. But in case you shall find it convenient and necessary to reemit or continue any paper currency or Bills of Credit already issued there you shall cause to be inserted in each and every law or Act of the said counties for that purpose one or more enacting clauses whereby it shall be effectually enacted that the whole of the interest moneys from time to time to accrue, arise and become payable for the loan of all such paper currency or Bills of Credit so to be reëmitted or continued shall be disposed of only to the very purposes to be mentioned and expressed in the same Act in such cases where the purposes may conveniently be mentioned and expressed therein or where that cannot conveniently be done then to such purposes only as shall be mentioned and expressed in some future Act of the Governor and Assembly or in some future vote or resolution of Assembly approved of and signed by the Governor or Commander-in-chief for the time being. And in

every such Act for reëmitting or continuing or in some other distinct and separate Act to be passed at the same time you shall also cause to be inserted one or more enacting clause or clauses effectually to secure that the quit-rents and other rents due and to be due to the proprietaries shall be paid from time to time according to the true rate of exchange between the cities of Philadelphia and London at the times of payment or to secure such other sufficient provision in that respect as was done by the province of Pennsylvania by Act passed in the twelfth year of his present Majesty's reign.

20. "Whereas in our said commission appointing you to be our Lieutenant-Governor as aforesaid there is contained a general proviso that nothing therein contained shall extend to give you any power to do, perform, act, suffer, acquiesce in or consent or agree unto any Act by means whereof we or either of us or our or either of our heirs may be prejudiced in our royalties, jurisdictions, properties, estate, right, title or interest of, in or to the said province or counties or any part of them. Now for your better understanding what you are thereby restrained from, we think fit to particularize some of the matters which you are not to do by virtue of any of the powers contained in the said commission, namely you are not to pass or give your assent unto any law or Act of Assembly by which any of our manors, lands, rents, quit-rents or other estate may be affected to our prejudice or by which our right and power in the appointment of any officers whatsoever shall be taken away or lessened or by which any ferry or ferries shall be established to any person or persons, nevertheless in case the House

of Representatives of the said province will consent to pass a general law for the regulation of ferries which have been or shall be established, declaring the right of granting such ferries to be in the proprietaries as one of the royalties granted to them by the charter for the said province and for the fixing of the rates to be paid at such ferries and for the laying penalties on persons who shall keep any ferry for hire within the limits of our grants and for directing the form of proceeding against such persons, you are at liberty to give your consent to and to pass such a bill and we recommend to you to take any favorable opportunity which may offer to procure such a law in order to put an end to all disputes on that head, which was proposed to be done by the first of us and the Assembly in the year 1735 as may be seen in the Minutes of Assembly of that year; you are not to give your assent to the passing of any Act of Assembly for the establishment of any Court of Chancery, the same having been established there long since by virtue of the powers granted in the Royal Charter and the said court at the request of the House of Representatives, by their resolve of the fourth of May 1720 was opened by proclamation of the tenth of August following as may be seen by the minutes of Assembly. However in case the Assembly shall be willing to pass a law for the further regulating of the proceedings in such court and the fees of the officers, such court to consist of the proprietaries and members of the Council or the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander-in-chief and members of the Council for the time being and to provide that neither the proprietaries or their Lieutenant-

Governor or any other of the members respectively shall sit in court in any cause wherein their own particular interest is concerned you may give your assent to such a law and in the meantime as any applications shall be made to you for justice in a course of equity you are to administer the same in the said Court of Chancery as has been formerly done. You are also to be especially careful never to ask the aid of the House of Representatives of the said province nor to give your assent to the passing of any Act of Assembly for the doing or performing of any matter or thing whatsoever which the proprietaries are lawfully impowered by the Royal Charter to do or execute of themselves.

21. Whereas from the first settlement of the said province several Acts of Assembly have from time to time been passed for raising provincial taxes, in all which as well when the government was for some time in the hands of the Crown as when executed by commissions from our late father the estates of the proprietary himself and in some of the said Acts those of his children and deputies also were exempted from paying toward such taxes over and besides which exemption several Acts were passed giving to the said proprietary a support by duties and other impositions as may appear on examination of the several Acts of Assembly. And whereas since the expiration of those former laws no aid hath ever been granted by the Assembly to us as proprietaries, notwithstanding which we have on several occasions shown our regard to the public service of the said province by voluntarily and cheerfully expending several considerable sums of our own money for the advancement thereof although no provincial tax hath been laid

upon the people within our time for any purpose whatsoever until the last year, so that we had no reason to suspect that the Assembly of the said province would deviate so much from the former usage as to pretend by any act of theirs to charge our estates in the said province with the burthen of any taxes. We had not therefore given to your predecessor any particular instructions on that head. And whereas the Assembly of the said province taking occasion of the troubles in America to represent us in a very untrue light as if we were unwilling to assist the public by contributing towards the defence of the country though no application had ever once been made to either of us for that purpose, did in the last year prepare and send to our Lieutenant-Governor a Bill of a most unjust and extraordinary nature and import, intituled "An Act for raising £50.000 for the King's use by a tax of twelve pence per pound and twenty shillings per head yearly for two years on all the estates real and personal and taxables within this province. By which Bill it was proposed to be enacted that there should be levied and raised upon all the estates real and personal within the said province of all and every person and persons the estate of us the proprietaries not excepted the sum of twelve pence for every pound clear value of the same yearly for the space of two years to be paid by the owners or possessors thereof and that all located and unimproved lands should be rated according to their situation and value at any prices not exceeding fifteen pounds nor under five pounds for every hundred acres of such unimproved lands, that part of such lands should be sold to discharge such taxes in case the owners of the same or some person for them

Particularly
Land Tax.

neglected or refused to pay the rates assessed thereon and that the commissioners and assessors of the county of Philadelphia should acquaint themselves with and procure the amount as near as they were able of our estate in quit-rents throughout the province and thereon assess and tax the same in the same manner as other estates were assessed and taxed the respective counties by virtue of that Bill. And whereas there are many other ways of raising a tax of £50.000 in the said province without resorting to a land tax for that purpose but if a land tax was necessary for raising any supply it should be founded on justice and, conformable to the Royal Charter, be consonant to reason and not repugnant or contrary but as near as conveniently may be agreeable to the laws, statutes and rights of the Kingdom of England. But the said Bill was framed so contrary to justice and the laws of the same kind in the kingdom that by it one shilling in the pound for two years was laid on the whole value in fee simple of every estate, which supposing the same computed at twenty-five years purchase only, is a charge of a quarter part more than the whole gross rent without allowing for any charges or repairs, a tax which never was laid nor can possibly be paid in any country, a part of the estate only being taken for the preservation of the whole, nor was so heavy a tax necessary to be laid in Pennsylvania for raising the sum of fifty thousand pounds, for if that tax had been truly and fully assessed and paid it must have amounted to many times that sum. But the laying such a large nominal tax appears to us to have been most unjustly calculated for the purpose of putting it in the power of persons wholly chosen by the people to tax

our estates up to the full value therein mentioned and to ease other persons by taxing them so lightly as only to make up the residue that might be wanted to complete the fifty thousand pounds. In which case the persons chosen by the people might have laid by much the greater part of the burthen upon our own estates alone, which by former usage had never been taxed at all. And whereas the laying of taxes on the real value of the fee simple and not on the yearly income of estates, and upon unimproved lands which yield no annual profit or rent to the owner, and the sale of the land itself and the inheritance thereof for payment of the tax imposed thereon appears to us highly unreasonable and not to be the practice in Great Britain and no way agreeable but quite contrary to the laws and statutes of this kingdom. And whereas upon the best enquiries we have made, we cannot find that the quit-rents reserved to the Crown or to the proprietaries in any other of the American colonies have ever been taxed towards the raising any supplies granted in those colonies, and indeed those quit-rents are generally so small that little or no land-tax would be due or payable on them if arising in Great Britain, where land-tax acts are annually passed. And the grantors or owners of such farms and plantations on which such very small quit-rents or acknowledgments are reserved to us, do in case of a land-tax, pay tax for the value of such their said farms. And whereas our Lieutenant-Governor proposed to the Assembly to except or exempt our estates out of the tax to be raised by the said £50.000 Bill, which they refusing to do, he never gave his assent to the said Bill, but acquainted the Assembly (as the truth was) that

we were so far from desiring not to contribute to the defence and support of his Majesty's rights and dominions, that immediately on the first notice sent us of the defeat of General Braddock, we had sent over an order upon our Receiver-General to pay out of the arrears of our quit-rents the sum of £5000 as a free gift towards the defence of the said province, desiring at the same time that all disputes might be laid aside, and that the Governor and Assembly would join together in measures to oppose the common enemy. And whereas we believe that such £5000. so by us given, was about twenty times more than the tax upon all our estates there if truly and proportionably rated according to all other persons' estates in the said province would amount to towards raising a sum of 50.000 pounds. And whereas the Assembly afterwards prepared and sent up to the said Lieutenant-Governor another Bill entitled An Act for granting the sum of £60,000 to the King's use, and for striking £55,000 thereof in Bills of Credit and to provide a fund for sinking the same, whereby they proposed to enact that there should be levied upon all the estates real and personal within that province of all and every person and persons (our estates only excepted in consequence of our free gift herein before and in the said Bill afterwards mentioned) the sum of six pence for every pound clear value of the said estates yearly for the space of four years and also that all located and unimproved lands in the said province should be rated in such a manner and at such values as had been proposed in the said former Bill, and that part of such lands should be sold in case of neglect or refusal to pay the tax thereon. And whereas his Majesty's service

and the defence of the said province then requiring money to be immediately raised, and our said Lieutenant-Governor not being provided with our particular instructions relating to any such Bill he assented to the same in the month of November last. And when the said Act was sent over hither for the approbation of his Majesty, we tendering as we ought to do to the then exigency of affairs and the necessity of an immediate supply for his Majesty's service did not make any application to his Majesty for his royal disallowance of the said Act as we should have done at another time and on a less occasion. And whereas the said Assembly in order to raise the said tax had by both their said Bills appointed Commissioners and Assessors (persons chosen by the people only and not any one of them by us) and those but very few in number to assess or fix the quotas which each estate should pay, which persons if ever so well disposed to act fairly and uprightly therein can have no knowledge of the true value of all the several estates to be taxed, and yet are made final and absolute judges without appeal what sum each estate shall pay towards raising the said tax; whereby and by laying so great a tax to raise so small a sum, such persons may have it in their power to commit great irregularities in taxing some estates to their utmost value and easing others which would be unequal and unjust. We having been informed that in assessing the ordinary county levies on the like plan with that whereon the said Bills were formed, many persons instead of being rated to their full worth were not rated at one-fiftieth part of their supposed worth. And whereas the said Assembly appear to us to have been inclined not only

to load and burthen our estates with taxes by their authority, directly contrary to former usage, but even to charge the same disproportionably and in an unequal manner, in order to ease the estates of others, which is a measure we are by no means willing to consent to. And as the present invasion of his Majesty's American dominions may make it necessary to raise further supplies for his service in our said province, the Assembly may hereafter propose and offer Bills or Acts of Assembly to lay additional taxes on real estates there, you are therefore hereby required and directed not to give your assent to any Bill or Act of Assembly of that sort, unless the Act be made to continue for one single year only and no longer: nor unless the same be made as agreeable as possible to the general tenor of the Acts of Parliament annually passed for raising the land-tax in that part of Great Britain called England (especially by laying the tax with respect to the real estates upon the particular houses or lands in the respective countries or districts by which the rate of it may at any time be seen. Nor unless the tax as to real estates be laid upon the true annual rent or yearly value only (such yearly value, where persons occupy their own lands or houses to be ascertained in some such manner as hereinafter mentioned) and not upon the real value of the fee-simple of the real estate, nor unless the tax as to personal estate be laid upon the annual interest or profit and not upon the whole capital thereof. Nor unless the whole method of assessing, collecting and paying in of the same be particularly and specially laid down in the body of such Bill or Act itself and not by reference to any other Bill or Act. Nor unless, in order that such Bill

Not to consent unless the Act for one year only.

And agreeable to the English Act.

And on the annual value of land.

And interest of personal estate.

Method of taxation not to refer to other Acts.

or Act may be founded in equal justice there be effectual clauses therein to ascertain the true and real rent or yearly value of every estate in lands or houses in the province, first, by having a good number of the most considerable inhabitants out of every township in the several counties inserted in the Bill as commissioners. Such commissioners before they act to be solemnly sworn or affirmed to do impartial justice and to have power in them to cite and compel to appear and be sworn or affirmed before them all tenants and other persons in order to discover what rents are really and truly paid in cases where land or houses are let out at rack-rents. And in other cases, or when persons occupy their own land or reside in their own houses the commissioners to have power to enquire by the means aforesaid or by any other lawfull and reasonable ways and means, what the inheritance of such lands and houses is worth to be sold at the utmost, and then to estimate and tax such houses and lands as of the yearly value of so much as the interest of such sum at the low rate of £3 per cent per annum amounts to. Nor unless all unoccupied and unimproved lands whatsoever, and also all our quit-rents in the said province be expressly excepted and exempted from such tax. But in case the Assembly shall propose to raise supplies by a land-tax Bill and such Bill shall be clear of every of the foregoing objections or prohibitions, and shall not contain any tax further than after the rate of one, two, three or at the utmost four shillings in the pound for any one year upon the annual rent or yearly value so to be ascertained as aforesaid of houses, lands or tenements in the said province and also to tax the personal estates in the said province, subject to the fore-

Unoccupied
lands ex-
empt.

going regulations. Then and in such case you may give your assent to the same if you think the same a reasonable, just and necessary Bill in all other respects. And you shall take care that every such Bill or Act which you shall assent to shall contain clauses for the tenants of real estates paying such tax and deducting the same out of the yearly rent payable to the landlord provided such yearly rent amounts to the sum of twenty shillings and upwards according to the Acts for laying a land-tax in England and clauses for distress upon any matters distrainable being upon the taxed premises, but no clause or power to distrain or sell the house or land itself or any part thereof in any case for satisfaction of the tax and unless such clauses be inserted you shall not give your assent to any such Bill or Act. And whereas we are and always have been most ready and willing to bear a just proportion along with our tenants in any necessary tax for the defence of the said province which shall be equally laid upon the lands of the inhabitants, and also upon any of our manors or lands which are actually let out on lease, either for lives or years as being estates in some degree like to those of which the inhabitants are possessed, therefore you are at liberty to give your consent to any reasonable Bill or Act for that purpose. Provided the tax to [sic] paid for such our last mentioned estates shall be payable by the tenants and occupants who shall deduct the same out of the rents payable by them to us. And you shall not consent to any Bill or Act for taxing the fine or purchase moneys to be paid to us by any person on purchase from us of any estate in fee simple or for life or lives, as the tax is to be laid on the land, and the taxing the money paid for

May tax the
leasehold es-
tates of the
proprietarys.

No fines.

purchase of the lands, or of a freehold or inheritance therein, would be in effect to pay two taxes for the same thing, and that landlords in this kingdom do not pay any land tax for such purchase money, but only for the reserved rent when it amounts to above twenty shillings per annum, the residue of the tax for such land being paid by the purchaser.

The Lieutenant-Governor Denny arrived in Pennsylvania and immediately, upon the Assembly's request, he, pursuant to the orders he had received, laid those five foregoing instructions before the Assembly; and thereupon they have sent over their great leader in the Assembly, Benjamin Franklin, to represent their pretended grievances either to the King or to the Parliament.

This Mr. Franklin professes to wish, on his part, an amicable agreement and composure and in order thereto, has delivered to proprietaries *no address, representation or remonstrance* whatever from the Assembly, but only a paper, signed by himself, in the following words:

8th Aug. 1756.

HEADS OF COMPLAINT.

1. That the reasonable and necessary power given to the Deputy Governors of Pennsylvania by the Royal Charter, Sect. 4 and 5, of making laws with the advice and consent of the Assembly for raising money for the safety of the country and other public uses "according to their best discretion" is taken away by proprietary instructions, enforced by penal bonds and restraining the deputy from the use of his best discretion; though being on the spot he can better judge of the emergency, state and necessity of affairs, than proprietaries residing at a great distance, by means of which restraints sundry sums

Heads of complaint, 20 August 1757.

Here the words of the Royal Charter are artfully transposed to bring in the Assembly's discretion as to laws to be passed.

of money granted by the Assembly for the defence of the province have been rejected by the deputy, to the great injury of his Majesty's service in time of war and danger of the loss of the colony.

2. That the indubitable right of the Assembly to judge of the mode, manner and time of granting supplies, is infringed by instructions that enjoin the Deputy to refuse his assent to any Bill for raising money unless certain modes, measures and times in such instructions directed, make a part of the Bill, whereby the Assembly in time of war are reduced to the necessity of either loosing the country to the enemy or giving up the liberties of the people and receiving law from the proprietaries. And if they should do the latter in the present case it will not prevent the former, the instructions being such as if complied with it is impossible to raise a sum sufficient to defend the country.

3. That the proprietaries have enjoined their deputy by such instructions to refuse his assent to any law for raising money by a tax, though ever so necessary for the defence of the country unless the greatest part of their estate is exempt from such tax. This to the Assembly and people of Pennsylvania appears both unjust and cruel.

The proprietaries are now requested seriously to consider these complaints and redress the grievances complained of in the most speedy and effectual manner, that harmony may be restored between the several branches of the legislature, and the public service be hereafter readily and fully provided for. B. FRANKLIN, Agent for the Province of Pennsylvania, London, August 20th. 1757.

(To be continued.)

A SYNOPSIS OF PENNSYLVANIA HISTORY.¹

BY CHARLES P. KEITH.

When I was honored with the invitation to address this assemblage, the question, almost forbidding, was, what should be my topic. Not having the ability of Mark Twain, I could not do as he did, when, as he declares, he began a series of magazine articles upon agriculture, because he knew nothing about it, and therefore would not be embarrassed by facts. I could not rise to flights of oratory which would make you forget the subject-matter—I must confine myself to the scope of my knowledge. I came to the conclusion that it would not be a waste of time for the active members of this society at this stage of their education to listen to a synopsis of the history of Pennsylvania. This I present to you, as elementary and short as the occasion requires, hoping to point out some features which you might overlook in your reading.

I will not begin with the red man, although the Lenni Lenape are really the "old families" of Philadelphia; nor will I narrate the early attempts to settle on the Delaware by those hardy navigators who gave the names to Capes May and Henlopen, and who, if successful, would have made the region now known as the Middle States a Boer republic. Henry Hudson, the discoverer, was in the service of the Dutch East India Company, and the builders of the fort at Beversrède on the Schuylkill, the first white men apparently who resided within the limits of Pennsylvania, the first purchasers probably of any of its soil from the Indians, were

¹ An address delivered June 8, 1900, before the Philomathean Society of the University of Pennsylvania.

agents of the Dutch West India Company, chartered in 1621 to colonize and trade with Southern Africa and America.

But the figure which looms up as the founder of European civilization west of the Delaware is Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden. Fresh from the history of the Thirty Years War, you recognize that the figure is majestic and heroic, although in this drama it plays a short part. At the suggestion of Usselinx, who had organized the Dutch West India Company, this King of the Swedes, Goths, and Wends and Prince of Finland chartered in 1626 the South Company with the exclusive right to trade with Africa and America below the latitude of Gibraltar, and in 1632 approved of extending the territorial limits of its operation, and of opening its membership to his German allies; but with this new charter awaiting his signature, he was killed in battle. He was succeeded on the throne by a character even more interesting, his daughter Christina, who has been called "the Semiramis of the North." She being then a little child, the government was carried on mainly by the great Chancellor Oxenstierna, who in 1638 planted a Swedish colony on Christiana Creek. The country was called New Sweden, and before long all the land from Cape Henlopen to Morrisville, Bucks County, was bought from the Indians. Peter Minuet, the captain of the first expedition, was a native of Cleves, and at one time director of New Netherlands; the chaplain who accompanied him on the next expedition was a native of West Gothland, and had been a professor in Gothenburg. In the course of a few years came many colonists from Sweden, spreading along the Delaware and Schuylkill, even crossing the bay to New Jersey. After the conquest by England, intercourse was still maintained with their old home, learned men from Sweden coming to visit this part of the New World, and down to the American Revolution the clergymen of the Swedish churches here being appointed by the Swedish Crown. Yet as the English increased in numbers, the Swedish part of the population was speedily absorbed without apparently affecting the rest; those bearing the patrony-

mics of these old settlers declined in importance, their language ceased to be spoken, and while there are many persons descended from them in the female line, there is little to remind us of their time but a few churches, now united, moreover, to the ecclesiastical body which here represents the Church of England, *i. e.*, the Protestant Episcopal Church. Among the settlers during Queen Christina's reign was Olof Persson Stillé, ancestor of the late Charles J. Stillé, LL. D., who was Provost of this University from 1868 to 1880, who moved the institution to its present home, and started its new life. It was my privilege to pass my college days under his provostship, and during his professorship. In later years he was the hardworking President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. I hardly think I can be contradicted in calling him the most eminent of our citizens of Swedish blood and name.

The Swedes were conquered in 1655 by the Dutch, and the latter have left fewer traces than the Swedes. The storming of the fort at New Amstel, now New Castle, Delaware, by the English in 1664 gave the Swansons and other inhabitants of the site of Philadelphia a change of masters; but the Dutch retook New York and its dependency in 1673, and held both a few months, when the treaty of Westminster restored them to the English.

During the one hundred years and more of English rule the people of this region were accustomed to an intermediary between their resident chief officer, or even their captain general at New York, and the King. Charles II.'s brother, the Duke of York, he who afterwards came to the throne as James II., appointed the actual governors, and was treated as owner of the soil prior to the vesting of such powers and rights in William Penn. I sometimes feel that the principle of proprietary government thus established is looked upon as natural by the majority of the voters of Pennsylvania even at the present day, however inconsistent it was with monarchy, however inconsistent it is with "government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

When the Dutch first surrendered the New Netherlands, the father of William Penn had already risen so high in the service of Charles II. and the Duke of York as probably to look forward to a peerage for himself or his son. At the time William Penn sat for the portrait which represents him in armor, he was a young man of more position in the gay world than anybody else who ever joined the Society of Friends. His embracing Quakerism did not entirely deprive him of royal friendship, nor eradicate from his own heart a certain feeling for the Stuarts, which probably lasted through his life. At the death of his father a claim for money from the Crown survived, and in satisfaction of this a princely domain of over forty thousand square miles bearing his name was granted to William Penn by Charles II., and the lower counties, now called the State of Delaware, were released by the Duke of York. Of all this Penn and his heirs, with the title of Proprietary, were to be feudal lords; even when they parted with a piece of land in fee simple, their feudal interest in it was not extinguished, as would have been the case in England, but they became an intermediate lord between the purchaser and the King. Rent called quit-rent was reserved out of all the lands sold. It was by the advice of Henry Compton, Bishop of London, that Penn bought the country from the Indians. Thus he did like the Dutch and Swedes.

Penn and his heirs bore the title of Governor until the American Revolution; and although we popularly speak of Governor Gordon, Governor Thomas, Governor Hamilton, and others, they were merely lieutenant-governors administering the office as deputies of the Penns. It was owing to this and the disinclination of the Assembly to vote good salaries that the position was never held by a person of quality, except one penniless baronet, but generally by a well-to-do provincial or an inferior military officer, while we find noblemen and generals as the royal governors of other colonies. The binding of our lieutenant-governors by instructions, the expectation that they would be controlled by cer-

tain persons in whom the proprietary family had more confidence, made the office still less attractive. Ability and character were not secured, to command the respect which in that day would have been paid to rank. May I not say that from then until now, except at intervals, "bossism" has closed the way of political preferment to such men of ability as have taken for their own the motto of our Commonwealth, "Virtue, Liberty, and Independence"? Statesmen came to the front during the Revolutionary period. Two Pennsylvanians, Mifflin and St. Clair, held the presidency of the Continental Congress. It would be easy to turn my remarks into a panegyric upon Robert Morris and others, and then, after a notice of some persons and events in the next generation, give a scandalous chronicle of later politics. But I must confine myself to the less familiar and less inspiring theme of earlier times. In speaking of Pennsylvania prior to the incorporation among its citizens of the Connecticut claimants who had settled on the north branch of the Susquehanna, but had never recognized the Penns, and prior to the growth of Pittsburgh, and the prosperity of the Scotch-Irish, and prior to the long political ascendancy of the German element called the "Pennsylvania Dutch," we may disregard all but the southeastern section of the State, and treat only of the English and Welsh part of the population.

Penn sent over for various positions in the government a number of his kinsmen and connections, and these were, so to speak, the patricians of the earlier emigration. But no enormous grants of land nor laws of primogeniture made or preserved distinctions. Excepting for the position and rights of the proprietary family, at one time looked upon as a bulwark of liberty, Pennsylvania was a democracy where English Quakers of the industrial classes were making the "Holy Experiment" of a state founded upon equality as well as peace. They fined an almanac-maker for styling William Penn "Lord Penn;" they appealed to Quakers in England to coerce their great co-religionist; they allowed a Court of Chancery only a few years; they contended for the right to

tax the lands of the Proprietaries, and finally asked the Crown to abolish the Proprietaries' share in the government; and when the American Revolution made the people supreme, they forced the family to sell to the State all unsold land not embraced in the manors, and to forego all quit-rents except from manor lands.

The Quakers maintaining their influence in the Assembly of the Province until in 1756 a number of them were induced to retire from that body, money for war was for a long period obtained from the provincial treasury only by such casuistry as that they were bound in conscience to give "to the King's use," or by such subterfuge as that an appropriation for "grain" meant gunpowder. The Scotch-Irish on the frontiers were naturally belligerent, bore the brunt of the conflicts with the French and Indians, and with their kinsmen in other colonies were mainly the backbone of America in the struggle for independence. But it is remarkable that suddenly at the Revolution the Quaker region produced military leaders. I have in mind two who had had no previous experience, Anthony Wayne from his farm, and John Cadwalader from his store. The fame of the former is transcendent. The Commander-in-Chief leaned much on the advice of the latter. As a little thing has sometimes changed the course of history, it is possible that Cadwalader's duel with Conway was a more important event than has appeared to historians, for the wounded Conway apologized to Washington, and the Cabal to deprive us of him who was "First in War, First in Peace, and First in the Hearts of his Countrymen" dissolved. Pennsylvania has continued to produce her heroes of the battle-field, some fresh from peaceful avocations, some trained in tactics, some educated at West Point. Many of us think that there should have been a higher appreciation of Meade. At any rate, in the war to preserve the Union, the critical battle or series of battles in which the "high-water mark" of the Confederacy was reached, and the tide was driven back, was fought on Pennsylvania soil, and the result accomplished largely by

Pennsylvania troops, commanded by Pennsylvania generals, Meade and Gregg, Reynolds and Hancock, the Wellington of the Waterloo being the Philadelphian, Meade.

I must caution you against describing those who made Pennsylvania as Bœotian and unlettered. Early Quakers took their pride in controversy, and their pleasure in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. The schoolmasters and the practitioners of physic were numerous. Wealthy non-Quakers sent sons to London to the Inns of Court. The pre-eminent scholar among those not born here was James Logan, a matriculate of no university, reared to no learned profession, whose earlier literary advantages lay in his being the son of a Scotch dominie turned Quaker, in whose school he assisted for a short time. From mercantile life in Bristol he was taken by Penn as secretary, and came over in 1699, and for years was the business agent of the Proprietary, with all which it involved—real estate agent, merchant, negotiator with the Indians, and politician. But you can see under the care of the Library Company of Philadelphia the many books in various languages which he imported and read. He was deemed fit to be chief justice of the Province. He investigated natural phenomena; he published a translation of Cicero's *De Senectute*, and one in verse of Dionysius Cato's *Disticha de Moribus*. Some of his communications to the learned world were printed at Leyden and Amsterdam. We sons of the University of Pennsylvania, perhaps most fittingly describing ourselves, in view of the history of our Alma Mater, as grandsons of the College of Philadelphia and great-grandsons of the Academy of Philadelphia, are fully appreciative of our debt to a greater natural philosopher than Logan, to him who a few months after Logan's death snatched the lightning from the clouds, and a quarter of a century later, by his negotiations with France, snatched the sceptre from tyrants,—Benjamin Franklin, the best remembered Pennsylvanian (for he lived here from his youth) of our Revolutionary period, the second most important American in that struggle,—but we should be proud of

the fact that James Logan, more of an universal scholar, headed the list of the trustees of the Academy in 1749. The Republic of Letters was extended to our forests and mountains by German sectarians, whose learning, to be sure, was mainly theological, and whose philosophy ran to mysticism. Pietists, Moravians, Lutherans, who had had the best education afforded in that day, graduated from German universities, and trained for a career in law, diplomacy, the lecture-room, or the pulpit, established communities, printed books, and preached to the Indians: while the more utilitarian English-speaking inhabitants found, perhaps for all time, their highest intellectual practice in law and medicine. The Philadelphia lawyer, as the unraveller of the intricate, has been proverbial throughout the United States: to be taught by the Philadelphia doctor, students have come from the entire hemisphere.

Philadelphia, within a few decades from its founding, outstripped all the other cities in the colonies in population and trade. Its philanthropy kept pace with its prosperity. It opened its doors to all religions. Although the Quaker City, it has been called the home of Presbyterianism in America, and the Church of England flourished here without titles, transmitting to her daughter Church a position in some respects leading. Non-jurors and Whitefield and Zinzendorf came here on missions. Jews, at least those with the blood of Israel, mingled in the most exclusive society.

When the natural advantages of other places diverted its commerce, and made it secondary in those matters following in the train of wealth, historic association became the essential importance of Philadelphia. It will always attract as the Mecca of American liberty, with Independence Hall as its Keaba. This national interest in our past, I would have you bear in mind in all consideration of the wants of our city. Cherish the fame and the foot-prints of those who have preceded us. I do not mean build monuments: it mementoes be needed, the endowment of a fellowship or

professorship will serve the double purpose of honoring the dead and benefitting the living. Let your influence be strong for the preservation of such landmarks as teach or illustrate history, whether they be such as Old Swedes' Church, or Logan's dwelling-house (called "Stenton"), or even the name of Swanson Street. Nor do I wish to spur you to over-restoration, whereby posterity will not know what is old, and what only pretends to be old. With these suggestions I close my address to you Philomatheans, for I suppose that, like the members of our society in my college days, the majority of you are natives and prospective residents of this city. In late years it has become a home for all races, colors, and tongues, making it well to remember its name and the Scriptural injunction which its founder had at heart: Ἡ Φιλαδέλφεια μερέτω. Abounding with Quaker comfort and with Christian love of God, may the wish expressed in the paronomastic motto of the corporation have its fruition: *Philadelphia maneto!*

LISTS OF FOREIGNERS WHO ARRIVED AT PHILADELPHIA, 1791-1792.

CONTRIBUTED BY LUTHER R. KELKER, ESQ.

(Continued from page 194.)

To His EXCELLENCY THOMAS MIFFLIN ESQUIRE,
GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

SIR: I take the Liberty to Transmit to your Excellency the Lists of Names of German Passengers who arrived at the Port of Philadelphia from August 13th to September 25th
| A : C : | I further more add that nothing Occurred in the Proceedings of my Office which wants any alteration.

I have the Honor to be

with the greatest respect

Your Excellency's most Obedient
and Very Humble Servant

LEWIS FARMER *Register of*

German Passengers.

PHILA Nov. 1st 1792

ES; LIST VAN DE MANSCHAFT IN HETT SCHIEF DE FRAU CATH-
RINA CAPT. HENDRICK TRAUTMAN GEKOMMEN VON HAMBURG
GEDISTENNT (?) NA. PHILADELFE MET PASSASIERIN.

Her Berze unt sein frau und Kindt.

Dochter alt 26 Jahr	1 Person
Hiarigette alt 26 Jahr	1 dito
Mars ^o Peamor mit Frau and Sohn	3 dito
Jacob Evars alt 29 Jahr	1 dito
Friedrick Oldwick Westfall	1 dito
Johann Loraum alt 22 Jahr	1 dito
Westfallen unt Frau und 4 Kinder	6 dito
Johan Hendrick Olsen alt 29 Jahr	1 dito
Hendrick Tiel alt 20 Jahr	1 dito
Friedrich Scheyder mit sein Frau	2 dito

Stubbe mit Frau und 5 Kinder	7 persons
Linderman mit Frau und 2 Kinder	4 dito
Anna Leimslack 38 Jahr	1 dito
Johan Bansa 28 Jahr	1 dito
Melgert Qwans mit Frau und 2 Kinder	4 dito
Johan Schmelsen mit Frau und 2 Kinder	4 dito
Johan Bauer mit Frau	2 dito
Daniel Wittschief mit Braüt	2 dito
Jochim Ritter mit Frau und Kindt	3 dito
Johan Wittschief unt Braüt	2 dito
Johan Sparer mit Frau und 2 Kinder	2 dito?
Hendrik Dirks alt 32 Jahr	1 dito
Michel Broan alt 24 Jahr	1 dito
Johan Gasan alt 30 Jahr	1 dito
Franz Bronstedt alt 22 Jahr	1 dito
Johan Somerfeldt alt 28 Jahr	1 dito
Martien Tiel und Sohn 8 Jahr	2 dito
Margretha Casiens und Sohn 3 Jahr	2 dito
Paul Husing alt 34 Jahr	1 dito
Christienn Schroder alt 42 Jahr	1 dito
Johan Bohr Mestar mit Frau und Kindt	3 dito
Cathrine Kromron alt 22 Jahr	1 dito
Peter Pien alt 28 Jahr	1 dito
Jochim Piole alt 37 Jahr	1 dito
Christina Tempel alt 32 Jahr	1 dito
Hans Schultz alt 25 Jahr	1 dito
Johann Mosemann alt 34 Jahr	1 dito
Johann Waggner mit Frau und Kindt	3 dito
Carlel Dell mit Frau	2 dito
Pieter Holtz mit Frau	2 dito
Jochim Lorentz mit Frau	2 dito
Christina Westen mit 3 Kinder	4 dito
Peter Bokkendall mit Frau und 2 Kinder	4 dito
Hans Beyter mit Frau und Kindt	3 dito
Jochijn Hagemann mit Frau und 2 Kinders	4 dito
Jochim van Netten alt 44 Jahr	1 dito
Martin Schaeffner alt 24 Jahr	1 dito

Pilip Ekhart alt 24 Jahr	1 person
Johan Reymer - alt 23 Jahr	1 dito
Johann Kramer alt 42 Jahr	1 dito
Johan Hagh mit Frau und 2 Kinders	4 dito
Paul Schütt alt 32 Jahr	1 dito
Franz Schmitt mit Frau und Kindt	3 dito
Jochim Pingel mit Frau und 5 Kinders	7 dito
Claus Koppman mit Frau und 5 kinders	7 dito
Clas Hipner mit sein Braut	2 dito
Anna Catherine Stieffen	1 dito
Torbann alt 20 Jahr	1 dito
Helmke mit Sohn alt 5 Jahr	2 dito
Beyter	1 dito
Rasch und Bruder	2 dito
Siek	1 dito

August 3, 1792.

LIST OF PASSENGERS ON BOARD THE SHIP "RAINBOW," RICHARD
SALTER, MASTER, FROM AMSTERDAM, 1792.

Henry Bart.	Nichols Guddermouth.
Cethnet Bart.	Catharine Guddermouth.
Casp Kuhnzieck.	Hans Gudermouth.
Ann Kuhnzieck.	Lau ^r Gudermouth.
Cathnet Kuhnzieck a child.	Philip Gudermuth.
Barr Bart.	Nichlos Gudermuth.
Margret Bart.	Dorety Gudermuth <i>child</i> .
Cathrine Bart.	Johan Zittle.
Cathrine Bart.	Barbry Zittle.
Johann Bart.	Johann Zittle.
Hein. Bart.	Nichlos Zittle.
John Tungent.	Eliz th Zittle.
Barbry Tungent.	Geo. Zittle.
Anne Susannye Tungent.	Gertrute Zittle.
Cath. Tungent.	John Geo. Zittle a child.
Susanne Tungent.	William Walter.
Barbry Tungent.	Margret Walter.
Nielos Tungent a child.	Susana Walter.

Jacob Walter.	Johanna Gudemuth.
Peter Walter.	Catharine Hartmannia.
Johanna Walter a child.	Law ^r Schleising.
Michel Marten.	B. G. Schneek.
Nicholus Burkhart.	John M Senft.

PHILADA. Sept. 7, 1792

RICHD SALTER

LIST OF ALL THE PASSENGERS ON BOARD THE SHIP "COLUMBIA,"
CAPT. WM. MALEY.

Andres Hennisch.	Valentin Ekhart.
George Storck.	Frederic Freutley.
Phillipp Geist.	George Meyer.
Henric Nerthwein.	Christopher Brume.
Georg Nenzenhoeffer.	Wilhelmine Fiehr.
Franz Dunne.	Ludwig Riedy.
Conrad Weigand.	Christina Schildin.
Conrad Ekhart.	Felter Fischborn.
Christian Fahler.	Adam Schetzel.
George Weistenbach.	Adan Euer.
Hartmann Scheer.	Christine Dilleman.
Johan Schirmer.	Elisabetha Dilleman.
Anna Schirmer, his wife.	Catherine Rotterin.
Conrad Schirmer, his son.	Elisabetha Heidlinger.
Fetter Enig.	Matthieu Grunnenwald.
Ludwig Schewkel	John Meyer.
Anne Elisabeth, his wife.	Anne Marie Meyer, his wife.
Anna Catharine, his daughter	John Adam, his son.
Kunigunda Simonin.	Nicholas Hetterrich.
George Albrecht.	Eva Ehizabeth Hetterich, his wife.
Heinrick Albrecht.	John Adam, his son.
Catharine Müller.	Casper Werner.
John Wernet Esert.	Margretha Werner, his wife.
Marie Magdalene, his wife.	Conrad Werner and } his John Werner } sons.
Gabriel Ament.	John Larch.
Joseph Knobellasch.	
Michel Dobler.	

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|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| John Oblinger. | George Preisach. |
| Barbara, his wife. | Catharina Schallerin. |
| Christian, his son, 13. | Petter Werner. |
| Narbara, his daughter, 12. | Philip Strohe. |
| John, his son, 10. | John Hartmann. |
| Carl, his son, 8. | Narbara, his wife. |
| Jacob, his son, 3½. | Anne Marie, his daughter, 11 |
| Lorenz Hoffinan. | years. |
| Louis Ducomena. | Elizabetha, his daughter, 8 |
| Hennes Roulett. | years. |
| Frederic Pitscher. | Narbara, his daughter, 5 |
| Narbara, his wife. | years. |
| Frederic, his son. | Nicholas, his son, 3 years. |
| Barbara, his daughter. | Margaretha, his daughter, |
| Abraham, his son. | ½ year. |
| Rodolph Pitscher. | Daniel Nast. |
| Maria Margaretha, his daughter. | George Renner. |
| Jacob Hug. | Dorothee Reissenach. |
| John Prussel. | Philip Emec. |
| Catherina, his wife. | Wilhelm Kohler. |
| Jacob Felmy, his son, | George Nauer. |
| John Müller. | Charlotta, his wife. |
| Andrae Müller. | Charlotta & } his daughters. |
| Jacob Müller. | Narbara, } |
| Jacob Gerster. | Jacob Naue. |
| John Gerster. | Christina, his wife. |
| Martin Gass. | Jacob, his son. |
| Heinrich Scheffers. | Daniel Daw Nieda. |
| Christian Burger. | Christoph Shmitt. |
| Barbara Würtz. | John Shmitt. |
| Elisabetha Keller. | Narbara Hammin. |
| Michel Schmertzinger. | Frederic Erbes. |
| Samuel Gentsch. | Magdalena Pfeiffe |
| Ludwig Koch. | Beutomüller. |
| Frederick Geiler. | Ferdinant Loewenstern. |
| Jacob Knapp. | John Muller. |
| | Louisa Eilenberger. |

George Ludwig.	Frederic Schneider.	
George Ludwig, his son.	Jacob Klein.	
Magdaline & } his daughters	Phillip Frey.	
Catharina, }	Michel Zeyley.	
John Weiss.	Catharina Grüninger.	
Maria Notemius.	Barbara Wacherin.	
Gottliebe & } his daughters.	Andres Barthels.	
Frederika, }	Justus Barthels.	
Heinrich Huckard.	George Schiebellhuth.	
Wendelina Dornick.	Henriet Dugenhart.	
Catharine Lexin.	Nicolas Schmitt.	
George Weimann.	Frantz Petter Remann.	
John Gast.	Jacob Wibbeling.	
Marie Eilerin.	Ludwig Mierg.	
Jacob, her son.	John Van Grüningen.	
Caroline Hochstein.		
Jacob Schuster.	Conrad Seypart.	} Americans.
Margarethe Baldin.	John Keller.	
Dorothee Rohrscheid.	Jacob Frey.	
Petter Oymer.	John Gottlieb Bergmann.	

Sept. 8, 1792.

LIST OF PASSENGERS ON BOARD BRIG "HENRICUS," CAPT. MARTIN JAYER, FROM AMSTERDAM. PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 22, 1792.

1—Johannes Theodorus Bartlain.	11—Johannes Rude.
2—George Schutz.	12—Johannes Grebill.
3—Margaréthe Schultz.	13—Nicholas Miller.
4—Johannes Anspach.	14—frederich Walder.
5—Christine Sachsen.	15—Christine Strickler.
6—her child 4 weeks old.	16—Johannes Reiffendorff.
7—Catharine Damen.	17—Peter Reiffendorf.
8—Sibella Damen.	18—frederick* Brunt (?)
9—Godfrey Rêrch.	19—George Kraust.
10—Johann Schmaltz.	20—Philipp Dalen.
	21—Margarethe Dalen.

340 *Foreigners who arrived at Philadelphia, 1791-1792.*

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|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 22—Nicholaus Dalen. | 32—Anna Bolman. |
| 23—Barbara Herstien. | 33—Catharine Iesiber. |
| 24—Jacob Ebel. | 34—Raatje Iesieber. |
| 25—Jacob Nickolaus. | 35—Rooje van Aaken. |
| 26—Gertrout Eaberten. | 36—Carolina Gotie. |
| 27—Phillipine Zerwüine. | 37—Alepin de Ientunte. |
| 28—Christina Otenheimer. | 38—George Struckler. |
| 29—Margarethe Becker. | 39—Bernard Spier. |
| 30—Carl Hollenberger. | 40—Christian Ernst Lax. |
| 31—Wilhelmina Hollenberger. | |

Americans.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| Johannes Haslein. | Wendel Serwin. |
| August Braun. | Christ ⁿ Schneider. |
| September 22, 1792. | MARTIN JAGER. |

LIST OF PASSENGERS ON BOARD THE BRIG "MARTHA," CAPT. EBENEZER HOYT, FROM AMSTERDAM.

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|--|-------------|
| Mr. Charles Whanbert, Cabin Passenger. | |
| Charles Lewis Baumann, Steerage do | |
| Heinrich Abelmann, do do | |
| Hermann Diedrich Biemar do do | |
| Franz Lasser, do do | |
| Bohe Bohlens \| American— | |
| Sept. 22, 1792 | EBENR HOYT. |

LIST OF PASSENGERS ON BOARD THE SHIP "FAME," CAPT. ALEXR. FRASER, FROM ROTTERDAM.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Barbara Jungedius. | Eliza Godmaning. |
| Andrew Schusler. | John Schlough. |
| Eliza Schusler & two children | Andrew Zehn. |
| Nicholas Schleyger. | Catharine Margaret Trunking. |
| Ann Margaret Schusler. | Catharine Uring. |
| Margaret Schusler. | George Schiever. |
| John Stuff. | Christopher Hofnagel. |
| John Frederick. | Andreas Dieterick. |
| Valentine Schusler. | |

John Beum & his wife Beum & one child.	Dorothy Jordon. Susan Jordon.
John Beyer.	Henry Jordon.
Casper Zuler.	John Merchelin & his wife.
John Quilman.	John Merchelin, Junr.
Balzar Hartmann.	Christian Merchelin.
Valentine Beyer.	Ann Junkin.
John Beyer.	John Mun.
John Keitznor & his wife & two children.	Valentine Vatholt. Casper Vatholt.
Nicholas Juger & his wife Anna Marie one child.	Dorothy Vatholt. Maria Vatholt.
Dolly Woodmakerin.	Ann Richterin.
John Schanbergen.	Andrew Krumlich.
Christian Hoffman.	John Neuman.
John Hoffman.	Margarett Burgedin & one child.
Nicholas Loesch & his wife & one child.	Catharin Croming.
Melchoir Hock & his wife.	Jacob Slayger.
Ann Margarethe Hock.	William B. Euler.
Michal Hock.	Ann Catherin Euler.
Henry Hock.	Berder Slauch & his wife.
Valentine Hock.	John Slauch.
Casper Hock.	John William Slauch.
John Andrew Hock.	John Riticher & his wife.
John Ziner & his wife.	Catharin Riticher.
John Ziner Junr.	John Riticher.
Ann Margarett Ziner.	Eva Evertine.
Zigmond Zener.	Margarett Hartmann.
Catherin Zener.	George Junger & wife.
Eberharden Zener.	Barbara Junger.
John Zener.	Casper Junger.
John Zener.	John Sleygar & wife.
Nicholas Jordon & his wife.	Catharin Sleygar.
Eliza Jordon.	Valentine Sleygar.
Ann Margarett Jordon.	Michael Hincken.
John Jordon.	Andrew Scherek.

John Adam Beum.
Christian Bonnet.
Eliza Moedine.
Barbara Lossin & child.
John Wytzel & his wife.
John Wytzel.
Conrad Wytzel.
John Anton Brand.
Conrad Killman.
Antron Truppertin.
John Ludwig Giphart.

Christian Frederick.
John David Kesler.
Christopher Walker.
Ludwig Simmons & his wife
Eve.
John Simmons.
Frederick Simmons.
Peter Simmons.
Melchoir Simmou.
Gabriel Simmons.
Catherin Simmons.

Sept. 23, 1792.

DU COUDRAY'S "OBSERVATIONS ON THE FORTS INTENDED FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE TWO PASSAGES OF THE RIVER DELAWARE," JULY, 1777.¹

Fort at Billingsport.

1. As to the Situation, it is well-chosen, it commands the River in the narrowest Part I have seen, and is the most capable of Defence.

2. As to the Plan or Projection, it is very bad. The Object in View ought to have been to defend the Chain of Chevaux de Frize, which bar the River. For that Purpose 30 or 40 Cannon, well placed, would have been sufficient. The Edge of the Scarp would have afforded room enough; it was therefore necessary to shut the Gorge of the Battery, so that the Enemy might be obliged to land and open Trenches, in order to take Possession of it. And in the particular Circumstances in which this Fort was begun, it was necessary in 6 weeks or 2 months to have had something finished to answer the End proposed. But to complete it agreeable to the present Circumstance, and to finish the Half-moon necessary to command the Highth on the opposite side of the River, would require at least four or five Months, provided it were well constructed and a great number of Men were employed, in as much as the Soil is the most unfavourable that can be met with.

Besides the Length of Time, which the Plan of this Work would require in the present situation of Affairs, another Inconvenience attends it, which is, that it would require for its Defense, a more numerous Garrison than could be spared from the Army. For it would require at least 2000 Men; as, from the Badness of the soil, the Enemy's Cannon would

¹ Manuscript in collection Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

soon make great Destruction, which must be repaired every Night, to prevent the works from being stormed.

3. As to the execution of these Works, I find it to be without Judgment. The Planks and Piles to support the sand are not half thick enough. The Piles instead of being inclined to bear against the Bank, have been fixed perpendicular and are already overturned. Instead of placing the Batteries destined to fire on the River, on the Border of the Scarp, they have placed them 7 or 8 Fathoms back, which removes them farther from their Object, and exposes them to the Enemy's attempt at the Bottom of the Scarp. And suppose the Works completed, only one Piece of Cannon can do Execution. Instead of making use of the Ground which forms the Border of the Scarp and which is firm on the superficies, and supported at least for some Depth by the Roots of Trees which grew there, they have raised a great Part of the Breastwork with loose Sand in the manner before mentioned, and have taken the Trouble to sink a Ditch, which might have been spared, as the Scarp answered the Purpose. From whence it appears that no Dependence can be put upon this Work, as it cannot be finished in Time and requires too great a Number of Men and Artillery for its Defense.

To defend the Chain of Chevaux de Frize which bars the River opposite to the Fort, all dependence for the present must be on the Floating-Batteries and Gondolas which are ready, or which can soon be so. Some use, however, can be made of a Part of the Fort, of which we have been speaking: and for this Purpose there should be a Battery fixed in each of the two Demi-Bastions on the side of the River. And by cutting those two Demi-Bastions by the Gorge and the angle of the Flank, they will each be transformed into a Redoubt with four Fronts. Each of these Redoubts may be secured against a Coup de Main by covering them with a double Ditch and Pallisades in the Bottom of the Ditch. It will then be necessary to level all those Parts of the Fort which may serve to cover the Enemy. These two

Works by means of 1500 or 2000 Labourers well directed may be executed in 20 Days: and in my Opinion this is all that can be done in the present situation of affairs.

I would advise to hazard in those Redoubts only 400 or 500 Men with 25 or 30 Pieces of Cannon, still observing that it is not upon them, but on the Floating Batteries supported by these Redoubts that the Defense of the Chevaux de Frize depends.

In times less urgent than the present, a better use might be made of this Place, but by reason of the Badness of the Soil nothing solid can be constructed but by extreme expense.

Unless shoal Water prevents the Enemy from going to the opposite side of the River, it will be necessary to construct on the opposite Island another Battery of 15 or 20 Guns which must also be fortified. This may be performed with little Expense on account of the Goodness of the Soil and the Facility of making use of the River to cover it by wide and deep Ditches.

The Fort.

The Fort is badly situated; the Battery which forms its principal object is improperly directed, which renders Half the Guns useless. The Embrazures are badly constructed, too open on the inside, and not sufficiently open without: some are directed obliquely without any motive; the interior Slopings are too straight, and by this means begin already to tumble down.

This Fort cannot prevent the Passage of the Enemy, and when they have passed, it can be of no use; consequently it can answer no valuable Purpose.

Fort of Red-bank.

This Fort is better conceived, directed, and executed than either of those above mentioned. It does the more Honour to Colonel Bull; as he had no other assistance than natural good sense unenlightened by Theory. This is perceivable

from a View of it. There are indeed Faults in the Plan, and in the Execution, but they do not render it useless as the two former Forts. If we may judge by the Proportion of the work already finished, it is reasonable to expect the whole will be in a State of Defence in the course of a Fort-night. What unfortunately renders this Fort of little or no Consequence is this; its object is, and can be, no other than to prevent the Enemy from taking possession of the Highth upon which it is placed, in order to establish Batteries and thereby oblige the Gallies and Floating Batteries employed in supporting the Chain of Chevaux de Frize, to retreat. But this case could never happen, unless the Enemy should be exposed to a Fire from the Floating Batteries and Gallies, which they could not silence with their ships. This would oblige them to land Men and Artillery, to occupy by Force the Highth in question, and then fire on the Floating Batteries and Gallies occupied in supporting the Chain. But the situation of the Place will not permit such an idea; for the River is here so wide that if the States had four times as many Gallies, Ships and Batteries as they have at this place and above it, the Enemy, we must think, would still have a superior Fire, as the width of the River would allow them to employ a greater number of Ships. If by this means, they succeed in beating off the Gallies and Floating Batteries, it cannot be supposed they will put themselves to the Trouble of landing to attack Colonel Bull's Fort. Therefore I look upon this Fort as useless with respect to the Object for which it was intended, viz., to contribute in obstructing the Passage of the River, and preventing the Enemy from possessing the Highth it commands. This Passage is much too wide to be defended by the present means. I would therefore advise to carry all the means of Defense to the Passage at Billingsport. This place is incomparably more capable of support, and it is better to make a respectable stand in one place than to defend two in an indifferent manner. The Gallies and Floating Batteries removed thither, will make up for the insufficiency of the

intrenched Battery, which I would propose to substitute in place of the present Fort, and of that which I shall think ought to be erected at the Point of the Island, the River being much narrower in this place than in that of which we have been speaking. The Gallies and Batteries may more easily make Head against the Enemy who will not be able to make so great a Fire, and will be obliged to bear a much nearer one, and better supported, than could be opposed to them at Red Bank. The Cannon at this Fort might partly serve for the Batteries at Billingsport. I would not, however, advise to demolish the Battery at Red Bank, but to leave there two or three of the poorest of the Cannon.

I would also advise to remove from this Line no more Chevaux de Frize than would be judged necessary to secure by three Rows, the Passage of Billingsport.

I also advise to preserve Colonel Bull's Fort. Thereby you may induce the Enemy to believe they would have a second Line of obstacles to encounter, after they had surmounted the first; and besides for another Reason, which appears to me a very important one especially in the present Circumstances of Affairs, the Government would escape the Censure inconsideration and mistakes, which the evil-minded are always ready to pass, and the People to adopt, when they see Works which have been erected with much Labour and Expense pulled down. For the same Reason I would propose to preserve in Colonel Jones's Fort, all that will not be of service to the Enemy in case they should attack the Redoubts, which I think ought to be substituted in place of this Fort.

My Thoughts on the above subjects as here expressed, seem the better founded, as they appeared to conform with the Ideas of General Arnold, to whom I had the Honour to communicate them, as far as the difference of Language would permit; and also with those of Mr. Duer and Mr. Shea by whom I had the advantage of being understood.

[1777.]

DU COUDRAY.

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.

(Continued from page 223.)

<i>1744-5</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Feb. 26	Schooner Charming Peggy	John Strawbridge	Robert Hillhouse of Philadelphia.	New Hampshire	40
March 18	Snow Wexford	John Baddeley	Richard Nixon of Philadelphia	Taken from the subjects of the French King by the Snow Warren, Alexan- der Kattur, Comman- der, and the Schooner George, John Dougal, Commander, being pri- vate Ships of War duly commissioned	100
March 22	Ship Friendship	Ninian Beall	Joseph Belt, Junr Osborn Sprigg Thomas Clark all of Maryland	Taken from the subjects of the French King by the Snow Warren, Alexan- der Kattur, Comman- der, and the Schooner George, Jno. Dougal, Commander, being pri- vate Ships of War duly commissioned	220

1745 March 27	Ship Sarah Galley	Thomas Letchford	Samuel Powell of Philadelphia Robert Whentley of London	Philadelphia	150
March 29	Brig't Hannah	Daniel England	John Stauper of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	60
April 3	Sloop Frances	Stephen Beak	Benjamin Stiles Thomas Gilbert George Gibbs Henry Todd Stephen Beak	Bermuda	35
1745 March 16	Sloop Bir	Stephen Stevens	Joseph Robinson Stephen Stevens both of Philadelphia	Christiana, Pa.	20
April 3	Sloop Tryall	Peleg Shearman	Elisha Shearman of Newport, R. I.	Freetown	20
April 11	Ship Bolton	Edward Dowers	Israel Pemberton, Junr John Reynell Mathias Aspden John Smith all of Philadelphia	Newcastle County, on Delaware	90
May 4	Sloop Betty	William Bell	Robert Purchase of Philadelphia	Cape May, West New Jersey	20
May 17	Sloop Success	Timothy Standley	Timothy Standley Thomas Hutchinson both of Boston, N. E.	Bradford, New England	50

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.

1775	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
May 18	Schooner Unity	John Politho	Rees Meredith Thomas Burgess Samuel Neave all of Philadelphia	Sussex Co., on Delaware	14
June 17	Sloop Betty	William Condy	Attwood Shuto William Attwood both of Philadelphia	Cape May, West New Jersey	20
June 29	Sloop Mary	Pyramus Green	Peter Bard of Philadelphia	Cohansey, West New Jersey	10
July 6	Sloop Warrens Prize	Joseph Conyers	Pyramus Green Samuel Carsen Hugh Davey both of Philadelphia	Taken from the subjects of the French King by the Snow Warren, Alexander Katter, Commander	30

Pensylv^a is:—

L. S.

To all unto whom these Presents shall come Greeting—

These are to certify That the Bearers hereof Francis Grenja and Vincenz Letruta being French Sailors were found on Board the Ship Victory when Retaken by Cap^t Obadiah Howne Commander of the Private Sloop of War called the Trembleur, and at the request of William Simpson Commander of the Ship or Vessel called the Exchange are permitted to proceed with him in the s^d Ship on her now intended voyage from this Port to Cerke in Ireland Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms the Eighth day of July in the Nineteenth year of His Majesties Reign and in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred & forty five.

Geo. Thomas.

July 17	Schooner Speedwell	Fenwick Stretcher	Fenwick Stretcher of Lewes	Lewes, super Delaware	10
July 25	Sloop Lark	John Horner	Samuel Hazard of Philadelphia Preserve Brown John Horner	Wilmington, Newcastle Co., on Delaware	40
July 2	Brig't Lisbon Packet	Matthew Dreson	John Hopkins of Philadelphia	Marcus Hook, Pa.	40
Aug. 19	Sloop Sea Flower	Andrew Langwerthy	David Franks Nathan Levy	Connecticut, N. E.	30
Aug. 26	Schooner Endeavour	William Rice	both of Philadelphia William Rice of Philadelphia William Vaughn of Marcus Hook	Marcus Hook, Pa.	14
Sept. 12	Brig't Louisburg	Richard Budden	Joseph Sims Joseph Turner Buckridge Sims	Philadelphia	80
Sept. 26	Schooner Dolphin	Mathew Farrington	all of Philadelphia Timothy Scauth of Philadelphia Miles Tether of New England John Plasket of Philadelphia	Connecticut, N. E.	35
Oct. 16	Schooner Nancy	John Plasket		Lewes, on Delaware	6

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.

<i>1745</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Oct. 29	Bright Rebecca & Phoebe	Moses Minchall	Joshua Way Joseph Peters	Wilmington, Co., on Delaware	57
Nov. 1	Ship Delaware	Joseph Faulkner	both of Wilmington Samuel Hassell Peter Kock William Humphrys Charles Edgar all of Philadelphia	Taken from the subjects of the French King by the Privateer Sloop the Trembleur	120
Nov. 4	Shallop Greenway	Samuel Chester	Samuel Chester of Philadelphia	West New Jersey	14
Oct. 29	Bright Recovery	Joseph Greenway	William Callender John Fisher	Kensington, Pa.	60
Oct. 29	Ship Friendship	Henry Lisle	both of Philadelphia William Callender Joseph Noble John Armit Thomas Lightfoot all of Philadelphia John Smith	Philadelphia	60
Nov. 12	Ship Highlander	John Watson	John Wallace Alexander Hamilton & Co. all of Philadelphia	Taken from the subjects of 180 the King of Spain by the Privateer Sloop Le Trembleur	

Dec. 11	Schooner Dolphin	John Austin	John Austin Joseph Rush both of Philadelphia	Cape May, New Jersey	16
Nov. 23	Brig't Pompey	George Davis	William Plumsted William Allen James Bingham all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	30
Dec. 13	Sloop Providence	James White	Francis Bowes Peter Bard both of Philadelphia	Newcastle Co., on Delaware	
Dec. 4	Snow Chester	George Blair	Thomas Walker Caleb Cowpland William Blair all of Philadelphia	Chester, on Delaware	70
Jan. 22	Sloop Lydia and Betty	Ruben Worth	Nathan Solley Silas Parvin of Philadelphia	Cohansey, New Jersey	14
Feb. 11	Sloop Watts	Joseph Arthur, Junr	Samuel McCall of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	25
Feb. 12	Brig't Townsend	John Cox	Townsend White John Cox both of Philadelphia	Newport, on Christiana Creek, Newcastle Co., on Delaware	60
Feb. 18	Sballtop Sally	Cony Edwards	John Bazelec of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	6

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.

<i>1726</i>	<i>Years</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Feb. 19	Brig't Endeavour	Philip Kollock	Reese Meredith of Philadelphia Cornelius Kollock of Lewes, on Delaware	Sussex County, on Delaware	40
Feb. 24	Brig't Greyhound	Arthur Burrows	Joseph Richardson- Samuel Powel & Co. of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	60
<i>1736</i> March 29	Brig't Unity	John Evans	Israel Pemberton, Junr James Pemberton both of Philadelphia	Marcus Hook, Pa.	40
April 4	Sloop Hester	John Strawbridge	John Strawbridge Daniel McFarson John Gilleyton John Hethorn all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	15
April 4	Brig't Hope	Humphry Clase	John Mens Thomas Lightfoot Richard Edwards John Black all of Philadelphia	Chichester, on Delaware	45
April 23	Shallop Virgin	Emanuel Grubb	Emanuel Grubb Joseph Grubb both of Newcastle Co.	Newcastle County, on Delaware	10

May 16	Sloop Katty	Cornelius Bown	Thomas Lawrence, Jr. Henry Elves Cornelius Bown all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	15
May 8	Sloop Betsy	David Sears	John Morgan Townsend White Joseph House all of Philadelphia	Taken from the subjects of the King of Spain by the Privateer Sloop Le Trembleur	16
May 20	Sloop Mary	Joseph Conyers	Richard Stanley John Black of Philadelphia Charles Spencer George Pepley both of Jamaica	Marcus Hook, Pa.	25
May 29	Sloop Endeavour	Anthony Adamson	Anthony Adamson William Yeomans both of Philadelphia	Wilmington, Newcastle Co., on Delaware	25
May 31	Ship Molly	Joseph Rivers	George Okill Jno. Phillips & Co. all of Philadelphia	Taken from the subjects of the King of France by the Privateer Ship of War Marlborough, Christopher Clymer, Commander	70
May 22	Brig't Addison	John Peelo	John Smith Edward Catharell George & Abel James all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	50

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.

	<i>Yacht</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>	<i>Tons</i>
June 7	Bright Charming Betsey	Francis Donnovan	John Lane of Barbadoes	Philadelphia	80
June 4	Sloop Honest Endeavour.	William Davis	William Davis of Wilmington	Wilmington, Newcastle Co., on Delaware	15
June 16	Bright George	Charles Willing	Charles Willing William Plumsted John Wilcocks Alexander Grayton Andrew Hamilton William Allen all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	40
July 30	Schooner Catharine	James McColough	William Hodge Samuel Hazard Andrew Hodge all of Philadelphia	Taken from the subjects of the French King by the Privateer Sloop Le Trembleur	30
Aug. 6	Snow Delaware	William Hazelton	William Hazelton of Philadelphia	Taken from the French by the Ship Wilmington	20
Aug. 8	Sloop Raven	David Hall	George McCall William Plumsted both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	40
Aug. 11	Snow Friendship	Edward Cosgrave	James Cosgrave William Lyndon Anthony Dermott of Dublin, Ireland	Philadelphia	75

Aug. 23	Brig't Charming Polly	Thomas Eichee	Edward Hicks of Philadelphia Brandt Schuyler Nathaniel Marston	New York	35
Aug. 23	Schooner Speedwell	William Greenway	William Greenway Samuel Jones Joseph Jones Isaac Stevens Joseph Greenway all of Philadelphia	Taken from the French by the Privateer Ship Warren	30
Sept. 2	Snow Martha and Mary	William Coleman	John Coleman of Portsmouth, Great Britain	Boston	100
Sept. 19	Shallop Antelope	Nathan Worley	Nathan Worley of Philadelphia John Hanley of Chester	Chester, on Delaware	10
Sept. 24	Ship Salley	Francis Beggs	John Erwin of Philadelphia John Pemberton of Dublin, Ireland	Philadelphia	130
Sept. 6	Sloop Speedwell	Robert Beeby	Robert Beeby Job Jacob both of Wilmington	Wilmington, Newcastle County	30
Nov. 1	Snow Dreadnought	Adam Lester	John Willocks of Philadelphia Clement Martin & Co. of St. Kitts	Boston	140

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Nov. 6	Schooner Jekyll	William Wilson	William Logan James Pemberton both of Philadelphia	Indian River	10
Nov. 13	Schooner Nancy	Henry Donn	Henry Donn Christopher Green both of Philadelphia	Lynn, New England	20
Nov. 12	Brig't Chesterfield	Thomas Coatan	John Seard John Wilcox Samuel McCall all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	70
Oct. 30	Brig't Warren	William Condy	William Atwood of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	50
Nov. 0	Snow Hannah	William Allison	William Humphrys John Meas Joseph Marks William Hodge all of Philadelphia	Taken from the French King's subjects	40
Oct. 28	Ship Catharine & Mary	William Child	William Gallender Joseph Noble John Armit Edward Catherell all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	80

Nov. 25	Bright Richa	Benjamin Burk	David Franks Nathan Levy both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	70
Nov. 24	Sloop Major	John Hinton	Isaac Griffiths Joseph Prichard Samuel House all of Philadelphia	Rhode Island	20
Dec. 1	Bright Africa	Gurny Wall	William Plumsted & Co. of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	40
Dec. 3	Ship Hamilton Galley	James Mitchel	Redmond Cunningham of Philadelphia William Hamilton of Londonderry, Ireland	Philadelphia	100
Nov. 26	Bright Endeavour	Philip Kollock	Cornelius Kollock of Lewes, on Delaware Jesse McCall George Gordon Isaac Griffith Joseph Prichard Philip Kollock Josiana Way of Wilmington George Okill Peter Bard & Co. all of Philadelphia	Sussex Co., on Delaware	40
Nov. 18	Sloop William & James	Peter Ganthony		Wilmington, County	40
Nov. 30	Ship Duke of Cumber- land	George North		Burlington	100

<i>1746</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Nov. 25	Brig't American	Thomas Lloyd	Thomas Lloyd Charles Willing both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	60
Dec. 6	Ship Emory	Lester Falkner	John Wilcocks of Philadelphia James Smith of St. Christophers	Marcus Hook, Pa.	100
Dec. 17	Schooner Two Sisters	Patrick Rowan	John Rowan of Philadelphia William Blair Samuel Powell both of Philadelphia	Chester, on Delaware	20
Feb. 16	Brig't Beaver	John Mitchel	James Scot of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	50
Feb. 20	Brig't Catharine	Will ^m Stuart	George Shiers Aaron Jenkins Robert Molder all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	60
March 4	Brig't Unity	Humphry Class		Chichester, on Delaware	40
<i>1746/7</i>	March 18 Sloop Tortola	George Morrison	John Bringhurst of Philadelphia John Pickering of Tortola	Philadelphia	50

March 20	Snow Prince William	John Peele	John Smith of Philadelphia	Burlington, New Jersey	70
			Richard Smith		
			Edward Catharell		
			Abel James		
¹⁷⁴⁶ Dec. 6	Sloop Recovery	Walter Brown	Joseph Jones	Taken from the subjects	14
			Adam Lester	of the French King	
			Walter Brown		
			all of Philadelphia		
¹⁷⁵⁷ April 28	Snow Bonette Packet	Charles Lyon	Samuel Powell	Philadelphia	70
			of Philadelphia		
			Robert Wheatle		
			of London		
May 9	Brig't Charming Polley	Thomas Ritchee	Samuel McCall	New York	35
			Edward Hicks		
			John Pole		
			Robert Stevenson		
			all of Philadelphia		
May 12	Sloop Elizabeth	Timothy Bennet	William Kelly	N. England	12
			William Lawrence		
			both of Philadelphia		
May 18	Schooner Indian Queen	William Donaldson	Gilbert Albertson	Philadelphia	5
			James Cuzack		
			both of Philadelphia		

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.

<i>1747</i>	<i>Vessel's</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>	<i>Tons</i>
May 16	Ship Pepperell	William Grant	Samuel Hazard Jonathan Mifflin both of Philadelphia	New Jersey	167
May 29	Sloop Providence	James Green	Cantwell Scull Joseph Scull both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	12
May 31	Brig't Samuel	John Bowers	John Mifflin Reese Meredith John Stauper all of Philadelphia	Lewes, on Delaware	60
June 9	Schooner Polly	Andrew Jemmison	John Wilcocks Joseph Marks William Cuzzins Henry Elves all of Philadelphia	New England	40
June 16	Brig't Elizabeth	Benjamin Hinson	Charles Willing of Philadelphia Codrington Carrington Hilery Rowand Thomas Stevenson all of Barbadoes	Philadelphia	60
June 3	Sloop Rachel	Jacob Hyatt	Jacob Hyatt of Appoquimony	Appoquimony, Newcastle County, on Delaware	18

June 24	Sloop Humming Bird	Michael Cranfield	John Yeates of Philadelphia	Newport, Rhode Island	12
July 3	Bright Speedwell	Hugh Harper	William Blair Caleb Copland & Co.	Chester, on Delaware	30
July 6	Snow Lark	Giles Heysham	all of Philadelphia Giles Heysham Miles Berket Abraham Rollinson all of Lancaster, Great Britain	Philadelphia	70
July 2	Sloop Dragon	Charles Dingee	Abraham Wynkoop Charles Dingee both of Sussex County	Sussex County, on Delaware	15
July 18	Bright William	William Steward	William Humphry & Co. of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	40
July 29	Sloop Joseph & Mary	Nathaniel Ambler	Nathaniel Ambler of Philadelphia	New England	10
Aug. 24	Sloop Mary	Charles Gardner	Joseph Rotch James Gardner & Co. all of Nantucket	Rhode Island. Taken as Prize by the French and since retaken	40
Sept. 3	Bright Unity	Moses Minshall	John Knowles Robert Wilson & Co. all of Wilmington	Wilmington, on Delaware	80
Sept. 5	Bright Neptune	Allen Boyd	Francis Scott of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	100

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.

1747 .	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
Sept. 8	Schooner Squirrel	Edward Stitcher	Edward Stitcher Thomas Quant both of Apocquimony Anthony Wheatley of Philadelphia	Apocquimony, on Delaware	8
Sept. 7	Brigt Prosperity	Robert Ritchee	Samuel McCall & Co. of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	75
Sept. 19	Shallop Hester	Nathan Worley	Nathan Worley of Chester	Chester, Pa.	6
Sept. 24	Shallop Tryal	Thomas Alford	Joseph Hoskins Thomas Alford	Maryland	11
Oct. 5	Sloop Dorcus & Hannah	Peter Ganthony	of Dover, Kent Co. James Few of Wilmington	Wilmington, Newcastle Co.	14
Nov. 9	Snow Dreghorn	William Andrew	Robert Dreghorn Andrew Blackburn Thomas Dunmore of Glasgow	Philadelphia	75
Nov. 12	Sloop Chester	Nicholas Bud	Alexander Lang Mathew Zuille both of Philadelphia.	Philadelphia	40

Nov. 12	Schooner Mary	Pyramus Green	Pyramus Green	Lewes, on Delaware	6
		John Morris	John Morris		
		John Merrit	John Merrit		
		all of Philadelphia	all of Philadelphia		
Nov. 18	Brig' George	Oswall Eve	William Plumsted	Philadelphia	65
			William Allen & Co.		
			all of Philadelphia		
Nov. 18	Ship Virginian	George Walker	George Walker	Philadelphia	90
			of Bristol		
			John Lidderdale & Co.		
Nov. 3	Ship Widow	Robert White	John Tod & Co.	Philadelphia	100
			of Edinburgh		
Nov. 25	Schooner Molly	Francis Carteret	Isaac Griffiths	New England	57
			of Philadelphia		
Nov. 25	Schooner Neptune	Francis Pigott	Isaac Griffiths	Salem	25
			of Philadelphia		
Nov. 30	Sloop Hampton	Joseph Rivers	Joseph Rivers	Newcastle County, on Delaware	10
			of Philadelphia	aware	
Dec. 5	Sloop John	John Berwick	Robert Murray	New Jersey	6
			of Philadelphia		
Dec. 5	Brig't Greyhound	Lister Falkner	Joseph Richardson	Philadelphia	60
			John Yeates		
			William Blair		
			Thomas Penrose		
			all of Philadelphia		

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.

1777	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
Dec. 8	Brig't Princess Louisa	Hugh Harper	William Blair William Hooge Thomas Walker all of Philadelphia	Cohansey, New Jersey	60
Nov. 17	Brig't Nancy	Henry Lisle	Thomas Lightfoot Daniel Smith Richard Peters all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	60

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Hon. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, LL.D., was elected President, and William Brooke Rawle, Esq., a Vice-President, at the annual meeting, in May last, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Judge Pennypacker succeeds the late Charles J. Stillé, LL.D., and Colonel Rawle, Judge Pennypacker, for many years the senior Vice-President of the Society.

LETTER OF MRS. SALLY PETERS TO GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE.

PHILADA. July 26th 1777.

You know not my very worthy freind how much I felt at reading the paragraph in Miss Griffiths's letter relating to me that you could think I slighted you or that any thing more agreeable shou'd prevent my not writing paind me beyond expression, I flatterd myselfe I had so high a place in your good opinion that nothing could displace me, can you not forgive your careless freind I alow I ought to have wrote long before this and thank'd you for your kind enquiry about my flight last winter which you have been infornd was to the House of my late good Gaurdain, where his substitute acted as he would have done himselfe, receive with every mark of Hospitality and treated us with all that friendship could dictate, but I will say no more about it untill I have an oppertunity of acquainting you personaly of all our peregrinations which ware better than could be expected recolecting the time of year them savages drove us from our peaceful Happy fire sides, to encounter hard-ships we had never known before. (but God tempers the Wind said Maria to the shorn Lamb) I anxiously look for that time to arrive when I may welcome my friend, to a House where I preside the Happy Mistress, and where the Master would equally rejoice at seeing you his Guest— I have sent you in the Waggon a jar of Pickled Oysters I hope they may get safe to you as I fancy they will be a rearity with you, as they are so with us. Brother Tom will inform you of what little News there is Miss Griffiths is well; knows not of this Conveyance or I am sure she would have wrote, I expected her here this Evening but the weather prevented and I dare say lost you an agreeable letter, M^r Peters has a violent Headack otherways would have wrote in the leiu of these two you must be content with this stupid scrible of you affectionate freind

SALLIE PETERS.

BENEDICT ARNOLD was interested in the following privateers, 1777—1779: Ship Mars, one thirty-second; ship Jonathan, subsequently the McDougal, one-twelfth; schooner Charming Nancy, one-quarter; schooner General Arnold, one-quarter; sloop York, one-quarter; and sloop Active.

Two entries appear in his business Journal while stationed in Philadelphia, relating to purchases he made for General Washington :

1778, July 20.	4lbs. Green Tea for Gen Washington,	£7.10	£30. 0. 0
Sept. 18.	1 piece Irish Linnen 21 yds	18	18.18. 0
	1 " do 25 yds	29	36. 5. 0
	18½ yds Diaper.	9	8. 7. 7½

GENERAL BENDICT ARNOLD'S FAMILY EXPENSES, 1778-1779, selected from his private ledger.—

Ben Provost's	Bill to July 1, 1778, [Steward.]	£ 114.11. 7
Samuel Saue'l's	" Hams,	41. 0. 0
Abr'm Smith's	" Cheese,	4. 9. 4
Seagrove	" 2 pipes Wine,	1000. 0. 0
"	" 20 Loaves Sugar,	274. 0. 0
"	" 26lb Green Tea,	195. 0. 0
"	" 4 Cases Pickles,	
"	" 2 doz Sweet Oyl,	
Jacob Harman	" 7 doz Porter,	
Jos. Stanbury	" Table Furniture	160.12. 0
D & H Mitchell	" Glasses & Dishes	24.18. 0
Sauel's	" Almonds & Raisins	14 5. 0
Jas. Bringhurst	" Knives & Forks	6. 0. 0
Major Clark-sons	" Market expenses 1, July to Feb 2	1363.16.10
Margaret Griffiths	" Housekeeper £8. per mo.	
John Godfrey	Coachman, 3 mo.	30. 0. 0
2 Maids,	28 weeks to Jan 1 1779	56. 0. 0
Cook Maid	Cash sundry times	25. 0. 0
Miss Clifton,	hire of her maid Jenny 8 mo	

HALL—HARTLEY.—Bradford's *Pennsylvania Journal* of July 11, 1787, contains the following marriage notice :

"Married July 5, at Yorktown, Dr James Hall, late of this City to Miss Hartley only daughter of Mr. Thomas Hartley of York County."

THE OXFORD TOWNSHIP (PHILADELPHIA COUNTY) SCHOOL, 1771.—

TO THE BENEFICENT CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Subscribers Frecholders and Inhabitants of the Township of Bristol in the County of Philadelphia beg leave to prefer.

THAT from a pure desire to promote Learning and Christian Knowledge amongst their Brethren, they became Principals in causing to be Erected a neat and commodious School House in the said Township for the common use of the said Township and the Townships of Oxford and the Northern Liberties, open indifferently to every Religious Society ; without the least Distinction or Preference whatsoever, upon half an Acre of Ground conveyed (Gratis) to them and their Successors forever in Trust for the said Purpose.

THAT notwithstanding their greatest Assiduity and Earnestness in applying for Assistance from the Neighbors, many of whom have been very liberal, according to their several Abilities— And That themselves have been at so much labour and expense as their respective Circum-

stances would admit, yet they are so very unfortunate as to find themselves involved in Difficulties thro' means of the undertaking, and have cause to apprehend that their good Intentions may be entirely frustrated.

WHEREFORE the said Subscribers have thought it expedient to appoint John Roberts and Henry Funk, two of the Surviving Trustees a Committee to wait upon such Persons in the City of Philadelphia as they shall see meet and to solicit their Bounty on behalf of the said School, and they flatter themselves that from those with whom useful Learning hath its due Estimation, and especially from the Illustrious Sons of Science, their Design will be most generously Patronized: And they do hereby desire of the said Committee to present their sincere and grateful Thanks to any Person who may be pleased to grant a Favour to them upon this Petition. Dated at Bristol aforesaid this Eleventh Day of April Anno Domini 1771.

JOHN ROBERTS,
JAMES DILWORTH,
MATTHEW INGRAM,
HENRY FUNK,
THOMAS ROBERTS.

Subscriptions.

John Dickinson, 15/ paid.
Nicholas Waln, 15/ paid.
James Tilghman, 15/ paid.
John Foxcroft, 15/ paid.

MY DEAR SIR,

I now beg leave to enclose the Petition; I do not desire anything from the Governor,—he may please to subscribe what he thinks proper and as paid. The Room left has been filled up contrary to our Intention and therefore must beg the Favour that the subscriptions may be on the back of the Petition. I know too well how much he has been harrassed with such Papers to ask a real Gift from him—I know none but M^r W^m Logan likely to object & that a very narrow soul'd one because its open to every society: I am afraid he forgets his Bountiful Gift to the Union School, Germantown, which was upon the same Plan and I am sorry I have it not in my Power now to inclose a Copy of the Establishment and of that which was [torn] to me. But this affair I leave altogether to D^r Peters's Management.

This day at the Anniversary Diet of the Philosophical Society—Smith took me aside concerning the 20 —his Apology was no less nor no more than what I expected. Integrity of Heart is a primary Virtue in my Esteem. Poor Fellow I pitied him, I felt for him—if any Man ever went thro' a Purgatory I am sure he did this Day. The Toasts in general were flimsy and foreign—some obscene if polite People are supposed to understand double Entendres. But I will do him the Justice to say that he sometimes absconded from the most reprobate. I am extremely sorry ever to see Divine Grace condescend to grace Licentiousness—the greatest Honor of the Repast was the Presence of Doct^r Graeme and the Modesty of M^r Rittenhouse—these are my sentiments for the Present, when we have the Pleasure of conversing I shall acquaint you more particularly: this in Confidence.

If I had not so good an opinion of D^r Auchmuty I might have a better one of D^r Smith, but it is ditto repeated every day in my Ears;

extorted Charity and I don't know what else I don't hear that I am sorry for.—It is not for the Value of the Sum nor the Merit of the Gift that I want to be satisfied.

D^r Smith gave an Intimation that the Governor would esteem it a Respect to sail from Philad. in the White Oak Barge. Doct^r Thos. Bond, our Vice President gave his Promise that he would use his Influence to obtain it—I make not the least Question that that Gent^l w^ld perform it with the greatest Punctuality, provided he retained it in Mind: But least he should omit, I have this Evening anticipated his Application and I have the Promise of it suitably equipped both as to Rigging and Men for the Reception of his Honour and his Company when and where he pleases, of which I should be glad to have the earliest Intelligence from D^r Peters provided it is his Inclination. I have so much Veneration for his Governance & other valuable Qualifications as well as those of M^r Penn that I am perhaps too impertinently ready to gratify and honour him with every genteel Respect that is due to his Merit within the small Compass of my Abilities.

I am

D^r Sir

Yours most affly

JOHN MURGATROYD.

WEDNESDAY EVG.

WARRANT OF SURVEY, "PENNAPECKA ROAD," DUBLIN TOWNSHIP, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, 1701.—

By the Proprietary and Governour of the province of Pennsylvania & Counties Ann.

Whereas there has been a Controversy for some time past depending between Joseph Ashton and Geo. Northrop on the one hand and the Inhabitants in and about Dublin Township in ye County of Philadelphia on the other hand Concerning a Road laid out between Pennapecka Mill and Peters Leisters Brought before mee and ye Councill and severall times Debated but not yet Determined. These therefore are to Require you Thomas fairman David Powell and Peter Taylor in order to a finall Determination of ye said Difference to survey all the parts in Controversy of ye said Road and the other adjacent Road or Roads upon which the said Controversy does in some measure depend, and to view and duly Consider the Conveniency of ye said Roads both wth Respect to the Plantations and Settlem^{ts} of ye s^d Joseph Ashton and Geo. Northrop and y^e Generall Accomodation of y^e s^d Inhabitants, as also the Authority and Method by which they were at first laid out and make report thereof under your hands to mee in writing. Given under my hand and seal at Philadelphia y^e 21st day of the first month 1701.

WILLIAM PENN.

To THO^r FAIRMAN, DAVID POWELL
and PETER TAYLOR.

LETTERS OF HON. JASPER YEATES TO WILLIAM HAMILTON, of the "Woodlands," advocating Lancaster for the location of the National capital. Copied from Letter Book of Judge Yeates, in the Collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania:

LANCASTER, March 10, 1789.

DEAR SIR,

. . . Do you not think it worth while to make some arrangements so as to throw this Borough at least into the view of Congress, when they come to fix on a permanent place of residence? A letter to some friends in that body expressive of your intentions in such a case would do no possible injury. I am far from being sanguine naturally, but I by no means conceive Lancaster quite out of the Chapter of Accidents. Congress will scarcely pitch on a sea-port, or a city whose trade is considerably advanced. The jealousy of other States against a Metropolis founded on the peculiar advantages and benefits which must be desired from such a situation, in exclusion to their own favorite city, will have powerful effect. Add to this, they have scarcely forgot the treatment which they received in Philadelphia when insulted by the soldiery. I have barely suggested the matter for your consideration; it is worth a thought. Col. Hartley has promised to write me fully whenever anything of the kind occurs. But as to him, his interests and inclinations naturally lean to having the place of Congress fixed beyond the Susquehanna. Next to York, I am thoroughly persuaded he would prefer this Borough.

I am dear Sir with much Truth
Your affect. humble Serv^t

JASPER YEATES.

LANCASTER 18 March 1789.

DEAR SIR,

I wrote you eight days ago by Dr Slough. Since that period the corporation of this Borough called a meeting of some of the principal citizens and it was determined that letters should be wrote to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, stating our peculiar situation and inviting them to fix their permanent residence amongst us. I was appointed one of a Committee to draft such a letter, which I accordingly did, and send you a copy of it. If it answers no other purpose than showing the state of the country and the improvements about us, the distance to a few remarkable places and the trades exercised by the inhabitants of the Borough immediately, it will still I flatter myself, afford you some satisfaction.

Two letters will be directed to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, each accompanied with a draft of the *Ten Miles Square*, laying down the courses of the water mills, adjacent towns, roads &c., and . . . of the Susquehanna. This draft has been made by Mr. William Reichembach on actual mensuration, and is executed with much correctness. The letters will be forwarded by the next post, and I shall write to Mr. Hartly by the same conveyance.

You will observe the liberty we have taken with your name. It will be proper therefore, in my idea, that you should write to some of your friends in Congress, confirming the sentiments thrown out, in case you approve of them. If you can learn when the measure will be called up, I should think that your personal attendance at New York might produce happy effects. You would have an opportunity of doing much on the spot while the subject is canvassing and the different manoeuvres.

played by the several parties. It is an object of the greatest magnitude to your own immediate interests.

I am dear Sir,

Your faithful & Affect Serv^t

JASPER YEATES.

LANCASTER, 22 March 1799.

DEAR SIR,

. . . I beg you will wait on Messrs Clymer and Fitzsimmons. A letter from you to our friends in Congress and particularly to some if not all of our Representatives should express the same matter fully and at large. In one word, my dear Sir, I would almost, if not quite, give them a Charte Blanche.

Mr. John Hubley tells me, that by a letter which Parson Muhlenberg has received from his brother Frederick, he is informed that Congress will in all probability settle at some place between Delaware and Susquehanna. This is very encouraging. Do ask of Clymer and Fitzsimmons to see our Map forwarded to them, and let me know your sentiments.

I am dear Sir,

Very affectionately yours

JASPER YEATES.

Lancaster will most probably be the favored place says Mr. Fred^k Muhlenberg !!

LETTER OF MARGARETTA WAYNE TO HER FATHER, GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE.—

NAAMAN'S C—K June 13th

MY DEAR & HONOR'D PAPA

In the first place let me congratulate you, & be thankful for your recovery after being so long confined with a bad state of health, which I hope is perfectly restor'd & that you enjoy every happiness this life can afford is the first wish of your affectionate daughter.

I thank my Dear Papa for the good advice he gives me in every letter respecting my conduct in this life; I shall in every respect behave myself in such a manner as to gain the good opinion of all my friends and acquaintances; and hope at a latter day to resign myself without fear. I hope my Dear Papa will not be displeas'd with me in being so long absent from Mrs. Kearney's. It was with friends advice. You write me Papa to speak my sentiments therefore shall informe you that every person thinks M^r K— board is very expensive, and I thought I wou'd have Papa's opinion it is a Guinea a week.

I have no new's worth writing only that Miss Hartly is to be Married next week to D^r Hall in partnership with D^r Rush.

Aunt Robinson is in the Room & desires her best wishes to you. I have been down at Naaman's C—k a few days—Mr. Delany is here at present & is so polite as take charge of my letter.

I have seen my Brother, he is very hartly & comes on fast in his learning he is at present studying Greek. I think your letter Papa will encourage him to learn, as he often wish'd he cou'd receive a letter from you. I made free to open it.

Before a conclusion I must once again shew Papa how greatly I am in gratitude & in duty bound to thank him for his kind protection and how devoid of understanding shou'd I be if I was not to follow his advice and example & try to make myself worthy of his paternal Friendship.

. . . It makes me look back with sorrow, when I think what a great loss a Father, is, for example Aunt Sally's Family what a loss as them poor Orphans meet with, to loose a Father just when they had come to know the good of one. Papa we can't Prize health too much, it is a very valuable Blessing, & I hope you have a reasonable share of it. I have time to write a much longer letter but cannot with this pen, I shall in a few day's write you a much longer one.

With every mark of respect I am my Dear Papa's Dutiful & affectionate Daughter

MARGARITA WAYNE.

LETTER OF JUDGE RICHARD PETERS TO JONATHAN JONES.—

BELMONT Feby. 12, 1814.

DEAR SIR.

At our last Meeting you were so good as to promise you would see Mr. Hager & procure his Account of the Shad caught in Schuylkill after having been marked in a preceeding Season. The Fact is singular, & I had it well ascertained to me, that similar Facts had before happened. I wish to be fortified in my communication of it to the Philadelphia Society, by Testimony so respectable as that of Mr. Hager, who perhaps is reluctant at writing, tho' I only want a plain Narrative. I must beg of you to take an early opportunity of calling on him, & in a letter communicate to me the Facts. I think 35 were marked & 25 caught—so I understood him to say.

Relate all circumstances—how marked—when and at what time caught?

Mr. Hughes was to inform about the 3 Bushels of Chimney Swallows which were smothered & measured at a Mr. J. William's near the Gulph. Can you get the Facts on this subject? But one at a time you will think enough.

Yrs. truly,

R. PETERS.

QUAKER "EXILES IN VIRGINIA," 1777-1778.—Copied from the original documents in the "Jones Papers," in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania:

WINCHESTER NOVBR 4th 1777.

MR. DAVID FRANKS,

SIR.

On sight hereof be pleased to pay to Mr. Isaac Wharton or order the sum of twelve pounds three shillings Stg. in five half Johannes & three English Guineas, the same being to repay the like number of half Johannes and English Guineas now received here from Mr. Thomas Wharton and others. Place this sum to account of pay due to us, having drawn two Bills of this tenor & date—the payment of the one voids the others.

DR TERRY Lieutenant,

To DAVID FRANKS Esq^r Commissary of Prisoners or to any other Commissary or Pay master of Hessian Troops in the Service of Great Britain.

FUHRER, [Lieutn.] in the regiment Knyphausen, the Hessian Service.

WINCHESTER November 26th. 1777 Received of Thomas Wharton Senior the sum of Eleven pounds fourteen shillings Virginia Currency (reckoning Dollars at six shillings each) in full of my Demand against

Him for Five Weeks & four days Board and Lodging at my House beginning the 29th of September last when he was brought with other Prisoners to my House by Daniel Levan of Berks County in Pennsylvania, the said Thomas Wharton having found (at his own expense exclusive of the above) the following articles to wit. Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Sugar, Wine, Spirits, Beer, and Cyder. Witness my Hand

£11. 14. 0.

PHILIP BUSH.

Rec^d April 18, 1778, of Thomas Wharton Twenty four pounds twelve shillings & 7d Virginia Currency, in Gold valuing a half Joe at 48/ this Currency the same being in full for my Demand on him for his Board & keeping his Horse during his being at my House on his Banishment into Virginia.

£24. 12. 7. Virg. Curr^y.

ELIZABETH JOLLIFFE.

Permit Thomas Wharton and Charles Eddy to pass from hence to Frederick Town in Maryland without Molestation we being authorized to conduct them & others to Lancaster in Pennsylvania.

F. BAILEY,
JAS LANG, Capt.
10th Pa Reg^t.

WINCHESTER, 18 April 1778.

CERTIFICATE OF ALLEGIANCE AND FIDELITY OF JONATHAN JONES.—

*I DO hereby CERTIFY, That
Jonathan Jones was not of age when the
Law passed*

*Hath voluntarily taken and subscribed the affirmation
of Allegiance and Fidelity, as directed by an Act
of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the
thirteenth Day of June, A. D. 1777.*

*Witness my Hand and Seal, the Eighth Day of
October A. D. 1785.*

No. 192

L.S.

Isaac Howell.

LETTER OF WILLIAM STRICKLAND TO JONATHAN JONES, 1814.—

PHILA Sept 7th 1814.

SIR,

The Topographical Corps of Engineers under the direction of Gen^l Jonathan Williams are requested to call upon the information of Mr.

Jonathan Jones relative to the grounds suitable for military positions near the City. They will be at the Falls of Schuylkill this afternoon at 4 o'clock, when you will please to attend if possible.

JONATHAN JONES Esq.

W. STRICKLAND.

COUNSEL-GENERAL JOHN HOLKER'S CLAIM AGAINST GENERAL BENEDICT ARNOLD.—

Mr. Holker has a bond of Gen^l Arnold's for £8000 of January 1779; as this is the last day of Entering Claims, he would take it as a particular favor if Mr. Nicholson would let him know if there is any thing left of his Estate to answer said demand in whole or in part.

Wednesday 5th July 1786.

ESTIMATED EXPENSES. UNITED STATES MINT, for first quarter of 1795, under the Directorship of David Rittenhouse.—

An Estimate of the probable Expenses of the Mint of the United States for the present quarter commencing the first day of January 1795

For Salaries of the officers and clerks	Dollars.	2350.00
For wages of Labourers including the pay of an assistant Engraver and a melter		1500.00
For Incidental and contingent Expences and repairs of the Mint vizt.		
Wages of Mechanics including millwright work	750.00	
For Ironmongery, lead, wood, coals, stationery office furniture & other contingent expenses	1650.00	
Amount of bills remaining unsatisfied from last quarter	1750.00	
		<u>4150.00</u>
	Dollars	8000.00

Mint of the United States
12 January 1795.
DAVID RITTENHOUSE Director

TO EDMUND RANDOLPH Esq^r
Secretary of State
of the United States

PROCLAMATION OF COUNCIL OF SAFETY.—

TO ALL MILITIA OFFICERS AND OTHERS.

By Intelligence just received, we find his Excellency General Washington by a master-stroke of Generalship has got between a considerable Body of the Enemy and New York, has attacked several posts with success, made many prisoners and taken a great deal of Stores. His situation appears Critical, unless immediately supported by the Pennsylvania Militia. Gen^l Putnam has marched with a considerable number to Bristol and only waits for a Good reinforcement, in order to enable him to attack the Enemy on this side.

CONTRACTORS TO THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, PENNSYLVANIA.—

May 30, 1776. Powdermakers, William Thompson, Thomas Heimberger, Jacob Losh, and Henry Huber.

June 12, 1776. "Prover of Cannons," Daniel Joy.

BENEDICT ARNOLD'S DEBTS.—

List of Debts claimed in the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to be due to the claimants from General Benedict Arnold at the time of his Attainder of Treason against the said Commonwealth.

	Specie.
Thomas Cooper, Administrator of Jesse Jordan, decree for	£222. 12. 0
John Torrence, Claim not determined, filed for	4. 10. 0
D ^r John Jones, do do	156. 0. 0
Edward Shippen Esq., Decree for	15. 0. 0
John Holker Esq. Claim filed 24 Apr ^l 1781, of a Debt due on a Bond dated 11 th Day of May 1779 for the penalty of	16408: 0. 0
conditioned for the payment of	8204: 0. 0
on the first day of September then next ensuing with lawful Interest for the same.	
Not yet determined.	

Claims to specific property made and filed in the said Court against the said Benedict Arnold :

Edward Shippen Esq., a few Articles of personal property which had been seized as the property of the said Benedict Arnold. Decreed.

Edward Shippen, Joseph Shippen junior and Samuel Powel claim a Trust, in consideration of an intended Marriage between Margaret Shippen (Daughter of the said Edward Shippen) and the said Benedict Arnold in a certain Messuage and Tenement commonly called and known by the name of Mount Pleasant on the River Schuylkill in the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, with four Tracts of Land thereto belonging containing in the whole ninety nine Acres and ninety seven perches of Land or thereabouts with the Appurtenances in Trust to permit the said Benedict Arnold to enjoy and receive the Rents Issues and profits thereof during his natural life and after his death to convey the legal Estate in the said Messuages Lands &c. to the said Margaret Shippen the intended wife of the said Benedict Arnold or to such Trustees as she should appoint, to the following uses to the use of the said Margaret for and during the Term of her natural life without Impeachment of Waste and after the death of the said Margaret to the use and behoof as well of such child or children of the said Margaret as should by the said Benedict Arnold on the body of the said Margaret be begotten as of the three sons of the said Benedict Arnold by his former wife and to the use of the Heirs and Assigns of every such child or children and of the said three sons forever to be divided in equal proportions &c in severalty as Tenants in common &c and not as Jointments, praying the Court to confirm and save the Right of the Claimants in the premises so as to enable them to perform the Trust reposed in them so far as regards the Rights and Estates of the said Margaret Arnold and the child or children of the said Margaret born or to be born and of the three sons of the said Benedict Arnold by his former wife.

Decreed agreeably to the prayer of the Claim.

The claims and decrees against the forfeited estate of Benedict Arnold certified by Edward Burd, Prothonotary, December 1, 1786.

MUSTER ROLL OF CAPTAIN JEREMIAH TALBOT'S COMPANY, OF COLONEL WILLIAM IRVINE'S SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA BATTALION, 1776. —The original of the following Muster Roll is in the Collection of the Vermont Historical Society, and we print it from a certified copy of T. C. Phinney, Esq., Deputy Secretary of State, Vt., and contributed by Luther R. Kelker, Esq., as an additional muster to that given in Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series (Second Edition), Vol. x. p. 184.

A Muster Roll of Captain Jeremiah Talbot's Company, in Col. Irvin's Battalion of Forces in the State of Pennsylvania, and now in the service of the United States of America commencing Oct. 1, 1776. Dated in Camp on Mount Independence November 28 1776.

When Appointed. 1776.	Commissioned Officers.	Casualties.
January 9,	Jeremiah Talbot, Capt.	On Furlow Pennsylvania by G. Gates, Nov. 17th.
" 9	John McDonnald, 1st Lieut.	
" 9	Alex'r Brown, 2nd. Lieut.	
" 9	William Graham, Ens'r	
	Sergeants.	
Oct. 1,	John M. Cullam,	Sick in G. Hospital.
	John Wilson,	
	Ja's Cuppels,	
	Samuel Mitchell,	Sick in Camp.
	Corporals.	
Oct. 1,	William Campbell,	
	Robert Hunter,	
	John Chain,	Sick in Camp.
	John Peniston,	Sick in G. Hospital.
	Drummer.	
Oct. 1,	John Melton.	
	Fifer.	
Oct. 1,	John Killan.	Sick in Camp.
	Privates.	
Oct. 1.	Asten, Robert	
	Bradley, John	
	Black, William	Sick in G. Hospital.
	Church, John	
	Coghren, George	
	Clark, Francis	
	Carnahan, Robert	
	Conner, Charles	
	Campbell, John	
	Chambers, Joseph	
	Diming, John	Sick in G. Hospital.
	Dinning, Jan'r	
	Evens, William	
	Faulkner, John	
	Fairress, Hugh	Sick in G. Hospital.
	Gardner, James	
	Gibson, David	Sick in Mt. Indp't Hospital

Heaslet, William	
Heathenagton, John	
Handlon, Duke	
Higgins, John	
Keiley, Kern	Sick in Mt. Independ't Hos- pital.
Lyon, Stephen	Sick in G. Hospital.
Lewis, Jacob	
Lilley, Hugh	Sick in G. Hospital.
McFarlen, James	Sick in G. Hospital.
Marten, John	Sick in G. Hospital.
Mellen, Robert	Sick in Camp.
Morrison, Benjamin	
McCown, Jas.	
McDonnald, Archibald	Sick in G. Hospital.
Mitchel, Thomas	Sick in Camp.
Murry, Charles	Sick in Camp.
Murry, Patrick	
McConnel, Mathe'a	
McCreerg, Thomas	
McCrary, Larana	
Morgan, Abel	Sick in Camp.
McMillan, Charles	Sick in Camp.
Nickel, Archibald	Sick in G. Hospital.
Pinkerton, Andrew	Sick in Mt. Independent Hos- pital.
Power, Samuel	
Pollock, John	Sick in Mt. Independent Hos- pital.
Quarre, Jas.	Sick in Camp.
Shaw, William	
Swalo, Mick	On furlough with Capt'n.
Shoomaker, John	Sick in Mt. Independ't Hos- pital.
Sloan, James	Sick in Camp.
Tatton, John	Sick in G. Hospital
Thompson, John	
Thompson, Hugh	
White, William	Sick in Mt. Independ't Hos- pital
White, John	Sick in G. Hospital.
Welch, John	
Watson, Robert	Sick in Camp.
Wiley, Isaac	

Mustered then in Captain Jeremiah Talbot's company, in Colonel Irvine's Battalion of the forces of the United States of America, raised in the State of Pennsylvania, the first & second Lieutenants & Ensign, two Serjents, two Corporals one Drum & thirty one Privates.

Allowing the Captain, two Serjents, two Corporals & one Fife to pass unrespited, they being Certified Effectives on the back of the roll.

RICH'D VARICK, Dep'y M. M. Genl.

This Muster is taken from the 9th of Jany. for the Officers & from the 1st of October, 1776 for the non Commissioned Officers & Privates to the 28th of Nov. 1776.

[On the back of the Roll.]

Whereas Captain Jeremiah Tabot is absent & hath not furnished me with the Papers of his Company in Col. Irvin's Battalion so that It is Impossible for me to Account for the Date of the Enlistment of the non Commissioned Officers & Privates; I do hereby certifie on Honor that the Officers non Commissioned officers and Privates who appeared this Day under Arms in the said Company in Col. Irvin's Battalion are Bona Fide Engaged in service of the United States of America before the days set opposite to their respective names & that they receive pay According to the Rank they hold in the roll. I do also Certifye that the absentees are to the Best of my Knowledge Effectives and absent for the reasons set opposite to their respective names.

JOHN McDONNALL, Lieut.

LETTER OF CAPTAIN THOMAS HAZELWOOD, OF THE PENNSYLVANIA NAVY, TO JOSEPH READ, ESQ.—

SIR.

As the season of the Year is advancing that the part of the Fleet now in Commission can be of no further service during the Winter Months, I would wish to obtain of your Excellency a Furlow to make a Voyage to the West Indies, as the Pay is by no means sufficient to support an Officer in the City, tho' I would give the preference to serving my Country. But if your Excellency thinks my further Service will not be wanted in the Spring, would choose to resign my Commission now.

Your Excellencys complying with either will be thankfully acknowledged by

Your Excellencys most Obedient & Humb' Serv^t

THOMAS HAZELWOOD.

PHILADA. Decemb. 11th, 1778.

LETTER OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THOMAS HARTLEY, OF THE SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA BATTALION, 1776.—

CAMP—TICONDEROGA, Oct^r y^e 25th 1776.

D^r SIRS,

When you left us I told you I would write to you in a few Days, if I remained among the Number of the Living.

Since you left us, we have had all Hands at work—Redoubt upon Redoubt raising—strengthening the old works—mounting guns—making a Boom and Bridge across the Lake—and making every other Disposition necessary to receive the Enemy. The wind has been very unfavourable to them for this week. Several Bodies of Militia are coming this way—some will be in this Evening. We shall then be able to spare men to attack the Enemies advanced Partys at Putnam's Creek. The great number of Sick among us you know leaves barely a sufficiency to man the Lines. At any Rate should the Enemy not attack us tomorrow, we shall I am pretty confident attack their Party's tomorrow Night or the next Morning. If the wind continues South we can do it safely. Officers and Men are in high Spirits, and make no doubt but they will give the Enemy a flogging.

The Proceedings of Congress of the 8th of October have been received by the General; some Men will enlist again, but many have an Inclination to see their Homes before they Engage.

In Justice to some Gentlemen of Merit in this Battalion I beg leave

to recommend them for Advancement, in some of the new Battalions (or others should there by Preferments be any vacancies in it)

Majors Dunkap and Grier to Lieut' Colonels.

Captains Hay and Bush to Majors.

Lieut' McDonald, Mr. Hops, Lieut' Alexander, Edie and McAllister to be Captains, Lieut. Montgomery a 2^d to be a first Lieut. also Ensign Miller to the like. Mr. Walker, Mr. Beaty & Mr. Parker for Ensigns. Mr. McDowell, Mate, to be a Surgeon. Doctor Johnston, would willingly exchange his present Employment for a Majority; should he be appointed a Major the publick will find him qualified for that office.

Perhaps you may think my Demands, rather unreasonable, but as you are now modding an Army, upon which the Liberties of America so much depends and in which I consider myself interested, I use the Freedom. I know the Gentlemen recommended to be Persons of good Understanding and men of Honour. They have improved as much as possibly would be expected from their Experience.

From the great number of Officers which this Regiment lost in Canada, this Battalion was allowed to keep the two Majors which had been appointed; in the new Establishment it can only have one, so that we have a Field Officer too many.

A resignation or an Advancement must take place. I cheerfully engaged in the Service with a real desire of serving my Country a Year, in the best Manner my Abilities would admit; how far I have executed my Office with Propriety my Country will determine. If I merit a Regiment I make no doubt, but it will be granted me. Should another have superior Merit it will be given him. I shall not repine at the latter, because I shall suppose that my Country will be the better served and I shall be justifiable in retiring from the Army, till the Demands of my Country shall make it necessary to join it again. I wish Wisdom to your Councils, and a happy and free Constitution to the Province of Pennsylvania. You may lay these Recommendations before your Convention or Council of Safety.

I am Gentlemen
with great Regard

your most obed^t
humble Serv^t

COLONELS POTTER AND CLARK
& JOHN MORRIS ESQ^r

THOS HARTLEY.

HIGH CONSTABLE CARLISLE, of Philadelphia, was an important functionary during the administration of President Washington. He was a remarkable character, of gigantic form, and as well the peacemaker and terror of all rowdies. His dress was a black velvet coat, flap waistcoat, small clothes, shoes with old-fashioned buckles, and a cocked hat. He carried a large black stick, with the arms of Pennsylvania on a silver head, and when on the street was generally followed by a large Newfoundland dog.

P. B. C.

"A LIST OF THOSE PERSONS THAT REFUSE TO GO TO CAMP, 'TILL THEY ARE COMPELLED," is addressed to Colonel Timothy Matlack, 1776.

"Baltes Emerick, Baker, in Market street the corner of Seventh street.

"John Heyl, in fourth Street, near Market Street.

"George Michael Heck, Cooper, the Corner of Appletree alley in fourth street.

"John Bach, gunsmith, in second street above Vine street.

"Daniel Frishauth, in fifth street opposite the 14 Chemneys.

"John Schneider, in New street between Second and third street.

"John Quantle, in Vine street between fourth and fifth street.

"Peter Draiss, in third street near Church Alley.

"Niclass Hartsback, in Water street near Walnut street, Ceder Cooper."

LETTER OF CHARLES WILLSON PEALE TO JOSEPH REED.—

SIR,

The Bearer—Macklemarra, lost his Arm in the Engagement of the white plains, he belongs to Capt^r Ramsay's Company of Smallwood's Battⁿ of Maryland Troops, and has been in Town several Days and cannot get a Surgeon to dress his Arm, he has applied to several who says they were not appointed for that purpose besides he dont know where to get his Rasons—he has a man to attend him of the same Company. pray give them amediate assistance to oblige.

CHAS^s W. PEALE

they have no place to put their Heads in. I am just going, adieu.

BEAVERS IN UPPER NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, 1756.—The John Okely mentioned in the following letter of Samuel Wallis to the firm of James & Drinker, of the City of Philadelphia, was for many years the scrivener and land agent for the Moravian estates in Pennsylvania. Robert Levers was a resident of Easton:

BETHLEHEM, Ap. 5, 1756.

Pursuant to your instructions I have proceeded over the Blue Hills in company with your friend John Okely, who has agreeable to your request accompanied me with the greatest cheerfulness and whose opinion on the sundry Tracts which we have been able to see I expect accompanys this Letter. On our advising with Rob^t Levers & sundry other persons who were well acquainted with the Shawhollock Lands, we find that the obtaining a perfect knowledge of that Tract at this season is impracticable by reason of the waters being high and no conveniency in crossing them, as well as that (at least) one third of the land (the most valuable part thereof) is covered with water by the Beaver Dams, which can't be expected (they say) to be clear untill about the middle of May.

ROYAL BARRACKS, PHILADELPHIA.—Joseph Fox, Barracks Master, was paid the following sums for the quartering of troops, etc., during the year 1769:

Aug. 8	Quartering the Troops,	. . . . .	£300.0.0
Sept. 14	do. do.	. . . . .	119.8.0
Oct. 20	Acct. building house for Colonel on West side of Barracks	. . . . .	500.0.0
Nov. 11	Quartering the Troops,	. . . . .	100.0.0
Dec 5	do. do.	. . . . .	100.0.0

PASSAGE TICKET TO NEW YORK, 1817.—

Burlington Steam-Boat Office.

Received of Mr Jackson 3 Dolls. 50 Cents, for his
 passage to New York, via Burlington & South-Amboy.
 Philadelphia April 14th 1817

John Bowman Jr Agent for said Line.

W. Brown, Printer, 23 Church Alley, Philada.

LETTER OF PRESIDENT JOSEPH REED TO CAPTAIN THOMAS CLUG-
 GAGE, OF BEDFORD COUNTY.—

PHILADELPHIA, June 29th 1778.

SIR,

Your letter of the eleventh instant has been duly received, and Mr. Donnelly is appointed your Second Lieutenant agreeably to your desire. When Mr Piper and your-self have fixed upon your first Lieutenant and

made him known to us we shall readily appoint him. We were apprehensive that the encouragement given to the boat service, and other inferior branches of the Susquehanna expedition would injure the recruiting, but as it eventually promotes the same object, viz' the safety of the frontiers we can submit to it with more cheerfulness.

We hope that you will be able to recruit near your compliment, tho you may not fully reach it. It would have been very agreeable to us to have been informed of the exact state of the company and we request you will do it as soon as possible.

Mr. Carson at Carlisle has undertaken the supply of the articles promised in the recruiting instructions, and has actually supplied Captain Irwin's company. We have forwarded some money to him for this purpose and shall supply him with more when necessary, we would therefore have you apply to him.

The favourable reports received on all hands from the westward of the disposition of the savages since the capture of Governor Hamilton gives us hopes that you may be able to co-operate with General Sullivan, who is very anxious to have a body of good woodsmen. There will not only be an opportunity of acquiring more [torn] there, than remaining merely defensive; but in such case it would be in our power to send you supplies from the City which the scattered state of the troops and difficulty of carriage now in a great measure prevents. We shall forward a supply of money by the first safe opportunity, and if any one is coming down you will do well to direct him to wait on us for this purpose.

I am Sir

Your obedient and very humble
Servant,

JOS. REED,
President.

TO CAPTAIN THOMAS CLUGGAGE,
of Bedford County.

LADY WASHINGTON ENTERTAINED IN PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1789.— On Thursday, May 21, 1789, an express reached Philadelphia with the intelligence that Lady Washington, en route from Mount Vernon to join the President in New York, would breakfast the next morning at Chester. Early on Friday morning the two troops of Light Horse commanded by Captains Miles and Bingham, the Governor of the State, the Speaker of the Assembly, and a number of gentlemen mounted, proceeded to a point ten miles from the city to await her coming. Near Darby, Mrs. Robert Morris with a distinguished company of ladies, in carriages, joined the escort, and when Gray's Gardens were reached, an elegant cold luncheon was served. From the bill of expenses, presented by Simon Gratz, Esq., to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, we obtain a partial list of those who were present: Governor Thomas Mifflin, Richard Peters, Temple Franklin, Henry Hill, Clement Biddle, John Mifflin, Benjamin Chew, Jr., Robert Morris, Jr., William Morris, Richard Bache, John Ross, Robert Hare, George Harrison, Samuel Meredith, Captain Miles and thirty-nine "gentlemen troopers," four Continental officers, and Lady Washington and twenty ladies. The seventy-nine participants consumed 10 bottles of Madeira Wine, 1 bottle Champagne, 2 bottles Claret, 45 bowls Punch, 10 bottles American Porter, 1 bottle Taunton Ale, and 2 bottles Crab Cider. After the

luncheon the company proceeded to the residence of Mrs. Morris, whose guest Lady Washington was to be, amid the applause of the citizens, the ringing of bells, and a salute of thirteen guns from the artillery commanded by Captain Fisher. On Monday morning Lady Washington in company with Mrs. Morris set out for New York, in the midst of a rain and with an escort of light horse, and on Wednesday was met by the President and several gentlemen at Elizabethtown Point, and conducted over the bay in the President's barge to Peck's Slip, where she was welcomed by crowds of citizens.

TWO LETTERS OF GENERAL WASHINGTON TO THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1776.—

HEAD QUARTERS TRENTON FALLS
10th December 1776

SIR,

Yours of last evening reached me at 4 o'clock this morning. I immediately sent Orders to Commodore Seymour to despatch one of his Gallies down to Dunk's Ferry, and I shall dispose of the Remainder in such manner, and at such places as will be most likely, not only to annoy the Enemy in their Passage, but to give the earliest Information of any attempt of that kind.

Parties of the Enemy have been reconnoitering both up and down River, and I imagine that it has been one of those parties that have appeared near Burlington, for as they have not found the least opposition from the People of Jersey, they venture very far from their main Body, which for the best Information still lays about Trenton and above it.

I have desired Col^o Humpton, who is the bearer of this, to apply for a party of men, to go up Cooper's and Ancocus Creeks, and bring down all the Craft he may find there, for it is in vain to cut down Bridges, if the Boats are left. They cannot be trusted to the care of the owners, for if an Enemy was to appear, such is their Fear, that they would deliver them up upon the first demand.

I think that the Fort began at Billingsport should be attended to, if there is not a party already there, one should be sent under a good Officer, who would not too readily take the Alarm and come off, for you may depend that only small Bodies will be sent to that Distance. But I have always found that the intelligence brought by people not used to see Men in Arms, has always magnified numbers exceedingly, and on this Head the Officer should be guarded, not to trust to Report, but be well satisfied himself, before he gives up his Post.

Having sent down Major General Putnam to throw up necessary Works for the Defence of your City, I hope you will co-operate with him, and give him every Assistance in your power to expedite so necessary an Operation.

I have the Honour to be Sir

Your most ob^t Serv^t

G^o WASHINGTON

To HON^{BLE} THOMAS WHARTON JUN^R ESQ^R.

President of the Council of Safety
Philadelphia.

HEAD QUARTERS DUCKS COUNTY,
17th Decem^r 1776.

GETS.

Since I wrote you yesterday, I have received Information that the Enemy are still moving downwards, and by their making Facines, they

either have not yet laid aside their Designs upon Philadelphia, or they mean to Quarter in the small Towns along the River, in which case I suppose they would throw up small Works to prevent a surprize. In either case, if there are any Artillery or Stores at Billingsport, they should be immediately removed, as I find, from a late Letter from you, that you have not a sufficient Force to protect the Works that have been erected.

I am Gentlemen

with the greatest Respect

Y^r most ob^d Serv^t

G^o WASHINGTON.

Hon^{ble} Council of Safety of
Pennsylvania.

DEATH AND BURIAL OF OWEN JONES, PROVINCIAL TREASURER OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Through the kindness of Mrs. George B. Roberts and Miss Elizabeth C. Roberts, I have had in my possession for some days several old manuscript books found in the home of the late Colonel Owen Jones at Wynnewood. Susanna, one of the daughters of the Provincial Treasurer, married John Nancarrow. In one of these old books she gives the following account of the death and burial of her father, which occurred during the prevalence of the yellow fever in 1793:

“In the beginning of August 1793 it pleased the wise Disposer of human events, to visit Philadelphia with a disease, which in many of its symptoms so nearly resembled the Plague, that the Physicians were at a loss for a name, less alarming, to the afflicted citizens when they were called upon to denominate a disorder, which made so awful a progress in our city, it was a time of deep trial, and caused great searching of heart, none knowing what instant the contagion would reach them. Our friends and neighbours were hourly carried to their silent habitations, and dismay so seized the people that there were but very few, who had sufficient resolution to attend their nearest relations, either during their illness, or to their graves. Persons of the first distinction were without attendance except a black man who led the hearse, there were none to see that they were decently committed to the earth, and those who possessed the means to procure every comfort, suffered for want of a glass of water. There was a serious desertion of parents from children, children from parents, husbands from wives, and wives from husbands, thousands fled into the country for safety.

“My father and mother with several of their children, staid in the city, and were favoured to escape the disorder, except my father, who was attacked with the prevailing malady on the 3rd of October, and on the 9th resigned his pure spirit into the hands of his maker. My mother and brothers with my sisters, Ann, Martha, Rebecca, and myself were present at this awful scene. He seemed to have nothing to do but to die, was sensible to the last, and altho speechless, he frequently until the last half hour, cast his eyes upon each one of us, then mildly fixed them upon mother, and with her hand clasped in his (which he had held the last three hours) finished his valuable life. We did not commit his remains to the hands of strangers but performed every necessary duty for our father without even the presence of a servant (yet they did not, as many did, desert us, but most affectionately performed all that was required of them). An attempt to describe our dear mother's fortitude is altogether vain, she was helped with strength not her own, and per-

formed wonders. When her earthly treasure was placed in his coffin, she put his winding sheet about him, and when all things were ready accompanied his remains to its silent mansion. A few of the neighbours attended the funeral to the gate of the burial ground. On the way from the corner of Market along Fourth, many of the inhabitants, who were afraid to venture out, stood at their windows, in which they placed candles, (it was night) with a friendly view, not only to throw light on the pavement but to pay the last mark of attention to one who so deservedly commanded their esteem."

HOWARD WILLIAMS LLOYD.

ORDER OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM MAXWELL TO MAJOR ABRAHAM LABAR, 1776.—

EASTON 10th Decem. 1776

SIR,

You are hereby requested to furnish eight soldiers to be commanded Alternately by two Serg^{ts} of the Continental Troops & the whole to be under your Direction, to guard the Ferry and Water-craft at Easton till further Orders, for which they shall be allowed the usual pay & Provisions of the Continental Troops. Given under my hand

W^M MAXWELL
Brig^d Gen^l

To MAJOR ABR^M LABAR.

STATE HOUSE ITEMS.—From the accounts of Owen Jones, Treasurer of the Province of Pennsylvania, the following items relating to the State House are extracted :

1769.	Aug.	8.	Repairs,	. . . . .	£200. 0.0
	Nov.	1.	do. & building Wall,	. . . . .	100. 0.0
		22	do. do.	. . . . .	600. 0.0
	Dec.	5	do. . . . .	. . . . .	400. 0.0
1770.	Feb.	3	do. . . . .	. . . . .	130. 0.0
1772.	March	21	Pumps & Fire Buckets,	. . . . .	90. 2.3½
		21	E. Duffield care of clock,	. . . . .	20.15.0
1773	Feb.	5	Painting Fire Buckets,	. . . . .	15. 0.0
1774	Sep.	26	Glazing Windows	. . . . .	7. 6.0
			Mending do.	. . . . .	1. 5.0
1775	Sept.	27	E Duffield care of clock,	. . . . .	20.15.0
			Repairing Pump.	. . . . .	12.6

LETTER OF JOSEPH SHIPPEN, JR., TO EDWARD SHIPPEN.—

PHILADELPHIA 18th November 1775.
(Saturday evening.)

DEAR & HONOURED SIR,

I have the pleasure to acquaint you with my brother's & my safe return home on Tuesday evening to our Families, whom we found perfectly well. On the road within 6 miles of Town we were met by Capt. Housecker who very agreeably surpris'd us with the great News of the taking of St. Johns & the repulse of General Carleton, the particular Acc^t of which with the Articles of Capitulation you will see in the papers. We are daily in expectation of receiving News of the further success of the Continental Forces at Montreal & Quebec. I would fain hope these fortunate enterprizes will tend rather to induce the Ministry to bring about an Accommodation, than to irritate the Mother Country

& provoke its further Vengeance against us. But if the latter should unhappily prove to be the Case, our having possession of Canada, with the Canadians and Indians in our Interest will be of immense advantage to us, as thereby the Ministry will be deprived of the great addition of strength they expected to derive from that Country, and the Forces from Great Britain must necessarily be much divided in their operations next year. . . Letters from New York by the Post say that 25 Transports are just arrived at Boston with Troops, but the number of them is not known. It was a false Rumor that a Ship of War was in our River, or at our Capes, and we have no reason to expect any will come here this Winter, so that I think we need not be under any uneasiness or apprehension about our Safety here, at least before next Spring. But I hope a Cessation of Hostilities will take place in the course of the Winter . . . Cousin Peggy Willing was married last Thursday night to Mr. Hare, and there was a very merry Wedding, at which my niece Miss Betsy Shippen was one of the Brides Maids.

Jenny & my children join me in Love to Mummy & yourself, and we desire also to be affectionately remembered to Mr. & Mrs Yeates & family, & to Miss Patty Gray.

I am Dear Sir
Your very affectionate
& dutiful Son

JOSEPH SHIPPEN JR

LETTER OF GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE TO PRESIDENT THOMAS WHARTON, JR., OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1778.—

Mount Joy April 10th 1778.

DEAR SIR,

Agreeable to your desire, I have ordered up an additional number of Recruiting officers, who are all well recommended for their Industry and Sobriety, and who I wish were tolerated to enlist in any Quarter where it is most possible they may meet with success, as confining them to particular Counties will rather retard than expedite or facilitate the Recruiting Service. I communicated your Idea to his Excellency of constantly employing some Officers in that Business, in order to keep the Regiments & Corps complete; which meet his warmest approbation; and he requests through me that your Excellency would adopt so salutary a Measure as its of the first Consequence, to have Veterans in place of raw raised troops, which will always be the case if the Recruiting business is put off till the Spring of the year; and then the Time is so short that we can't hope either to complete or Manœvre our Corps before they take the field. I wish your Excellency to order the Recruits to be clothed & appointed before they leave Lancaster as they can't be supplied here, the Sixteen additional Regiments and the Carolina troops being ordered to be supplied previous to any others, so that we have little prospect of receiving any benefit from the Clothier Generals Store in this Quarter; and altho' tolerable with regard to shoes Stockings & Hats, we are wretchedly provided in other Respects, particularly as to Shirts. I do assure your Excellency that there are near one third of my men that have no kind of Shirt under Heaven, and scarcely a man in the Division, with more than one, nor have I been able to draw any during this whole winter. For God's sake endeavour to do something for us, the Season is near arrived that requires every attention to keep the Troops healthy, and

nothing will be more Conclusive to it than clean linnen—in this *article* we are in a worse Condition than any troops on the ground, nay worse than Falstaff's Recruits; they had a shirt and a half to a Company. You'll pardon me for dwelling so long on this subject, but upon my Soul, I cannot help it—my feelings as a man, are so much hurt by the Complaining and misery of the poor Fellows, *who have no shirts at all*, that I can have no peace of mind until they are provided.

A Quantity of superfine Cloth and about 12 or 1500 yards of Linnen were purchased by Col. Miller and left in the hands of Mr. Jacob Eichberger at York, for the use of our Troops; will you be kind enough to order Mr. Howell to send for it least other Troops should receive the Benefit of that which we are in so much want of. A Woman who has been in Philada. for three or four days, and this moment returned says, that the general Report there is that in the Course of two weeks the Enemy intend to take the Field, but at the Quarters of some principal Officers, they have been frequently overheard talking in a Desponding style, and that they can't move until they receive Reinforcements, with severe sarcasm against their General, who they wish to be mated, and who I hope will not until we have an opportunity to Burgoyne him. But this will depend upon the exertions of the States—at present he outnumbered us—and by the best accounts New England is so absorbed in accumulating Wealth that they have become totally Insensible to our sufferings and Danger, and sunk into a torpid Supineness, from which its difficult to arouse them.

I am your Excellency's most Obed't
and very Humb'l Servant

By order of GENERAL WAYNE

BEN. FISHBOURN A. D. C.

JAMES MITCHELL, OF DONEGAL TOWNSHIP, LANCASTER COUNTY, writing to James Logan under date of May 13, 1723, states:

"I give you to know that there is fifteen families of Dutch come from Alboney & are now settling upp Swattarra. I send an account of it to the Governour & Councile by Conay Thorn & an address from the upper Savages to the Governour and Councile & I have heard they are Impatient for the answer & for me to send an Express on such occasions att my own charge will not answer.

"Ja. Patterson is not yett come out of the woods but is expected every day—his wife is likely to Dy."

WANTED: A RECTOR FOR CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.—

June 3^d 1789

D^r S^r,

As you have once more embarked in public Business, for the good of your Fellow Citizens, in their temporal Concerns, I take it for granted you will excuse, the Trouble I am about to give you, in a matter of far greater Importance. We are in immediate want of a Parson. I could describe the kind of Man who would suit us in few Words; as for Instance, he must be unlike some we have had, in every thing but abilities. He must be a good Preacher, a sound Divine and if a zealous High Church Man, so much the better. We want one, who will not only preach, but live down, the Methodists. One who will think it his Duty, to lead the Asses to water, you know what I allude to, and not one who

thinks of the Stipend only. In short, we want a Man who has a great deal of the Church in his heart and a good deal of the Gentleman in his Behaviour. A Person whose name is Behn, has been strongly recommended to us, and I wish you to make some inquiries about him of Doctor White. If the Doctor hesitates, I shall govern myself accordingly, without bringing him into View, in the least. If he can venture to write in his Favour, an application will be made directly. The Living, including Perquisites, will I apprehend not fall much, if any, short of £300 per Ann. Be pleased to let me have an answer soon, as I suspect another Person, who is by no means the Thing, is thought of by some People.

I wish poor Betsey's Affair was well over, that we might know when to expect the pleasure of your Company.

Yours Affly

SAM. CHEW.

TO BENJAMIN CHEW ESQR
Philadelphia.

FRANKLIN.—

TO BN. FRANKLIN ESQR.

SIR,

The Associates of Dr. Bray, for establishing Parochial Libraries, and instructing the Negroes in the British Plantations, meet on *Thursday* the 7 day of April at *Ten o'Clock*, at their Office at the *Angel and Bible*, in *Ave-Mary Lane*.

ASSOCIATES OFFICE,
1768.

ITEMS OF AMERICAN INTEREST in the *New London Magazine*, Vol. I., July to December 1785.—

Obituaries.

July.—William Strahan Esq. his Majesty's printer, who was member in the last two parliaments, first for Malmesbury, and after for Wootton Bassets, both in Wiltshire.

In Cork St., Burlington-gardens [London], Thomas Foxcroft Esq. last postmaster-general [sic] of Philadelphia.

At Cranham Hall, Essex, General James Oglethorpe, aged 102 years. He was the oldest general in England.

August. In New Street [London], in her 67th year Mrs. Strahan, widow of the late William Strahan.

September. At Septisbury, in Dorsetshire, Miss Ann Jekyll, second daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Jekyll, Dean of St. David's.

At his brother's house, in Southampton-Row [London] David Thompson, M.D., of Jamaica.

October. In the 80th. year of his age, at Bath, Anthony Stainsby Esq. a gentleman possessed of a large fortune in the islands of Antigua and Jamaica.

At Charlton, in Kent, Mrs. Anne McCulloh, wife of Robert McCulloh Esq. of the place, and daughter of George Roupell Esq. of Charleston [sic] South Carolina.

November. At Beverly in Yorkshire, in the 69th. year of his age, Brigadier General Oliver de Lancey, late of New York in North America.

Marriages.

September. George Levins Esq. of Haywood, in Hereford-shire, to Miss Mary Barham daughter of Joseph Foster Barham Esq. of the island of *Jamaica*.

Promotions.

December. William Stafford from half pay of the Maryland Loyalists, to be surgeon of the 27th. Foot.

OBITUARY AND MARRIAGE NOTICES of American interest contained in the *Town and Country Magazine*, January to June 1782.—

January (recently) Sir George Egéton Leigh, Bart., at Savannah in Georgia, and formerly Attorney General of that Province.

February 3. The Right Hon. Lord Colville of Ochiltree, in Villiards street, York Buildings.

March (recently) The Right Hon. Lord Fairfax, at his Proprietary in Virginia.

April 27. The Right Hon. John, Earl of Loudoun, one of the sixteen peers of Scotland, General in the Army, Colonel of the 3rd. Regiment of Foot Guards and Governor of Edinburgh Castle.

May 14. The Right Hon. Edward, Earl Ligonier, Lieutenant General of his Majesty's Forces, and Colonel of the 9th Regiment of Foot in America.

May 21. Lieutenant General [Robert?] Monckton, Governor of Portsmouth and Colonel of the 17th. Regiment of Foot.

July 28. The Abbé Reynal at Berlin.

September 27. Colonel Jonathan Furlong, of the 14th Regiment of Foot.

Marriages.

April—Captain Christie of the 3d Regiment of Foot Guards, son of General Christie to Miss Burton, daughter of the late General Burton.

May 10. Lloyd Hill Esq. of the 43d Regiment to Miss Charlotte Malcombe, daughter of the late John Malcombe Esq. surgeon to the West Fencibles.

May 24. Mr. Edward Bouverie to Miss Murray daughter of the Earl of Dunmore.

May 29. Charles Graham Esq. late of the Island of Jamaica, to Miss Janet Yeaman, second daughter of the late James Yeaman Esq. of Archinlock.

June 26. Robert C. Dallas Esq. at Sutton in Suffolk to Miss Harding of Petesten Hall in the same county.

September [prior to] Captain Don of the 51st. Regiment of Foot to Miss Murray niece to the Hon. Lieutenant General Murray.

LETTERS OF ROBERT L. HOOPER, JR., TO OWEN BIDDLE, OF BOARD OF WAR, PENNSYLVANIA, 1777.—

EASTON April 9th 1777

SIR,

In obedience to your orders of the 3 Inst. I have sent Expresses thro' the greatest part of this County to procure Teams, and have the pleasure to inform you that I have been pretty successfull, as you will see by this inclosed Return, which is but a part of the number engaged, for all my Expresses are not yet returned.—I have reason to believe there is now

gone, and getting ready to go about eighty Teams from County, and if your Honorable Board thinks more Teams will be wanted, I shall be glad to receive your *positive* Commands.

I found it absolutely necessary to promise the people that they might expect to draw Rations, for they were backward in going, fearing it would be impossible for them to supply themselves.

The people go in full expectation of my paying them on their Return to this County, if it is proper I am very willing to undertake that trouble.

I am with great respect

Sir your hum^{ble} Serv^t

ROBT L. HOOPER, JR.

SACCON April 9th 1777

DEAR OWEN,

Tell me by a line if I have acted right—I live about 5 Miles South of Bethlehem near the Great Road & it is best to order your Express (if you send) directly to me—Tell me all the news, and what you think of the talk of Invasion—Has France actually lent us 5 Million of Livres? in haist I am

Yours

R. L. HOOPER, JR,

It will be best for me
to pay the people.

LETTER OF THE WIFE OF EX-DEPUTY-GOVERNOR GEORGE THOMAS
TO RICHARD PETERS, 1753.—

SIR,

I rec^d your obliging Letter since my Arrival here, & am very glad to hear you have Injoyed your health, so well, for these 2 years past, may it Continue for many Years. I am now Settled in my own Country where, I hope I shall Continue for Life, as I am realy tired of Crossing the Seas & Travelling about the World. I was much afflicted with the Gout in my Stomack & feet in England but have been pretty well since I came here, that was the Indisposition I Lay with when Cap^{tn} Budden Left London, I had it so bad at that time in my Stomack that I expected Death every moment, but the fatigue of Setting up with my Little Girl in her illness I believe, made me worse for she was so ill for three months with the S^t Vitus's Dance that her Life was Dispaired of she had fever for 25 Days & nights & her speech Left her, she lost all the use of her Limbs & every Joynt in her body was in perpetual motion, but the Cold Bath with Gods assistance restored her to health. She is perfectly well now and is realy a sensible fine Child but is very Tender. I have a very Clever, woman coming over to be a Governess to her for I can never think of parting with her so purpose to have her Educated under my own Eye. She reads & Dances & speaks french very prettyly & has began to learn to write, so I hope she will be as Clever as if I sent her To England. Mr. Thomas injoys his health very well, he is now visiting the other Islands under his Government & is not yet returned. I am glad to hear you have so good an Assembly, I am surpris'd the Governor does not marry some agreeable Lady, I think it is a great Pitty he does not get a good wife. I beg my Compliments to all Mrs. A's Family, Mrs. Plumstead & Mrs. Taylor & family. My Poppetts often talks of

Philadelphia, she & her Sisters Desire their Compliments to you & from
Sir

Your most obedient
Humb^le Serv^t

ELIZ. THOMAS.

ANTIGUA Feb'y 8th 1733

LETTER OF CAPTAIN JAMES IRVINE, commanding officer at Fort Allen, to the Indian missionary, Christian Frederick Post, at Bethlehem, concerning his contemplated journey to Ohio, with Teedyuscung, the Delaware Chief :

FORT ALLEN February 9th 1760

SIR

I have been with Teedenscung & agreeable to your desire, have enquired of him, whether it was the Request of the Indians that you should accompany him to Allegheny? he said it was: I then desired him to let me know the Time, when he intended to sett off; that you might get ready against then & his answer was in Ten weeks Time—He was very sorry you went away before he had spoke with you, & would have come to Bethlehem himself, but is Prevented by sickness.

This morning he sent for me & desired I would Write you word, that he has not gott Wampum enough & that, neither he nor the Young Men that is to goe with him have Cloathing sufficient for the Journey; he therefore Begs you would intercede with the Governor for a supply of each. Please to send me the Paper by the Bearer of this & you will much Oblige,

Your humble Servant,

JAMES IRVINE.

FORM OF MARRIAGE LICENSE IN PENNSYLVANIA, 1777.—

KNOW all MEN by these Presents, That we
are held and firmly bound unto Esquire, President of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of *Pennsylvania*, Captain General and Commander in Chief in and over the same, in the Sum of Pounds, to be paid to the said Esquire, his certain Attorney, Executors, Administrators or Assigns, or his Successors in the said Office: To the which Payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves jointly and severally for and in the Whole, our Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, firmly by these Presents—Sealed with our Seals. Dated the Day of in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and

The Condition of this Obligation is such, That if there shall not hereafter appear any lawful Let or Impediment, by Reason of any Pre-contract, Consanguinity, Affinity, or any other just Cause whatsoever, but that the above-mentioned

may lawfully Marry; and there is not any Suit depending before any Judge, for or concerning any such Pre-contract; and also if the said Parties, and each of them are of the full Age of Twenty-one Years, and are not under the Tuition of his or her Parents, or have the full Consent of his or her Parents or Guardians respectively to the said Marriage; and if they, or either of them, are not indentured Servants, and do and shall save harmless and keep indemnified the above-mentioned Esquire, his Heirs, Executors,

and Administrators, or his Successors in the said Office, for and concerning the Premises; and shall likewise save harmless and keep indemnified the Clergyman, Minister, or Person who shall join the said Parties in Matrimony, for, or by Reason of, his so doing; then this Obligation to be Void and of none Effect, or else to stand in full Force and Virtue.

*Sealed and Delivered
in the Presence of*

THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of | the Commonwealth of
Pennsylvania,

To any Protestant Minister

WHEREAS Application has been made
to Us by

to be joined together in holy Matrimony, and there appearing no lawful Let or Impediment by Reason of Pre-Contract, Consanguinity, Affinity, or any just Cause whatsoever, to hinder the said Marriage: THESE are therefore to license and authorize you to join the said

in the holy Bonds of Matrimony, and them to pronounce Man and Wife.

GIVEN under the lesser Seal of the said Commonwealth, at Philadelphia,
the Day of in the Year of our Lord One Thousand
Seven Hundred and

ACHEY-STIEGEL GENEALOGICAL NOTES:—Copied by Luther R. Kelker, of Harrisburg, Penna., from an old German Hymn Book.

Thomas Achey, Heidelberg Twp. Lancaster Co., Penna. Born Nov. 9, 1769. Witnesses present at his baptism were Thomas Filbert and his wife Catherine. He died Nov. 26, 1838.

Christine Stiegel, his wife, (daughter of Anthony Stiegel and Christine Neip), born Oct. 27, 1771. Witnesses present at her baptism, were her grandparents John Neip and his wife Agatha.

They were married August 9, 1789, and had issue:

Christine, b. Dec. 21, 1790, d. Feby. 23, 1821.

John, b. March 25, 1792.

Catherine, b. March — 1793, d. Dec. 15, 1821.

Samuel, b. May — 1795.

Thomas, b. May — 1797.

Henry, b. Aug. 29, 1799, d. Nov. 12, 1831.

Peter, b. March 26, 1802, d. March 9, 1827.

Charles, b. June 10, 1805, d. March 28, 1839.

Anthony, b. Oct. 20, 1807, d. July 12, 1826.

Frederick, b. May 12, 1809.

Filbert, b. March 14, 1812, d. Feb. 4, 1832.

Lydia, b. Aug. 14, 1815.

LETTER OF SAMUEL WHARTON TO HIS BROTHER THOMAS WHARTON, 1775.—

DEAR BROTHER,

Under cover I send you a copy of my 9th instruction to Major Trent, and as I see very little Prospect of true Harmony being speedily, if ever, restored between this Kingdom and America; No I really being a per-

fect Despot, and for other reasons mentioned in my letters, by our New Castle friend's brother,—joined to a well grounded apprehension, that the Terms of granting Aids, as prepared by the Congress (the heads of which are come to hand)—although completely equal, and just,—will not be approved—And this being an important & peculiar Period, when the General Congress are honorably and fitly employed in considering and stating all the Rights of Americans. I hope you will be of opinion with my ingenious friend Dr Bancroft & myself, That no time ought to be lost before Major Trent & you, heartily co-operate with us, in prevailing on Dr Franklin & other members of the Congress, to procure a Resolve or Declaration (to be entered in their Minutes) of that body, expressive of the validity & sufficiency of a Title to Lands, fairly bought of the Aborigines, and held under Grants (only) from them.

I would fain flatter myself, that before this Letter is received by you, the Western Purchase is either made, or is in such favourable train, that there is a moral certainty of its completion, and that therefore, there would be no danger in your immediately exercising every method in your Power, to have the foregoing Resolution passed by the Congress. Indeed to obtain it, (*if you are certain, that the purchase will be made*) as it would forever render our Title a safe and popular one. I would even consent to enlarge the number of Shares to *four more* than mentioned to Major Trent, so as to take into partnership, *eight* of the members of the Congress (exclusive of Mr. Henry) and assign to each of them *half a share*; and for this purpose, I give you Liberty in conjunction with Mr. Trent, if in Philadelphia,—To promise such *eight* Members of the Congress (of which number, my friend George Read to be one of them) when you shall be satisfied, will assiduously & faithfully unite with you,—half a share respectively to them.

A thousand political reasons concur to excite the Congress, immediately to adopt this measure, some of which are mentioned in the within letter to Dr Franklin, which is left open for your perusal, and for your taking a copy of it and showing it, if you shall think proper, *in a confidential manner*, to any of the members of the Congress. But I beseech of you to take care to do it in a way so as not to offend Dr Franklin. Seal it before you deliver it. Herewith you will receive four of the Pamphlets respecting the Rights of the Indians to their [torn] soil of North America, which I commit to your discretion, only earnestly desiring that they may not be given to any person (not even of the Congress), except upon a solemn promise, of being returned as soon as perused.

Inclosed you have a few lines for Mr. Trent, which you will be so good as to deliver to him, and shew him *this* & the within Letter, as I have referred him to it.

With respect to Politicks—the same Plan is persuing, as I mentioned in my letter by Capt. Read. Adieu.

Y^r affectionately

S. W.

LONDON August 7 1775.

P. S. Dr F. is grown old and is not so active as he was twenty years ago, and, however, well-disposed as I know he is, to establish in America, the Rights of the Six Nations &c. to their Territories, and all fair Grants obtained from them, yet will be necessary for you & Major Trent, with his concurrence, to take an active part with the other members of the

Congress. Be so good as to deliver D^r Franklin one of the Pamphlets with his letter. S. W.

DANIEL DULANY THE ELDER.—Mr. Latrobe, in his "Biographical Sketch of Daniel Dulany" in the PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE, Vol. III, p. 1, says: "Of the Father of Daniel Dulany, 'Daniel Dulany the elder,' as he has been called by way of distinction, not much is known beyond what is to be found in the provincial records of Maryland."

This can measurably be supplied by the local obituary notice of him in the *Maryland Gazette* of December 6, 1753, namely:

"Yesterday, about Ten o'clock in the Evening, died, at his House in this City, in the 68th Year of his Age, after a long and lingering Illness, the Honourable DANIEL DULANY, Esq: Commissary General of this Province, one of his Lordship's Council of State, and Recorder of this City. During fifty years Residence in Maryland, he always maintained an excellent Character, strictly agreeable to the Rules of Honour, Justice and Integrity. He came into the Country very young, but by the Strength of his natural Parts (which were extraordinary) and his diligent Application, particularly to the Law, he became very eminent in that Profession. He formerly served this Country and City many Years, as a Member of the Lower House of Assembly; and possessed several of the Greatest offices of Honour and Trust in the Government; specially that of Attorney General, and Judge of the Admiralty; and in all his several Stations he acquitted himself with strict Equity and unwearied Diligence. He was an humane generous and charitable Gentleman, and a great Promoter of the Public Good, by encouraging all kinds of Industry, towards which he largely contributed, and was very Instrumental in settling the back Parts of this Province. He was a tender Husband, the best of Fathers, a good Provider and Lover of his Family, a steady Friend and kind Neighbour, and truly deserved the Love and Esteem of all Mankind. The Loss of such a Gentleman, to his Family in particular, and the Country in general, is greatly to be Regretted."

The records of St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, are incomplete, owing to the incidents of frequent changes in the incumbency and to the accidents of time, and no entry of his death and burial can there be found. But in Green's paper of the following week is found this notice of his funeral, which points to his burial place. No inscription, however, marks this:

"Tuesday last the Body of the Honourable Daniel Dulany, Esq: Commissary-General of this Province, whose Death we mentioned last Week, was honourably Interred in a Vault, prepared for that Purpose, near the North Entrance of the Church: his Pall being supported by his Excellency the Governor, Four of his Honourable Council, and the Worshipful Mayor of the City."—*Maryland Gazette*, December 13, 1753.

Sixteen years before, in 1737, he had buried his wife, Rebecca, in the graveyard north of the church, and shortly erected over her remains a handsome altar tomb, covered with an Italian marble slab, which is in fair preservation to this day. On this he had placed a loving inscription of fourteen lines, recording his loss and her many virtues. Reference to this is found in the PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE, Vol. III, p. 239. These lines do not fill the surface, a space having been left at the foot of the stone, designedly, doubtless, to receive his own commendatory

notice when he died. But this failed of accomplishment for reasons now unknown.

A descendant of his was moved to supply this omission, and obtaining the consent of St. Anne's Vestry in November last "to place an inscription on the tombstone of Mrs. Rebecca Delany," has directed the following to be inscribed to his memory thereon :

"Here lie also the Remains of
The Honourable DANIEL DELANY, Esquire
Commissary General of this Province
one of his Lordship's Council of State
and Recorder of this City
who died
5 December 1753
in the LXVIIIth Year of his Age"

T. H. M.

Queries.

ALLEN GENEALOGY.—The progenitor of the family, Walter Allen, settled in Newbury, Essex County, Massachusetts, about 1640, but after 1652 lived in Charlestown and Watertown Farms, now the town of Weston, in the adjoining county of Middlesex. Descendants settled in Sudbury, Wayland, Lancaster, Hopkinton, Shrewsbury, Dedham, Concord, Lincoln, Acton, Royalston, Hardwick, Sutton, Northboro, Milford, Rutland, Barre, Petersham, Fitchburg, Hubbardston, Groton, Spencer, Brookfield, and Palmer, Massachusetts; Dublin, Hillsboro, Mason, and Peterboro, New Hampshire, and Stonington and Montville, Connecticut. So many Allens are numbered among the early settlers of New England that the task of locating their descendants is daily increasing in difficulty, any one, therefore, believing himself to be a descendant of the above is invited to correspond with

ALLEN H. BENT,
22 Williams Street,
Boston, Mass.

LOLLER.—Genealogical information is requested of the ancestors of Robert Loller, founder of Loller Academy, Hathoro, Penna., a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1776, an officer of the Continental Army, and Member of the Assembly.

JOHN W. TOWNSEND.

BRYN MAWR, PENNA.

SUYDAM-BENNETT.—Geertine or Charity Suydam, daughter of Ryck Suydam of Flatbush, L. I., married William Bennett; she died 1748, aged seventy-seven; he died 1775, aged seventy-three. Can any one give me the date of their marriage, and tell me who Bennett's parents were?

A. MELVINA MILES,
Southampton,
Bucks County,
Penna.

JONATHAN SMALLEY (see PENNA. MAGAZINE, April, 1897, p. 126).
—Born in Piscataway, Middlesex County, New Jersey, April 10, 1683;

died 1763; married after June, 1707, Sarah Fitz Randolph, born in Piscataway, April 25, 1683; died before July 27, 1762.

Children.

Isaac, born October 5, 1708.

John, born June 24, 1712.

Jonathan, born October 27, 1714.

Mary, born May 6, 1716.

Sarah, born June 20, 1717.

Hannah married Mollison Fitz Randolph.

Andrew married Agnes Coriell, February 26, 1745.

Martha, born June 21, 1721, married Cornelius Clawson.

Elizabeth, born February 19, 1723, married Lawrence Ruth September 19, 1745.

Anna married William Shreave, January 6, 1747.

Whom did John and Jonathan marry?

Isaac, Sarah, and Mary are not named in their father's will. Did they die young and unmarried?

Much information relating to the Smalley family can be obtained from records in State Department, Trenton, County offices at New Brunswick, Piscataway Township Minutes, Seventh Day Baptist Church records at New Market, and among families of descendants.

R. E. C.

OHL FAMILY.—Information is desired as to the father and brothers of Henry Ohl, born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1762; also Andrew Ohl, who came from Hanover about 1750, and John Nicholas Ohl, whose son, William, was born March 4, 1796. The ancestor of the Ohls emigrated from Germany about 1740, and settled in Northampton County, Pennsylvania.

HENRY G. OHL, M.D.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

DELANY-WEST.—Information is requested as to the parentage of Lydia West, who, December 4, 1780, was married to Dr. William Delany (a brother of Sharp Delany) by the Rev. Dr. John Ewing, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. A tradition exists that she was a cousin of Benjamin West, who painted a portrait of one of her children.

FRANCIS M. HUTCHINSON.

HEWES.—James Hewes, born November 4, 1734; Abram Hews, son of James, born February 3, 1768; James Abram Hewes, son of James Abram Hewes, born May 18, 1803. Is Joseph Hewes, born Kingston, New Jersey, 1730, settled at Edenton, North Carolina, 1760, any relation to any of the above?

TELESCOPE.—In April of 1769 Joseph Richardson purchased, by order of the Assembly, a telescope costing £170.6.9. What became of it?

T.

PHILIP SERFASS.—Genealogical information is requested relating to the family of Philip Serfass, who settled in Pennsylvania prior to 1750.

Replies.

PHILIP SEEFASS.—A Johann Philip Seefass arrived at Philadelphia on the ship "Samuel," Captain Hugh Percy, from Rotterdam, in August of 1739. With his wife, Mary Catherine, he lived in the vicinity of Second and Race Streets until about the year 1754, when he removed to a plantation purchased in Chestnut Hill Township, now Monroe County. He died there in 1786; the date of his wife's death is not ascertained. Descendants of the name are living in the county.

Book Notices.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, IN THE WAR FOR AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. By Ethan Allen Weaver.

There is no county of this Commonwealth whose history has been more neglected, notwithstanding the richness of the field, than old Northampton, and but one work has been published within the last half century with any pretensions to its being a history. Mr. Weaver has devoted many years to general researches in its history, and no person is better qualified for the work he has in hand. The Revolutionary history of the county has never been developed, but now it will be given its just due for patriotism, to which it is entitled, for its soldiery participated in all the important battles of the war from Canada to South Carolina. Easton was a strategic point of much importance and the seat of a military prison and hospital, and in its suburbs was organized Sullivan's expedition against the Indians. Bethlehem, more inland, has also a history no less interesting. The muster rolls of militia companies, orderly books, and registers of prisoners of war, and much other matter, never before printed, will be some of the important and valuable features of this forthcoming volume.

THE PERKIOMEN REGION, PAST AND PRESENT. Vol. II.—Edited by Henry S. Dotterer, 1605 N. Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia. Bound copies, \$2.00.

There is no region in Eastern Pennsylvania so rich in historical antiquities as the valley of the Perkiomen, and no worker has wrought so industriously in it as the eminently qualified editor of this excellent serial. Much of its early history he has collected with great labor and unflagging industry, and published it in the two volumes which have been issued. In addition to his local researches, which comprise church records, biographies, and genealogies of early settlers, land grants, and the names of purchasers, assessment lists and reprints of original documents, the results of his investigations in Europe are presented. For authentic data and variety of matter, therefore, the antiquary and historical student cannot fail to find much information that is new and valuable relating to this historic region. We must also refer, with commendation, to the typography and general make-up of the magazine. It is issued monthly at \$1.00 per annum.

ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, 1899-1900. Edited by Ethan Allen Weaver, Secretary. 8vo., 64 pages.

From the report before us we find that this influential Society with a membership of upward of eleven hundred descendants of Revolutionary

heroes continues annually to celebrate the anniversaries of prominent events connected with the war for independence in this State. On June 16 the Society visited Paoli, where Hampton L. Carson, Esq., delivered an excellent historical address on the military services of General Wayne, which is printed in the proceedings. The Society also contemplates placing a tablet in the courtyard of the City Hall, to mark a part of the camp site of Rochambeau's army when en route to Yorktown, and one on the school building on Third Street above Noble, which stands on the western bounds of the army barracks of Colonial and Revolutionary days. A fund is also being raised to erect a statue of General Anthony Wayne that will be an honor to the Society and to the Commonwealth.

PHYSIC AND ITS PRACTISEES IN OLD NORTHAMPTON. An Historical Sketch for the Jubilee Meeting of the Medical Society of Northampton County. By Charles McIntire, A.M., M.D. Easton, Penna., 1900. Pp. 64.

This monograph of Dr. McIntire covers the medical history of Northampton County from 1742 to 1899, and contains biographical sketches of the twenty-five surgeons and physicians who practised their profession during that period. The reputation of Doctors John Frederick and John Matthew Otto, and Andrew Ledlie, during the Provincial and Revolutionary periods, and John Cooper, John F. Rudolphi, and others of a later date, extended beyond the confines of the county, not only for their medical but scientific attainments. Dr. McIntire has devoted much patient research to his work, which is not only a valuable contribution to local history, but also to the medical history of the Commonwealth.

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS RELATING TO THE POTTS FAMILY IN GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA, INCLUDING A HISTORIC-GENEALOGY OF THE DESCENDANTS OF DAVID POTTS, AN EARLY ANGLO-WELSH SETTLER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The above work, which will be a handsome octavo of over five hundred pages and illustrated with portraits, homesteads, coats-of-arms, autographs, and ancient documents, is now in press. The first part, "The Potts Family in Great Britain," is by the late William John Potts, whose genealogical researches are so well known. Part second, "The Potts Family in America," and part third, "David Potts of Philadelphia County and his Descendants," to the eleventh generation, are by the compiler. The price of the work is fixed at \$5.00 per copy. Address Thomas Maxwell Potts, Canonsburg, Penna.

THE HISTORICAL RECORD. A Quarterly Publication devoted principally to the Early History of the Wyoming Valley and Contiguous Territory, with Notes and Queries, Biographical, Antiquarian, and Genealogical. Edited by F. C. Johnson, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

The special aim of the "Historical Record" is indicated in its title-page, and Volume VIII., bound, which has been recently received, maintains the reputation which it has so long enjoyed. No valley in this Commonwealth is so rich in its historical associations as the Wyoming Valley, and through Dr. Johnson's researches we are steadily presented with data, historical and genealogical, that would otherwise be lost. Orders for copies should be forwarded to the editor.

THE CONSTITUTION AND REGISTER OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812, TO OCTOBER 1, 1899. Compiled by Captain Henry Hobart Bellas, U.S.A., Secretary-General. Philadelphia, 1899, pp. 231.

This Society was organized September 14, 1814; reorganized January 9, 1854, and instituted April 14, 1894. Among its members are seventeen veterans of the war; Daniel Mickley, aged over 103 years, who served in the defence of Baltimore, being a resident of Pennsylvania. In nine States societies have been organized, Pennsylvania leading with a membership of about three hundred. The book is very attractive in appearance, and the data valuable and interesting.

THE WADE GENEALOGY. By Stuart C. Wade. New York, 1900.

Part I. Svo, pp. 96, illustrated. Price, \$1.00. Apply to compiler, 146 W. Thirty-fourth Street, New York City.

This work gives some account of the origin of the name, and of the lost folk-story of the famous hero, Wade; particulars and pedigrees of famous Englishmen of the name and genealogies of the families of Wade of Massachusetts and New Jersey, to which are added many miscellaneous pedigrees; also a roll of honor of the Wades who went to war. It is illustrated with portraits, coats-of-arms, and fac-similes of old documents and family papers.

ON THE FRONTIER WITH COLONEL ANTES, OR THE STRUGGLE FOR SUPREMACY OF THE RED AND WHITE RACE IN PENNSYLVANIA. By Edwin MacMinn. Camden, 1900. Price, \$3.00.

The Rev. Mr. McMinn some years ago wrote a life of Henry Antes, a prominent figure in the religious movement among the Germans of Eastern Pennsylvania, 1735-1750. The subject of his present work, a son of the former, was an active participant in the civil and military history of the Commonwealth, particularly on the Susquehanna and its branches. It is liberally illustrated.

HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. By John Bach McMaster. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Volume V., with map.

The fifth volume of Professor McMaster's history covers the time of the administration of John Quincy Adams, and to the verge of the great anti-slavery conflict in that of Andrew Jackson. In some respects the volume is historically more valuable than several of the preceding ones, but the same scientific skill in arrangement and succinct style of writing are characteristic as in the others.

NOTES ON THE FAMILIES OF WAGER, WIRTZ, HOUSER, BAKER, SCHRIENER, AND POTTER, OF PHILADELPHIA, by Thomas Allen Glenn, is the last contribution to local genealogy which has been received. It has been carefully compiled and is neatly printed. The edition is limited.

THE
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VOL. XXIV.

1900.

No. 4.

LIFE OF MARGARET SHIPPEN, WIFE OF BENEDICT
ARNOLD.

BY LEWIS BURD WALKER.

(Continued from page 266.)

After the death of William Allen, and a few months before his own death, in a hand trembling with age, he penned the following to his sons, who were absent:

“Edward Shippen of Lancaster Esquire, To his Sons Edward and Joseph, Lancaster the 28 May 1781.

“This may inform You that before I came to live here William (Allen) Esq, made me a present of a small tract of Land in Bucks County in the Province of Pennsylvania, on Acct of my Assisting him in the Location of his Land, but on my letting him know that I had rather have some Lots opposite to the New Market to the South of the City of Philadelphia he exchanged with me, and Signed me a Deed for ye Lots opposite to the New Market, but I dont remember that ever I delivered up to him ye said Deed for the said Small Tract of Land in Bucks County aforesaid which I lately looked for, but could not find it; but found whenever it may be, it must in Conscience be cancelled.”

He died at Lancaster, September 25, 1781, before the news of the surrender of Cornwallis reached him, though his faith in the ultimate triumph of America never wavered.

His monument stands in the rear of the church of St. James at Lancaster, where his remains have, in the course of time, been surrounded by those of his descendants.

EDWARD SHIPPEN AND THE FAMILY OF TENCH FRANCIS.

Edward Shippen (afterwards chief-justice) was born in the city of Philadelphia on February 16, 1729. As it was determined that he should become a lawyer, in 1743 he entered the office of Tench Francis, then and for many years afterwards Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, and there acquired a practical knowledge of law and legal forms from the best of all teachers, Experience.

But inasmuch as Edward Shippen was destined to follow an old custom, and marry his preceptor's daughter, the following brief account of Tench Francis and his family will not be inappropriate.

Tench Francis, though of English parentage, was born in Ireland, and emigrated to Maryland shortly after the year 1700. His brother Philip was the father of the celebrated Sir Philip Francis. From Maryland, Tench Francis removed to Philadelphia, where he became the leading lawyer of his time. He was counsel for the Proprietors from 1740 to 1744; attorney-general from November 5, 1742, to January 14, 1755, and was recorder of Philadelphia from 1750 to 1754. As a frightful example of the fees of lawyers in those days, we quote the following extract from his letter dated February 21, 1744, to Thomas Penn.

"I lately had the favour of yours of the 8th of August last and soon after the Governour was pleased to mention a sum for my services in general for three years ending in October (as I kept no account nor could be particular in any charges for that time) which I received and am satisfied. According to what you mention in your Letter he named 50L for an annual Sallary to which I submitted without objection. As I cant possibly fore-see with what trouble my Duty may be attended I should full as willingly have left it entirely to your own consideration at the end of every year, but perhaps that might have been less agreeable to you, and therefore I am contented as it is."

In 1724 Tench Francis married Elizabeth Turbutt, of Maryland, and had the following children:

JOHN, born 1725; died unmarried.

ANNE, born 1727, married to James Tilghman; had, among others, the following children, viz.:

TENCH TILGHMAN, who was aide-de-camp to Washington.

ELIZABETH TILGHMAN.

WILLIAM TILGHMAN, afterwards Chief-Justice of Pennsylvania.

ANNE (FRANCIS) TILGHMAN died in 1771.

MARY, born 1729, married William Coxe.

TENCH, born 1730, married February 8, 1762, to Ann Willing, who was born July 16, 1733. Concerning this match Edward Shippen (C.-J.) wrote to his father as follows, on January 11, 1762:

“When you find my Mother, Sister, & Miss Patty laughing by the fire Side and inclinable to hear News, tell them Cousin Nancy Willing is just going off the Stage; a Decree of perpetual Virginity seemed to have been passed against her, When a gay young Fellow just arrived from London having sett up a Chariot with five & twenty thousand Pounds in his Pocket, laid Siege to Castle & in three days the Garrison surrendered upon honourable Terms; in short, a Match is concluded between her & Tenny Francis, and I suppose All will be over in as many weeks as the Courtship has taken up Days.”

ELIZABETH, born 1733, married John Lawrence; died 1800.

MARGARET, born 1735, married to Edward Shippen November 29, 1753; died 1794.

RACHAEL, born 1737, married John Relfe March, 1760, and afterwards to Matthew Pearce.

TURBUTT, born 1740; died 1797.

PHILIP, born 1748.

After this short digression we return to Edward Shippen, who, at the end of five years' apprenticeship in the office, felt that a course of study in London would not only benefit him intellectually, but would also give him prestige in his profession. He accordingly sailed from Philadelphia, and,

after experiencing a storm which almost sunk the ship, reached London in February, 1749, and entered the Temple. In the summer of 1749 he visited Versailles and Paris, and was greatly impressed with the grandeur and elegance which he beheld. He spent some little time in travelling in England, and returned home in the summer of 1750, after having been made a barrister of the Middle Temple.

Whether or not it be true that "absence makes the heart grow fonder," certain it is that it did not take him long to send the following letter to his father:

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 8, 1750.

"HON'D SIR:

"My Mind has been much employed for about a Twelvemonth past about an affair, which, tho' often mentioned to you by others, has never been revealed by myself, and, as I can now no longer bear the anxiety of mind which a state of suspense in matters of consequence is always attended with, I must open myself to you and beg your best advice and assistance. Miss Peggy Francis has for a long time appeared to me the most amiable of her Sex, and tho' I might have paid my Addresses, possibly with success, where it would have been more agreeable to you, yet as Our Affections are not always in our Power to command, ever since my Acquaintance with this young Lady I have been utterly incapable of entertaining a thought of any other. I know, Sir, your Sentiments of these matters are more than usually generous and therefore I can with the greater Confidence ask your consent in this Affair, especially when I assure you 'tis the only Thing can make me happy. If I had obtained a Girl with a considerable Fortune, no doubt the world would have pronounced me happier, but, as in my own Notion, Happiness does not consist in being thought happy by the World, but in the internal Satisfaction and Contentment of the Mind, I must beg leave to say I am a better Judge for myself of what will procure it than they: yet I am not so carried away by my Passion as to exclude the consideration of money matters altogether; without a Prospect of a comfortable subsistence, 'tis madness to marry. That Prospect I think I have. With a little Assistance in setting out, my Business, with Frugality, cant fail to maintain me, and a bare support with one I love is to me a much preferable State to great affluence with a Person one regards with indifference. Be pleased, Sir, to let me know your sentiments of this affair as soon as possible. For tho' I might not press a very speedy conclusion of it, yet I am anxious to know my Fate. I am, Dear Sir

"Your Very affectionate and dutiful Son

"EDWARD SHIPPEN, JUNR."

The reply to this letter was favorable, and his father gave him a house on Walnut Street in anticipation of his marriage to Margaret Francis, which took place November 29, 1753.

In 1755 the defeat of Braddock caused great alarm throughout the Province, but the danger eventually roused the military spirit of the people, and we find that cool-headed Edward Shippen was also infected by it, for the receipt for his regimental suit, as it is called, is now before us, as well as the receipt for a sword, which is curiously itemized, being divided into charges for the hilt, the blade, the lining of the hilt, and the scabbard. A striking figure, no doubt, was he, when, clad in his scarlet regimental suit ornamented with five and one-half dozen double gilt buttons (no less), and his beaver hat trimmed with a yard and a half of gold lace, he mounted that wonderful saddle, which is described in the bill as, "A Demipeick Sadle, with a Buckskin Seat Quilted, & Morocco Leather burrs & bolsters, & a Rivited tree, & a Sadle Cloath, & a Double Rain'd Bridle, Silver washed buckels, & Green & Red Frunt, and a Green Cloath housings fring'd, & a Large Flower Embroidered in Each Corner of ye housings with Gold Thread, & a pair of Brass Stirrups," and, with the aforesaid hilt, blade, and scabbard all at his side, was prepared to defend his country as a private soldier in the Independent Troop of Horse.

But his brother, Colonel Joseph Shippen, and his brother-in-law, Colonel James Burd, did the actual military service for the family in this war, and Edward Shippen returned to his duties as judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, to which office he had been appointed on November 22, 1752, and which he held till the Revolution.

Evidently he was not insensible to the good things of life, for when he gave a dinner in 1755 to the court officials, at the tavern kept by Mary Jones, he provided a turtle himself, and such was its size that the oven had to be taken down "to dress the turtle," and "Mr. McCall's wench" was

called in to help with the cooking; all of which is set down in the bill, along with the "Punch" and "Wine" and "Clarett" and the "English Beer."

In the ten years that followed Edward Shippen's return from England his business had increased, honors had been bestowed upon him, and, having chosen the woman he loved, his marriage had been blessed with children:

ELIZABETH, born September 15, 1754.

SARAH, born February 1, 1756.

MARY, born August 15, 1757.

EDWARD, born December 11, 1758.

And now, at the commencement of the second decade since his return to America, with heart elated, he writes as follows to his father:

"PHILADA. 11th June 1760.

"HON.D SIR:

"Mr. Dow brought me the Acct & Letter you sent to General Stanwix and he informed me he would at any time pay me (for your Acct) the full sum carried out by you; But desires that you will immediately send me down the several Vouchers, as he will certainly sail for England next Week.

"My Peggy this morning made me a Present of a fine Baby, which tho' of the worst Sex, is yet entirely welcome; You see my Family increases apace; I am however in no fear by the Blessing of God but I shall be able to do them all tolerable Justice. It is but staying a few years longer before I ride in my Coach

"My kind Love to Mammy, Sister &c.;

"I am dear Sir;

"Your very dutiful Affect. Son,

"EDW. SHIPPEN JR."

And this the record of her birth, on June 11, 1760, is the first mention of "Peggy Shippen."

A few years longer, and this fond and doting father did in truth ride in his coach; and in after-years he was called upon to administer justice to many, but none of all who came before him stood more in need of justice than his best beloved daughter, who, though her body has been committed to earth for nearly a century, is yet the victim of calumny and injustice.

But, as Peggy lay in her cradle, where were the lovers who would cherish, and the friends who would aid and protect her? Far, far away were they, and the enemy who would most foully injure her was, perhaps, under the same roof with her.

In the old Château of Chavigniac in Auvergne, an orphan boy nearly three years old, in June, 1760, was in charge of his nurse, perhaps gazing at the Allier, flowing first north and, after joining the Loire, then westward to the Atlantic; and had some astrologer been there to prognosticate the future of Lafayette, he might have likened it to the river, for he went first northward to Paris, and then westward across the Atlantic to achieve fame.

But over the mountains, eastward from Chavigniac, there is another river, called the Rhone, and in the town of Geneva, where the river issues from Lake Lemman, a lad of nine years, John André by name, was going to school. And if by chance he wandered down to the edge of the tongue of land between the Arve and the Rhone he could have seen the clear water of the Rhone flowing side by side with the muddy water of the Arve, but not polluted by it. And had he been able to read the future he might have found in the river an emblem of his own fate; for the disgrace of the gibbet was to touch him, yet not to sully his fame.

In Norwich, Connecticut, a young man not quite twenty years of age was finishing his career as an apprentice in a drug store, and as soon as he was of age he began business for himself with the sign:

B. Arnold,
Druggist, Bookseller, &c.,
Sibi Totique.

Frederick von Steuben, wounded in the battle of Kunersdorf, was shortly afterwards taken prisoner and confined in a Russian prison.

Down in the West Indies, Alexander Hamilton, three years old, was still in the lap of his Huguenot mother.

While strolling over his grounds on the banks of the Potomac, with a little stepson of seven at his heels, was George Washington, in his twenty-ninth year, the happiest bridegroom in America. So happy was he, that we cannot but smile when we read of the problem he was endeavoring to solve. "Would any one believe," he writes, "that with one hundred and one cows . . . I must still buy butter for my family?"

Nathanael Greene had just completed his eighteenth year, and it might have been at this very period when, according to the story of one biographer, he stole away from his bedroom to attend a ball in the neighborhood. If he thought that his father, the Quaker preacher, was asleep when he made his exit through the window, he found him awaiting his return with a horse-whip; and after slipping some shingles under his coat he submitted to the castigation without a murmur.

Who would have thought that all these men, so widely separated, would ever meet together? Yet, through many strange adventures, through dangers on land and perils by sea, through storms, through prisons, and through battles, were they to pass for twenty years, and, with the unerring certainty of fate, they each and all took their places on the stage in the great tragedy of the American Revolution, the treason of Arnold, in the fall of 1780.

But there is one more character who claims our attention. Aaron Burr, born February 6, 1756, was, in the year 1760, an inmate of the house of Dr. William Shippen, whither he had been taken after the death of his parents. Perhaps he was even taken to Edward Shippen's residence, and saw the new-born baby in her cradle. And how did Aaron Burr show his gratitude to that family the members of which had been friends of his father, that family whose roof had sheltered him, of whose food he had partaken, and under whose protection he had lived when an orphan

boy? He repaid these benefits by inflicting upon Margaret Arnold, when she was in deepest distress; the worst insult man can offer to woman, and thirty years after she was laid in her grave he still sought to injure her reputation.

EARLY LIFE OF MARGARET SHIPPEN.

Of Peggy Shippen's childhood we have no direct accounts. However, her first cousin, "Neddy" Burd (who afterwards married her eldest sister, Elizabeth), came down from Lancaster to finish his education and study law under her father, Edward Shippen; and "Neddy's" letters to his sister and grandfather give us some insight into the circumstances of the family, as well as the news and customs of the town. First is a letter dated April 28, 1765 (he was born February 5, 1751), descriptive of his admission to college, as follows:

"About three weeks ago our Class was alarmed with the news of being examined by the Trustees. Luckily we had three days to prepare for it. All which time we were much afraid of the Issue. I sat up until eleven o'clock & rose before five studying very hard. At length the much dreaded day arrived. We were conducted into the Electricity room, Where the Revd. Mr. Duchee, Mr. Stedman, Dr. Alison, & Mr. Beveridge were assembled. You may inform Grandpapa that we were first desired to translate a piece out of English into Latin, then we were examined in Horace & lastly in Homer. The public Examination of the Senior Class was next day; When we were again desired to attend at the Electricity Room. Mr. Stedman spoke as follows, viz.—On account of your Yesterday's extraordinary performance Ye are admitted into Colledge."

Next comes a letter dated January 14, 1767, giving an account of some robbers, and concluding with theatrical intelligence, as follows:

"There is a nest of Robbers here which makes People more careful about their Houses. Two Fellows Hagarty & Morrison at Noon Day went into the Street Door of the Gov's House & stole two Silver Candlesticks out of the Pantry at the other End of the House they were happily detected & have received their Punishment. The same Morrison went into a Tavenkeepers House (before the other Theft) & bore off a Man's great Coat from the Back of his Chair while He warmed himself at the

Fire, but was not caught. The same two Fellows & Consiglio & Bowman went into a Tavernkeeper's House & carried off a Mahogany Chest full of Player's Cloaths from a Room up two Pair of Stairs while the Family were at Supper.

"Uncle J. S. made me a present of a Ticket to see the Play. Mr. Hallam is the best Actor according to the common Opinion, but I am fonder of Mr. Allyn. Miss Cheer & Miss Wainwright are the best Actresses; the Latter is the best Woman Singer & Mr. Wools is their excellent Man Singer. James Godwin who used to be Mr. Tioli's dancing Boy dances & acts upon the Stage. They say He gets £4 per Week."

Next comes some fashionable intelligence in a letter of November 17, 1767 (to properly appreciate this we must keep in mind the fact that J. Willing was not seventeen years old when the letter was written), together with some more dramatic news, as follows:

"Some young Gentlemen have subscribed to an Assembly for this Season. Among the Principal Managers are Billy Allen & Jemmy Willing. The Subscribers may send a Ticket to any Young Lady for the Evening; Notwithstanding which Priviledge J. Willing tells me that He is almost tired of it because the Girls are so little.

"The Players must soon leave off here & will not be again permitted to act these two Years. They are going to New York but it is believed that the Opposition will be strong enough to prevent their acting there."

The Assembly managed to continue without J. Willing's approval, for in a letter dated December 15, 1768, it is said:

"The Dutchess of Gordon is to appear to Night at the Assembly & is to be richly deckt with Diamonds & other Jewels & dressed most splendidly in Silver Silks. Neither She or Coll. Morris chuse to dance whenever they can avoid it, and therefore the Company will be deprived of the Honour of dancing with a Dutchess. She has nothing to boast of with Regard to her Face or Person. Yet she is well esteemed as She is pretty sociable and dont seem to require that Pre-eminence over other Ladies which the York Ladies are so ambitious of."

Another lively picture is found in "Neddy's" account of how Brittannia did not win the race,—viz.:

"I was yesterday at the Races, when four Horses viz, Lath, Nonpareil, Govr. Sharp's Mare called Brittannia & ye Irish Horse started for a

purse of One hundred Pounds ;—the first Heat the Irish Horse was almost distanced & was lamed so much that he was taken off the Field. At his first setting out, upon his gaining a little Advantage, the Irish set up such a Halloo as almost stunned me, but at his coming in they disowned him intirely, that he was an Irish Horse but only an english One imported here by Way of Ireland.

“Lath won the purse in two Heats ; ye first Heat followed closely by Britannia, & ye second Heat by Nonpareil.

“The Keeper of Britannia, after the Race, said with a very confident Air, that Britannia was very well able to beat either Lath or Nonpareil ; —that he had purposely desired the Rider to lose the first Heat to Lath, that he had no doubt of Nonpareil’s getting the second heat from Lath & therefore he ordered his Jockey to permit Nonpareil to win the second Heat ;—& then Britannia would gain the third and fourth Heats by which Means more Sport might be afforded to the Ladies and Gentlemen. This is a Specimen of what lengths these honest Jockeys will give to their Tongue to save the Credit of a Horse or cozen a simple Fellow out of his Money.

“The Commons is a mere Camp ; I believe there are 100 Booths erected there for the Entertainment of the Lower Class of People ; from which frequent Battles ensue ; as those People think it a Time of Merriment & consequently they must get drunk ; when being like Ships without Helms they unavoidably run foul of each other.”

Next we find him with some homespun, which he had made up into a coat, concerning which he says :

“I shall be very proud of wearing a Coat which was spun in our Family & for that Reason think I had better wear it while ye Revenue Act remains unrepealed.”

But soon “Neddy” was overwhelmed with commissions to execute for the folks at home. After buying for Granny yarn “as near the Colour of the sample as could be got,” and lemons and the last Gloucester cheese in Philadelphia, “but unless this had been procured You must have waited for English Cheese untill the Agreement of our Merchants about Non-Importation should be dissolved by a Repeal of the Revenue Act,” and for his grandfather nearly everything from a bottle of red ink to twenty-five gallons of molasses, and from salmon to saddle-bags, “Neddy” gives a complete list of Philadelphia booksellers who have *not* got a

copy of "Sententiæ Pueriles," but says he thinks he can get one with the first two leaves torn out, from a *boy!* This boy was one who studied his books so hard that there was nothing left when he got through, for when "Neddy" went for the book two more leaves were gone.

Molly Burd's marriage to Peter Grubb, the Cornwall iron-master, was the occasion of the following message: "In the Box Aunt Shippen says she has sent Thread Lace instead of Blond Lace because it will wash and be very serviceable—Handkerchiefs She says, are quite out of Fashion, in the Room of which She has sent a Tippet & Tucker, which is the present Mode."

The following account for the bride's trousseau will form an interesting subject for comparison with similar accounts at the present day. The total was £31 5s. 8d., made up as follows:

"14 Yards Mantua Silk	£8	8	0
1 Ps Irish Linnen 25 Yds at 5/9	7	3	9
1 Silk Cloak	3	6	6
3 Yds Cambrick at 16	2	8	0
A Necklace	9	0	
For a laced Cap, Ruffles, Tippet & tucker	9	10	5."

Then, in place of Adams Express, we have the receipt of Robert Gordon, who promised to carry and deliver to the bride's father, "two wooden Chests one Box with a Padlock and two Small Boxes without a lock a Gammon of Bacon & three Neats Tungs a Hair Portmanteau Trunk two Small Cags all which Chests & Boxes are filled with Goods and received one Barrel of Malt Beer."

In truth, "Neddy's" folks seemed to want everything from citron for "minced peyes" to the Bishop of Llandaff's sermon, and from basket salt to French newspapers and English leather, not omitting water-dogs and black-eyed rabbits. So busy was he with these various commissions, and his legal studies and law writings, when "2650 Germans were naturalized at one Court;" that he had no time for anything

else. No, we are mistaken; he did manage to find time to follow a good precedent, and fell heels over head in love with Elizabeth Shippen. We think that this fact had something to do with the pleasing alacrity with which he executed commissions which sometimes have an irritating effect upon the masculine temper. For when Granny's quilted silk petticoat was sent to him to be dyed yellow, it was of course necessary to hold various consultations with "Aunt Shippen," which always gave him an excuse to see "Betsy." That silk petticoat has quite a history in "Neddy's" letters. First, "Aunt Shippen says that there is a very good Dyer in Town lately from Scotland that she has seen Things dyed by him Green & blue but has never seen any Thing dyed yellow by him—that she thinks he excels in dying (?) green And that he also dyes a very good blue." Next we hear that the dyer has no yellow dye. Then Aunt Shippen orders it to be dyed blue, as a compromise. But that dyer has the failing (not yet wholly eradicated in his trade) of not being as prompt as his word; for, a month later we are told: "Notwithstanding the promises of the Dyer, he has not dyed it yet." It is while "Neddy" is wrestling with this not living but *dying* question that we hear the first words of little Peggy. He is writing to his grandfather, Edward Shippen, and says: "Cousin Peggy Shippen stands over my Shoulder & particularly desires her Love to Grandmama & yourself."

During these passing years "Peggy" Shippen was not idle. She had become an expert with her needle; had been instructed in drawing, dancing, and music; which merely constituted her accomplishments; in addition to which, we have her own words, written when she was forty-two, that she had received "the most useful and best education that America at that time afforded."

Though our opportunities of examining the correspondence of ladies who were contemporary with her are limited, yet we can without hesitation say, that for beautiful penmanship, correct expression, and literary style and interest the

letters of Margaret Arnold are far superior to those of her sisters and cousins, or "Becky" Franks and Ann Penn.

Mrs. Gibson says (Shippen Papers, li.): "I may add my recollections of my mother's general opinion of Mrs. Arnold, often expressed to others as well as to myself. Being intimately acquainted with Mr. Shippen's family, she well understood their several characteristics, and would dwell with pleasure on the affectionate and exemplary conduct of Mrs. Arnold, both before and after her marriage. She used to say that Miss Peggy Shippen was particularly devoted to her father, making his comfort her leading thought, often preferring to remain with him when evening parties and amusements would attract her sisters from home. She was the darling of the family circle, and never fond of gadding. There was nothing of frivolity either in her dress, demeanor, or conduct, and though deservedly admired, she had too much good sense to be vain. . . . I have often heard her speak with deep feeling of the sad fate of this most excellent woman; of her great purity of mind and principles, &c."

In this constant companionship with her father she insensibly imbibed correct principles of business which were of the greatest use in the settlement of her husband's estate.

Next to her father, her sister Elizabeth exercised most influence over her. Indeed she seems to have regarded Elizabeth as a pattern for her to follow, and in one letter she writes to her sister, "I can never do better than to follow your example."

The clouds of the Revolution had gathered, and soon the storm was to burst. The first Congress had met, and great was the hubbub and controversy. On September 28, 1774, Edward Shippen brought home to dinner a tall, grave provincial officer, who was a delegate from Virginia, and thus Mistress Peggy, then in her fifteenth year, first met that great man of whom she afterwards wrote: "Nobody in America could revere his character more than I did." And we may be sure that the beautiful girl, in the bloom of opening womanhood, listening attentively to the conversation, attracted the notice of George Washington, for he was the guest at that Wednesday's dinner. It was her grace

and loveliness that, six years later, drew forth one of the pleasantries he so seldom uttered. "Ah, marquis!" said he to Lafayette, "you young men are all in love with Mrs. Arnold. Go you and breakfast with her, and tell her not to wait for me."

Soon the news of Lexington and Concord inflamed the spirit of the people, and Betsy Shippen's lover shared the enthusiasm. In an answer to his request for a drum from the Lancaster Barracks, Jasper Yeates replied that "there were but three or four old Shells here without heads, which have already been made Use of by the Towns People."

And on June 30, 1775, Edward Shippen wrote to his father at Lancaster:

"I find Neddy Burd has taken a Resolution to go Lieutenant to one of the Companys of Riflemen to Boston. I wrote him my Sentiments upon this step the other day, and represented to him that not having been used to the Woods; nor to hunting, nor the Use of Rifles, he would be deemed a very unfit person for that Service, and that it would appear to all the world a ridiculous thing for a young Man bred in an Office to attempt to command Riflemen, who are expected to be men bred in the Woods and enured to Hardships. I suppose however Neddy will consider himself as too far engaged now to retract."

In spite of ridicule, so hard for a spirited young man to bear, "Neddy" stuck to his determination, and joined the army. No doubt Betsey thought of him as a knight of old, and Peggy regarded him as a veritable paladin. If he had performed unheard-of feats of bravery, and put the whole British army to flight, it would have been no more than the fond hearts of Peggy and her sister had hoped.

But alas! for their hopes, the fatal battle of Long Island sent dismay throughout America. Then came the report that "Neddy" had been killed, and we may imagine how the sisters wept together. Later tidings raised their hopes once more, for a message was received that he had been captured by the British, and was uninjured, though in prison. After a little more than three months' captivity he was exchanged, and we may be very sure that he received a hearty welcome

when he arrived in Philadelphia. Hardly had the excitement caused by "Neddy" Burd's return subsided before the capture of young Edward Shippen in the British lines caused another season of disquietude.

These constantly recurring scenes of anxiety and danger developed in Peggy Shippen a susceptibility to fainting-spells, to which she was subject whenever perturbation of mind reacted upon a delicately organized body, and which continued all through her life. Otherwise, Peggy Shippen's early life would have been considered an uneventful one. We have found no account of her leaving Philadelphia prior to her marriage. But this, perhaps, is not to be wondered at, when we reflect that travelling in the country was accompanied by danger. Even the pleasures of travelling would be greatly lessened by accidents such as Miss Kitty Ewing (afterwards married to General Edward Hand) describes in her letter to her aunt, Mrs. Jasper Yeates, viz.:

"DEAR AUNT

"I had not long lyt out of the Chaire before I received your accepttable favour for you must know that I am grown a greate traveller since I left Lancaster. Mr. Johnston took us up to Carlile & whe had a very pleasant ride of it. Mr. anders & I whare in one Chaire Fanny & her dady in the other. our Chare only overset twiste the first place that Mr anders overset in was as even as the flower I now stand on Fanny & I whaire obligd to walk the fore miles as that was all whe had to go. our Chare was brok all to peacess & Mr. Johnstons hors whas forste to carry all all the burden that was in our Chaire. whe took pitty on the poor hors & would walk. I entende to write to you aga when I can get a better pen for this is so bad I could hardly write."

Reading matter likely to interest young ladies was limited during the revolutionary epoch, for Sarah Shippen says:

"I can not have the pleasure of sending Miss Johnston any books that she will like, she may read the 1st vol of Ricoboni till we can get the 2nd which she shall have immediately as we get it she may divert herself with the memoirs of a Lady of Quality which if she has never read will not be unentertaining. Adieu and that a couple of smart Beaus may drop in to anause you is the wish of Yours, S. S."

Who reads Riccoboni now? Is there any one who desires to peruse his second volume? And we fancy that the "Memoirs of a Lady of Quality" are not of such a nature as to be specially recommended for perusal by young ladies nowadays.

As books were scarce, it is not surprising that the beaux were in great request, and dull indeed must it have been at times, when even so sprightly a maiden as "Becky" Franks writes to Miss E. Shippen, "Whats become of all our Beaux? I'm afraid they've quite deserted this road."

After the British army evacuated Philadelphia, she wrote as follows:

"Poor Nancy I know how she must have felt. I should have lov'd of all things to have seen her she shou'dent have staid up stairs till the company assembled had I been with her. I wonder if she looked Handsome. I forgot to ask Mr. White. you desire to know when he returns I believe that is quite uncertain but a Gentleman (who he is I dont know) goes a Saturday I have wrote to Mrs. Paca by him & if you'll write Ill send y'r letters with mine to Mr. White to go with him.

"Joesy must have looked perfectly Cha'ming in the Character of Father. I wish he'd pay us a Vis as I make no doubt he's much improved by being so long in Maryland. Mr White tells me his present flame is a Miss Peggy Spear of Baltimore you may remember her she lived at Mrs Smith's a pretty little girl enough. What think you of the Weather, wont it be a bar to our Hopes? I much fear it will Hi Ho I cant hlp sighing when I think of it. Oh! the Ball, not a lady there the Committee of real Whigs met in the Afternoon & frightened the Beaux so much that they went round to all the ladies that meant to go to desire they'd stay at home, tho' it seems the Committee had no thoughts of molesting being all of their own Kidney. I'm delighted that it came to nothing as they had the impudence to laugh at US."

We have omitted an incident which took even Miss Becky aback, and also her complaint about her pen, which must have been very bad, for it even affected her spelling; and give the conclusion as follows:

"I heard Mr. Inlay say he intends paying you a Vis soon, so look out for him th first fine day. when the roads will permit my return God knows. I begin to grow Home sick tis very dull such Weather for I hant a soul to speak to except Aunt nor a Book to read. I'm determin'd

to send to Inlay for one this Afternoon. I hant seen a Beau since the day before yesterday where can the Wretches keep. I'm tired, so Adieu. love to all friends. write me to Morrow.

“B. FRANKS.

“Union Castle Thursday noon.
does Moses often pay you a Vis.
for my part tis so long since I've
seen (him I) hardly think I
sho(uld know) him

“To Miss Shippen

“at The Cottage.”

EDWARD SHIPPEN'S POLITICAL SENTIMENTS AND ENVIRONMENT.

As it has been asserted (though never proved) that Margaret Shippen had imbibed from her father sentiments disloyal to America, we deem it advisable to define as well as we can Edward Shippen's political sentiments prior to and during the eventful period of the Revolution, together with some of the circumstances which influenced his conduct.

In the first place, we must remember that he received his legal education in England, and the idea of resorting to armed resistance to acts of Parliament was repugnant to every principle which he had learned. In addition, he knew that, in the grant to William Penn of the Province of Pennsylvania, Charles the Second had expressly reserved the right and power to collect the duties and taxes levied by act of Parliament. The Charter of Pennsylvania is to be found in volume first of the Colonial Records, published by the State of Pennsylvania, and some sentences pertinent in this connection are as follows, viz. :

“WEE DOE grant unto the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns may . . . forever, have and enjoy the customs and subsidies . . . reasonably assessed, . . . saving unto us, our heirs and successors, such imposcons and customes as by act of parliament are and shall be appointed.” [1 *Col. Rec.* xiv.]

“WEE doe Covenant . . . with the said William Penn, and his heirs and assigns, that WEE, . . . shall att no time hereafter sett, or make, or cause to be sett, any imposicon, custome or other taxacon, rate or contribucon whatsoever, . . . unless the same be with the consent of

the proprietary, or chief Governor and Assembly, or by act of parliament in England." [Id. xvii.]

If his legal training interposed such obstacles to violent measures, we must remember that his position as a member of an old and honored family, and as an office-holder who had taken an oath of allegiance to George the Third, also exercised an influence no less potent over him.

Such were the reasons (and who shall say they were not valid?) which prevented him from countenancing *armed resistance to the Crown*.

But, on the other hand, he was a native American rejoicing in the achievements of the colonists, while he deeply felt the hardships of the British rule. The following extracts from his correspondence will clearly show this. In a letter to his father, of March 13, 1755-56,¹ he says:

"The New England men are now esteemed the champions of the American world."

In a letter to his father, of September 10, 1765, he says:

"You observe by the public papers that great Riots & Disturbances are going forward in New England in Opposition to the Stamp Act & Stamp Officers. I think the Act an oppressive one, and I wish any Scheme for a Repeal of it could be fallen on; but I am afraid these violent Methods will only tend to fix Chains upon us sooner than they would otherwise come. There is a general Threat thro'out America of destroying the Stamp Paper as soon as it shall arrive; what will be the Consequence of such a Step I tremble to think of. Two Gentlemen in Rhode Island, whose Houses were pulled down (for maintaining in Argument that the Parliament had a right to tax us) are gone home to England to make their Complaint. Poor America! It has seen its best days."

In another letter, of October 17, 1765, he says:

"On the 9th Inst. Peggy presented me with a Son, born just time enough to breath about three weeks the Air of Freedom; for after the first of November we may call ourselves the Slaves of England.

"The Lawyers & Officers had a Meeting last night to consult on the Steps they must take if no Stamps are to be obtained; A Variety of

¹ Shippen Papers, p. 34.

Sentiments at first appeared, but after some Debate it was carried by a Majority That tho' we might perhaps be justified in America in practising in our usual way without stamp Paper when none is to be had; Yet if the Parliament of England Should determine to force the Act down our Throats, they would immediately set Prosecutions on foot against the principal Civil Officers who had ventured to risque the Penalties, in order to strike a Terror into the other Inhabitants; and in that Case they would undoubtedly make Equity & Law give way to Policy in their Determinations. And what American Fortune could withstand them? So that upon the whole we determined to do no Act whatsoever after the first of November in our several Offices to hazard the penalties. However we are shortly after that to have another Meeting, When we cannot say what the Distresses of the Country may oblige us to."

On April 6, 1766, he writes:¹

"I am stopt with the joyful news of the Stamp Act being repealed. I wish you and all America joy."

On April 8, 1766, he writes:

"Our Joy on the News of the Stamp Act being repealed is damp't by Letters from Virginia giving an Account of the Arrival of a Vessel from London in five weeks bringing News that the Stamp Act will either not be repealed, or else on such terms as will be grievous for America."

On April 16, 1766, he writes to his brother:

"The bad Acc't from Virginia proves *not* to be true, as the Vessel which was said to have brought it left England the 3rd Febry. A Vessel arrived here the day before yesterday in 31 days from Londonderry. She brings Irish News Papers of the 7th March and a London Chronicle of the 25th of February, by which it appears that the Debate was opened in the House of Commons by Secretary Conway who made a warm Speech in favour of the Repeal, he was seconded by one Mr. Burke, who it seems made a remarkable shining figure; they were answered by Chas. Jenkinson, who acknowledged the Imperfection of the Act, but contended it should only be *altered* not *repealed*. He was seconded by one whose name I forget; Then arose in great Glory our Patron Pitt, who with his legs muddled in flannels and resting upon Crutches delivered a noble and patriotic Harangue in our favour, he payed great Compliments to Mr. Conway and Mr. Burke, inveighed vehemently

¹ Manuscript, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

against the Stamp Act, said he had many times wished his Friends had brought him to the House of Commons in his bed (to which he was then confined) that tho' groaning in misery he might have born his Testimony against so impolitic & grievous an Act. Mr. Pitt was answered by G. Greenville who tho' against us and in a bad Cause seems to have given Entertainment. There were many other Speakers, but upon the whole about 2 in the morning the Question was called for, and on the Division there appeared 275 Votes for the Repeal and 167 against it. The next day Bow Church Bells as well as many other Bells in the City shouted the whole day & in the Evening many Houses were illuminated."

Such were his sentiments, deploring but not resisting the aggressions of the British government. But it is important to remember the part taken by his relatives in the Revolution.

His father was Chairman of the Lancaster County Committee of Correspondence and Inspection during the Revolution,¹ and was always devoted to the cause of liberty, though debarred by age (born in 1703) from active service.

James Burd (who married his sister) was a colonel, commanding a battalion of militia, in the army of the Revolution.²

Tench Francis, brother of Edward Shippen's wife, was a captain in the Philadelphia militia.³

Edward Burd, nephew and afterwards son-in-law of Edward Shippen, was a major in the American Army, and was taken prisoner by the British at the battle of Long Island.

Dr. William Shippen, "the elder," a member of Congress in 1778 and 1779,⁴ was Edward Shippen's uncle; while his first cousin, Dr. William Shippen, "the younger," was from 1777 to 1781 "Director-General of all the Military Hospitals for the Armies of the United States."⁵

Another first cousin, Thomas Willing, was actively associated with Robert Morris in upholding the credit of the

¹ See Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Vol. XIII. pp. 276, 281, 286, 289, and 291.

² *Ibid.*, p. 307.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 556, 606, and 787.

⁴ See Colonial Records, Vol. XII. p. 172.

⁵ See Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Vol. XI. p. 807.

United States; and James Willing, still another first cousin, was a captain of marines¹ in the American army until taken prisoner and confined in a British prison-ship; and still another first cousin, Richard Willing, was captain in the Philadelphia Associators in the Revolution.²

Tench Tilghman, nephew of Mrs. Edward Shippen, was aide-de-camp to General Washington from 1776 to 1781, when he was the messenger sent to announce to Congress the surrender of Cornwallis.

Jasper Yeates (married to Edward Shippen's niece, Sarah Burd, December 30, 1767) was a captain in the Lancaster militia.³

Peter Grubb (married to Edward Shippen's niece, Mary Shippen Burd, November 28, 1771) was a colonel commanding a battalion of Lancaster County militia in 1776.⁴

Under such circumstances, we think that the most exact account of Edward Shippen's conduct is to say that he intended to, and did as far as possible, preserve a strict neutrality between the two contending parties in the revolutionary struggle. In a letter to his father, dated March 11, 1777,⁵ he says:

"In these times I shall consider a private station as a post of honor, and if I cannot raise my fortune as high as my desires, I can bring down my desires to my fortune."

If this is correct, a comparison with the views of the leading American patriots in the earliest stages of the contest will surprise us by showing what a little difference there was between their views at that time and his subsequent conduct. We quote the following from page 67 of Sabine's "American Loyalists," first edition:

"All, both Whigs and Tories, were born and had grown up under a monarchy; and the abstract question of renouncing it or continuing it was one on which men of undoubted patriotism differed widely. Very

¹ See Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Vol. XV. p. 658.

² *Ibid.*, Vol. XIII. p. 556.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 336.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 340.

⁵ Shippen Papers, p. 257.

many of the Whigs came into the final measure of separating from the mother country with great reluctance, and doubt and hesitation prevailed even in Congress. Besides, the Whig leaders uniformly denied that Independence was embraced in their plans, and constantly affirmed that their sole object was to obtain concessions, and to continue the connexion with England as hitherto; and John Adams goes farther than this, for, says he, '*there was not a moment during the revolution, when I would not have given everything I possessed for a restoration to the state of things before the contest began, provided we could have had a sufficient security for its continuance.*' "

If Mr. Adams be regarded as expressing the sentiments of the Whigs, *they* were willing to remain colonists, provided they could have had their rights secured to them; while the Tories were contented thus to continue *without* such security. Such, as it appears to me, was the only difference between the two parties *prior* to hostilities, and many Whigs, like Mr. Adams, would have been willing to rescind the Declaration of Independence, and to forget the past, upon proper guarantees for the future. This mode of stating the question, and of defining the difference between the two parties—down to a certain period at least—cannot be objected to, unless the sincerity and truthfulness of some of the most eminent men in our history are directly impeached; and if any are prepared to dispute their veracity, it may still be asked whether *the Tories ought not to be excused for believing them*. What, then, has been said by men whom we most justly reverence? Franklin's testimony, a *few days before* the affair at Lexington, was, that he had "more than once travelled almost from one end of the continent to the other, and kept a variety of company, eating, drinking, and conversing with them freely, and *never had heard in any conversation from any person, drunk or sober, the least expression of a wish for a separation, or a hint that such a thing would be advantageous to America.*" Mr. Jay is quite as explicit. "During the course of my life," said he, "and until the second petition of Congress, in 1775, *I never did hear an American of any class or any description express a wish for the Independence of the Colonies.*" "It has always been, and still is

my opinion and belief, that our country was prompted and impelled to independence by necessity, and not by choice." Mr. Jefferson affirmed, "What, eastward of New York, might have been the dispositions towards England before the commencement of hostilities, I know not; but before that I never heard a whisper of a disposition to separate from Great Britain; and after that, its possibility was contemplated with affliction by all." Washington, in 1774, fully sustains these declarations, and in the "Fairfax County Resolves," it was complained that "*intolerant falsehoods*" were propagated by the ministry to prejudice the mind of the king, "*particularly that there is an intention in the American Colonies to set up for independent states.*" Mr. Madison was not in public life until May, 1776, but he says, that "It has always been my impression that a re-establishment of the Colonial relations to the parent country, as they were previous to the controversy, was the real object of every class of the people, till the despair of obtaining it," etc.

If such were the sentiments of the leading American patriots, surely Edward Shippen should not be censured for maintaining a position of neutrality, and not becoming a partisan of either side. However, his office as Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court caused him to be suspected by the revolutionary authorities of Tory sentiments, because the extension of the jurisdiction of that court had been a matter of warm complaint. In a pamphlet entitled "*Observations on the American Revolution,*" published by order of Congress in 1779, in enumerating the grounds of complaint, the following statement occurs on page 5:

"The penalties and forfeitures incurred here are to be recovered in any court of record, or in any court of admiralty, or vice-admiralty, at the election of the informer, or prosecutor.

"The inhabitants of these colonies, consulting in the justice of Great Britain, were scarcely allowed sufficient time to receive and consider this act before another, well known by the name of the stamp act, passed in the fifth year of this reign, engrossed their whole attention. By this statute the British Parliament exercised in the most explicit manner a power of taxing us, and extending the jurisdiction of courts of admiralty

and vice-admiralty in the colonies to matters arising within the body of a county, and directed the numerous penalties and forfeitures thereby inflicted to be recovered in the said courts."

On December 7, 1776, the Council of Safety passed the following resolutions:¹

"*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Board, that every person who is so void of Honor, virtue and Love of his Country as to refuse his assistance at this time of eminent public danger, may justly be suspected of designs Inimical to the Freedom of America; And, Where such designs are very apparent from the Conduct of Particular persons, such persons ought to be confined during the absence of the Militia, and the Officers of this State to have particular regard to the above resolve and act accordingly, with vigour, Prudence and discretion, Reserving appeals to this Council, or a Committee thereof, where the same is requested."

In consequence of this or some other order, Edward Shippen must have been compelled to give some parole to stay within a certain district, because we find that on August 15, 1777,² the Supreme Executive Council, "On Motion, Agreed, That James Hamilton, John Lawrence, Edward Shippen, junr," and others, "have the bounds prescribed in their respective Paroles enlarged to the whole State of Pennsylvania."

After this he seems to have lived undisturbed, though a great deal of anxiety was caused by an escapade of his son Edward, the particulars of which are thus related in a letter to his father, dated January 18, 1777:³

"My son Neddy was sent on an errand by his master into Jersey, where he stayed longer than his business required. In order to avoid being pressed into the militia service, when General Howe had advanced as far as Trenton, and it was thought he was making his way to Philadelphia, Neddy (aged 18) was prevailed upon by Johnny, (aged 38) Andrew, (aged 37) and Billy Allen (aged about 25) to go in with them to the British army, which he accordingly did, and was civilly received there by General Howe and the British officers. His companions soon after went to New York, and Neddy remained at Trenton. When the attack was made on the Hessians there, he was accordingly taken

¹ See Colonial Records, Vol. XI. p. 38.

² *Ibid.*, p. 269.

³ Shippen Papers, p. 255.

prisoner by our army, and carried, with others, to General Washington, who after examining his case, and finding he had taken no commission, nor done any act that showed him inimical, very kindly discharged him, and he is now with us. Though I highly disapprove of what he had done, yet I could not condemn him as much as I should have done, if he had not been enticed to it by those who are much older, and ought to have judged better than himself."

Calling Washington's force "our army" in this letter seems to indicate that his feelings were decidedly in favor of the success of the Americans.

One circumstance, showing that the Shippens enjoyed no particular favor from the British, is related in a letter dated November 1, 1780, from Richard Peters to "Neddy" Burd, as follows:

"You may remember I spoke to you on the subject of the Repairs necessary to be done to Mr. Shippen's Stable. I find these Repairs are more considerable than I at first Considered. *The whole Roof of the Front Stable is every Moment in Danger as the British cut away the Ties which bound the Rafters together.* I wish you to view the Stable and let something be done."

It must be borne in mind that no *act* of disloyalty to America has ever been charged against Edward Shippen; but, on the contrary, he was called upon early to assist in the administration of public affairs, and was made a judge in Pennsylvania in less than eight months after the treaty of peace with Great Britain was signed in France.

From what has been said we feel justified in stating that, though Edward Shippen took no part in the revolutionary contest, he was not a Loyalist; but, on the contrary, when there was no alternative between abject submission and independence, he preferred the success of the Americans.

And we have the recorded testimony of Thomas McKean, one of the most sterling and uncompromising patriots among the signers of the Declaration of Independence, that he had "special trust and confidence" in the patriotism of Edward Shippen.

THE MESCHIANZA.

The Meschianza was a fête given by the British officers in Philadelphia to General Howe upon the occasion of his retiring from command. From the accounts which have come down to us, it seems to have been the most elaborate celebration ever held in America up to that time.

It has been stated that Margaret Shippen, as well as her sisters, took part in the performance as Ladies of the Blended Rose and Burning Mountain; and, as André was mainly instrumental in getting up the Meschianza, it has also been alleged that this fête formed in some way a link in a chain of evidence that was to show that Margaret Arnold participated in her husband's treason. Though we cannot see how this matter can have any weight whatever upon the question, yet, for the information of those who might think otherwise, we deem it right to call their attention to the fact that it has been stated on good authority that these ladies did not take the parts attributed to them.

In a paper read before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania on May 5, 1879, it was stated that "Peggy" Shippen and her sisters had been "Knight's Ladies" at this festival. When the paper was published¹ the following note was appended:

"In making the statement that the Miss Shippens were present at the Meschianza I followed the accounts written by Major André and others. Since the paper was read I have received a letter from Mr. Lawrence Lewis, Jr., from which I extract the following, that will be new to those interested in the history of that celebration: 'I would like to communicate to you a suggestion in reference to one part of your address. You stated that Mrs. Arnold and her two sisters (daughters of Shippen, C. J.), were present at the Meschianza. Although all the printed and published accounts of that festivity have made a similar statement, the tradition in the Shippen family has always been to the contrary. The young ladies had been invited, and had arranged to go; their names were upon the programmes, and their dresses actually prepared, but at the last moment their father was visited by some of his friends, promi-

¹ PENNA. MAG., Vol. III. p. 366.

ment members of the Society of Friends, who persuaded him that it would be by no means seemly that his daughters should appear in public in the Turkish dresses designed for the occasion. Consequently, although they are said to have been in a *dancing fury*, they were obliged to stay away. This same story has, I know, come down independently through several branches of the family, and was told me repeatedly, the last time not more than two years ago, by an old lady of the family, who was the niece of Mrs. Arnold and her sisters, and who has since died."

In Keith's "Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania," page 57, it is positively stated that Margaret Shippen and her sisters were *not* present at the Meschianza.

In further corroboration of this statement, and as explaining how the report of their presence probably arose, we quote the following sentences from an article called "Major André's Story of the Mischianza," by Sophie Howard Ward, published in the *Century Magazine* for March, 1894. We quote from Vol. XLVII. pages 684 and 685:

"Mr. Fiske tells us in his History of the American Revolution: 'It was a strange medley, combining the modern parade with the mediæval tournament, and was interesting on account of the prominent parts having been taken by the ill-starred Major André, and the beautiful Margaret Shippen, who so soon afterward became the wife of Benedict Arnold.' Strangely enough, Mr. Fiske was unaware of the fact that for some reason Chief Justice Shippen had forbidden his daughters to appear, and that, although their dresses were prepared, they were not allowed to be present. . . ."

". . . In this description André is careful to omit the names of the Shippen girls, leaving a blank before the name of Mr. Sloper, who was to ride for Margaret Shippen, and Mr. Winiard, who should have been the knight of her sister. This confirms the story, which Mrs. Wharton tells us has come down from the Shippen family, that although in a 'dancing fury,' they were not in the Mischianza. As André includes them in his only other description until now printed, which appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, August, 1778, we must accept Mrs. Wharton's suggestion that, like the modern reporter, André sent off his copy before the ball had taken place."

Watson, in his "Annals of Philadelphia," gives a good description of this celebrated fête.

Apropos to Watson's account, a curious incident is related in *Harpers' Magazine* for May, 1876, in an article called "Old Philadelphia." It is there stated that a scene in the old Southwark Theatre, representing a woodland glade, was painted and signed by André; and that upon one occasion when a play founded upon André's capture was presented, the scene which he had painted was set upon the stage to represent the place of his capture by Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart, near Tarrytown.

(To be continued.)

LITHOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS OF ALBERT NEWSAM.

BY D. MCN. STAUFFER.

(Concluded from page 289.)

ANDREW JACKSON.

Half-length, full face. W. J. Hubbard, pinxt. Childs & Inman, lith., Phila. Title—as above. Size 7 x 6.12 ins.

IBID.

Rectangular, full length, seated, front face. W. J. Hubbard, pinxt. Childs & Inman, lith., Phila., 1834. Title—Andrew Jackson | President of the United States. Size 19.2 x 13.12 ins.

IBID.

Rectangular, bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. P. S. Duval, lith. Title—Andrew Jackson. Size 6.8 x 3.14 ins.

— JAMISON.

Three-quarter length, standing, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. From a daguerreotype by J. E. Mayall, and published by him, Phila., 1846. Title—Signature | Jamison as Macbeth | “The Prince of Cumberland” | That is a step, etc. Size 12 x 9.2 ins.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Oval, in ornamented rectangular frame, full bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. Published by C. S. Williams, Phila., 1846. Title—Thomas Jefferson | 3rd President of the United States. Size 10.4 x 8.15 ins.

IBID.

Rectangular, bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. P. S. Duval, lith. Title—Th. Jefferson. Size 6.8 x 3.14 ins.

FELIX JOHNSON.

Half-length, front face. From an ambrotype. P. S. Duval, lith., for Jos. M. Wilson, Phila. Title—Felix Johnson | President of the Bethel College, McMinnresville, Tennessee | Moderator of the Genl. Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, 1858. Size 5.8 x 4.5 ins.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. H. Inman, pinxt. Childs & Inman, lith., Phila., 1832. Title—Richard M. Johnson | of Kentucky. Size 8.12 x 8.8 ins.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. From a photograph. P. S. Duval, lith., for Jos. M. Wilson, Phila. Title—John Johnston | Pastor of Tullylish Presbyterian Church, Banbridge, Ireland | Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, 1858. Size 6.4 x 4.8 ins.

WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. From a daguerreotype by England & Gunn, and published by same. P. S. Duval, lith., Phila. Title—Signature | William F. Johnston | Governor of Penna. Size 10 x 9.2 ins.

WALTER JONES.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. Unlettered proof in Newsam collection. Size 6.2 x 5.12 ins.

FANNY KEMBLE.

Head only, face $\frac{1}{2}$ to right. T. Sully, pinxt. Childs & Inman, lith., Phila., 1833. Unlettered proof from Newsam collection. Size 10.5 x 9 ins.

MISS F. A. KEMBLE.

Half-length, front face. Sir Thos. Lawrence, pinxt. Childs & Inman and S. M. Stewart, lith., Phila., 1832. Title—Miss F. A. Kemble. Size 8.4 x 8 ins.

J. KENNADAY.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. A. Newsam from life; published by Thos. S. Wagner in U. S. Ecclesiastical Portrait Gallery. Title—Rev'd J. Kennaday. Size 6.15 x 5.13 ins.

JOSEPH H. KENNARD.

Half-length, front face. A. Newsam, from life; published by Thos. S. Wagner in U. S. Ecclesiastical Portrait Gallery. Title—Rev. Joseph H. Kennard. Size 6.12 x 4.15 ins.

HENRY KING.

Full bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. P. S. Duval & Son, lith., Phila. Title—Truly yours | Henry King. Size 4.5 x 3.6 ins.

WILLIAM R. KING.

Rectangular, half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. Unlettered proof from Newsam collection. Size 9.2 x 7.14 ins.

JAMES KITCHEN.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. Title—James Kitchen, M.D. | Professor in Clinical Department of the | Pennsylvania Homœopathic College. Size 9.4 x 7.4 ins.

MADAME LAFARGE.

Bust, profile to left; bonnet and veil. A. Newsam, del. P. S. Duval, lith., Phila. Title—Madame Lafarge. Size 4.6 x 3.6 ins.

JOHN LANE.

Half-length, seated to front, face front. P. S. Duval, lith. Title—Yours truly | John Lane. Size 10.8 x 8.12 ins.

WILLIAM D. LEWIS.

Oval, half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. From a daguerreotype by Broadbent. P. S. Duval, lith. Title—Wm. D. Lewis, Esq. | Collector of Customs, Philada., 1851. Size 9.11 x 7.6 ins.

MARGARET LISLE.

Half-length, full face, cap on head. From a daguerreotype by J. Mayall. P. S. Duval, lith. Title—as above. Size 10 x 7 ins.

R. R. LITTLE.

Full bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. A. Newsam, del. P. S. Duval, lith. Title—as above. Size 4.3 x 3.7 ins.

JOHN C. LOWBER.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. J. Wood, pinxt. Lehman & Duval, lith., Phila. Title—Jno. C. Lowber. Size 6.3 x 5.4 ins.

CHARLES LYELL.

Half-length, full face. From a daguerreotype by J. E. Mayall, and published by the same, Phila., 1846. Title—Charles Lyell, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S. Size 12.8 x 11.9 ins.

JOHN McDOWELL.

Half-length, seated, right hand on book, face front. A. Newsam, del. P. S. Duval, lith. Thos. S. Wagner's U. S. Ecclesiastical Portrait Gallery, Phila., 1841. Title—Rev'd John McDowell, D.D. Size 7.8 x 8.2 ins.

IBID.

Rectangular, half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. A. Newsam, del. P. S. Duval, lith., for G. F. Gordon, Editor of *The Christian*, Phila. Title—Rev. John McDowell, D.D. | Pastor of the Spring Garden Presbyterian Church | Philada. Size 5.6 x 4.7 ins.

CHARLES McILVAINE.

Rectangular, half-length, in robes, front face. H. Inman, pinxt. Lehman & Duval, lith., Phila. Title—The Right Reverend Charles McIlvaine, D.D. | Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church | in the Diocese of Ohio. Size 10.13 x 8.12 ins.

DONALD C. McLAREN.

Half-length, front face. From a daguerreotype. P. S. Duval, for Jos. M. Wilson, Phila. Title—Donald C. McLaren | Moderator of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, 1858. Size 5.14 x 4.1 ins.

JOHN McLEAN.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. T. Sully, pinxt. Childs & Inman, lith., for Benjamin Matthias, Phila., 1832. Title—John McLean | of Ohio. Size 8.13 x 8.10 ins.

WILLIAM MACLURE.

Rectangular, half-length, right hand to head, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. Thos. Sully, pinxt. P. S. Duval, lith., Phila. Title—Wm. Maclure | *Ætat* 60. Size 4.7 x 3.13 ins.

JAMES MADISON.

Oval, in ornamented rectangular frame, bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. Published by C. S. Williams for his "Portraits of the Presidents," Phila., 1846. Title—James Madison | 4th President of the United States. Size 10.6 x 9 ins.

IBID.

Rectangular, bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. P. S. Duval, lith. Title—James Madison. Size 6.8 x 3.14 ins.

JOHN N. MAFFITT.

Full bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. From miniature by E. Wellmore. Title—Rev'd John N. Maffitt. Not signed by Newsam, but ascribed to him. Size 5.8 x 5.4 ins.

DOST MAHOMED.

Half-length, profile to left. Gen. Harlan, del. P. S. Duval, lith., Phila. Title—Ex Ameer Dost Mahomed. Size 5.7 x 3.6 ins.

MADAME MALIBRAN.

Three-quarter length, seated, right hand to face, face front. Published by Fiot, Meignen & Co., Phila. Title—The late | Madame Malibran de Beriot. Size 7.10 x 6.12 ins.

JOSEPH MARKLE.

Rectangular, ornamental frame, with residence in base; three-quarter length, sword in left hand, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. Published by J. W. Siddall, Phila., 1844. Title—Joseph Markle | Democratic Whig Principles | signature. Size 17.3 x 14.1 ins.

JOHN MARKOE.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. On stone by A. Newsam; Lehman & Duval, lith., Philadelphia. Unlettered example, but identified by a photograph of this lithograph in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Size 6 x 5.2 ins.

JOHN MARSHALL.

Full bust, front face. H. Inman, pinxt. Childs & Inman, lith., Phila., 1831. Title—J. Marshall | From the original portrait painted by order of the Bar of Philadelphia. Size 12.5 x 10.2 ins.

THEOBALD MATTHEW.

Rectangular, full length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. Title—The very Rev'd. Theobald Matthew | Administering the Temperance Pledge | etc. Size 12.11 x 9.11 ins.

J. GORDON MAXWELL.

Half-length, in robes, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. A. Newsam, del. T. S. Wagner, lith., Phila. Title—J. Gordon Maxwell (signature) | Rev'd J. Gordon Maxwell | Rector of the Emanuel Episcopal Church | Kensington, Philadelphia. Size 10.4 x 10.5 ins.

ROBERT CAMPBELL MAYWOOD.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. T. Sully, pinxt. P. S. Duval, lith., Phila. Title—Rob. Campbell Maywood | as Tam O'Shanter. Size 9.9 x 9 ins.

THOMAS MELLON.

Half-length, cane in left hand, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. P. S. Duval, lith., Phila. Title—Signature as above. Size 10.1 x 8.13 ins.

SANTIAGO MENDEZ DE VIGO.

Half-length, in uniform, face front. A. H. Wallace, pinxt. P. S. Duval, lith., Phila. Title—El Exmo Sōs D^r Santiago Mendez de Vigo | Gobernador Cap^a General de la Ysla de | Puerto Rico. Size 8.4 x 7.8 ins.

JAMES MONROE.

Rectangular, bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. P. S. Duval, lith. Title—as above. Size 6.8 x 3.14 ins.

P. E. MORIARTY.

Half-length, in robes, front face. A. Newsam, del., P. S. Duval, lith., Phila. Title—Very Rev'd P. E. Moriarty, D.D. | Pastor of St. Augustine's Church, Phila. Size 6.4 x 6 ins.

IBID.

Half-length, in robes, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. A. Newsam, from life. Title—Very Rev'd P. E. Moriarty, D.D. | Pastor of St. Augustine's Church, Philadelphia. Size 9.8 x 10 ins.

EDWARD JOY MORRIS.

Oval, half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. From a photograph. P. S. Duval, lith.; printed with a tint. Title—Edward Joy Morris | with 4 lines from his Speech in Congress against Lecompton Swindle. Size 7.15 x 6.1 ins.

NAPOLFON BONAPARTE.

Oval in rectangle, bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. P. S. Duval, lith., Phila. Title—N. | Post Mortem | St. Helena, May 5, 1821. Size 8.11 x 7.8 ins.

HENRY NEILL.

Half-length, full face. From a daguerreotype by W. & F. Langenheim. P. S. Duval, lith. Title—as above. Size 11.2 x 7.14 ins.

RICHARD NEWTON.

Half-length, in robes, hands on open book in front, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. From a daguerreotype by McClees & Germon. P. S. Duval, lith., for H. E. Howard, Phila., 1850. Title—Yrs. affectionately | Rich'd Newton (signature) | Rev'd Richard Newton, D.D. | Rector of St. Paul Church, Philada. Size 13.2 x 10.4 ins.

PAGANINI.

Full bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. Published in *The Parlour Review*, No. 3. Title—as above. Size 4.12 x 4.4 ins.

JAMES PAGE.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. H. Inman, pinxt. C. G. Childs "dix on stone." Not signed by Newsam. Unlettered proof. Size 4.4 x 4.8 ins.

IBID. (?)

Full length, in uniform, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left; to right a private, full length, face front; in background, three privates, tents, etc. A. Newsam, "from life on stone." P. S. Duval, lith., Phila. Title—cut off, if there was one. Size 9.4 x 9 ins. (?)

ELY PARRY.

Full bust, face to left. Lith. of P. S. Duval & Son, Phila. Ambrotyped by Gutekunst & Brother. Title—(Signature) Ely Parry, M.D., D.D.S., Prof' of Chemistry, Mat. Med. & Therapeutics Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. Size 9 x 7 ins.

MME. PASTA.

Half-length, with harp, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. Published in *The Parlour Review*, No. 5, Geo. Carstensen, Editor. Title—as above. Size 5.10 x 4.14 ins.

PEDRO I.

Full bust, in gorgeous uniform and many decorations, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. Childs & Inman, lith., for S. M. Stewart. Title—D. Pedro I | *Emperador do Brazil*. Size 10.6 x 8.8 ins.

EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.

Full bust, to left, face front. Childs & Inman, lith., Phila., for S. M. Stewart, Chestnut St., Phila. Title—*Amelia | Imperatriz do Brazil*. Size 10.2 x 8 ins.

JOHN PEMBERTON.

Half-length, front face, with glasses. P. S. Duval, lith., Phila. Title—as above. Size 8 x 6.14 ins.

DAVID PEPPER.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. John Neagle, pinxt. Lehman & Duval, lith., Phila. Unlettered proof from Newsam Collection. Size 5.10 x 5.6 ins.

PHILIP SYNG PHYSICK.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. H. Inman, pinxt. Childs & Inman, lith., Phila., Dec., 1831. Title—*Philip Syng Physick, M.D.* Size 7.8 x 6.4 ins.

IBID.

Half-length, to right, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. Inman, pinxt. P. S. Duval, lith., Phila. Title—*Philip Syng Physick, M.D. | signature*. Size 5.9 x 4.2 ins.

A. L. PICKERING.

Full bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right, civilian dress. On stone by A. Newsam. Painted by Parker. P. S. Duval, lith., No. 7 Bank Alley, Phila. Title—as above. Size (of figure only) 9.14 x 8.8 ins.

GEORGE POINTDEXTER.

Rectangular, three-quarter length, seated, to right, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. C. B. King, pinxt. Lehman & Duval, lith., Phila. Title—Geo. Pointdexter. Size 11.13 x 9.7 ins.

JAMES POLLOCK.

Half-length, front face. P. S. Duval & Co., lith., for Martin E. Harinstead, 116 Chestnut St., Phila. Title—Yours Truly | Jas. Pollock (signature) | James Pollock. Size—9 x 6.12 ins.

DAVID R. PORTER.

Full bust, front face. John F. Francis, pinxt. P. S. Duval, lith., for Jno. F. Francis, Phila., 1838. Title—David R. Porter (signature) | Gen'l David R. Porter. Size 9.2 x 8.12 ins.

IBID.

Full length, in uniform, on horseback, moving to left, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. Horse and landscape by A. Koellner; uniform sketched by Huddy, portrait by Newsam. Huddy & Duval, publishers, Phila., 1841. Title—David R. Porter (signature) | Gen'l David R. Porter | Governor of Pennsylvania. Size 9.10 x 9 ins.

— PORTER, U. S. SENATE.

Rectangular, half-length, front face. S. S. Osgood, pinxt. Childs & Lehman, lith., Phila. Unlettered proof from Newsam collection. Size 9.6 x 7.14 ins.

D. POWELL.

Half-length, full face. P. S. Duval, lith. Title—Signatures as above, one written with the right, and the other with the left hand. Size 4.14 x 3.14 ins.

TYRONE POWERS.

Rectangular, half-length, with hat and cane in right hand, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. Unlettered proof in Newsam collection. Size 10.8 x 8.14 ins.

JOHN T. PRESSLY.

Half-length, front face. From photograph by Geo. W. Taylor. P. S. Duval, lith., for Jos. M. Wilson. Title—John T. Pressly | Pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny City, Pa. | Moderator of the United Presbyterian Synod 1858. Size 6.12 x 4.8 ins.

WILLIAM C. PRESTON.

Rectangular, half-length, front face. S. S. Osgood, pinxt. Childs & Lehman, lith., Phila. Title—Wm. C. Preston. Size 9.3 x 7.11 ins.

PATRICK RAFFERTY.

Three-quarter length, seated to left, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left; tinted background. From a photograph by Willard. Title—Yours truly | Patrick Rafferty | Pastor of St. Francis Xavier Church | and President of the Literary Institute | Fairmount, Philadelphia | Published by the Institute. Size 11 x 9.8 ins.

WILLIAM RAWLE.

Full bust, front face. H. Inman, pinxt. Childs & Inman, lith., Phila., 1832. Title—W. Rawle | From the Original Portrait. Painted by order of the Bar of Philadelphia. Size 10 x 8.8 ins.

CHARLES H. READ.

Half-length, face slightly to right. From a daguerreotype. P. S. Duval, lith., for Jos. M. Wilson, Phila. Title—Chas. H. Read | Pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, Richmond, Va. | Moderator of the United Synod, 1858. Size 6.2 x 4.7 ins.

PHILIP RICKETTS.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. G. Freeman, pinxt. P. S. Duval, lith., Phila. Title—as above. Size 5.12 x 6.13 ins.

JOSEPH RITNER.

Rectangular, full-length, standing with right hand on plow and in his shirt sleeves, front face. J. F. Francis, pinxt. P. S. Duval, lith., for J. F. Francis, Phila., 1838. Title—Joseph Ritner | Governor of the State of Pennsylvania. Size 14.15 x 12.4 ins.

IBID.

Full bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. A. T. Lee, pinxt. Lehman & Duval, lith., Phila. Title—Joseph Ritner | Governor of Pennsylvania. Size 8.8 x 8.6 ins.

CHARLES ROBERTS.

Full bust, front face. From a daguerreotype by R. Cornaro. P. S. Duval, lith., Phila. Title—as above. Size 10.12 x 7.14 ins.

JOSEPH ROBERTS.

Rectangular, half-length, seated, with head resting on left hand, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. M. J. de Francia, pinxt. Lehman & Duval, lith. Title—Jos. Roberts | Late Actuary of the Penn. Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities | Born March 22nd 1793, Died Aug. 25th, 1835. Size 12.13 x 14.5 ins.

SOLOMON W. ROBERTS.

Full bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. M. J. de Francia, pinxt. Lehman & Duval, lith., Phila. Unlettered proof. Size 8.2 x 7.8 ins.

M. B. ROCHE.

Half-length, in robes, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. B. Otis, pinxt. Childs & Inman, lith., Phila., 1831. Unsigned by Newsam. Title—Rev'd M. B. Roche. Size 6.9 x 6.12 ins.

THOMAS SAY.

Half-length, front face. Title—Thomas Say | One of the founders of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Phila. | Born in Philadelphia, July 27th, 1787. Died at New Harmony, Oct. 10th, 1837. Size 7.5 x 6.12 ins.

ROBERT H. SAYRE.

Full bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. From an ambrotype by H. P. Osborn. P. S. Duval & Son, lith., Phila. Title—Yours Respectfully | Robt. H. Sayre | Supt. & Eng. Lehigh Valley Rail Road. Size 5.13 x 4.11 ins.

LEWIS DE SCHWEINITZ.

Full bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. A. Newsam, del. Lehman & Duval, lith., Phila. Title—signature as above. Size 3.1 x 2.13 ins.

JOHN R. SCOTT.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. T. Sully, pinxt. P. S. Duval, lith., Phila. Title—Jno. R. Scott | as | St. Pierre. Size 10.7 x 9.6 ins.

W. A. SCOTT.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. P. S. Duval, lith., for Jos. M. Wilson. Title—W. A. Scott | Pastor of Calvary Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, Cal^a. | Moderator of the General Assembly, 1858. Size 6.12 x 5.8 ins.

JOHN SERGEANT.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. Childs & Inman, lith., Phila. Not signed by Newsam, but ascribed to him. Title—as above. Size 4.2 x 3.14 ins.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

Full bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. Thos. Sully, pinxt., Pittsburg, 1844. Published by a Committee of his friends in the City and County of Phila. Title—signature as above. Size 10.12 x 10.6 ins.

ADELE SIGOIGNE.

Rectangular, three-quarter length, seated to right, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. Lehman & Duval, lith., Phila. Title—The Misses Della Costa, as a mark of gratitude to | Miss Adele Sigoigne | present her with this portrait taken from one painted by M. Riboni, in the possession of Dr. Le Roche. Size 12.9 x 10.3 ins.

J. S. SILSBEE.

Half-length, seated to right, front face. From a daguerreotype. P. S. Duval, lith., Phila. Title—Signature as above. Size 9.8 x 9.4 ins.

IBID.

Full length to front, cap in left hand, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. P. S. Duval, lith. Title—J. S. Silsbee | in the character of | Sam Slick, the Clockmaker. Size 12 x 8.6 ins.

THOMAS H. SKINNER.

Half-length, front face. T. Sully, pinxt. Childs & Inman, lith., Phila. Not signed by Newsam. Title—Rev. Thos. H. Skinner. Size 8.8 x 7.14 ins.

JONATHAN SMITH.

Full bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. Unlettered proof from Newsam Collection. Title—Jon'a Smith, signature. Size 9.14 x 7.8 ins.

JARED SPARKS.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. T. Sully, pinxt. From Childs & Inman Press. Not signed by Newsam, but ascribed to him. Unlettered proof. Size 7.8 x 5.8 ins.

CHARLES STEWART.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. A. Newsam from life. P. S. Duval, lith. Title—Signature | Commodore Ch's Stewart | below is a view of the "Capture of H. M. Ships Cyane & Levant by U. S. Frigate Constitution." Size 13 x 8.14 ins.

DUGALD STEWART.

Rectangular, three-quarter length seated to front, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. Sir H. Raeburn, pinxt. C. G. Childs, lith., Phila., Sept. 1, 1830. Title—Dugald Stewart | Drawn from the original picture presented by Dr. Tidyman to the Penna. Academy of the Fine Arts. Size 12 x 9.10 ins.

WILLIAM STRICKLAND.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. J. Neagle, pinxt. C. G. Childs, direx., Phila. Not signed by Newsam. Title—William Strickland, Esq. | Architect. Size 4.12 x 5 ins.

SAMUEL A. TALCOTT.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. C. G. Childs, direx., Phila. Title—Samuel A. Talcott, Esq. | Attorney General of New York. Size 3.10 x 4 ins.

MAURICE DE TALLAYRAND.

Bust, front face. Joffroy, del. Childs & Inman, lith., Phila. Title—as above. Size 4.15 x 4.8 ins.

TALMA.

Full bust, with furs and cap on head, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. P. S. Duval, lith., for The Parlour Review, Phila. Title—as above. Size 6 x 5.11 ins.

DAVID THOMAS.

Half-length, full face. A Newsam, del. P. S. Duval & Son, lith., Phila. Title—Yours truly | David Thomas. Size 4.5 x 4 ins.

M. L. P. THOMPSON.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. From a photograph. P. S. Duval, lith., for Jos. M. Wilson, Phila. Title—M. L. P. Thompson | Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Buffalo, New York | Moderator of the General Assembly, 1858. Size 6 x 5 ins.

IBID.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. From an ambrotype. P. S. Duval, lith., for Jos. M. Wilson, Phila. Title—same as above. Size 6.4 x 4.15 ins.

SAMUEL THOMPSON.

Full bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. Thos. Sully, pinxt. P. S. Duval, lith. Title—as above. Size 5.4 x 4.11 ins.

JAMES THORNE.

Half-length, right hand holding purse to ear, face front. Joseph Bushe, pinxt. P. S. Duval, lith., Phila. Title—James Thorne | as Figaro | in the Barber of Seville. Size 9 x 11.8 ins.

JOHN TYLER.

Rectangular, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. P. S. Duval, lith., for Dan^l Richardson. Title—as above. Size 6.8 x 3.14 ins.

STEPHEN H. TYNG.

Half-length, in robes, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. Thos. Wagner, lith., Phila., 1841. Title—Rev^d Stephen H. Tyng, D.D. | U. S. Ecclesiastical Gallery | Published by Thos. S. Wagner, Phila. Size 7.4 x 6.10 ins.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Rectangular, bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. P. S. Duval, lith. Title—M. Van Buren. Size 6.8 x 3.14 ins.

ROBERTS VAUX.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. H. Inman, N. A., pinxt. Childs & Inman, lith., Phila. Title—Roberts Vaux | Drawn on stone by Albert Newsam, one of the first mutes | educated in the Penna^a Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Size 4.14 x 5.2 ins.

IBID.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. Henry Inman, pinxt. P. S. Duval, lith. Title—I am with great truth | thy affectionate friend | Roberts Vaux. Size 5.2 x 4.13 ins.

MR. WAGGAMAN.

Rectangular, half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. S. S. Osgood, pinxt. Childs & Lehman, lith. Unlettered proof in Newsam collection. This is probably George A. Waggaman, U. S. Senator from Louisiana in 1831-35. Size 9.2 x 7.11 ins.

JAMES WILLIAM WALLACK.

Full bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. Published in Barton's Gentleman's Magazine, Phila. Title—J. W. Wallack. Size 4.14 x 4.4 ins.

REUBEN H. WALWORTH.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. Rem. Peale, pinxt. P. S. Duval, lith., Phila., 1842. Title—Reuben H. Walworth | Chancellor of the State of New York. Size 11.8 x 10 ins.

ROBERT WALSH, JR.

Full bust, left hand to head, face $\frac{1}{2}$ to left. T. Sully, pinxt. C. G. Childs, direx. Not signed by Newsam. Title—R. Walsh, Jr. | Philad^a. Published by C. G. Childs, 80 Walnut St. Size 3.12 x 4.14 ins.

THOMAS U. WALTER.

Half-length, seated, drawing-scale in hand, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. John Neagle, pinxt. Lehman & Duval, lith., Phila., 1836. Unlettered proof, given to the compiler by Mr. Walter. Size 6 x 5.4 ins.

THOMAS WARDROPE.

Half-length, front face. From an ambrotype. P. S. Duval, lith., for Jos. M. Wilson, Phila. Title—Thomas Wardrope | Pastor of the Knox Presbyterian Church, Ottawa, Canada West | Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, 1858. Size 6.10 x 4.8 ins.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Rectangular, full bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. Stuart, pinxt. Childs & Inman, Phila., and Peabody & Co., New York, lith. Title—Washington. Size 6.1 x 5.1 ins.

IBID.

Rectangular, bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. Stuart, pinxt. P. S. Duval, lith. Title—G. Washington. Size 6.8 x 3.14 ins.

IBID.

Bust, profile to right. From Houdon's bust by A. Newsam. P. S. Duval, lith., Phila. On title-page of "Tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon." Phila., Carey & Hart, 1840. Size 3.9 x 2.7 ins.

JOHN G. WATMOUGH.

Half-length, seated to front, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. Painted by Henry Inman, N.A. & P.A.; "Drawn" on stone by A. Newsam, a Deaf & Dumb pupil of C. G. Childs. Published for the Proprietors by C. G. Childs, Walnut Street, Philadelphia, 1831. Title—Signature Jn'o G. Watmough. Size 12.5 x 12.4 ins.

THOMAS WEBB.

Three-quarter length, in uniform, right hand on breast, left on Bible; sword on table, face nearly profile to left, patch over right eye. P. S. Duval & Sons, lith., Phila. A. Newsam on stone. Title—Captain Thomas Webb | who introduced Methodism | into Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey. Size 3.8 x 3 ins.

FRANCIS C. WEMYSS.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. T. Sully, pinxt. Lehman & Duval, lith., Phila. Title—Francis C. Wemyss | Manager of the American Theatres | Philadelphia & Pittsburg, Pa. Size 7.12 x 6.14 ins.

ROBERT M. WHARTON.

Full bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. C. G. Childs, lith. Not signed by Newsam. Unlettered proof. Size 4.6 x 4.8 ins.

DANIEL WHEELER.

Full bust, profile to left. P. S. Duval, lith., Phila. Title—Dan'l Wheeler. Size 4.2 x 3.8 ins.

JOSIAH WHITE.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. P. S. Duval & Sons, lith., Phila. Title—Thy friend | Josiah White. Size 4.10 x 4.8 ins.

J. D. WHITE.

Half-length, face $\frac{1}{2}$ to left. From a daguerreotype by McClees & Germon. P. S. Duval, lith., Phila. Title—Signature | J. D. White, M.D., D.D.S. | Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery | Dr. W. W. Fouche | C. C. Williams | J. H. McQuillin | to Dr. J. D. White. Size 9.4 x 7.8 ins.

WILLIAM WHITE.

Full-length silhouette, with cane in hand and hat on head, profile to right. P. S. Duval, lith., for Thomas Latimer, Phila., 1838. Title—R^t Rev^d William White, D.D. Size 10 x 7.12 ins.

IBID.

Full bust, in robes, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. A. Newsam, del. P. S. Duval; lith., Phila. Title—R^t Rev^d William White, D.D. | First President of the Penn. Institution for the Deaf & Dumb. | Drawn on stone by | Albert Newsam | Late Pupil of the Instⁿ. Size 4.10 x 4.3 ins.

GEORGE WILLIG.

Half-length, seated, with cane, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. P. S. Duval, lith., Phila. Title—George Willig. (Print cut down.) Size about 11.12 x 10.14 ins.

JOHN G. WILSON.

Half-length, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. P. S. Duval, lith. Title—John G. Wilson, V.D.M. | Age 32. Size 6.12 x 5.5 ins.

WILLIAM WIRT.

Full bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. A. Dickinson, pinxt. Childs & Inman, lith., Phila. Title—as above. Size 7.14 x 6.8 ins.

WILLIAM R. DE WITT.

Half-length, seated to left, front face. J. F. Francis, pinxt. Published for Sunday School Teachers of Presby. Ch., Harrisburg, Pa. Title—William R. de Witt, D.D. Size 9.6 x 9 ins.

GEORGE WOLF.

Full bust, front face. A. B. Rockey, pinxt. Childs & Inman, lith., Phila., 1833. Title—George Wolf | Governor of Pennsylvania. Size 10.8 x 8 ins.

IBID.

Half-length, full face. On a sheet of music. Title—George Wolf, Esq., etc. Size 6.4 x 5.2 ins.

JOSEPH WOLFF.

Full bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. Lehman & Duval, lith., Phila., 1837. Title—Rev. Joseph Wolff | Missionary | to Palestine, Armenia, Persia, Khorassaun, Taerkestaun, Bokkara, Balkh, Himmalayah Mountains | Cashmear, Hindostaun, Abyssinia, Yemen, etc. Size 7.4 x 7.8 ins.

MRS. WOOD.

Bust, cap on head, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. Neagle, pinxt. Lehman & Duval, lith., Phila. Title—Mrs. Wood as Amina | in the Opera | *La Sonnambula*. Size 9.8 x 10 ins.

ANDREW GIFFORD WYLIE.

Half-length, face front. From an ambrotype. P. S. Duval, lith., for Jos. M. Wilson. Title—Andrew Gifford Wylie | Pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duaneburg, New York | Moderator of the Gen. Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in N. America, 1858. Size 5.15 x 4.7 ins.

JOHN YOUNG.

Full bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to left. A. Newsam, del. P. S. Duval & Co., lith. Title—Yours sincerely | John Young (signature) | John Young. Size 5.6 x 3.10 ins.

IBID.

Full bust, face $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. Gilbert Stuart, pinxt. P. S. Duval & Co., lith., Phila. Title—Judge Young | when a young man | From a painting by Gilbert Stuart. Size 5.8 x 3.12 ins.

SOME MISCELLANEOUS LITHOGRAPHS BY NEWSAM.

Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb | Drawn on stone by Albert Newsam, a former pupil of the Institution. From a daguerreotype by Collins. Size 7.1 x 4.1 ins.

Frigate Constitution | Bearing the Pennant of Commodore Jesse Duncan Elliott | Malta, February, 1838. From a painting by J. Evans; published in the U. S. Military Magazine, Phila. Size 7.7 x 10.3 ins.

Banner of the "Repeal Association." Published by John Kennedy, New York, 1842. Size 12.4 x 8.14 ins.

"The Chinese Collection," in the Chinese Museum, 9th and George Sts., Phila. A large colored lithograph, with a Chinese scene at top and four others in ovals in the ornamented border. P. S. Duval, lith., Phila. Size of whole card 20.6 x 14.8 ins.

THE WHITE PLUME.

Woman with plumed hat, $\frac{3}{4}$ length, face nearly profile to right. C. G. Childs, lith., Phila. Title—as above. Size 10.8 x 8.8 ins.

MANNER OF HOLDING THE GUITAR.

Rectangular, a man seated, full length, holding a guitar. P. S. Duval, lith. Title—as above. Size 8.11 x 6.6 ins.

WILLIAM NORRIS LOCO. WORKS.

View of a locomotive. Title—as above. Size 8 x 5.3 ins.

TOMB OF WASHINGTON AT MOUNT VERNON.

View of tomb. W. Strickland, del. P. S. Duval, lith.

Title—as above. Size 7 x 4.5 ins.

“The Sarcophagus, Top view.” Size 7.7 x 3.7 ins.

“Side view.” Size 8 x 2.7 ins.

CLARISSE HARLOWE.

Title to sheet music. P. S. Duval, lith. Figure size 6.12 x 6.6 ins.

BLUE EYES.

Title to sheet music. Female figure. P. S. Duval, lith.

Title—A Mme. Sabatier | Blue Eyes | (Les Yeux Bleus) etc.

Figure size 5.10 x 6.2.

AILEEN MAVOURNEEN.

Title to sheet music. Female figure. Published by A. Fiot, Phila. Figure size 5.4 x 5.14 ins.

ROSE ATHERTON.

Title to sheet music. Published by E. Ferrett & Co., Phila. Figure size 7.13 x 7.7 ins.

JULIEN'S CHIMES QUADRILLE.

Title to sheet music. Published by E. Ferrett, Phila. Size 5.8 x 9 ins.

Mr. F. E. Marshall, of Philadelphia, has kindly supplied the missing title on the R. M. Bird lithograph, as follows:

ROBERT M. BIRD.

“On stone by A. Newsam. | From a daguerreotype by A. M. Root. | P. S. Duval & Co., steam lith. press, Phil. | Robert M. Bird (autograph).”

Mr. Wendell P. Garrison, of Orange, N. J., gives the following description of a Newsam lithographic portrait of his father:

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

Vignette, full bust, face slightly turned to right. From a daguerreotype by T. B. Shew. On stone by Albert Newsam, P. S. Duval, lith. Title—Wm. Lloyd Garrison (autograph). Size 7 x 4.8 ins.

ARCHBISHOPS OF BALTIMORE.

A large colored lithograph containing the portraits of—

Title—The Most Rev: John Carroll, 1st Archbishop of Baltimore. Born in Maryland 1735 consecrated on the 15th of August 1790, died on the 3d Dec. 1815.

Title—The Most Rev: Leonard Neale 2d Archbishop of Baltimore. Born in Maryland the 15th Oct: 1746, succeeded Archbishop Carroll in 1815, died 18th June 1818.

Title—The Most Rev: Ambrose Marechal 3d Archbishop of Baltimore. Born in France on the 5th Dec. 1768, consecrated the 14th Dec. 1817, died the 29th Jany 1828.

Title—The Most Rev. James Whitfield 4th Archbishop of Baltimore. Born in England the 3d of Nov. 1770. Consecrated the 25th of May 1828, died the 19th Oct. 1834.

Title—the Most Rev. Samuel Eccleston 5th Archbishop of Baltimore. Born in Maryland the 27th of June 1801, Consecrated the 14th of Sept. 1834.

Published by John T. Green, Chambersburg, Pa. Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1837 by John T. Green in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Size 19.8 x 13 ins.

COLONEL ELIAS BOUDINOT IN NEW YORK CITY,
FEBRUARY, 1778.

CONTRIBUTED BY HELEN JORDAN.

[The following interesting journal was kept by Colonel Elias Boudinot, Commissary-General of Prisoners, while sojourning in the city of New York, in February of 1778, looking after the welfare of the American prisoners and arranging exchanges. The original manuscript is among the Boudinot Papers of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.—
ED. PENNA. MAG.]

Tuesday 3^d Feby. 1778.—Arrived at sundown & sent a Sergeant to Gen. Robinson,¹ who sent him back with a demand of my Commission and business. He sent a Sergeant to conduct me to Mr. Loring's:² was rec'd very politely & waited on to Gen. Robinson's, who behaved with great kindness & invited me to Breakfast next morning. Sent for Lord D³ [rummond]. Gen. R. and Mr. Loring assured me that they wished every indulgence to Prisoners, that could consistently be granted. Was told I might Lodge where most convenient,—went to Mr. P [intard's?]. Gen. [Charles] Lee came in & denied having wrote but once to Col. Seely about Mrs. B [attier?] & had received no answer.

Feby 4th.—Breakfasted with Gen. Robinson, who appeared candid & polite. Mr. Loring met me here. See a Mr. Webb,⁴ who came from Connecticut as a flag from Gov. Trumbull for the exchange of Prisoners, & brought some with him. I was much surprised at this measure &

¹ Perhaps it is unnecessary to call attention to the error in spelling the name of the British general in command of the city of New York, which occurs throughout the journal of Colonel Boudinot, but for "Robinson" read Robertson (Major-General James Robertson).

² Joshua Loring, the British Commissary of Prisoners.

³ Lord Drummond, son of the Earl of Perth, who was in America looking after his father's interests. After the peace Colonel Boudinot was the attorney of the family.

⁴ Joseph Webb, brother of Colonel Samuel B. Webb, of the Connecticut Continental Line.

opposed it. Arranged to exchange on Parole, Col. Lawrence for Col. Holden and Col. DeLancey for Col. Swoop.¹ Went to two Hospitals & Sugar House, found everything as decent as could be expected. Mr. Loring mentioned Campbell & Haring breaking their Paroles. 191 Prisoners in Sugar House; in two Hospitals 102 & 109. Prisoners receive $\frac{3}{4}$ d allowance—£1 from Mr. P[rintard] twice a week. See Mr. [Andrew] Elliott, Mr. Chief Justice [Smith], Mr. Kemp.² Waited on Mr. Fell³ at his lodgings & promised to hear his story when Mr. Loring could attend.

Febry 5.—Waited on Mr. Loring and went to Gen. Robinson, from thence to the Provost. See Col. [Ethan] Allen, Major Payne,⁴ Capt. Flahaven,⁵ Mr. Van Zant.⁶ Col.

¹ Colonel Michael Swope, of the York County, Pennsylvania, Associates, captured at Fort Washington November 16, 1776, and not exchanged until January 26, 1781.

² John Taber Kempe, Attorney-General of New York.

³ Judge John Fell, of New Jersey, "the great Tory hunter," who was captured near Tappan in April of 1777. Colonel Boudinot, in his "Observations relating to the prisoners confined in the Provost," states, "Judge Fell was refused a Doctor or Medicine when sick," and furthermore, "the officers make great complaints of the cruelty of the sergeant in locking them up on the most trifling occasion in the Dungeon, where some of them have been for several weeks; one in particular with a wound in the leg, which he never could get dressed."

⁴ "Major B. Payne was accused of killing Capt. Campbell at the time of his capture, and with having no commission. . . . Major Payne solemnly denies the charge, and states that he did not hear of his death until after he had been taken prisoner. He has acted under a commission and his rank has always been acknowledged by the American army." —*Boudinot's Observations, etc.*

⁵ Captain John Flahaven, of Colonel Ogden's New Jersey regiment, captured at Amboy April 20, 1777. "The charge against Capt. Flahaven, that he broke the thigh of a soldier with the butt of a gun, after he was shot, is positively denied by him, and Dr. Loring acknowledged the man's leg was broken by a ball. . . . Capt. Flahaven was surrounded and did not surrender, and was constantly fighting for fifteen minutes after the soldier was struck by the ball." —*Boudinot's Observations, etc.*

⁶ Wynant Van Zant, "a volunteer in active service, accused of robbing Mr. Wallace and firing on the Asia. . . . denies the whole charge

Allen is confined for going to New York contrary to his Parole, which he acknowledges, but that it was done by others & he returned again three weeks before he was confined; Major Payne for want of Commission & killing Mr. Campbell, which he positively denies; Capt. Flahaven for breaking a man's thigh after taking him; this he denies and says there is no proof against him; Mr. Van Zant, a volunteer, and confined for formerly taking Mr. Wallace's plate. They acknowledge they receive proper Provision but, complain of close confinement & harsh Treatment. Went to Commissioner's Stores & see the Provisions dealt out and got acc^t of rations—the Pork good, Biscuit rather musty. Went to Sugar House¹ & see the Provisions divided, & called up Prisoners & examined them about complaint against the Sergeant, sent me in writing. They all denied it with great resentment & threatened vengeance on the author if he could be found. I am very suspicious that the greater part of these fellows are great Villians and rob each other. Ordered them a gill of rum a man.

Mr. Loring informed me that Mr. W[ebb] came to exchange Prisoners & would take off all from Connecticut; that Col. Lawrence was to be exchanged for Col. Holden; Col. DeLancey for Col. Ely² and 13 soldiers brought in for so many taken lately in the Sound. All this I objected to. Agreed to let Col. Lawrence go on Parole for Col. Holden, and also Col. DeLancey for Col. Magaw,³ & directed 13 soldiers longest in captivity to be discharged for those sent in.

by insisting that he never did anything of the kind, but by express orders of his superior officer, for which he cannot be held accountable."—*Boudinot's Observations, etc.*

¹ The troops captured at Fort Montgomery were confined in the Sugar House prison, and not allowed to have victuals or drink for two days and two nights, and sixty of them were forced to enlist in the British service to save their lives.

² Colonel John Ely, of the Connecticut militia; he was not finally exchanged until December 5, 1780.

³ Colonel Robert Magaw, of the Fifth Pennsylvania Battalion, captured at Fort Washington, and finally exchanged October 25, 1780.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery by Columbus in 1492 to the present time. It covers the early years of settlement, the struggle for independence, and the formation of the federal government.

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1789 to the present time. It covers the early years of the republic, the struggle for slavery, and the Civil War.

The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1865 to the present time. It covers the Reconstruction period, the Gilded Age, and the Progressive Era.

The fourth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1900 to the present time. It covers the Progressive Era, the World War period, and the post-war period.

Mr. Loring promises if Col. DeLancey is let out for a Lieut. Col., he will accept of a Lieut. Col. for a Col. I have desired that no Exchange may take place but according to order, unless special reason. Must send receipt for 13 maimed Prisoners to get 13 of ours. Ordered soap to be sent to Sugar House; paid Mr. Canfield¹ a little bag of money sent from Nash. Visited Mr. Fell at his lodging; he is sickly & begs for his Parole being enlarged.

Febry 6.—Waited on Mr. Loring & went to the Provost, visited the rest of the Prisoners. It is acknowledged by Dr. Loring that the man's leg charged to be broke by Capt. Flahaven with the butt of a Musket, was broke by a Ball. We found Capt. Van Dyke confined on suspicion of aiding & abetting the setting fire to the Town.² It is agreed that he was secreted in a House & found four days before it & confined in the Provost, but it is asserted that sometime before we evacuated the Town, he said he would burn it—this he denies. Capt. Bissel is confined for going 2½ miles out of his Bounds to court a woman he afterwards married.³ Capt. Randall for not having a Commission with him & therefore treated as a Robber.⁴ Capt. Smock & Whit-

¹ Thomas Canfield, a commissioner for selling Tory property, in Essex County, New Jersey. "His office has been mistaken. The property of people who had taken part against us, was in many instances left without an owner. Proper persons in every county were then authorized to take possession of all said property, to sell what was perishable, and were thereafter to be responsible for the proceeds. Mr. Canfield is known to Mr. Boudinot to be a simple, honest man, of good character."—*Boudinot's Observations, etc.*

² "Capt. Van Dyke denies having ever said anything on this head. That when the city was taken, his retreat was cut off; he sought refuge in a house, and was employed by the women of it; and that he sent word to Col. Brewerton to come and take him. His confinement has been close and severe, and he is now entitled to his exchange according to the time of his capture."—*Boudinot's Observations, etc.*

³ "The charge is rather hard, as it is confirmed to the contrary—he courted his wife near the bounds of his parole."—*Boudinot's Observations, etc.*

⁴ Captain Nathaniel Randall, captured at Woodbridge, was not then in the service or on command.

lock¹ for taking arms after the Oath of Allegiance. Capt. Traverse of Navy for a suspicion of having wrote a letter by a Deserter out of the Sugar House, who charged him with it, but now denies it. Lieut. Mercer,² not known for what; Lieut. Skinner for taking up Wallace & others.³ Lieut. Sitcher sent there for a night & forgot.⁴ Lieut. Foster⁵ no Commission. Capt Nathaniel Van Zant for stealing spoons—he says he can produce the man he bought them of. Capt. John Chatason of a Merchant ship. Dr. Minime for going from his parole & speaking against the Government. I found the Prisoners here tolerably comfortable as to provisions, but they are sickly & complain of the stench of the air arising from the close rooms and numbers imprisoned; also that they have been formerly cruelly treated by the Sergeant, put into the Dungeon for the most trifling things, such as insisting on more water than usual in hot weather. That many of them have laid 10–12 & 14 weeks in the Dungeon without any aid or assistance, particularly Sichen who was wounded in the Thigh & left to cure himself in the Dungeon. I had the Sergeant before the Prisoners who accused him with the Treatment, which he acknowledged,

¹ "Capt. Smock and Whitlock acknowledge the fact, and declare faithful adherence to their oaths as long as they were protected, but when the British army left the Jerseys, they took the benefit of Gen. Washington's proclamation."—*Boudinot's Observations, etc.* These officers belonged to the First New Jersey Militia, and were captured at the Light House, February 13, 1777.

² Lieutenant John Mercer, of New Jersey, captured near Bound Brook, March 7, 1777. "He is charged with speaking contrary to his parole. This is denied, but as he has suffered long, it is hardly worth while to examine particulars."—*Boudinot's Observations, etc.*

³ "Lieut. Skinner knows of no accusations against him, and has long been confined without any being suggested."—*Boudinot's Observations, etc.*

⁴ Lieutenant William Sitcher, of Spencer's New Jersey Continental Line.

⁵ "Lieut. Foster had no commission with him, and is charged with oppressing the friends of the Government. He claims that being an officer of that rank, like charges might be brought against every lieutenant of Col. Spencer's regiment."—*Boudinot's Observations, etc.*

alleging Provocation. Mr. Loring offered to have him tried by a Court Martial if it was thought necessary. There was also in the Provost a number of Inhabitants, Committee Men & others, all of whom suffer exceedingly & beg for relief or they must perish.

Called on Gen. Lee & Col. Butler; promised Major Griffith Williams¹ to get him permission for going to Canada via the Lakes. Called on Mr. Sherbrook.² Dined with Mr. Loring in company of Gen. Robinson, Capt. Murray³ & Major Weems⁴ his Aids, Lord D[rummond] & Mr. Webb &c., treated with great civility & candor. In evening see Com. Hotham, Lord Rodan [Rawdon] & others.

Dr. Mallet⁵ informs me that he has received accounts from Albany that his Deputy there, is obliged to find everything for the Hospital or to pay the Cash for it immediately, which he complains of as a great hardship.

Went to see Lady Mary Watt,⁶ Mrs. Maturin⁷ and others.

Febry 7.—Waited on Gen. Robinson with Mr. Loring & related what we had done, expressing my satisfaction with all but the Provost. The General declared himself ready to do every reasonable thing to soften the rigors of War; that he never should make Prisoners of peaceable Inhabitants & therefore did not understand what exchange could be ad-

¹ Major Griffith Williams, of the Royal Artillery, captured with Burgoyne's army at Stillwater.

² Miles Sherbrooke, merchant. Colonel Samuel B. Webb, of the Connecticut Line, was a guest at his house during his captivity.

³ Captain Murray was the secretary of General Robertson. He was a son of the Pretender's secretary in the rebellion of 1745.

"N. YORK 20th Feb^r 78.

"Capt. Murray presents his Comp^{ts} to Mr Pintard & informs him that every paper relative to the Prisoners should be sent to Mr Loring who will present it to the General." *MS. Boudinot Papers, H. S. P.*

⁴ Major James Wemys, of the Fortieth Regiment of Foot.

⁵ Dr. Jonathan Mallet, chief surgeon and purveyor to the hospitals.

⁶ Wife of Robert Watts, and daughter of General Lord Stirling.

⁷ Mary Livingston Maturin, a sister of Colonel Livingston, of the Continental army.

mitted of Citizens. I represented that many of the Prisoners in the Provost were confined as they alledge on unjust Charges, many on Charges of facts done by order of proper authority & others as officers of Justice. He agreed that I should reduce the matter to writing & give it to him this evening.¹ I mentioned the propriety of my formal application to Gen. Clinton for Gen. Lee's Parole. He alledged no necessity, for the answer I would receive would be, that he had not received any Instructions on this head from Gen. Howe. Consented to Mr. Webb's sending out a private asked by Mr. Loring, for one he takes out. I asked of Gen. Robinson, Mr. Fell being admitted to the Liberty of the Town, he agreed, on the Doctor's certificate of the necessity. Promised Dr. Mallet to let Dr. Minime have what he wants on his Acct. Dined with Gen. Lee & then waited on Gen. Robinson. I found him alone & had a long chat on American subjects. He alleges that no sensible man in England thinks it right to tax us; all wish reconciliation, & that a man would make his Country happy to bring it about &c. Mr. Loring & Lord Drummond came in & supped with us. Gen. Robinson proposed the subject of Prisoners; thinks 1700 ought to be sent in, being admitted to their Paroles, at the request of our officers, and therefore at our risque. He thinks it right if we find all our & their Prisoners with Provisions, they should find us with Clothing;

¹ Agreeably to the suggestion of General Robertson, Colonel Boudinot prepared a report of his investigations at the Provost, the rough draft of which is among the Boudinot Papers of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The preamble of the report reads: "Mr. Boudinot having visited the Provost in the city of New York by permission of Gen. Robinson & finding the following American Prisoners confined there (some of them many months) on the several charges under-mentioned as they alledge, begs leave to suggest a few *Observations* on each of them in hopes that some general line of conduct may be humanely agreed upon mutually to soften the unnecessary severities of captivity." Then follow the names of the officers, with observations on the charges against them, much of which has been used in annotating the text of the journal.

consents to pay all arrears of their officers, provided we paid the whole Board on Long Island. I gave him my Observations on the Prisoners in the Provost—he promises to remedy every thing he conveniently can.

Febry 8.—Went with Mr. Loring to Long Island & visited our Prisoners. They received me with great Joy. Found them very comfortably situated. Col. Atlee¹ & Magaw informed me of their request to Gen. Howe for the release of the sick Prisoners, but that it was first asked by Mr. Loring, but that they thought it the best thing that could possibly be done, and now wish that some generous compensation could be given to settle the matter. They complain heavily of partial Exchanges. Col. Ely was sent for last night after dark, unknown to Mr. Loring or myself. Promised Col. Antile [Antill] to forward his Chest. See Mr. D[avid] Clarkson, must remember [torn]. Was sorry to find many of the officers had been very extravagant in their Clothes, getting Laces &c., by which their Accounts are raised and I much perplexed.

Febry 9th.—Waited on Mr. Loring & with him on Commodore Hotham, to whom I represented the state of Sea Prisoners, & that Mr. Pintard was refused permission to clothe or send them additional Provisions. He informed me that all the Prisoners were kept on board Prison Ships; that they received the King's allowance & 3d rations; that he could not know Mr. Pintard or any other person not of his appointment. That if anything was sent from us to his Commissary, they should be distributed, but not by Mr. Pintard. But that he could not admit of the distribution of clothes purchased here, without Gen. Howe's orders. I proposed the case of Capt. Flynn,² & offered him in Exchange for Capt. Traverse. He said he being only Captain of a Paquet, Lord Howe would not exchange him for more than a Merchantman,

¹ Colonel Samuel J. Atlee, of the Pennsylvania Musketry Battalion, captured at the battle of Long Island, and exchanged August 6, 1778.

² Captain Flynn was British "Superintendent of Crafts &c" for the city of New York.

and that as Capt. Judd was going home with him as a Passenger for his Health, he could not be considered as a Military man. I then applied to him for the enlargement of Capt. Traverse & others in the Provost. He insisted that no Sea Officers could be admitted to their Parole, as they had no place to keep them but on board of Vessels. At last in Consideration of Capt. Traverse & the others being confined so long on Land, he consented to their Parole on Long Island. He also consented to Mr. Pintard sending some Beef on board.

Entered into several Exchanges with Mr. Loring, as per list. Get liberty from Mr. Loring for Capt. Boyle's going home with me, and Capt. Bissel & Lieut. Sitcher to go on Parole on Long Island. I visited Mr. Fell & got a Certificate of his want of health from which it became necessary to have the liberty of the City.

Visited Chief Justice Smith, who expressed his pleasure at hearing that my conduct since I had been in Town, had been greatly approved. Gen. Lee came in the evening. Mr. Loring proposes to be charged with French officers & to write to Canada for their rank.

Febry 10th.—Spent the morning with Gen. Robinson on the subject of my Observations and on the whole he submitted to my reasoning, except the case of Capt Van Dyke, who he said could not be liberated without Gen. Howe, there being full evidence of his being concerned in burning the Town. Ethan Allen who having once behaved unworthy of his character could not again be trusted, and the People were violent; as to the rest, he believed might be enlarged, unless N. Van Zant who is accused of stealing. See Lord Drummond & conversed on subject of Gen. Washington.

Febry 11th.—Waited on Mr. Loring and exchanged several Prisoners. Went to Gen Robinson, who gave me answers to my Observations as per list. Obtained the discharge of Major Payne, Capt. Flahaven, Capt. Bissel & many others from the Provost; obtained John Fell enlargement &c. Promised to send to Boston for mate & midshipmen of Capt.

[torn]. The Officers admitted to Parole are Major B. Payne, Capt Flahaven, Capt Bissel (exchg'd), Capt. N. Fitz Randolph,¹ Lieut. Mercer, Lieut. Sitcher, Foster, A. Q. M., N. Kelly,² Ensign John Okely, Surgeon Van Zant, a volunteer (exchg'd), Mr Kennedy, a volunteer [no charge]. The answer to Col. Ethan Allen was, that having broke his Parole he was not entitled to, the General could not think of letting out a man so disagreeable to the People, without Gen. Howe's orders. To Capt Van Dyke, that being fully convinced that he had planned and encouraged the burning of the Town, altho' he was taken up previously to it, yet being found secreted in a house for that purpose, he could not admit of his enlargement, lest the remainder of the Town should be endangered. To Capt Van Zant, the General will enquire into the charge. To Capt Smock & Whitlock, that having broke their faith three times, not to be trusted. To Lieut Skinner, that the people look upon him so bad a man, that he is not to be trusted, the Towns people would murder him. Canfield and other Committeemen, cannot discharge them without Gen. Howe.³

Made application for Lieut. Skinner & Dr Minime, Smock

¹ Captain N. Fitz Randolph, confined for want of a commission. "At the time of Capt. Randolph's capture commissions were not granted to militia officers, but only certificates of their election. He has always been acknowledged of that rank since his captivity."—*Boudinot's Observations, etc.*

² Assistant Quartermaster Kelly had no commission with him.

³ With regard to "Committee men," Colonel Boudinot winds up his report to General Robertson as follows: "These are obnoxious from their offices. It is rather hard that a man duly appointed to a Civil office should be punished so severely, for the proper excuse of it is that every man must support some Government. A Committee man is different from what it formerly was, it being now in the nature of an overseer. If public officers in the Civil department, on both sides of the question, are all to be made close prisoners, without redemption, it will rather annihilate all Government whatever, and the jails everywhere must be filled with unhappy men. I cannot understand why a Civil officer should be more obnoxious than a military officer, if both keep within the line of their duty."

and Whitlock. Gen. Robinson objects to Skinner, that he has tried to get out and bribe the sentinel. That Dr. Minime has broke his Parole by coming to New York and rebelling to make an Insurrection—Minime denies it all. Gen Lee mentions the [torn] mode of shoemaking.

Febry 12th.—Bad weather.

Febry 13th.—Went again about Skinner &c. Gen Robinson still objects and cannot consent to their enlargement, on which I left him know that Van Boskirk and others were in the like situation, which he said he could not help. I immediately went to Mr. Loring and objected to the exchange of Van Boskirk, which had been proposed by Sir H. Clinton.

Took Parole of officers from Boston on new agreement.

Febry 14th.—Breakfasted with Mr. Loring, and he informed me of letters being received from Gen. Howe. Took Hugh Campbell's Parole and discharged him from one given to Council. Exchanged two officers. Went to Gen. Robinson who informed me of letters from Gen. Howe, show them and objected to impropriety of preventing their purchasing provisions. I stated the question and he assented to propriety of a mutual Barter, but said those things should be settled by the two Generals. He was afraid matters would be perplexed at one place while we settled them at another. I promised him that all would be well if a mutual interchange of these civilities were admitted. He alledged the rectitude of supplying our Prisoners with bare necessaries to make them comfortable, but not to fit them for a campaign. I again pressed him on the subject of the Prisoners in the Provost, but he did not think it right in him to agree to their discharge—assured me that at any time he would do every civil thing to oblige me and offered me any assistance to forward me home. He mentioned the Board of the Officers agree and I assured him of my paying it with the deduction of our charge with their officers.

Went again to Mr. Loring and settled Exchange again and received copy. Left with him a copy of officers appearing to be due on my Books and desired him to furnish

the Canada prisoners out of them. Promised to send his Brother in as soon as possible. He waited with me on the Commissary of Sea Prisoners, Mr. [Titus] Levy, who consented to let Provisions go aboard, but informed me that the Commodore would not consent to an exchange of Capt. Manley for Capt. Furnum or Capt. Traverse for Capt. Flynn. The Commodore agreed to the enlargement of Capt. Traverse, Capt. Chetham, Lieut Kempt, and Master Baret. Gen. Robinson also agreed to it. The Commissary of Sea Prisoners promises to send me return of them, and also to exchange merchant captains and sailors as fast as we can send them in. I offered Capt. Zoodnet for Capt. Traverse, but was refused.

Gen. Robinson informed me that Gen. Howe had sent orders to send Gen. Lee by first man of war to Philadelphia, that he might take his Parole. I objected to this Sea passage, but he alledged the General's order—proposed writing to Gen. Howe by me.

See Gen. Lee, Lord Drummond and others. Promised Lord D. to pay bill. In the evening sent to Mr. Loring for Capt. Traverse's discharge; received answer some difficulties prevented and believed it would not be done. Mr. French and Mr. Miller called.

This morning met Mr. Troup at Gen. Robinson before Mr. Loring who acknowledged what I had said, but ascertained his narrative did not amount to what I supposed—of dead in one Hospital 120 from November 2d.

Febry 15th.—Waited on Mr. Loring and got returns. He promises officers names by first opportunity. Got Rev. Mr. [Robert?] Keith on parole. Went to Gen. Robinson, who informed me he was writing to Gen. Clinton his opinion on Gen. Howe's letters. He was convinced Gen. Howe was wrong in his supposition of Gen. Washington's order extending East of Pennsylvania. He wrote his letter to Gen. Clinton while I was by and read each sentence as it was wrote. He supposes the whole a mistake and that matters may be easily settled if rightly understood. Thinks if necessary clothing

only is only purchased by us, it is but reasonable Barter especially if the Blankets are not taken away but left with American agent. He supposes it possible Gen. Howe may permit the scheme, but thinks it highly improbable if rightly understood. He proposed a matter relative to the Board, and I repeated what I had often mentioned before, that all the Board since they left the Prison Ships, I looked upon myself bound to pay, but before that time, it must be settled mutually. After the General had finished his letter, I proposed stating the facts in my own way, that no mistake might be occasioned and that Gen. Washington might have a copy to know what I have done. I immediately went home and when finished sent it to the General. Waited on the Commodore and again solicited the enlargement of Capt. Traverse and several other Sea Officers from the Provost, which I at last accomplished and agreed to the exchange of a midshipman and 9 seamen from Monmouth, belonging to the Mermaid. Obtained permission to see Capt. Manley on board the Preston, man of war. Went on board & see him. He appears dejected and longs for an Exchange. He is kept close, except walking the Quarter Deck at times. See Gen. Lee who proposes writing to Gen. Howe and Washington.

Promised Mr. Loring to send evidence of the man who killed J. Richards, being a soldier and on duty. J. Troup to be charged. See Lord Drummond who gave me state of facts which I am to copy.

Febry. 16th.—Waited again on Gen. Robinson who called me into his chamber and informed me that he had some business of importance with me. That Mr. Wallace and others had been to Sir H. Clinton, and objected to Mr. Van Zant's exchange, he having been guilty of stealing Mr. Wallace's plate, and that he had no other security for it, than keeping him a Prisoner. He said he could wish to have this matter settled, if I would send in the Plate, then he could be sent out, and in the mean time he should be on parole. In answer I informed him, that Mr. Wallace had been a prisoner, was admitted to his Parole in a generous

manner, and had refused to keep it or being summoned. That previous to this an order was given to send the Plate, but on the breach of his Parole, it was countermanded. That what Mr. Van Zant did was by orders from his commanding officer, he being a volunteer. That I considered him as regularly exchanged by a proper officer, and if private people were allowed to intervene or their clamours attended to, we would do the same, and then there would be no end to it. That I could not undertake that the Plate would be returned unless Mr. Wallace returned to his Parole. That I know no crime in taking goods according to orders, and that I did not desire Mr. Van Zant should be admitted to his Parole, as I knew he would be immediately locked up again, as he would speak his mind to any man living. That I insisted on his exchange. Gen. Robinson told me that he thought the taking of the King's goods a much higher crime (if any) than taking Mr. Wallace's. He told me he would send for Mr. Wallace.

I again called on him, when he gave up the point, but told me as a friend he would beg the favour of returning the Plate and absolving Mr. Wallace from his Parole, he would in some way or other discharge Mr. Fell. I answered that I could only represent the matter and let him know the issue. He politely offered me Sea stores and gave me a special Passport at my desire.

I waited on the Commodore and exchanged Capt. Traverse, two Prize Masters and 9 seamen for 2 midshipmen and 9 sailors of the Mermaid, to be sent in, and a promise in writing to send in Capt. Goodrich to Philadelphia. See Gen. Lee who presses an answer from Gen. Washington and Gen. Howe. Set off for home in company with the officers and privates exchanged and on Parole. By means of the ice, obliged to remain at Boskirk's Point all night.

Febry 17th.—Set off up the Kills, and after beating some time, with the wind boisterous and ahead, and after loosing an anchor and cable with the ice, returned back to our last lodging. Gen. Campbell sent us a Passport to go on.

LETTERS OF REV. RICHARD LOCKE AND REV.
GEORGE CRAIG, MISSIONARIES IN PENNSYLVANIA
OF THE "SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL
IN FOREIGN PARTS," LONDON, 1746-1752.

BY BENJAMIN F. OWEN.

[The Rev. Richard Locke, who succeeded the Rev. William Lindsay as missionary of the "S. P. G." in Pennsylvania, resided most of the time at Lancaster. In a letter to the secretary of the society he describes some of his experiences prior to and after his arrival in the province. "I was sent," he writes, "by my L^d B^p of London to Barmudas under a notion of £100. a year—when I came there it was but £50. & perquisites & all about £60. their currency w^{ch} is about £40 stg.—they have neither Bread nor Water only Rain Water & we gave 5d p^r p^d for coarse Sea bisquits & every other thing in Proportion. I staid there 8 months and scarce got enough to pay my Passage. By advice of y^e Governor, I took my passage to Charle's Town in South Carolina—have a Letter of Encouragement from the Secretary there, a former acquaintance, with a Letter of Recommendation from y^e Governor to the Governor of that Province, but the Captain a villain carryed me to Philadelphia—the French Wars breaking out, and my wife being a weak woman, would not be persuaded to go home—she was born in London, her mother was a Clavering, first cousin to Robert L^d B^p of Peterborough, and had it not been for this most charitable assistance of the Society, we must have been expos'd to great Difficulties, the Jesuits, New Lights, Quakers, Moravians, Covenanters, Dutch and Irish prevail for much here, that an English Clergyman meets with very little Protection & much less Charity. I preached in the Court House in Lancaster every other Sunday for 3 years & have not received £20. & have had neither surplis or Common Prayer Book, but what I carry in my pocket."

In a postscript he states, "I hope it will not be an unacceptable curiosity to you to have an account of the Eclipse of the Moon, that was here the 13th day of February last. I was very exact in the Observation; it began just in the same manner at 10 h. p.m. as it ended at 2 the next morning, that as near as was possible for Observation to be made; the Opposition or full moon was within a minute of 12 a clock, and by the Tables made for y^e meridian of London, I find the Opposition or full moon was Feb 14, 26^m a . . . 4 by 34^m in Time = 8^h 30^m for that reckoning is 5 hours = 75^d that in a strait line Lancaster from London by this eclipse is 2552 miles distant."

The Rev. George Craig, the successor of Mr. Locke, arrived at Philadelphia May 17, 1751, and before taking up his residence at Lancaster, visited the congregation at Trenton, New Jersey, which he found in charge of a "Frenchman from Canada," and preached there June 2d.]

May it please the Society :

I return my humble thanks for the favour you have done me in appointing me one of your Missionary's, whose Letters I received the 21 of July 1746, and as you have been pleased to appoint me Itinerary Missionary of Pensilvania and ye Jerseys I obey the Order of the Society in reading ye Letter, that was sent to me at Trent Town, tho it was 100 miles distant from the place where I lived. I read the Service of the Church of England and preached there the 23 of July, where there had been no Service for 2 years before, nor any Church Wardens, for they have no Church there, in any part of that Mission, since Bristol is taken away, I was informed that a thirds of that Town were Dissenters, they have a Presbyterian Teacher bred in New England, as well as Teachers of all other Dissenters, who have all the Same Power to Marry by ye Governor's License that any regular Clergyman hath for they are directed in General to any Protestant Teacher, tho they have opportunitys of Assistance as they have Clergy very near them; the expenses are so extravagant to a stranger and no offer of assistance, that I am not able at present to settle there, but as the Mission is in general for Pensilvania and the Jerseys, I hope I shall not be thought to disobey y^e Order of the Society, by residing for some time at Lancaster who have not a Clergyman within 60 or 70 miles of them, before I hear the further pleasure of the Society.

As for the Notitia Parochialis, I shall give the best account I can of the Place where I have resided, for more than two years, it was a new County in Pensilvania called Lancaster, the County Town goes by the same name, of about 15 years standing & 65 miles to y^e West from Philadelphia; the Inhabitants are mostly Dutch, reckoned about a thirds, & about 300 houses, which increase to near 20

every year, here are about 30 familys English & Irish, mostly poor, their Subscriptions will amount to £5. a year they have no Church here of any Denomination. I have constantly read Prayers and preached once a fortnight in the Court house they have begun a Church, but by mismanagement y^e leading men being too much inclined to the new Lights, that they have run the Parish in Debt, for we have 21 Justices in this Country who are either Presbyterians, New Lights or Moravians & but 2 or 3 who profess the Religion of the Church of England the Dutch have two Churches here, a Lutheran and Calvinist besides private Conventicles of Menists and Moravians; here is a Popish Chappel commonly supplied once a month by a Jesuite, & a great many Papists about the country. I have had nine Communicants at one time, and have baptised abundance brought from y^e Country, several whole Families, 8 negros in one Family; but we have no Register. From the Opposition, about 20 miles to the N. E. of this Town I have supplied once a fortnight, a Congregation of mostly Welsh very regular, & I believe near 100, I have commonly 20. Communicants 3 times a year, but we have neither Church Bible nor Common Prayer Book, and for the number of baptized we have no Register tho I have several times mentioned it, but I believe near 100, there are 50 Acres of Land purchased for the repairing of y^e Church w^{ch} is built of square Logs, and I am informed 100 more hath been left for a Clergyman, their Subscriptions will amount to between £20. & 15. a year, there is another larger Congregation mostly of Irish about 8 miles to the South of the Welsh church or Bangor, & about 20 miles E from Lancaster called Pickquay & I am told by some of y^e heads of the Parish that there Subscriptions might arise to about £20 a year, this place may very well be supplied by the Parson who supplys the Welsh; but Mr. Backhouse supplys it at present tho forty miles distant from them, some times on Week Days.

I had not been long in Lancaster, before there came a

Person from Contwager, about 50 miles to the westward from Lancaster telling me how much they stood in want of a Clergyman, and that they were about 100 miles distant from any, they had made a purchase of 180 Acres of Land for the maintainance of a Clergyman, after some time I consented to go with him, and at the first Sermon, they reckoned about 150, but there were general Dissenters, they count about 100 for some miles round that belong to the Church of England, we choose Church Wardens & settled a vestry, they immediately fell to work to raise a Log house Church & the third time, I administered the Sacrament to 13, having baptized 3 Infants & Adults the first time and several since, they have neither Church Bible or Common Prayer Book & I believe very poor, for they could not raise 20s to bear my expenses for money is very scarce in those Parts, 10 years ago there was not a white-man in all those parts, but all Indians, w^{ch} are all gone back, & tis surprizing to them how the white People have since increased, that there is little or no Land now to be taken up at the first Purchase, there is a publick Popish Chappel supplied by the same Jesuite as supplys Lancaster with abundance of Papists, but as the whole Country is one continued wood, tis impossible to find out the numbers of y^m I went to a place from thence about 25 or 30 miles to the N.E. where are several Church of England People, but the Country is so overrun with Presbyterians, New Lights and Covenanters, that they are very much fallen off from their Principles. I have preached twice there to about 30 or 40 People, and baptized a father and six children besides several others, from thence I went to a place called Paxton about 9 miles further to the E. upon the River Susquehana, where I preached to about 40, but I was told there were about 30 familys of y^o Church of England, but for want of proper assistance they were much fallen away. I have been at two places besides just over y^o great River Susquihana about 14 miles from Lancaster, where we had about 70 or 80 in each place & I baptized 14 in one

place, and 11 in the other, & they are talking of building a Church but they have neither a Church Bible or Common Prayer Book & but young beginners, consequently very poor, here are several places besides where I have been invited to, about 20 or 30 miles distant to y^e northward and some 100 miles for tis a very large Country & not a Clergyman within 50 miles of the nearest part & some 150 miles distant, tis a great Pity but that there was an order made to provide for a Clergyman in every County, as it is in Virginia and Maryland, the Country is sufficiently able to bear it, but the Clergy of the Church of England seem to be the only People persecuted here, unless it be those who are supported by the Society, for the first settlers here were those who opposed paying of Tithes & the new comers now are mostly Dutch, Irish Papists or Presbyterians, that a Clergyman hath but a poor chance amongst them.

I shall endeavour to get down the Notitis Parochialis as near as I can, for so large a compass & for the time that I have been here, for the future I shall endeavour to give the account according to the directions of the Society.

N^o of Inh^{ts}, tis impossible to guess for so large a Compass.

N^o of Baptiz'd, upwards of 800 in two years time, this half year 20.

N^o of Adults, upwards of 20 this half year 6.

N^o of Com^{ts}, in the several places between 40 & 50.

N^o of Pros^{ns} between 4 & 500 in the several places.

N^o of Dis^r Innumerable. of all sorts & abundance of Papists.

N^o of Heathens & Infidels, but few, but I am afraid too many Free thinkers.

N^o of Con^{ts} I believe about 20 that seem to be better settled in the Principles of Religion.

I am, may it please the Society, your most humble most obedient & Dutifull

Servant

RICH^d LOCKE.

LANCASTER April 11, 1747.

May it please the Society

I sent the last October a large account of my proceedings and where I was and am still resident. As the Mission is for Pensilvania and the Jerseys, and have received no Order to the contrary, and as I mentioned than here is the greatest want of a Clergyman of any in the whole Province; it is a very large County tho very poor at present, and I must own I have met wth very severe and hard usage; I hope I shall not give offense by representing the true state of the Mission, as I found it here, since I have not the least design to reflect upon any one, but only to mention the matters of fact, the chief tho the poor support that I have had here was by marriages; I have had a great many Christnings, but I never took any thing for them, because I would encourage that Sacrament as much as possible; and yet notwithstanding here is but little, they have endeavoured to cut me off from that Benefit; for after I had been arrested in a false action by the Governor's Clerk, I had a very threatening Letter sent me by the Commissary Mr. Jenny, who is an Irishman, and hath a very mean opinion of the English Clergy: that the Governor would persecute me for marrying without his License; wth was a false accusation; there is a small perquisite that belongs to those, who fill up the licenses; I desired the Governor that he would be pleased to grant me the favour of doing it; he told me that he would trust no Clergyman, where he had a Clerk, for he had found them all deceitfull, his Clerk here hath above £600 a year coming in, and had the Probate of Wills worth about £60 or 70 a year conferred on him the other day; w^{ch} in all Christian Countrys was ever a perquisite of the Church; and as he hath the sole disposal of Licenses, I can scarce get one in ten of some few who will only be married by a Clergyman of the Church of England, for he gives to Jesuites, Moravians, New Lights etc. & especially Dutch Calvinists not naturalliz'd and can scarce speak English who marry abundance of Irish New Lights, & here are 21 Jus-

tices in this County, that marry more than any. I doe not writ this as a private Complaint, for blessed be God, by the gracious favour of y^e Society I have a good support, & am not compell'd to remain in this Place, but as it is a great hinderance to the Propagation of the Religion of y^e Church of England & for any Clergyman that may come after me; they have no regard to the Charter of King Charles 2^d where it is provided that a Clergyman Licenc'd by the B^p of London & 20 Subscribers shall enjoy the Priviledge of a Clergyman, they say that all Religions are free in this Province & by Pen's Charter the B^p of London hath no Power here; and hinders the most Christian & Charitable Design of the Society to keep up Decency & Order in the true Worship of God here is a large Field and a great deal of good may be done by a Sober prudent Clergyman, here was a Church begun above 2 years agoe, but the Clerk would not suffer any Clergyman to be present at the laying the Foundation and is still unfinished, it is about half an Acre of Ground given for that use; here was near £100 subscribed & large Collections made since but no one knows what is become of the money. We cannot right ourselves, for we have not the least Protection of Law to favour us. There is not one act made by the Assembly to favour the support or Propogation of the Christian Religion by much the greater part of y^e Assembly men being Quakers. Their Speaker & Supreme Judge of y^e Province is an House Carpenter & Quaker.

If I have done amiss by representing these things in y^e true light, I hope I shall be pardoned, for I think it my duty to endeavour as much as possible the Propogation of the Religion of the Church of England, w^{ch} I think the most perfect Religion upon Earth; or if I am any way irregular in residing still in Lancaster the Center of a large Mission, I hope I shall have notice of it and I shall readily obey Orders.

According to the Order of the Society, I shall endeavour to give y^e best account of the Mission that I can, for this

half year, it hath been the most severe winter for cold that was known in this Province; that there hath been very little or no travelling, tho I went one round in the fall of 130 miles and gave the Sacrament to 12 People & baptiz'd several a commonly once a fortnight to the Welsh Church 80 miles from Lancaster.

Notiis Parochialis.

1	Number of Inhabitants	tis impossible to guess here are many thousands in this Country but they are mostly Dutch
2	N ^o of y ^e Baptiz'd	59
3	N ^o of Adult persons baptz'd ye half year	6 & 1 negro
4	N ^o of actual Communicants	33
5	N ^o of those who profess y ^m selves of y ^e C of E.	about 300 y ^t I attend as often as I can & some hundreds scattered about the Country.
6	N ^o of Dissenters of all sorts parts; Papists	A great many Papists, but the Country is so much covered with woods, & some hundred miles round y ^t tis impossible to know, but it is very much over spread with New Lights Whitefield's Followers; Covenanters who receive their Sacrament with a gun charg'd and drawn sword; & profess they'l fight for Christ against civil Magistrates—the Moravians seem to live in common & hold a very odd notion of election that those are only sav'd who have a drop of Christ's blood drop'd into their hearts; they increase very much for want of proper assistance from regular Clergymen & some encouragement for their

	<p>Support as it is in Mary Land & Virginia; Mr. Whitefield has been here twice, invited by the Moravians, but he did not seem to answer their expectations. The Dutch have several odd sects of Religion, the Menists that are something reform'd from Jn^o of Leyden they somewhat resemble y^e Quakers for they'l bear no arms & have a sort of Community. The Dumsslers w^{ch} seem in their way of living to be much like ye antient Essenes amongst y^e Jews—they observe y^e Saturday & have all things in Common—there is another sort amongst them who have only their Assemblies every full moon.</p>
<p>7 N^o of Heathen & Infidels</p>	<p>Here are less Quakers than in many other Countys and but very few Indians appear—here are ten families of Jews.</p>
<p>8 N^o of converts from prophane disorderly & unchristian course of life to a life of purity meekness & charity.</p>	<p>God only knows the heart; but here are a great many new ones y^t frequent our Services and some Communicants.</p>

I am may it please the Society your most obedient Dutiful & humble

Servant,
RICHARD LOCKE.

LANCASTER FOR YE PROVINCE
OF PENNSYLVANIA June 16th 1752

REV^d SIR.

I could not send a Notitia Parochialis till after Whitsunday for Reasons wrote you y^e eight of November last, for as I am an itinerant & thereby have several Congregations to attend, I cannot as regularly observe y^e Society's Instructions as One who has a settled Mission; yet shall always endeavour to do my best whilst I have y^e Honour to be employed in their services.

I acquainted you after my Arrival at Philadelphia that the Members of our Church in y^e Borough of Lancaster sent an Invitation requesting me to make their Town y^e Chief place of my Residence, which I have hitherto complied with finding it most Centrical to several vacant Congregations; it is where my Predecessor Mr. Locke resided. There is a very good Stone Church which will be compleately finished this Summer, I hope. It would have been so before now, but y^e want of a Minister discouraged y^e people, which is a common Case in this province, and I am very sorry y^e Society's Income cannot remedy y^e Evil. There being but one way left of removing (to use y^e common expression of y^e people), such a Famine of y^e Word, and y^e is by sending a Bishop to America. For y^e Expence of going to England from hence, and which is worse, the repeated Intimations of y^e Society's low Circumstances deter many young men from y^e attempt & determine them another way tho' well disposed towards us, Who I'm persuaded would be satisfied with such encouragement as some Congregations could give y^m by voluntary Subscription, as there is no legal provision in this province for any I hope y^e Honourable y^e Society well excuse this Digression as it proceeds from a zeal for y^e Cause in which I am engaged.

I now acquaint y^e Society that I administered y^e Sacrament in this Town on Christmas Day, where were Twenty four Commun^{ts}. In S^t John's Ch. Pequay on Easter Sunday, where were Twenty six Commun^{ts}. In Bangor Ch. Car-

narvon y^e 19th of April where were Twenty seven Comm^s. In Christ's Ch. Huntingdon on Whitsunday, where were Twenty two Comm^s and in Carlisle ye 24th May, where were Eighteen Communicants. This last is a place where they have no Church & no Missionary ever was before, so y^e I was surpris'd to find so many disposed to our Chh. in a place where there never had been any but Dissenting Teachers. It stands in y^e Western County of ye Province called Cumberland. It is about 50 miles from ye Town of Lancaster, having several Rivers to cross, so y^e I cannot propose visiting them above twice a year, Spring & Fall. In my way to Huntingdon I have preached twice in y^e County town of York called York Town. There are but a few English Families in y^e Town, its chief Inhabitants being Germans.

I have catechized y^e Children in y^e different Churches I have attended to, & to do them Justice they answered beyond Expectation. And in this Town, in Advent I lectured on Sunday afternoons from our Catechism, after examining y^e Children, and shall continue so to do until I go through y^e whole. I cannot help observing, there are at present five large Counties in different parts of this province in which there are not one Chh. Clergyman, & how many more there will be in time I cannot determine. It being a province daily increasing its Number from different parts of y^e World. I have found no Maletreatment from any Denomination hitherto, nothing but civility as far as I have been conservant with any of y^m.

I wrote in my last for some Church Bibles & Prayer Books, at least three of each, for y^e Churches of Lancaster, Carnarvon, & Huntingdon & for some Catechisms to distribute among Children. I have received some of y^e Itinerants' Library from Mr. Lindsay, after a great deal of Trouble and Threatening, perhaps an order from you may make him produce what is wanting.

I have now drawn on y^e Honb^l y^e Society for $\frac{1}{2}$ year Salary due last X^mas.

These with my hearty prayers for y^e welfare of every Member of your venerable Body come from

Rev^d Sir

The Societys &

your most obliged

Humble Serv^t

GEO. CRAIG.

Attached to this letter is the "Notitia Parochialis from June y^e 16 1751 to June y^e 16, 1752," with the "Explanation" thereto.

<i>Baptisms.</i>		<i>Communicants.</i>	
Lancaster,	57.	Lancaster,	24.
Pequay,	22.	Pequay,	26.
Carnarvon,	15.	Carnarvon,	27.
Huntingdon,	55.	Huntingdon,	22.
Carlisle,	21.	Carlisle,	18.
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	170.		117.

Number of Souls.

Lancaster,	115.
Pequay,	201.
Carnarvon,	240.
Huntingdon,	359.
Carlisle,	<hr/>
	915.

THE PENNS AND THE TAXATION OF THEIR ESTATES
BY THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from page 324.)

These proprietary instructions are either of a private nature concerning the private property of the proprietaries or they are of a public one.

The powers granted to the proprietaries by the Royal charter are of a high and extraordinary nature. They are derived from the Crown and the proprietaries conceive themselves answerable to the Crown for the due and lawful use of them. They are indeed the rights and powers of the Crown itself only delegated to and intrusted into the hands of the proprietaries who are resolved to support them as the rights of the Crown; many of the points now in difference have been heretofore claimed by other Assemblies in America against the Crown, but ineffectually many powers were given up to this Assembly by the Charter of Privileges in 1701, "so far as in the then Proprietary lay," which far from satisfying, has made them desirous of new and more and further powers, and some such as no assembly whatever under the British Constitution ever once enjoyed or claimed. If the Proprietary, who was at that time in America dealt out powers to them with too liberal a hand on his part, it is to be remembered that the Assembly enacted to themselves every one of those powers in 1705 and gained the royal tacit approbation of such their act.

The King gives
instructions
to all gover-
nors.

The king gives to every one of his governors in all his colonies and provinces in America large and ample powers by his commissions to them, but he as constantly gives to every one [of] them a large body of instructions. The Lords Lieutenants of the kingdom of Ireland, nay the Lords Justices of this kingdom, in cases of the king's absence have many royal powers granted to them, but they are all restrained by sets of instructions. The proprietaries of Pennsylvania have no voice or negative in the passing of acts there as the proprietor of Maryland has, but by their Lieutenant-Governor only on the spot. He might (if uninstructed and unrestrained) give up all their estate by an Act of Assembly, or prejudice it to a very great degree, he might give up to the people every power and prerogative of the Crown or do many other Acts by which the proprietaries (who may be responsible for their deputy-governor's acts) might forfeit their charter and franchise, as well as their estate or property. The royal charter in express terms subjects the proprietary to damages (and even to the resumption of the government if the damages are not paid in a year) upon any breach committed or by neglect or default permitted by the proprietary of any of the Acts of Trade or Navigation. And the Crown constantly takes a bond not only from the governors which [it] itself appoints in its own immediate colonies but also from all proprietary lieutenant-governors, whom the king approves, for their due observance of the Acts of Trade and Navigation and of instructions relating to those Acts of Trade. Upon the Crown's approbation of every lieutenant-governor nominated by Lords Proprietaries it constantly gives a body of instructions to the proprietaries and par-

ticularly to Messrs Penns; in the first line of which the Crown uses these words—*You shall give directions* and take special care that William Denny, Esq. Lieutenant-Governor of our Province of Pennsylvania, in the first place informs himself of the principal laws relating to the plantation trade, viz. (and then the instructions enumerates a very long list of such) and that the said William Denny shall take a solemn oath to do his utmost that the same be performed, &c. &c. &c.

The Heads of Complaint delivered by the Assembly's agent are ushered in with a pretended description of the words of the charter, but which are there transposed to make the expression seem doubtful or ambiguous, whether laws were to be made according to the discretion of the proprietary or his deputy or the Assembly, but the charter itself has no such doubt or ambiguity in it that requires the discretion of the proprietary or his deputy in making laws (before ever the word Assembly is once mentioned) as it only requires the advice, assent and approbation of the Assembly.

The Heads of Complaint are also conceived in such general terms, that without some explanation by referring to the five particular instructions which were communicated to the Assembly and which were the ground of the present complaint, it would be next to impossible to judge of the matters that are complained of.

Two of the instructions that are now complained of do contain in themselves the reasons or motives for giving these instructions, but the reasons for giving the eleventh instruction are not as fully expressed as in the others: They are these, in some former Acts of Assembly the application of moneys granted for public uses

Raising and applying money not by the Assembly only, but the Governor and Assembly.

was not reserved to the Assembly (that single branch of the legislature) alone, but was reserved to the Governor and the Assembly jointly. Since the Assembly has been so fond of power they have in some of their Bills or grants of money, reserved the application of the money to their own sole application. This is assuming to themselves the executive part of the government, and is not enjoyed or claimed by the Commons of Great Britain. It has, indeed, often been contended for but always denied to several other American Assemblies. The Crown did not think fit to give up all powers into the hands of American Assemblies. The proprietaries did not think it constitutional, nor for their own interest to give up all power (entrusted to them by the Crown) into the hands of the Assembly and believed they could not answer the doing so to the Crown. They therefore intended to bring this matter back again, at least so far as to where it had formerly stood, but before ever they framed or issued this eleventh instruction, they communicated such their intention to his Majesty's ministers, who entirely approved of the same, one great minister in particular said that the proprietaries were contented with a very small matter indeed to have their lieutenant-governor only join in that application and to let the Assembly join in that application of the money along with him, but it was what had been done there before and the proprietaries were contented with that only. And this is indeed a restrictive instruction, that the Assembly shall not assume to themselves the whole executive powers of government, but it allows them a much greater share therein (if that would content them) than even the Commons of Great Britain

have or claim to have, and contains a very plain and simple proposition, viz. you and the Assembly pass what laws you will, raise what money you will, appropriate the money to what uses you will, that must be all done by the joint voice of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Assembly. But in all such cases the same joint persons (the governor and assembly) who jointly pass the Act to raise the money and appropriate the uses, shall also jointly see it applied to those very uses, otherwise you, the Lieutenant-Governor, shall not assent to the Bill.

This very matter has lately received a Parliamentary determination, for the Assembly of Jamaica (also fond of assuming the executive power in their own hands) resolved on 29th October 1753, "That it is the inherent and undoubted right of the representatives of the people to raise and apply moneys for the services and exigencies of government and to appoint such person or persons for the receiving and issuing thereof as they shall think proper, which rights this House hath exerted and will always exert in such manner as they shall judge most conducive to the service of his Majesty and the interest of his people."

Determination
of the House
of Commons
as to the
like claim of
the Assembly
of Jamaica.

But the House of Commons here on 23d May 1757, resolved That the said resolution of the Jamaica Assembly "so far as the same imports a claim of right to raise and apply public money without the consent of the Governor and Council is illegal, repugnant to the terms of his Majesty's commission to his governor of the said island and derogatory of the rights of the Crown and people of Great Britain."

23d May 1757

And by a second resolution, resolved "That the claim in the said resolution of a right in the

Assembly to appoint such person or persons for the receiving and issuing of public money as the said Assembly shall think proper is illegal, repugnant to the terms of his majesty's commission to his governor of the said island and derogatory of the rights of the Crown of Great Britain."

Therefore it is apprehended that the eleventh instruction in this respect is not only justifiable but commendable in the proprietaries whose duty it is to preserve the executive and legislative powers distinct according to the great plan and model of government established in this country. Who by their Charter are accountable to the Crown, who are answerable for the conduct of their Lieutenant-Governor and who may forfeit their charter if they voluntarily permit the Assembly to encroach on the rights of the Crown.

Paper money.

The twelfth instruction now complained of relates to paper money, an invention which the people throughout all America are vastly fond of, and which in a moderate and proper quantity is certainly useful and beneficial to themselves and to their mother country also, but if extended too far is ruinous to both, destroys credit, is more or less a sponge upon all creditors and ruins the trade and traders of the mother country. It had been increased to an enormous degree in others of the colonies and had produced the loudest complaints and severe and repeated animadversions of the Parliament of Great Britain. By the making prodigious large emissions of it, and those to be called in at very remote periods and without any interest in the meantime it came to that pass and was so depreciated in the Massachusetts-Bay and some

other provinces that eleven hundred pounds or more in their paper money (which was enacted to be good tender as proclamation money in all payments) would produce but one hundred pounds sterling; consequently the English trader was to take one shilling sterling in full for his debt of eleven shillings proclamation money. At last the Parliament here enacted that no paper money should be issued in the four New England colonies (where the mischief and indeed the frauds had been the greatest) but such as should if for ordinary services be called in and paid off within two years; if upon emergencies to be called in and sunk within five years. That Bill was at first brought into Parliament more general and extensive and to prohibit it in all the colonies, but as the mischief and the frauds had been the greatest in those four New England colonies, it was at last confined to those four New England colonies only. Pennsylvania had already outstanding eighty thousand pounds paper money, which was calling in and sinking by degrees yearly. The exchange there was brought already to £167. 10. 0 Pennsylvania Currency for £100 Sterling. The people had expressed great desire to have that eighty thousand pounds reëmitted and issued out again as fast as it was originally appointed to be called in and sunk by installments (so to keep up the whole £80.000) and even to have more and further sums of that paper currency created and issued. The same causes will always produce the same effects. And Pennsylvania had (but very lately) been exempted out of the parliamentary prohibition which some other colonies had been laid under. The first part of this twelfth instruction is much rather directory to

the Lieutenant-Governor to reëmit the £80.000 and to issue more, in case upon his best enquiry he should find it really convenient and necessary and of advantage to the province, than any way restrictive that he should not do it. And it left that matter to the lieutenant governor's own discretion to be exercised by him upon the spot. The only restriction (in that first part of the instruction) being that he should not create more than £40.000 new paper currency. The proprietors are governors as well as proprietors of the province and are highly interested in the welfare of it. The charter gives to themselves and to their Lieutenant Governor power to enact laws according to their discretion, not according to the Assembly's discretion. The proprietaries had seen and even the Parliament here had repeatedly animadverted upon the frauds and mischiefs and ruin that had attended the excess and abuse of paper money in other colonies. This instruction allowed the Assembly to keep up the whole quantity of £80.000 (though that was originally to have been gradually sunk and lessened) which £80.000 had been sufficient for eighteen or nineteen years before giving the present instruction, and even to add half as much more, viz. £40.000 more to that quantity.

This part of the twelfth instruction is therefore apprehended to be not only justifiable but commendable also. It enforces the intent of the legislature of Great Britain to restrain paper currency in North America and imitates the royal instructions given to all governors immediately appointed by the king, which instructions became more necessary because Pennsylvania had been omitted out of the Parliamentary prohibition and therefore stood for the future

from various circumstances more exposed to the temptation of abusing the paper currency.

And moreover in 1739 or 1740 the Commons addressed the King that he would be pleased to command the governors of his colonies in America not to pass any more Bills for paper money without a suspending clause.

Address against paper money.

The Lords Justices sent an additional instruction to George Thomas Esq. Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, wherein they required him upon pain of his Majesty's highest displeasure not to Assent to any Act for paper money without a suspending clause.

21 August 1740 additional instructions against it.

And yet the Pennsylvania Assembly insisted that though his Majesty might give such instructions to his own immediate governors, yet in Pennsylvania such instructions were of no force, for that they had a right for passing all laws whatsoever given them by the charter, and that the Crown having granted such full powers could never upon an Address of the House of Commons resume them again, and though Sir Dudley Ryder's opinion was produced, wherein he said it was neither safe, nor advisable nor consistent with the Governor's duty to pass such Bill without a suspending clause, yet all did not signify, the Assembly persisted and no suspending clause was ever inserted in any one of these paper money Bills.

The twelfth instruction contains two other provisoes or restrictions in the latter end of it; the first of them: That in all such new Acts the foregoing eleventh instruction should have strict regard paid to it, that is, as the whole legislature enacts these paper Bills and the public lends them out to borrowers at an interest, and that interest is public money and applicable

to public uses. Let the Acts of General Assembly appropriate that interest money to whatever uses they please, but don't let the Assembly singly pay and apply it to those uses, but you shall join in that application, and this part has been already considered under the eleventh instruction to which it relates.

The only other restriction upon the Lieutenant-Governor in this twelfth instruction is, that it must be enacted in the same Act which continues or reëmits or new creates paper money (or in some other Act to be passed at the same time) that all rents and quit-rents due or to be due to the proprietaries be always paid according to the rate of exchange between Philadelphia and London, or some other sufficient provision be enacted in lieu thereof in as effectual a manner as was done heretofore by a separate Act at the time when the £80.000 Act of the twelfth of his present Majesty was passed.

Proprietary
quit rents
payable in
sterling.

The rents and quit-rents due to the proprietaries are their property, they are in the old grants and lease, made before 1732 reserved and payable within Pennsylvania but in Sterling money of England; much the greater number of grants have been made in and since the year 1732 and in all these grants for now twenty five years passed the reservation of the rents is to be paid one half penny per acre sterling, or the value thereof in coin current according to the course of exchange between Pennsylvania and London. If you coin paper money and make that a tender your cash and specie is remitted to England to pay the balance of trade due to the mother country and you have no Sterling money there to pay our rents and quit-rents, according to the express reservation of the former rents and quit-

rents, but must pay us in paper currency. Your paper currency is so much depreciated that £167. 10. 0. Pennsylvania currency must be paid for £100. Sterling. If you make more it will in all probability (it has hitherto done so in other provinces where they coined large sums of it) make the exchange higher and we shall suffer still more in the receipt of our rents and quit-rents. It may come to that pass (as in New England it came) that we as creditors may receive £1 sterling only instead of £11; we will not consent that you shall thus in any degree or proportion whatsoever lessen the payments justly due to us and reserved upon our grants to you: We of all people are the most hurt by the depreciation of paper money if you coin it, and are absolutely remediless. A merchant or trader who deals with you and knows what your payments are, or may be made to be, will and can indemnify himself, for he can and will raise the price of his goods accordingly, but we cannot raise the price of our quit-rents, and if a man who owes us eleven shillings Sterling here to fore reserved for quit-rent pays us in your paper money (made a legal tender) which may not be worth one shilling, we have almost the whole of our money reduced and taken away from us; and indeed this is the very intent of making the same in order to prejudice and take away the proprietaries property.

The restriction with regard to the payment of quit rent according to the course of exchange between Pennsylvania and London is apprehended to be agreeable to the plainest justice, as the proprietaries cannot secure the real value of their rents, as merchants may do their commodities, who will increase the nominal price of

their goods in proportion to the depreciated value of the currency in which they are paid, but the proprietaries can insist only on the rents expressly reserved, and if paper money be a legal tender (by the laws of Pennsylvania) according to its nominal not its real value, they may be defrauded of nine parts in ten of their rents without a possibility of relief.

As to the several parts of the twenty first instruction which are complained of, many of the reasons for giving such instruction are contained in the recitals of that instruction :

The proprietary's quit-rents not taxable. N. B. The proprietaries have since given up this and submitted to have them taxed.

No tax with repres.

1. As to restraining the governors from consenting to tax their quit-rents. Quit-rents were reserved and made payable upon grants, even before any government or legislature was at all established there. The proprietaries have no voice in the choice of any one assemblyman, and no man ought to be taxed under a British constitution but by his representative. But for a number of tenants to meet together of their own heads contrary to all usage, tax (and so far reduce and take away) the rents reserved and payable from themselves to their landlord, is for one party to alter the terms of the contract entered into by both; where you have formerly raised supplies, you have exempted the proprietary estates from taxes. The proprietary quit-rents are mostly less than twenty, nay less than ten shillings per annum each. The English land-tax acts enact that the subject shall not allow for land-tax if his rent does not amount to twenty shillings; and provides in cases of the Crown that its Receivers shall allow a proportion of the land-tax upon rents amounting to ten shillings or more.

This matter of taxing quit-rents is of great

consequence to the Crown. No Assembly yet has taxed quit-rents whether payable to the proprietaries or to the Crown itself, but this attempt made to tax the proprietary quit-rents in Pennsylvania is to lay one step towards taxing the King's own quit-rents in other colonies, for as soon as this had been made to tax the proprietary quit-rents in Pennsylvania, Mr. Franklin, who is their leading man and a printer and now their Agent, published an article as from New York in a newspaper weekly printed by him and dated . . . That it was hoped the Assembly of New York would apply some of the King's quit-rents to the service of Albany, so that the endeavor really is to take the King's own property next, but to begin with Mr. Penn's property first, as that may be easiest attacked and is of the same nature.

However reasonable it might be in the proprietaries to insist that their quit-rents should not be taxed, yet, since the people of Pennsylvania in times of public distress are not willing to accept free gifts in lieu of such tax. In order to remove every objection made to the willingness of the proprietaries to assist the public they have given up this point and are willing that their quit-rents should be taxed. But this taxation should be just and equal, and it is apprehended that the objections made by the proprietaries to the Assembly's method of taxing as arbitrary and unequal and tending to leave a power in themselves or their assessors of throwing the burthen upon the proprietary's estates in case of other landowners, are unanswerable.

2. As to other rents reserved to the proprietaries upon leases for lives or for years, the proprietaries have consented by their instructions

that those should be equally and duly taxed, so that no complaint can remain under that head.

3. As to the vast imaginary sums which the Assembly pretends to imagine the proprietaries have lent out on mortgages there, it is a mere piece of invention. The proprietaries do not and cannot lend their money out there upon mortgages but want it and have it sent over to them for their support as fast as it comes in, and have no mortgages in the whole province to be taxed either as real estate or as personal estate, so that this is a mere non-entity as has been before explained.

The instructions and restraints therein are confined to Tax-Bills on real and personal estates, so that if the Assembly in any other manner raise money, the restrictions do not relate to such other taxes.

I would now pursue all the other parts of the twenty-first instruction which restrain the governor from passing Land-Tax Acts to affect the proprietary estates (for those possibly the Assembly mean most to complain of) before I go to any restrictions of any other kind.

Unoccupied
lands produ-
cing no profit

4. By the twenty-first instruction the Lieutenant-Governor is restrained from consenting to a tax upon any [of] the proprietaries unoccupied and unimproved land, whether they are or are not such as they have had surveyed and reserved to themselves the state of these lands wholly unoccupied and unimproved (for the restriction goes no further than to such) and indeed the state of all their lands has been explained pretty fully already; they are what the Crown has granted, what the proprietaries have purchased from the Indians and paid for, and yield not one farthing of rent or profit to the proprietaries, and there is always much more

than land enough ready for every person that wants to take up, on the known and ordinary terms.

These being the property (though wholly unprofitable property) of the proprietaries they certainly would not consent to tax them if they exercised the government in their own persons, therefore they have used their own discretion here and have restrained the Lieutenant-Governor that he should not assent to any Bill to tax them.

It is apprehended that the proprietaries objections against taxing their unimproved land are conclusive, it being contrary to all common sense and common justice that the proprietaries' lands which produce no profit whether surveyed and reserved or not should be taxable.

3. The only other parts of the proprietary's estate in Pennsylvania which they have restrained their Lieutenant-Governor from passing Bills to tax, is the fines or purchase-money paid by a purchaser to buy a grant of lands in fee or other estate or interest in the same from the proprietaries.

Fines or purchase money.

Now this is thought to be agreeable to the constant method in the mother country here where the vendor of an estate in fee, or for lives or years, never pays land-tax for the fine or purchase-money which he has received (but still the estate itself, in the purchaser's hands, or in the lessee's hands, pays land-tax according to its yearly value) and is thought to be very just and reasonable in itself, for the purchase money is not laid out or left in Pennsylvania, but must be and is sent home directly for the necessary subsistence and support of the proprietaries.

It is apprehended the objection to the taxing

the proprietaries' fines and purchase-money is not to be contended with, for if the land pays the public taxes in proportion to the subsequent improved value, it bears its full burthen. The sum of £10 paid on making the grant, is only an acknowledgment for the grant, if it were to be considered as the purchase-money bearing a proportion to the value of the land, it seems strange to make the vendor first pay the tax out of his purchase-money and then make the vendor pay it a second time out of the land.

(To be continued.)

LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS OF JAMES LOGAN TO
JAMES STEEL, ON PROPRIETARY AFFAIRS, 1727.—

MY FRIEND JAMES STEEL.

As thou art now on a Voyage to London, undertaken for ye Service of our Proprietors, I shall here give thee some hints or mem^{ms} of such heads as thou art cheerfully to represent, & as far as possible procure to be managed or gett orde'd there.

No man can be more sensible than thyself of ye Confused Conditions of all Proprietary affairs here. The reasons of w^{ch} are very plain viz. That after our late Proprietors Decease, a Dispute arising in ye family about ye Right to y^e Estate we y^e agents could not venture to grant any more Lands, than would answer y^e mortgage, & therefore Issued very few warr^{ts} after y^e year 1720, unless in some particular cases, where y^e Pay was better than common, about that time considerable numbers of good Sober People came in from Irel^d who wanted to be Settled, at y^e same time also it happen'd that we were under some apprehensions from y^e northern Indians of whose Claims to y^e Lands on Susquehannah I was not then sensible, having always till y^e year 1722 depended on Dongan's Purchase from y^e acco^t I had rece'd of it from y^e Prop^r both here & in Engl^d I therefore thought it might be prudent to plant a Settlem^t of such men as those who formerly had so bravely defended Derry & Inniskillen as a frontier in case of any Disturbance. Accordingly y^e Township of Donegal was settled, some few by warr^{ts} at y^e certain price 10^s per hund^d but more so, wthout any, those People however if kindly used, will I believe be orderly, as they have hitherto been, & easily dealt wth, they will also, I expect, be a leading example to others.

But ye vast Crowds that follow'd both of Palatines & Irish, who wanted, & would have some place to sitt down on, broke all measures, y^e Encouragem^t given to those Palatines from albany by S^r W^m Keith, whom he placed by his own authority on y^e Lands of our own Indians about y^e same time was a pernicious Example to others, & as he made it his Endeavours to animate y^e People ag^t y^e Prop^r & those Concern'd for him, while y^e family Dispute was at y^e highest in Engl^d It was impossible for us wthout more Power to fall on any measures to settle such vast numbers as daily throug'd upon us, many of whom were well

pleased wth y^e pretence of y^e want of such Powers that they might have some appearance of an Excuse, for not purchasing what in reality they were not able to pay for.

Yet there was still a deeper Cause, viz. y^e Claims of maryl^d for most of the Irish passing through Newcastle County into the lower parts of Chester, & Choosing to sitt down on those Lands that we could not have granted, had there been no other Dispute but that wth maryl^d subsisting, as being contrary to y^e agreem^t wth y^e L^d Balt. a much greater Difficulty arose from hence, & till that Dispute is adjusted, these affairs will always labour under y^e most embarassing Perplexity. Others perhaps may or have been blamed, that nothing but a continued Series of Complaints, & acco^t of Troubles should arise from the Province. But in a Lett^r wrote some years since to Tho. Penn w^{ch} on occasion thou may quote, & by hints in some others, y^e causes of them all were radical from our first Prop^r's own managem^t viz. his taking the Lower Counties on so imperfect a Title, & Claiming that as a good one: His settling y^e Province wth out knowing ye Boundaries of it, or fixing them at ye Beginning, and his Granting to y^e People as his particular fr^{ts} then in unity wth them, such Privileges as perhaps might be suitable for those individual People at that time wth out Considering what strangers might come in amongst them, or of what Disposition their Children or Successors bred up in an air of Liberty wth out any thing to habituate their minds to an awe & Reverence for y^e Powers of Governm^t might prove as every man fitted for such speculations on a due observation of human nature w^{ch} in all ages is y^e same must absolutely conclude & from hence have those unerring Rules in true Politicks, been formed of a just & equal Ballance between Liberty & Power, all Innovations on w^{ch} have proved, & ever will prove dangerous to y^e undertaker. Its not therefore strange that such Seeds should produce their proper Seeds, or that on wrong or weak foundations all Superstructures should be infirm & tottering. Its truly much more to be admired how we have thus long subsisted, especially considering y^e Concourse of foreigners, & are now in no worse a Condition. I must ever Conclude that a most indulgent Eye of Providence has hitherto watch'd over us & a success beyond any reasonable expectation has manifestly attended y^e endeavours that have been used. There will therefore be very little room found to blame y^e Conduct of those intrusted in Property affairs here tho

I am very sensible there is some due, but not on those occasions. Thus I have choose to sum up what is justly to be said on these heads, whenever y^e Discourse requires it.

As to Maryl^d There is no Subject whatever has more closely exercised my thoughts than that has done wth in these 2 years. I have mentioned it in divers Lett^{rs} to J. P. as all y^e Trustees also did in theirs, but nothing I can think appears Satisfactory even to myself, or at least it does not long. I once proposed that we should survey, & lease out for 3 years, I again thought of Surveying all those tow^{ns} Susquehanna wth out any kind of Grant that y^e People may know what they are to purchase in time. But to both these there are strong objections, & there is no other right way in Nature I believe but to Settle wth y^e L^d Balt. and if he will not come to an agreement wth out a Trail, I have fancied y^e best way will be at y^e first of it to tell him freely and openly that there are such vast Crowds sate down on those Lands, to y^e Northw^d of Octararre Line that there is an absolute unavoidable necessity to give them some Boundaries to their Lands, that they have flock'd thither wth out any Leave either Granted or ask'd or any manner of Encouragement whatsoever, but that they settle as on Pensilv^{ia} Lands, & no Temptation whatsoever can prevail with them to go to Maryl^d, they have such an abhorrence to y^e 40s p. poll many of them having left Irel^d on acco^t of y^e severe Tithes there, that wth out a speedy Regulation w^{ch} will admit of no Delay, they will quarrel amongst themselves & commit such outrages as no force agst them will be sufficient to quell or appease being not only very numerous but resolute & animated wth y^e same Spirit wth w^{ch} their Country-men acted agst K. James, when all his Regular Troops, assisted by those from France could not reduce those two small towns of Derry and Inniskillen. Then to tell him plainly that it can be clearly proved his ancestor Coecilius first Baron of Baltimore, & L^d Prop^r never ask'd more than that part of y^e Peninsula on y^e Eastern side of Chesapeak, & has evidently bounded himself by that Bay, in w^{ch} they may proceed such lengths as they find proper, in acquainting him wth y^e old map or otherwise. Lastly it may be tried whether some Compensation in Lands on Patowmeck would prevail, but this must be moved very cautiously, & wth out Witnesses w^{ch} will be very difficult for if he appears willing to treat on that head, it may possibly be wth a Design only to have Witnesses of y^e offer and y^e Truth is, I am for giving as

little as possible. But by some very dextrous managem^t in y^e case this might be attempted by some mediatour who could not prove an authority for it unless it would certainly take & might be depended on, and it should no other wayes be talked of than as a Cession of their Right for Peace Sake, & to have y^e Country settled th^e wth a Loss in giving of their Real Due. Happy had it been if our Proprietor & theirs in 1684 had agreed to run y^e Line from Apoquinimy, & to have surrendered all below it to Maryland.

On these heads I have wrote so much in my several past Lett^{rs}, that I can add very little, if they would give themselves y^e trouble to look all those over & to extract from them, all y^e hints that may be thought useful they will amount to much more than I can possibly say at this time, those last thoughts that I have expressed above only excepted. And here I shall say no more on y^e subject.

The next great point is Purchases to be made of y^e Indians, both from our own, & to gett a Release from y^e 5 Nations for Susquehannah, but on this head I have been so particular in y^e Lett^r now sent by thee, that I know nothing necessary to be added, save that it is not only Sassoonon our very good fr^d & his People of our own Indians that we have to deal wth but y^e Lands also on Delaware above Tohickon Creek must be purchased of others.

But y^e main business of all is, to induce Jno. Penn himself to come over. The Indians all expect him next Spring, every body expects him, & 'tis in vain for him to expect that others will doe his business for him. As for me I can assure him that when once I am retired into y^e Country, he is to expect no further from me, than if I were laid in y^e Ground wth our dear departed fr^d R. Hill, whom I must certainly follow, & probably ere long for Life now to me has nothing in it worth lengthening out wth a wish, were that in my power, only if still living at y^e time, because of my acquaintance wth y^e Indians I should be ready if able to assist any Indian Treaty if near me, or to advise in points where I may be useful. But I here positively declare I will accept of no Trust whatever. Not that I have not occasion to gett Money (Would their business help me to it) for y^e support of my growing family, but I have spent my strength for their family, while I was obliged to maintain my own by other Methods, & I am now under a necessity to retire both through weakness of Body, & a sensible prevailing decay another way.

But when John comes, Comm^{rs} will even then be necessary. S.

Preston is still active & lively, & designs shortly to remove into Town, I can therefore think of no one person more proper to be head at y^e Commission. I mention him in a late Lett' on that acco' to J. P. & have proposed it to himself. I believe he will accept, but y^e Consideration must be made worth his while for its in vain to expect that their Business w^{ch} is y^e most troublesome in y^e Country will be carried on as it has been or for less than it merits. I have thought also of Tho: Griffiths who was in y^e last Commission, & phaps Peter Lloyd might not think amiss of it, but still on y^e Conditions I have mention'd as to thy self thou wilt be on y^e Spott, & cannot be forgotten.

Nor must I forget to mention here y^e Reversion of y^e Bank Lotts, w^{ch} thou art sensible.

A Hamilton thinks ought by all means to be sold wholly off to y^e Quittr^e in time. All y^e Trustees have mention'd this in our former or last Lett' y^e price Sett by y^e Prop^r was 20 Shills. of old Currency for each foot of a whole Lott, that is both bank & water and if y^e Possessors would now give 40 sh. for y^e best, & less in a due Proportion at y^e upper end of y^e town y^e Composition were not to be rejected. Tho: Lawrence my Partner has purchased between 30 & 40 ft of a Water Lott only, & would forthwth build if he could clear it of that Incumbrance, otherwise he will decline it, or else stay till y^e term expires to see y^e Issue. But as such a Purchase cannot immediately be made, I have proposed that y^e Prop^r should now give it under their hands that in case he proceeded to build he may notwthstanding redeem y^e Reversion of that half or Water Lott at any time wthin 2 years at fifteen shilling Sterl. Bill for every foot of it in front, or for so much less as such shall in that time be sold to others & having promised him to write about it, I now earnestly desire thee to gett this transacted as soon as possible, if they agree to it, & by y^e very first wth perhaps will be our own ship, transmit y^e Instrum^t over to me when obtained or at least get their full answer upon it.

There are divers other heads that it might be proper to mention, but I must recommend them to thy self to think of, for I am now really tired, & can doe no more than heartily wish thee a good Voyage Success & safe Return to thy family & friends, & amongst the rest to

Thy affectionate Well-wisher

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.

(Continued from page 356.)

<i>1747/8</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Jan. 6	Brig't Molly	Henry Donn	John Erwin of Philadelphia	Marcus Hook, Pa.	50
Jan. 14	Snow Anderson	Hugh Campbell	William Blair of Philadelphia & John Ritchee James Ritchee both of Glasgow	Philadelphia	100
Jan. 30	Snow Amity	William Reed	William Reed John Campbell William Campbell Charles Campbell all of Ayr, Scotland	Philadelphia	100
Nov. '27	Ship Beulah	James Child	Samuel Shoemaker Benjamin Shoemaker both of Philadelphia Elias Bland of London	Philadelphia	140
Feb. 9	Ship Elizabeth	Alexander Lessly	Patrick Barclay John Mitchelson both of Virginia	Marcus Hook, Pa.	100

Feb. 6	Brig't Draper	—	Ninian Boggs Richard Bateson John McConnell all of Londonderry, Ireland	Wilmington, on Delaware	50
Feb. 5	Sloop Ann	James Erwin	William Gaut	Philadelphia	40
Feb. 29	Sloop William	William Stuart	William Humphys & Co. of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	120
March 4	Sloop Two Marys	Edward Gill	Townsend White John Anthony both of Philadelphia	New Jersey	14
March 7	Ship Brothers	George Hutchinson	James Hunter John Hunter William Ballantine Peter Ballantine all of Ayr, Scotland	Philadelphia	90
Jan. 27	Brig't Pembroke	Arthur Burrows	Arthur Burrows Charles Norris & Co. all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	60
March 1	Ship Phenix	John Mason	John Mason Jonathan Garnet & Co. all of London	Philadelphia	200
March 24	Brig't Sally	John Austin	John Austin Peter Kean both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	32
March 30	Sloop Speedwell	Zachariah Goforth	Zachariah Goforth of Kent Co., on Delaware	Prime Hook, Pa.	16

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.

1743	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
March 31	Ship Murdock	Robert Hamilton	Andrew Cochran John Murdock & Co.	Philadelphia	120
March 31	Ship Diligence	James Dunlop	all of Glasgow, Scotland John Bowman William Balkantin & Co.	Philadelphia	120
April 13	Sloop Nancy	Philip Stevens	all of Glasgow John Forbes Alexander Forbes	New England	18
April 13	Ship Prince William	Lawrence Bachop	both of Philadelphia Redmond Connyngham of Philadelphia Mosson Gumble William Hamilton	Philadelphia	90
April 16	Schooner Jolly Robin	James Hasleton	both of Londonderry James Hasleton Thomas Rutter	Philadelphia	8
1747/8 Feb. 25	Ship Tatsworth	Joseph Cornish	Elias Bland & Co. of London	Philadelphia	200
1748 April 25	Schooner Molly	Francis Shields	Francis Shields George Allen both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	15

April 29	Schooner Polly	Andrew Jemmison	John Wilcocks Reese Meredith both of Philadelphia	New England	40
May 4	Sloop Dolphin	Blathwaite Jones	Blathwaite Jones John Greenway William Rush all of Philadelphia	New Jersey	8
May 5	Schooner Phenix	Robert Eades	Robert Eades Pyramus Green both of Philadelphia	Burlington, N. J.	5
May 12	Brig't Dolphin	Moses Minshall	Griffith Minshall Joseph Peters & Co. all of Wilmington	Wilmington, on Delaware	60
May 14	Schooner Bettsey	Adam Lester	Adam Lester of Philadelphia	Lewes, on Delaware	12
May 18	Schooner Knowles	John Anthony	Townsend White John Anthony John Morgan all of Philadelphia	Bermuda, 1740, and re- built in Philadelphia, 1748	20
June 6	Brig't Louisburgh	Hugh Wright	Buckridge Sims Joseph Turner Joseph Sims all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	80
June 16	Sloop Hampton	Benjamin Burk	Benjamin Burk of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	10

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.

<i>1748</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>	<i>Tons</i>
June 23	Sloop Industry	Thomas Jenkins	John Salmon & Co. of New England	New England	30
June 27	Sloop Achilles	John Dishronn	Samuel Horner James Verallies both of Dublin, Ireland	Marcus Hook, Pa.	70
June 30	Sloop Molly	Joseph Rivers	Joseph Rivers of Philadelphia Isaac Draper of Sussex	Sussex, on Delaware	18
June 24	Sloop City of Derry	John Karr	Andrew Gregg Arthur Vance William Caldwell all of Londonderry, Ireland	Philadelphia	48
July 1	Sloop Success	William Crippen	Israel Hasey William Pierce John Kneeland Josiah Pierce Thomas & Seth Davis all of Boston	New York	25
June 11	Ship Macclesfield	Alexander Stupart	William Cuzzins of Philadelphia Hinton Brown & Co. of London	Philadelphia	180

July . 7	Snow Jenny & Sally	Dryce McClelland	Alexander Lang of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	90
May 27	Ship Griffin	Joseph Arthur	William Griffiths of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	150
July . 21	Ship Hope	Francis Doggs	John & Abraham Blydesteyn of London	Philadelphia.	100
July 8	Ship Aurora	George Houston	John Pemberton of Dublin	Taken from the French	90
July 26	Ship Hope	Joseph Styles	Samuel McCall & Co. of Philadelphia	by Thomas Perry, Com- mander of the Ship Molly & Sally	70
July 22	Ship Eagle	Nathaniel Ambler	William Humphrys John Wilcocks & Co. all of Philadelphia	Taken from the French by a private vessel of War called the Trem- bleur, Obadiah Bowne, Commander	100
May 19	Bright Hope	Thomas Lloyd	Charles Willing Thomas Lloyd both of Philadelphia	Taken from the French by the private vessel of War, the Trembleur, Obadiah Bowne, Com- mander	70

1725	Tonnage	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
Aug. 1	Schooner William & Jane	Stephen Durham	James Thompson Stephen Durham	Duck Creek, on the River Delaware	5
Aug. 3	Schooner Two Sisters	Patrick Boney	both of Philadelphia Isaac Griffiths Francis Bowes Walter Goodman Samuel Mifflin John Rowan Daniel Randell	Chester, on Delaware	20
Aug. 5	Bright Hawk	Samuel Mifflin	all of Philadelphia Jonathan Mifflin James Polgreen Jonathan Lewis Samuel Mifflin	Philadelphia	75
July 28	Sloop Britannia	Pyramus Green	Pyramus Green of Lewes, on Delaware William Wilkins	Maryland	6
July 22	Schooner Hawk	David Hall	David Hall of Lewes, on Delaware Fenwick Stretcher Elven Hyatt	Lewes, on Delaware	20
Aug. 15	Sloop Mary	Elven Hyatt	of Newcastle County, on Delaware	Philadelphia	15

Aug. 6	Bright Dolphin	Charles Lyon	William Hodge Joseph Marks Andrew Hodge all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	50
Aug. 27	Sloop Dove	Joseph Jones	Joseph Jones of Philadelphia	New England	20
Aug. 29	Schooner Mary	James White	John Harrison William Bard Peter Bard all of Philadelphia	New England	35
Sept. 12	Schooner Elizabeth	Robert Gill	Robert Gill of Lewes	Lewes, on Delaware	10
Sept. 13	Snow Lord Russel	John Martin	John Martin of Belfast, Ireland	Philadelphia	90
Sept. 16	Sloop Tryall	Gilbert Albertson	Gilbert Albertson of Philadelphia Andrew Brexson	Morris River, N. J.	10
Sept. 30	Ship Myrtilla	Richard Budden	David Franks Nathan Levy both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	100
Oct. 6	Sloop William	William Condy	Walter Buckley of Philadelphia	Brought to Phila. on sus- picion of illegal trade, but cleared & after- wards sold at Public Vendue by the owners	35

1775	SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Taken from the subjects of	Tons
Oct. 11	Snow Dragon	Gurney Wall	John Wilcocks & Co. of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	50		
Oct. 21	Sloop Rebecca	William Greenway	William Blair Warwick Coates Henry Lyle all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	18		
Nov. 2	Sloop Benjamin	Benjamin Burk	Benjamin Burk Ames Jones both of Philadelphia	New England	15		
Nov. 9	Snow Pearl	Thomas Francis	Thomas Francis John Brown John Nelson all of Glasgow	Philadelphia	90		
Nov. 11	Bright Friendship	Joseph Brown	John Mifflin Will ^m Allen Charles Willing Samuel McCall, Senr John Stumper Reese Meredith all of Philadelphia	Boston	40		
Nov. 19	Bright Unity	James Currie	George Shiers Aaron Jenkins Richard Nixon all of Philadelphia	Chichester, on Delaware	40		

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.

1748	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
Dec. 3	Brig't June	Isaac Hardtman	Joseph Sims of Philadelphia Nicholas Gibson George Bryan both of St. Kitts	Philadelphia	40
Dec. 6	Ship Pandour	James Taylor	Samuel Carson Hugh Davey both of Philadelphia Robert Barclay of Strabane	Philadelphia	100
Nov. 27	Sloop Defiance	Charles Dingee	Abraham Wynkoop Charles Dingee both of Sussex Co.	Sussex Co., Pa.	15
Nov. 24	Brig't Sally	William Hassleton	Joseph Richardson & Co. of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	40
Nov. 25	Schooner Nancy	John Mitchell	John Mitchell Abraham Mathews both of Philadelphia	Lewes, on Delaware	10
Dec. 9	Sloop Polly & Katy	Will ^m Wildon	Richard McWilliam of Newcastle, on Delaware John Shannon Thomas Duff	Newport Ayr, on Chris- tiana Creek, on Dela- ware River	18

Year	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
1. Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

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Dec. 10	Schooner <i>Stork</i>	Phillip Stevens	John Merrit of Philadelphia Francis Halton William Allen William Blair Peacock Bigger William Hodge all of Philadelphia Alexander Johnston Daniel Mussellon both of Ireland James Cowie Ninian Boggs Richard Bateson John McConnel all of Londonderry Peter Keek Charles Edgar Townsend White Henry Elves all of Philadelphia James Polegreen Jonathan Lewis Joseph Wood all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	40
Dec. 13	Snow <i>Peggy</i>	Archibald Montgomery		Retaken from the subjects of the King of Spain	60
Dec. 8	Ship <i>Loyal Judith</i>	James Cowie		Boston	180
Dec. 16	Snow <i>Success</i>	Ninian Boggs		Wilmington, on Delaware	100
Dec. 16	Brig't <i>Le Trembleur</i>	Robert Eades		Bermuda	50
Dec. 31	Brig't <i>Charming Polly</i>	Joseph Greenway		Philadelphia	70

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.

<i>1743</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>	<i>Tons</i>
March 1	Ship Industry	William Rankin	John Erwin of Philadelphia John Pemberton of Dublin, Ireland	Marcus Hook, Pa.	100
Feb. 28	Sloop St. Andrew	John Murrey	John Murrey of Philadelphia	Maryland	6
Feb. 3	Ship Prince Orange	Matthew Drason	William Hodge Joshua Maddox John Hopkins Joseph Marks all of Philadelphia	Marcus Hook, Pa.	70
March 9	Snow Bell	Robert Ramsey	John Nelson of Glasgow	Taken from the French by the Privateer Sloop. Le Trembleur, Obadiah Bowne, Commander	60
March 15	Snow Strange Wish	Thomas Caton	Thomas Caton Miles Berkit William Thornton Robert Fox Craft all of Lancaster	Philadelphia	90
March 21	Sloop Newport	Valentine Anderson	Thomas Duff of Newport, New Castle Co. Abraham Marshall	Christiana	16

1729 April 7	Ship Dorothy & Ann	Andrew Jemison	John Wilcocks of Philadelphia James Doig Charles Mathews John Jordan of Antigua Daniel Eldridge Thomas Eldridge both of Cape May Thomas Warrington	Philadelphia	110
April 12	Sloop Elizabeth	Daniel Eldridge		Pennsylvania	27
April 10	Shallop Endeavour	Thomas Warrington		Sussex Co., supra Dela- ware	10
April 24	Snow Mary	Humphry Clase	John Reynell & Co. of Philadelphia	Marcus Hook, Pa.	75
April 27	Snow Sea Horse	Jonathan Crathorne	John Swarbeck a British merchant, residing in Oporto	Newbury	120
May 19	Brigt St. Andrew	Robert White	Jonathan Crathorne Charles Stedman Alexander Stedman James Polgreen Robert Warren Alexander Forbes William Bingham all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	60

1749	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
May 22	Bright Union	Nathaniel Wesh	Robert Strettell Amos Strettell	Newberry, New England	60
May 24	Sloop Lapwing	William Wise	both of Philadelphia David Franks of Philadelphia Mess ^{rs} Smith & Appleby of London	Sussex, on Delaware	18
May 31	Ship Bendall	James McElveny	Theophilus Gardner of Philadelphia Davis Bendal William Whitehead	Philadelphia	100
May 28	Snow Salley	Neil McNeil	both of Londonderry, Ireland William Humphrys of Philadelphia William Gault	Philadelphia	70
June 5	Bright Chalkley	John Anderson	of Coleraine, Ireland William Callender Edward Catharel John Smith Abel James	Philadelphia	60
June 22	Ship Desire	William Clarke	all of Philadelphia William Curzains of Philadelphia Edmund Smyter of London	Philadelphia	90

June 22	Sloop Judith	Thomas Adams	Abraham Orpen of Jamaica	Virginia	30
June 17	Snow Ann	John Sibbald	John Sibbald & Charles & Alexander Stedman all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	80
July 1	Ship Brothers	William Stuart	William Melvaine David Melvaine & Co. all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	75
Aug. 10	Schooner Charming Betty	George Lamb	George Lamb John Kildett both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	8
Aug. 12	Sloop Porpoise	Benjamin Burk	Benjamin Burk John Milfin both of Philadelphia	Virginia	20
July 22	Brig't Dragon	Joseph Rivers	Joseph Rivers of Philadelphia	Lewes, Sussex Co., on Delaware	20
Aug. 11	Sloop Hopewell	James Corrie	Elisha Howes David Faria & Co. all of Wilmington	Wilmington, New Castle Co., on Delaware	30
Nov. 2	Ship Halifax	Henry Lysle	John Stamper William Bingham Joseph Stamper all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	100
Nov. 13	Snow Talton	John Abbadam	John Abbadam Francis Claxton John Williams	Pennsylvania	50

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.

1749	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
Nov. 21	Sloop William & Mary	John Padmore	John Padmore Nathaniel Hunn Mark Smith Alexander Stuart all of Kent Co.	Kent Co., on Delaware	18
Nov. 23	Ship Earl of Holderness	John Hamilton	Thomas Walker William Blair both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	60
Nov. 27	Ship Hannah & Polly	John Cowell	John Lewis of Plymouth	Philadelphia	70
Nov. 25	Snaw Dolphin	Amos Jones	Griffith Minshall of Wilmington Robert Lewis Moses Minshall Joseph Maria Thomas Shippley Oliver Canby & the Wilmington Company	Wilmington, on Delaware	60
Nov. 30	Snow Talton	Aaron Jenkins	Aaron Jenkins of Philadelphia Francis Claxton John Williams both of Antigua	Pennsylvania	50

Dec. 1	Ship Nancy	Thomas Coatham	Charles Stedman Samuel McCall, Junr Alexander Stedman all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	100
Dec. 2	Bright Salley	James Haselton	James Haselton William Edgell both of Philadelphia	A Prize Vessel	40
Nov. 29	Bright Diamond	Andrew Caldwell	Mess ^{rs} Vance Gregg & Cald- well	Philadelphia	30
Dec. 4	Schooner Joseph & Ann	Michael Cranfield	of Londonderry Joseph Jones of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	25
Dec. 11	Pilot Boat Cutwater	Nehemiah Field	Nehemiah Field of Lewes	Lewes, in Sussex, on Del- aware	5
Dec. 12	Shallop Cornwall	Peter Grubb	Peter Grubb of Wilmington	Wilmington, on Delaware	19
Nov. 27	Bright Rebecca & Mary	Daniel England	Jonathan Mifflin Joseph Oldman James West all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	70
Jan. 27	Ship Carpenter	Hugh Bowes	Reese Meredith Thomas Burgess both of Philadelphia	Maryland	90
Feb. 10	Sloop Hannah	James White	William Finlay of Philadelphia	New Jersey	10

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Feb. 12	Schooner Ann & Rebecca	Oswell Eve	Oswell Eve William Rice both of Philadelphia	Kensington, Pa.	25
Feb. 13	Brig Princess	Thomas Jones	William Hillier John Hopkins both of Philadelphia Robert Hartshorne of Burlington	Philadelphia	65
Feb. 1	Snow Amphitrite	James Young	James Young Messrs Smith & Appleby all of London	Philadelphia	60
Feb. 1	Ship Josephia	William Teage	William Teage Messrs Smith & Appleby all of London	Philadelphia	100
Feb. 4	Ship Brothers	William Muir	William Muir of Borrowstoness John Steedman of London	Philadelphia	110
Feb. 27	Snow Sally	Robert Phillip	James Burd of Philadelphia Walter Sterling of London	Philadelphia	70

1749/50	March 21	Ship Polly	Daniel Rees	Thomas Lightfoot of Philadelphia Daniel Smith of Burlington Elias Bland of London James Wardrop of Maryland	Philadelphia	50
	March 19	Sloop Seven Brothers	John Cox		Pennsylvania	15
1749	Feb. 12	Ship Milfin	John Peele	Jonathan Milfin John Jones Robert Wall Michael Howling Samuel Milfin, Junr all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	80

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

GEORGE PLUMER SMITH, a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, who died February 13, 1898, was born at West Newton, Westmoreland County, Penna., May 22, 1815. His father, James Smith, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, when a lad came to Pennsylvania with his parents, who settled near West Newton, where he grew up to manhood. In the War of 1812 he served in Captain Markle's troop of cavalry, in the army of General W. H. Harrison, and took part in the defence of Fort Meigs. He subsequently married Polly Plumer, a descendant of Francis Plumer, who took the freeman's oath in Boston in 1624, having been one of the original grantees of Newburyport, Massachusetts.

Jonathan Plumer, the great-grandfather of Mr. Smith, emigrated to Pennsylvania from Massachusetts in 1750; and served in the commissary department of Braddock's expedition, and after the defeat settled at Oldtown, near Fort Cumberland. He also served in the army of General Forbes and remained at Fort Pitt under General Bouquet. In 1761 he removed his family to the Allegheny River, and settled on land now partly included in the grounds of the United States Arsenal, where was born his son George, who was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly 1812-1815, and represented this district in Congress 1821-1827.

Alexander Lowery, Mr. Smith's great-grandfather, was a member of the Provincial Conference held in Philadelphia in 1774, and also of that convened at Carpenters' Hall, June 18, 1776, and was a member of the Convention of Pennsylvania to form a Constitution in July of the same year. In 1775 he was elected a Member of the Assembly and served until 1779. At the battle of Brandywine he was the ranking colonel of the Lancaster County militia.

George Plumer Smith remained in West Newton until he was fourteen years of age, when he went to Pittsburgh and entered the employ of Simpson & Smith. In July of 1831 he became an employee of McClurg & Dennis, with whom he remained five years, and then formed a partnership with Wade Hampton and William Ebbs, under the firm name of Hampton, Smith & Co., dry goods merchants. In the year 1851, Mr. Smith made an extended tour in Europe and the East, and soon after his return retired from business with an ample fortune. During the late Civil War he visited England on behalf of the government and discharged his duties with rare tact and ability, declining any compensation for his services.

Mr. Smith was a charter member of the Union League of Philadelphia, a member of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, New England Historic-Genealogical Society, Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and the Cobden Club of London, and was deeply interested in and gave much time and study to history and genealogy. By his will the Historical Society of Pennsylvania received a handsome bequest.

ABSTRACT OF ACT OF INCORPORATION OF SWEDENSBORO, NEW JERSEY, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—

George the third by the Grace of God of Great Britain France & Ireland King Defender of the faith &c—

Whereas—by petition of Rev. John Wiksen, Thomas Denny, John Denny, Lawrence Lock, John Lock, John Rambo, James Steelman, John Helm, Benjamin Rambo, Jonas Keen, Erick Cox, Jacob Arcler, Isaac Justion, Gilbert Rinelds, Gabriel Strang, William Homan, Peter Matson, Peter Keen, Andrew Jones, Hans Urian, John Hoffman, Lawrence Strang, John Derrickson, Charles Lock, Erick Ranel, Jacob Jones, William Matson, James Halton, Andrew Lock, Moses Hoffman, Charles Fullor, Andrew Vanneman in behalf of themselves and others inhabiting near Raccoon Creek in Gloucester County presented to William Franklin Esq. Governor &c. &c. that some pious and well desposed persons have heretofore appropriated lands and given them in trust for the use and benefit of a Swedish Reformed Church to be erected near Raccoon Creek a/s^d in order thereby to raise a fund for keeping the said Church in repair & to support a Minister of the Reformed Church that divine service might be performed therein with becoming reverence and decency, but as the said lands could not be leased out managed & improved nor the rents collected or other services done with convenience for want of being incorporated and made a body politick &c &c.

Now Know Ye that we of our especial grace &c have made ordained constituted granted and declared & do make ordain &c that the said John Wiksen, Thomas Denny, John Denny, Lawrence Lock, John Lock, John Rambo, James Steelman John Helm, & Benjamin Rambo, and the rest of the communicants of the said church be and they and their successors shall be from time to time &c a body corporate & by the name & style of the *Rector Church Wardens and Vestrymen of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church in the Town of Swedesborough near Raccoon Creek*—&c &c &c &c.

To hold and convey lands &c have a common seal &c To have one Rector or Parochial Minister—Two Church Wardens—and six or more Vestrymen not exceeding twelve—

And that the a/s^d John Wiksen to be the present Rector, & upon his death or removal & until another Rector ordained by any consistory of the Lutheran Church in Sweden & well recommended from thence shall be appointed in his stead the Honorable the Society for propogating the Gospel in foreign parts and approved and inducted by the Governor of our Province of New Jersey, that the two Church Wardens & the major part of the vestrymen (upon refusal of the Society to appoint one) have the right and power of calling and receiving and accepting such Minister as they with the approbation and consent of the Governor shall think fit &c &c

That Thomas Denny & John Denny be the present Church Wardens—and Lawrence Lock, John Lock, John Rambo, James Steelman, John Helm and Benjamin Rambo be the present vestrymen and to continue in office until Tuesday in Easter Week next ensuing or until others be chosen—

That yearly on Tuesday in Easter Week the Rector to appoint one of the Congregation to be one of the Church Wardens—and the Congrega-

tion to elect and appoint another and to elect six or more Vestrymen not exceeding twelve.

The Warden and Vestrymen to appoint a Clerk Sexton or Bell ringer also a Clerk and Messenger to serve the said Vestry at their meetings &c

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent & the Great Seal of our said Province of New Jersey to be hereunto affixed.

Witness our truly & well beloved William Franklin Esq. Captain General, and Governor in Chief. &c at the City of Burlington the—day of—1765.

"OLD ENGLAND."—The following verses, which preserve in rude ballad form the incidents in the War of 1812, were popular among the soldiers of the northern camps. They were given to me by Lyman Wright, of North East, Erie County, Penna., who learned them from his father, a soldier of the war, who served on the northern and northwestern frontier. I have never seen them in print.

FRANCIS N. THORPE.

Old England, forty years ago,
When we were young and tender,
Did aim at us a fatal blow,
But God was our Defender.

Jehovah saw their horrid plan,
Great Washington He gave us;
His holiness inspired the man
With power and skill to save us.

They sent their fleet and armies
o'er,
To ravish, kill and plunder;
Our heroes met them on the shore
And beat them back with thunder;

Our Independence they confessed
And with their hand they signed
it,

But on their hearts 'twas not im-
pressed,
For there we could not find it.

Regardless of our sailors' rights
They enslaved our native sea-
men;

Made them against their country
fight,
And thus enslaved our freemen.

Great Madison besought the foe,
And kindly did implore them
To let our suffering captives go,
But they would not restore them.

Our commerce, too, they did in-
vade,
Our ships they searched and
seized;
Declaring also we should trade
With none but whom they
pleased.

Then Madison with thunder spake:
"We've power and we will use
it;
Our freedom surely lies at stake,
And we must fight or lose it."

Our soldiers and our seamen, too,
Were put in warlike motion;
Straight to the field our soldiers
flew;
Our seamen, to the ocean.

They met the foe on tottering
waves,
With courage, skill and splen-
dor;
They sank them down to watery
graves
Or forced them to surrender.

Decatur, Hull, and Bainbridge,
dear,
Did wonders in our navy;
Brave Captain Hull sank the
Guerrière
And Bainbridge sank the Java

Decatur took a ship of fame,
High on the waving water ;
The Macedonia was her name,
And home in triumph brought
her.

Perry, with flag and sails unfurled,
Met Barclay on Lake Erie ;
At him he matchless thunders
hurled,
Till Barclay grew quite weary.

He gained both victory and re-
nown ;
He worked them up so neatly,
He brought old England's ban-
ners down,
And swept the lake completely.

Proud Downer fell on Lake Cham-
plain,
By Fortune quite forsaken ;
He was by bold McDonough slain,
And all his fleet was taken.

When Provost saw he'd lost his
fleet,
He gave out special orders
For his whole army to retreat
And leave the Yankee borders.

Through dreary wilds and bogs and
fen,
The luckless General blundered ;
He fled with fifteen thousand men
From Macomb's fifteen hundred.

Brave Miller, Ripley, Gaines, and
Scott,
At Erie and Bridgewater,
At Chippeway, in battles hot,
Their bravest foes did slaughter.

At Little York, beneath their guns,
Our Chauncey, Dearborn land-
ed ;
He quickly made old England's
sons
Assign what he demanded.

At Baltimore, most deadly blows
The sons of mischief aimed ;
The sons of freedom met their foes
And victory soon they gained.

Let William Hull be counted
"null,"
And let him ne'er be named
Upon the rolls of valiant souls,
For him we are ashamed.

For his campaign was worse than
vain,
A coward and a traitor ;
For paltry gold his army sold,
To Brock, the speculator.

At Washington, that horrid crime
Has tarnished British glory ;
Children will blush, in future time,
To read that shameful story.

They burned the volumes which
contained
The best of information ;
Their barbarous deeds will be de-
spised
By every Christian nation.

Old Proctor found brave Harrison
Had landed in his regions,
And away the tim'rous creature ran
With all his savage legions.

But overtaken was and most
Of them were killed or taken ;
Old Proctor soon forsook his post
And fled to save his bacon.

What wonders did brave Jackson
do
When, aided by kind Heaven,
Their leader and four thousand
slew
And lost but only seven ?

Some interposing angel's hand
Repelled their vile intrusion ;
The remnant of their broken band
Fled then with sad confusion.

Soon after this sweet peace arrived ;
Our armies were disbanded ;
Our scattered foes which had sur-
vived,
Elsewhere were then com-
manded.

What has our infant country And Madison, that wond'rous
gained flower
By fighting that old nation? And jewel of our nation.
Our liberties we have maintained
And raised our reputation.

Next, Congress too our thanks
demand,
To them our thanks we render;
Our heroes next, by sea and land,
To them our thanks we tender.

Now in ourselves we can confide;
Abroad we are respected;
We've checked the rage of British
pride;
Their haughtiness corrected.

Let us be just, in Union live,
And who will dare invade us?
If any should, our God would give
His angels charge to aid us.

First to the God of Boundless
Power
Be praise and adoration;

GENEALOGICAL NOTES OF THE FAMILY OF ZACHARIAH RICE.—
Zachariah Rice or *Reiss*, was born in Germany, 1731, and arrived at Philadelphia, on the ship "Edinburgh," September 16, 1751. He resided in Chester and Perry Counties, died August 19, 1811, and is buried at Church Hill, Juniata County, Pennsylvania. *Abigail Hartman*, his wife, was born about 1741 in Germany, and arrived at Philadelphia, August 15, 1750, on the ship "Royal Union." She died November 6, 1789, and is buried at St. Peter's, Pikeland, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

They had issue:

John, born about 1758; married Elizabeth Hench; died January 2, 1837, and is buried at Church Hill, Juniata County, Pennsylvania.
Elizabeth, born November 8, 1760; married Jacob Hipple; died October 24, 1823, at Marietta, Pennsylvania.
Peter, born 1764; married Mariah Foose; died February, 1839, and is buried at Church Hill, Pennsylvania.
Anna Mariah, born 1765; married Benjamin Sheneman; died October 24, 1834, in Chester County, Pennsylvania.
Jacob, born January 15, 1767; married, first, Catharine Foose; second, Barbara Landis; died April 1, 1838, at Loysville, Pennsylvania.
Catharine, married Henry Strauch; died in Ohio.
Margaret, married John Hench.
Conrad, born 1770; married, first, Elizabeth Foose; second, — Stowe; died October 3, 1856; buried at Emmanuel Church, Perry County, Pennsylvania.
Benjamin, married Nancy Diller, and lived in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.
George, born 1772; married Catherine Geirich; died January 5, 1841; buried at Church Hill, Pennsylvania.
Sallie, married John Weimer; died June 18, 1855.
Zachariah, born 1774; married Mary Kuerr; died January 19, 1846, at Landisburg, Pennsylvania.
Susan, married, first, Stoffel Bower; second, Jacob Hench; died January 12, 1856, in Juniata County, Pennsylvania.
Mary, married Daniel Kabel; died 1822, at Charlestown, Virginia.
Henry, married Margaret Thomas; died September 21, 1853, at Landisburg, Pennsylvania.

Polly, married Benjamin Wallack, Peru, Indiana.

Betsy, married Alexander Martin; last heard of in Indiana.

The descendants of Zachariah Rice, computed in August, 1900, numbered eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-six.

MOUNT AIREY, PHILADELPHIA.

J. M. HARTMAN.

MEMORIAL MONUMENTS AT FRANKLIN, PENNSYLVANIA.—In September of 1895 the city of Franklin, in Venango County, Pennsylvania, celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of its founding. Three monuments were erected to mark the sites of three forts once existing there. They are made of Barre granite, rock finished, except on the sides, which contain sunken polished panels with the following inscriptions:

Site of
Fort Machault
Erected by the
French
1753-4
Abandoned
1759

Site of
Fort Venango
Erected by the
English
1760
Taken and burned
By Indians
1763.

Site of
Fort Franklin
Erected by the
U.S.
1787
Abandoned
1796.

W. T. BELL.

LETTER OF REV. FRANCIS ALISON, 1776.—

PHILADA March y^e 16, 1776.

COZEN ROBERT

I received three letters from you since you marchd, y^e last from Albany and was glad to hear y^t you got there so soon & in good health; I sent y^t last letter to y^t mother & Brother who are in good health. I write by Colonel Dehaas to whom I recommended you for friendship and Promotion, & he has promised me that he will take notice of you; he is a gentleman bred to war & understands his business; you will be pleased to wait on him from time to time, & learn to obey & to command; and I pray God to preserve you amidst dangers and to grant you favor with y^t Commanding officers, & honor & promotion. I expected y^t my son Benj^a had been with y^e Colonel as surgeon to y^t Battalion, but I am disappointed. I wrote you some days ago by Dr Franklin, who with some other Gentlemen goes to Canada, I desire you may wait on him if he comes where you are, and thank him for his trouble in bringing you my letter. Learn to get acquainted with, & wait on great men, it will in time open a way to y^t promotion. We expect Commissioners every day with terms of accomodation from England. I pray God that they may be so just & reasonable as to establish peace. Write me by every opportunity & beleive y^t I am y^t Loving Uncle & friend

FRA: ALISON.

Present my most respectful Compliments to Colonel Irwin.

THE TOMB OF BENJAMIN WEST.--In the southeast corner of the crypt of St. Paul's, London, near the graves of Landseer, Turner, Millais, and Reynolds, the Pennsylvania painter sleeps. A plain stone slab bears the inscription:

Here lie the Remains of
BENJAMIN WEST Esquire
PRESIDENT OF THE
ROYAL ACADEMY
OF
PAINTING SCULPTURE
and ARCHITECTURE

He was born at SPRINGFIELD in CHESTER COUNTY in the State of PENNSYLVANIA in AMERICA the 10th of October 1738 and died at LONDON the 11th of March 1820.

ALBERT COOK MYERS.

CHALK'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—

THE public are respectfully informed, that on Tuesday, the 19th inst, [1796] will be opened—

The New Repository of Polite Literature, at No. 75 north Third-Street, which contains Two Thousand chosen Volumes of History, Voyages, Travels, Lives, Memoirs, Novels, Romances, Adventures, Poetry, Plays, Miscellanies, &c. &c.

Terms of Subscription will be five dollars per Year, or one dollar and a half for three months.

PHILA. Jan. 14, 1796.

G. P. F.

THE MAKER OF THE ORIGINAL STATE-HOUSE CLOCK.—“To Joseph Stretch, for making the State-house Clock, and for his Care in cleaning and repairing the Same for Six Years. £494.5.5½.” “*Votes of the Assembly,*” Sept. 30, 1759.

AMERICAN PORTRAITS IN EDINBURGH.—The National Scottish Portrait Gallery contains a few portraits of American interest, among which are those of Lieutenant-General Robert Melville, Governor of Guadeloupe, and Major-General Robert Moncton.

The same institution possesses a most interesting collection of Wedgwood medallions from models by James Tassie. Besides others of interest to the American collector are the following, which have never, I believe, been engraved or reproduced: George Chalmers, Benjamin Franklin, Sir Jeffrey Amherst, John Witherspoon, Richard, Earl Howe, Francis, Lord Rawdon, Sir John Sinclair, of Ulster, Mrs. Grant, of Laggan. Of these those of Franklin, Witherspoon, and especially Chalmers, the Loyalist Annalist of the American Revolution, are well worthy of being engraved.

EDINBURGH.

CHARLES R. HILDEBURN.

JACOB BRANDT, CANTEENMAKER.—In August of 1776, Jacob Brandt, Canteen maker, resided on Vine Street next door to Footman's Vendue store.

EXTRACTS FROM COLONEL JACOB MORGAN'S DIARY, 1758.—

1758, April 8. Sent Ensign Daniel Harry and a party on a scout to North Kill.

April 9.—Ensign Harry and party returned. They lodged at the house of Nicholas Long, who gave them the following information: On the night of 5th inst, in Tulpehocken township—Levergood was killed by the Indians; the following day Nicholas Kauker's wife was killed and two of their children carried off. On the 7th. William Teedsler's wife and Martin Trechter of Bethel township were killed.

On returning they scouted along the Blue Mountains to the Gap, thence up the Schuylkill, crossing it below the mouth of the Tomangoe Creek, but found no tracts of Indians.

COLONEL ADAM HUBLEY, JR.—

"PHILADA June 5th 1779.

"In consequence of the Resignation of Colo^l Thomas Hartley (I being the senior Lieut Colo^l in the Pennsya^a Line) I was this day commissioned Lieu^t Colo^l Commandant of said Regiment, to rank from the 13th day of February 1779.

"AD^M HUBLEY JR

"Colo. Com 11th P^a Reg^t."

"SUNBURY June 15th, 1779.

"This day arrived and took command of the following posts on Susquehannah, viz^t Forts Muncy, Jenkins & this place."

Queries.

ELLIOT'S INDIAN BIBLE.—In Book A of Surveys, in the office of the Surveyor-General's Office at Burlington, New Jersey, the following items attracted my attention.

Feb. 10, 1664.—Paid Marmaduke Johnson, Printer, in full of his salary for printing the Bible in the Indian Language in New England for the use of the Indians thereof the sum of £35.

Feb. 16, 1664.—Paid Mr. John Elliot in New England as a gratuity given unto him by this Corporation for his Extraordinary pains among y^e Indians y^e sum of £50.

What "Corporation" was this?

MAPLE SHADE, N. J.

A. M. STACKHOUSE.

BIOREN—MADAN—CARDELL.—Any information regarding John Bioren and Patrick Madan, printers and publishers of "The First American Edition of Shakspeare," Philadelphia: 1795-1796, 8 vols. 12mo; and of William S. Cardell, author of "Story of Jack Halyard, the Sailor Boy," Sixth Edition, Philadelphia: Uriah Hunt, 1827, 18mo, will greatly oblige

G. P. F.

Book Notices.

PROCEEDINGS AND COLLECTIONS OF THE WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Volume V. Wilkes-Barre, 1900. 8vo, pp. 266. Illustrated.

To uncover and render available for the antiquary the mine of old-time lore in which the Wyoming Valley is so rich has animated the

officers and members of the Historical Society at Wilkes-Barre, and in this laudable object their publications have been of much assistance. The volume under notice contains the following valuable papers: "Rev. John Witherspoon," by Mrs. C. E. Rice; "The Defence of the Delaware River in the Revolution," by Captain H. H. Bellas, U. S. A.; "The French at Asylum, Pennsylvania," by Rev. David Craft, D.D.; "The Early Grist-Mills of Wyoming Valley," by Hon. C. A. Miner; "Drift-Mounds of the Susquehanna," "Fossils in the River Drift at Pittston," "Buried Valley and Pot-Holes in the Wyoming Coal-Fields," by Dr. Frederick Cross; "List of Taxable Inhabitants, 1776-1780;" and "Matthias and John Hollenback's List of Losses by the Indians, 1778." In the paper of Dr. Craft we find some new matter relating to that romantic episode in the upper Wyoming Valley, the attempt to found a settlement for expatriated Frenchmen, at Asylum, towards the close of the last century. On the pages of the "Waste Book" of the Sun Inn, at Bethlehem, will be found the names of many prominent in the enterprise who enjoyed the good cheer of that noted hostelry *en route* to their new home. Reports of officers, obituaries of members, and other matter complete the volume.

HISTORICAL NOTES RELATING TO THE PENNSYLVANIA REFORMED CHURCH. By Henry S. Dotterer. Philadelphia, 1900. Vol. I., pp. 201, Svo.

The title gives the scope of the volume under notice, and the data which has been collected relating to the early history of the church, is also a valuable contribution to our local history. We desire particularly to call attention to the history of the Market Square congregation, Germantown, the congregation at Frankford, and the first quarter century of the Falkner Swamp congregation, the material for which has been drawn from original documents. The marriage register of the Rev. George Wack will be of aid to genealogists, and the list of Huguenot Galley Slaves released by the King of France in the years 1713-1714, preserved in the archives of the Augustiner Kerk, at Dordrecht, is new matter for American readers. Numerous short sketches, historical and biographical, the reprint of letters and other matter, make up an exceedingly interesting volume. The work contains an index and is neatly bound.

THE HISTORIC TEA-PARTY OF EDENTON, October 25, 1774. By Richard Dillard, M.D.

This little monograph gives a graphic account of the proceedings of fifty-one patriotic ladies of Edenton, North Carolina, and its vicinity, who met together on October 25, 1774, and resolved that they would not conform "to that Pernicious Custom of Drinking Tea, or that the aforesaid Ladys would not promote ye wear of any manufacture from England," until the Tax was repealed. A portrait of Mrs. Penelope Barker, president of the "Tea Party," a view of the King house, in which the ladies assembled, and a copy from the oil painting in the State Library at Raleigh, representing the ladies signing the compact, add interest to the text.

MINUTES

OF THE

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA,

1900.

A stated meeting of the Society was held January 9, 1900, Acting President Samuel W. Pennypacker presiding.

Owing to the overcrowded condition of the Hall at the stated meeting on November 13, 1899, Mr. Charles F. Jenkins, by request, repeated his lecture on "Revolutionary Landmarks of Germantown," illustrated with additional stereopticon views. A vote of thanks was tendered.

A stated meeting of the Society was held March 12, 1900, Acting President Samuel W. Pennypacker in the chair.

An address by Major William H. Lambert, on "Abraham Lincoln," was delivered, and a collection of rare Lincoln manuscripts exhibited. On motion, the thanks of the Society were tendered.

Nominations of officers of the Society, to be voted for at the next annual meeting, being in order, the following were made:

President.

Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker.

Honorary Vice-Presidents.

Craig Biddle,

Ferdinand J. Dreer.

Vice-Presidents.

James T. Mitchell,

Charlemagne Tower, Jr.,

William Brooke Rawle

(for the unexpired term of Samuel W. Pennypacker).

Recording Secretary.

Hampton L. Carson.

Corresponding Secretary.

Howard Williams Lloyd.

Treasurer.

Francis Howard Williams.

Auditor.

Richard M. Cadwalader.

Councillors.

John B. Gest,

Samuel W. Pennypacker,

William Brooke Rawle.

The annual meeting of the Society was held May 14, 1900, Acting President Samuel W. Pennypacker presiding.

Mr. James Warrington lectured on "Music in America in Revolutionary Times," with vocal and instrumental illustrations. Votes of thanks to the lecturer and his assistants were tendered. The reports of the Council and Treasurer were read and filed.

The tellers reported the election of the officers nominated at the stated meeting in March.

A stated meeting of the Society was held November 12, 1900, President Samuel W. Pennypacker in the chair.

Colonel William Houston Patterson presented a portrait of his father, General Robert Patterson, and read a paper on "Major-General Robert Patterson, Soldier, Merchant, and Citizen." A vote of thanks was tendered for the portrait and the address.

Mr. C. R. Ashbee, of England, made some remarks on the preservation of ancient and picturesque buildings in Great Britain.

OFFICERS
OF THE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PRESIDENT.

SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER.

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VICE-PRESIDENTS.

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GEORGE HARRISON FISHER,	CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, JR.,
WILLIAM G. THOMAS,	WILLIAM H. LAMBERT.

The President, the Recording Secretary, the Corresponding Secretary, the Treasurer, and the Auditor are *ex officio* members of the Council.

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STATED MEETINGS.

January 14, 1901. May 13, 1901.
March 11, 1901. November 11, 1901.
 January 13, 1902.

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, 1900.

DR.

The Treasurer and Trustees charge themselves with the following :

To Real Estate	\$126,201 41
To Investments	148,609 28
To Cash	14,827 66

CR.

The Treasurer and Trustees claim credit for :

General Fund, Investments	\$27,500 00
“ “ Real Estate Loan	4,249 94
“ “ Cash	4,864 04
Endowment Fund, Investments	39,000 00
“ “ Cash	2,618 65
Library Fund, Investments	19,505 00
“ “ Cash Uninvested	1,000 00
“ “ Cash	22 45
Binding Fund, Investments	5,300 00
“ “ Cash	56 68
Publication Fund, Investments	36,304 28
“ “ Cash Uninvested	2,232 67
“ “ Cash	549 02
Ferdinand J. Dreer Manuscript Fund, Investments	15,000 00
“ Cash	10 40
Smedley Fund, Investments	6,000 00
Study Fund	217 24
John Clement Fund	138 90
English Records Copying Fund	3,107 86
Real Estate, Investments	121,951 47
Sundries	9 75
	<u>\$289,638 35</u>
	<u>\$289,638 35</u>

General Fund.

Receipts : Cash Balance		\$652 24
Annual Dues, 1900		7,730 00
Interest and Dividends		1,665 70
Trustees of Endowment Fund		1,889 88
Contributions, etc.		2,163 82
		<u>\$14,101 64</u>
Disbursements : General Expenses and Taxes		12,816 29
Balance in hands of Treasurer		<u>\$1,285 35</u>

Endowment Fund.

Receipts : Interest on Investments		\$2,100 19
Disbursements : Commissions	\$82 81	
Premiums on \$6000 Phila. 3's	177 50	
Paid Treasurer General Fund	<u>1,889 88</u>	<u>2,100 19</u>

Library Fund.

Receipts : Interest and Dividends		\$1,030 00
Disbursements : Balance due Trustees	\$61 55	
Commissions	14 72	
Books Purchased	<u>931 28</u>	<u>1,007 55</u>
Balance in hands of Trustees		<u>\$22 45</u>

Binding Fund.

Receipts : Interest and Dividends		\$340 00
Disbursements : Balance due Trustees	\$27 53	
Commissions	5 11	
Binding Books	<u>250 68</u>	<u>283 32</u>
Balance in hands of Trustees		<u>\$56 68</u>

Ferdinand J. Dreer Manuscript Fund.

Receipts : Interest on Investments		\$600 00
Disbursements : Commissions	\$9 00	
Purchases and Expenses	<u>580 60</u>	<u>589 60</u>
Balance in hands of Trustees		<u>\$10 40</u>

Publication Fund.

Receipts : Cash Balance, January 1, 1900		\$1,621 23
Interest and Rents		2,179 11
Subscriptions to Magazine, Sales, etc.		665 90
		<u>\$4,466 24</u>
Disbursements for the year 1900		3,917 22
Balance in hands of Trustees		<u>\$549 02</u>

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF THE GILPIN LIBRARY
OF THE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA
FOR THE YEAR 1900.

Capital.

DR.

Cash Balance, January 1, 1900		\$7,411 65
Philadelphia 6 per-cent. Loan paid off		2,400 00
		\$9,811 65

CR.

\$9000 Phila. 3 per-cent. Loan purchased	\$9,185 40	
Expenses of Foreclosure and Purchase of Property No. 304 S. Second Street	476 79	\$9,662 19
Cash Balance, January 1, 1901		\$149 46

Assets.

\$16,000 Philadelphia 6 per-cent. Loan	\$16,000 00	
\$9000 Philadelphia 3 per-cent. Loan, cost	9,185 40	
Bonds and Mortgages	28,000 00	
Store and Dwelling No. 304 S. Second Street	5,276 79	
Cash Balance	149 46	
	\$58,611 65	

Income.

DR.

Cash Balance, January 1, 1900		\$1,060 46
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Receipts.

Interest on Philadelphia 6 per-cent. Loan	\$1,038 00	
“ “ 3 “ “	135 00	
“ Mortgages	1,170 00	
Rent No. 304 S. Second Street	209 25	2,552 25
		\$3,612 71

CR.

Paid for Books, Pamphlets, and Newspapers	\$925 10	
Paid on Account of Kennedy Pictures	500 00	
Paid for Binding	6 00	
Paid for Salary	600 00	
Paid for Care of Lot in Laurel Hill	10 00	
Paid Accrued Interest Pennsylvania 3's	1 50	
Paid Water Rent and Repairs, 304 S. 2d St.	137 14	2,179 74
Cash Balance, January 1, 1901		\$1,432 97

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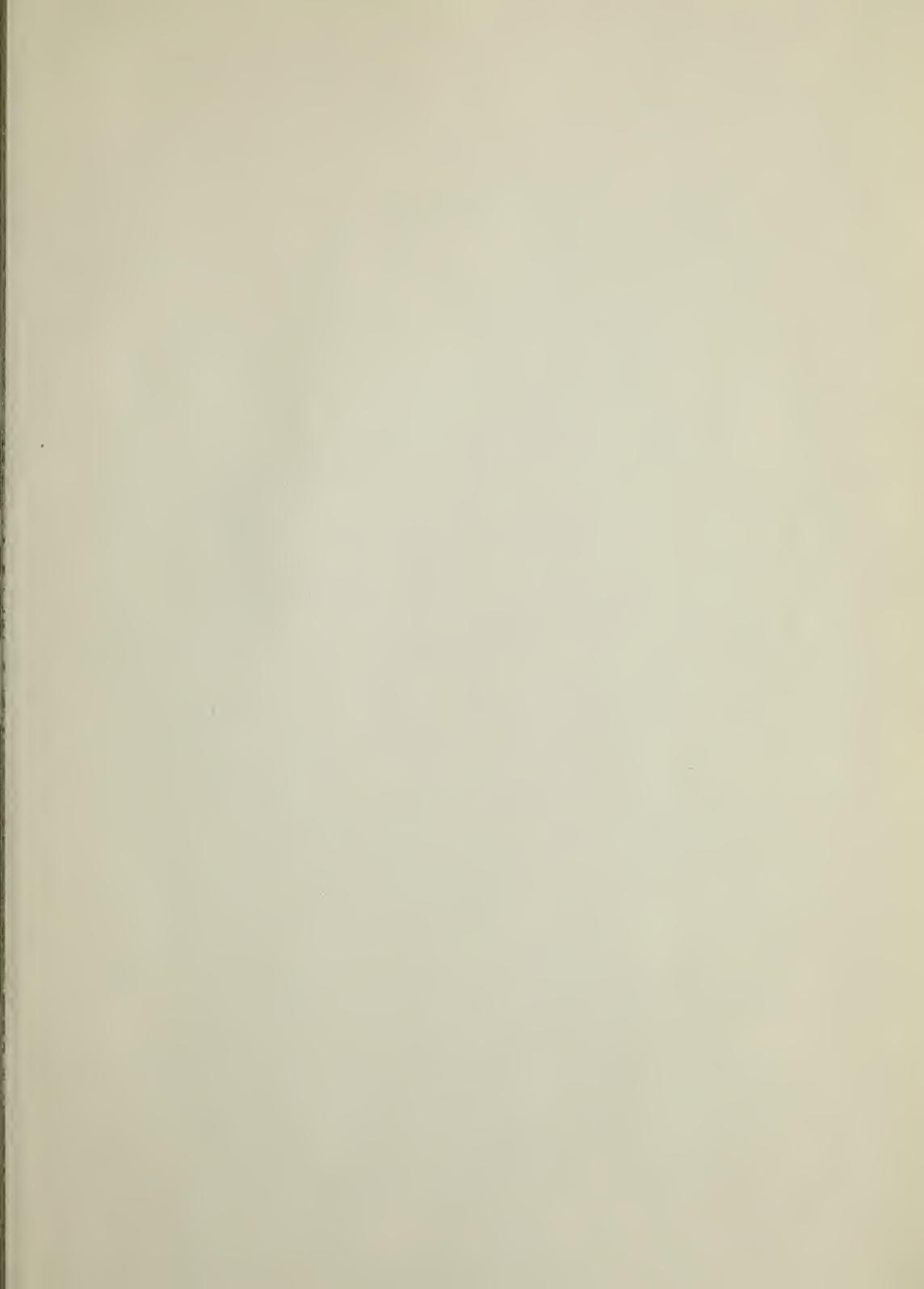
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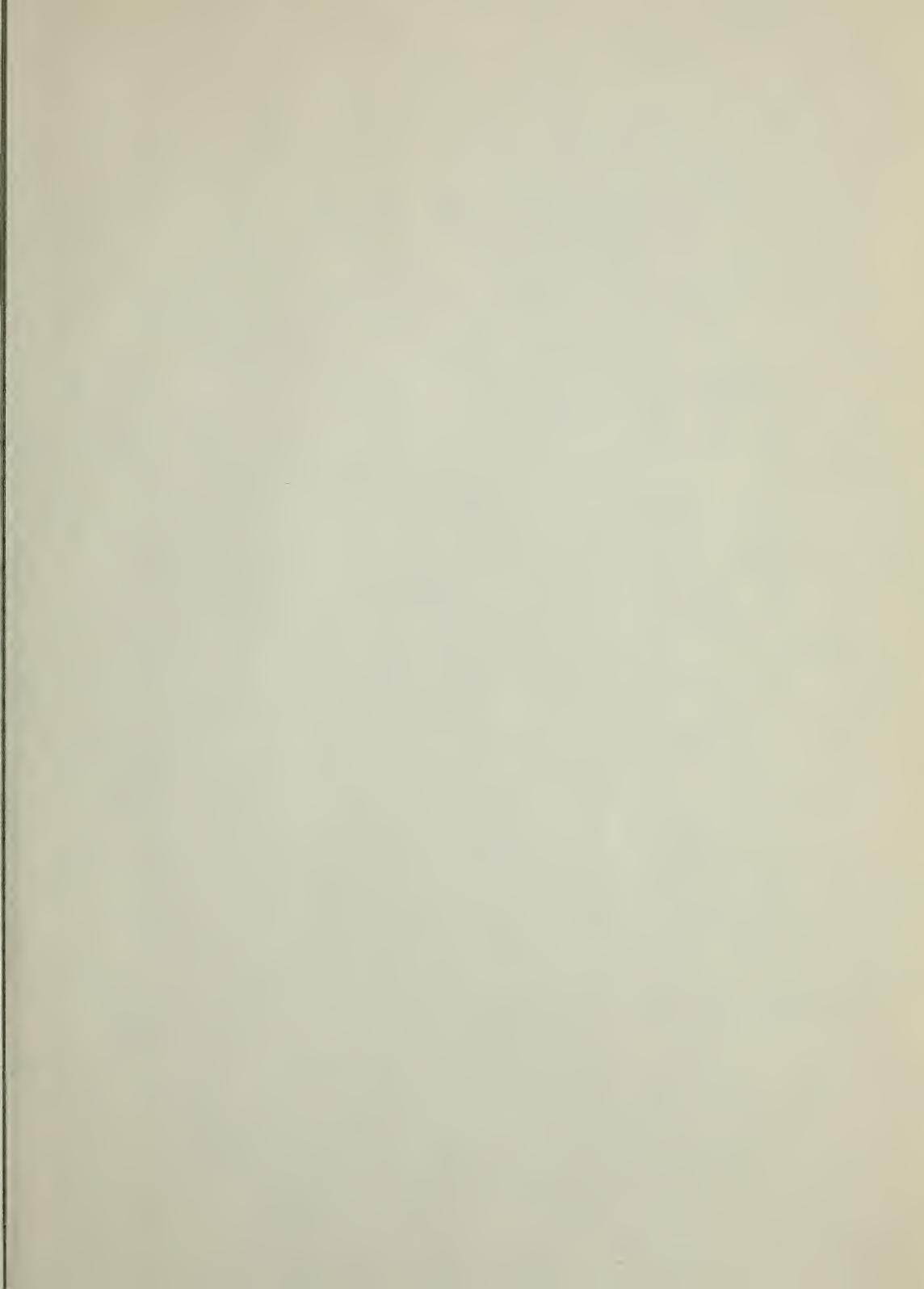
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