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Robert Morris

*After the portrait by Edward Savage
owned by Charles Henry Hart, and
now in The Corcoran Gallery, Washington, D.C.*

The
Pennsylvania
Magazine

OR

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Vol. XXVIII.

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

1904.

1875

Deutsche

Wissenschaft

in

Historie und Geographie

Vol. XXVIII

HERAUSGEGEBEN

VON DR. FRIEDRICH MEYER

ABTHEILUNG FÜR HISTORIE UND GEOGRAPHIE

VERLAG VON F. V. KOHNER

1875

697369

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THE
PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE
OF
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

VOL. XXVIII.

1904.

No. 1.

THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL RAILS
IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

BY JAMES M. SWANK.

This country leads all other countries in the production of iron and steel. This prominence in the manufacture of these products is only in part due to the bounty of nature in providing liberal supplies of the raw materials that are needed; it is largely the result of friendly legislation by the General Government: first, in more firmly establishing in 1861 the protective tariff policy, which has since been effectively maintained with but brief interruptions, and, second, in adopting in 1850 and in subsequently maintaining the policy of liberal grants of public lands to railroad companies. Through the operation of the protective policy the home market has been largely preserved for the home producers of iron and steel, and through the operation of the land-grant system, supplemented by the homestead policy, which first became effective in 1862, during the civil war, thousands of miles of railroad have been built in the Western States and Territories that would not otherwise have been built. With the building of these roads and of other railroads in the Eastern, Middle, and

Southern States the population of all sections of the country has been greatly increased, the consumption of iron and steel and of other manufactured products has been greatly enlarged, vast mineral resources have been discovered and developed, and the whole country has been phenomenally enriched. Thousands of new farms have been opened, our agricultural products have been many times multiplied, and both home and foreign markets for the sale of our surplus crops and of all other products of the farm, the forest, the fishery, the mine, and the factory have been quickly and cheaply reached.

It is the exact truth to say that many of these railroads could not have been built if our protective tariff policy had not built up our iron-rail industry in the third quarter of the nineteenth century and our steel-rail industry in the fourth quarter. Until we began to make our own iron rails and afterwards our own steel rails foreign manufacturers charged us excessive prices for such rails as we could afford to buy. Both of the rail industries mentioned had at the first to struggle for their very existence against foreign competition, the early duties on foreign iron rails and afterwards on foreign steel rails not being sufficiently protective, but in the end the control of the home market was gained, the production of rails increased enormously, and the prices of both iron and steel rails to railroad companies were steadily reduced. Before we began to make our own steel rails English manufacturers charged us more than three times as much per ton for the steel rails we bought from them as American manufacturers have since charged for millions of tons. These millions of tons have also been sold at lower prices than were previously charged for iron rails, either of home or foreign manufacture.

The resisting and wearing qualities of a steel rail being far superior to those of an iron rail, it is capable of supporting a much heavier weight of cars, locomotives, freight, and passengers, and it permits trains to be moved at much higher speed; hence the carrying capacity of our railroads

has been increased many times, while the cost of operating them per ton of freight or per passenger has been greatly reduced. The life of a steel rail, notwithstanding the greater service it is called on to perform, being many times greater than that of an iron rail, the cost to our railroad companies for track renewals is many times less than if iron rails were still used. The immense agricultural crops of the country in the last thirty or thirty-five years, if they had been produced, never could have been transported to either home or foreign markets if only iron rails had been continued in use. The attempt to transport them upon iron rails, even with lighter cars and locomotives than are now used, would have so worn out the rails that the tracks would have been constantly torn up for repairs, and this condition would have resulted in a continual interruption to all traffic, while the heavy cars and locomotives of the present day could not have been used at all.

In ten years after we began the manufacture of steel rails in commercial quantities, which was in 1867, the charge for transporting a bushel of wheat by railroad from Chicago to New York was reduced from 44.2 cents a bushel to 20.3 cents, and it has since been further reduced to 8.75 cents. In 1860, with only iron rails, the charge for moving a ton of freight one mile on the New York Central Railroad was 2.065 cents; in 1870, after we had commenced to use steel rails, the charge was reduced to 1.884 cents; in 1880, when steel rails were in more general use on our trunk railroads, the charge was further reduced to 8.79 mills, and in 1901 it was still further reduced to 7.4 mills. In the decade from 1870 to 1880 the charge for transporting a barrel of flour from Chicago to New York by rail fell from \$1.60 to 86 cents. In 1903 the freight rate over the Pennsylvania Railroad system in car-load lots from Chicago to New York was 36 cents per barrel.

But for our cheap steel rails flour and meat, lumber and coal, and numerous other heavy products could not have been cheaply distributed to consumers, the necessities of

life would have been largely enhanced in price through the high cost of transportation, and the whole country would have had a much less rapid growth than it has experienced.

The benefits which this country has derived from cheap steel rails of home manufacture are so numerous and enter so largely into the daily life of all our people that they have ceased to excite special comment, like the natural blessings of light, air, and water.

In the manufacture of iron rails Western Pennsylvania was prominent in the early days of American railroads. At Brady's Bend, on the Allegheny River, in Armstrong County, the Great Western Iron Works, embracing four furnaces and a rolling mill, were commenced in 1840 by the Great Western Iron Company, composed of Philander Raymond and others. The rolling mill was built in 1841 to roll bar iron, but it afterwards rolled iron rails, which were at first only flat bars, with holes for spikes countersunk in the upper surface, and in 1846 and afterwards it rolled T rails. In 1856 it made 7,533 tons of rails. It was one of the first mills in the country to roll T rails, our first rails of this pattern having been rolled in 1844 at the Mount Savage Rolling Mill, in Maryland. The Brady's Bend mill continued to make rails until after the close of the civil war. In October, 1873, it ceased operations. Shipments of rails were made by the Allegheny River. In 1849 the Great Western Iron Company failed and the Brady's Bend Iron Company took its place. The mill and the furnaces have long been abandoned and have gone to decay. In the *Railway Age*, of Chicago, for April 3, 1903, there appeared the following interesting reminiscence of the Brady's Bend enterprise, contributed by Mr. G. W. P. Atkinson.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad in 1865 operated only 44 miles from Pittsburgh to Kittanning. It is now part of the Pennsylvania system. At that time steamers ran up the Allegheny River from Pittsburgh to Franklin when there was water enough. There was a rail mill at Brady's Bend in 1865, with which the writer was connected, and which during the war made a great deal of railroad iron. William B. Ogden,

Chicago's first mayor, was president of it, and the writer had charge of its sales. If the river was not navigable for steamers we had to take the stage from the Kittanning end of the Allegheny Valley Railroad to Brady's Bend, and a tough ride it was. The writer and William B. Ogden made the trip several times together. Rails were shipped by river in barges to Pittsburgh or Cincinnati. In the fall of 1865 the writer shipped 2,000 tons of rails for the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad (which was run by the government during the war) from the Brady's Bend mill in barges down the Allegheny and the Ohio Rivers and up the Cumberland River to Nashville. It took about six weeks to reach Nashville. As one passes East Brady Station to-day on the Allegheny Valley Railroad the tall stack of the rolling mill is visible on the opposite side of the river, all that is left of the once busy town of Brady's Bend, with 3,000 people. [The stack was torn down in 1903.]

In 1853 the Cambria Iron Works were built at Johnstown, in Cambria County, by the Cambria Iron Company, expressly to roll T rails, George S. King being the leading member of the company and the originator of the enterprise. Within a year the works were making rails. Several charcoal and coke furnaces were connected with these works. In 1856, under new management, they made 13,206 tons of rails, and their production was afterwards increased. For almost twenty-nine years, beginning with 1855, Daniel J. Morrell, who died in 1885, was the successful general manager of these works. In 1871, through his persistent advocacy of steel rails, their manufacture was added to that of iron rails, in which branch of the steel industry these works have ever since been prominent. John Fritz, the distinguished engineer, is entitled to the credit of having made the manufacture of iron rails at these works a conspicuous success, accomplished chiefly through his introduction of three-high rolls in 1857; while his brother, George Fritz, also distinguished as an engineer, successfully superintended the introduction at the same works of the Bessemer process and the manufacture of Bessemer steel rails. In 1898 the works were leased to the Cambria Steel Company, which now operates them.

In 1865 the Superior Iron Company built the Superior

Rolling Mill at Manchester, in Allegheny County, to make iron rails. Connected with this mill were two coke furnaces, built in 1863. The company operated the works until September, 1867, when they were leased by Springer Harbaugh. On January 1, 1870, Harbaugh, Mathias & Owens took possession as owners, and on August 1, 1874, they failed, when the manufacture of rails was abandoned. The works themselves have long been abandoned. A few other iron-rail mills in Western Pennsylvania, including those which were equipped for the manufacture only of mine rails and other light rails, need not be mentioned. Of these mills those which made rails of heavy sections never at any time produced any considerable tonnage. It is a noteworthy fact that Allegheny County, with all its enterprise in the manufacture of iron and steel, did not begin to make rails of heavy sections until the Superior Rolling Mill was built in 1865.

Iron rails are not now made in Western Pennsylvania, except occasionally a very few tons of light rails for lumber and mine roads.

The Bessemer process for the manufacture of steel, which has given us the steel rail, dates from 1855, in which year Henry Bessemer, of England, obtained his first patent for this process. Other patents followed in 1856, but the important invention was not perfected until 1857, in which year Robert Forester Mushet, also of England, added his essential spiegeleisen improvement. In 1856 Mr. Bessemer obtained patents in this country for his invention, but he was immediately confronted by a claim of priority of invention preferred by William Kelly, of Eddyville, Kentucky, but a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which claim was approved by the Commissioner of Patents. Experiments were made with Mr. Kelly's process at the Cambria Iron Works in 1857 and 1858, and in September, 1864, steel was successfully made by this process at experimental works which were erected at Wyandotte, Michigan, by the Kelly Pneumatic Process Company, of which Daniel J. Morrell, of Johnstown, and William M. Lyon and James

Park, Jr., of Pittsburgh, as well as Mr. Kelly, all Western Pennsylvanians, were members. Success, however, was attained only by the use of the Mushet improvement, the control of which for this country the company had secured. In February, 1865, the firm of Winslow, Griswold & Holley was successful at Troy, New York, in making steel by the Bessemer process with the Mushet improvement, the firm having obtained the control for this country of the Bessemer patents but not the right to use the Mushet improvement. In 1866 the ownership of all the above patents was consolidated, and soon afterwards the manufacture of Bessemer steel in this country in commercial quantities was commenced. At first and for many years afterwards only rails were made from Bessemer steel, and to-day nearly all the rails that are in use in this country were so made.

Steel rails have almost entirely supplanted iron rails on American railroads. *Poor's Manual of the Railroads of the United States* for 1901 contains a statement which shows the number of miles of steam railroad track, exclusive of elevated city passenger railway tracks, that were laid with iron and steel rails respectively in each year from 1880 to 1901. In 1880 there were 81,967 miles laid with iron rails and 33,680 miles, or 29.1 per cent., laid with steel rails. In 1901 there were 19,181 miles laid with iron rails and 246,811 miles, or 92.7 per cent., laid with steel rails. In both years side tracks and double tracks are included. The length of the steam railroads completed in the United States at the close of 1901, without regard to the number of their tracks, and excluding all elevated city passenger railways, was 198,787 miles.

Much of the progress of this country in the manufacture of Bessemer steel rails has been due to the enterprise displayed by Andrew Carnegie at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, at Braddock, near Pittsburgh, the site of Braddock's defeat in 1755, the construction of which works was undertaken in 1873 and completed in 1875 by a company of which Mr. Carnegie was the leading spirit and of which

his brother, Thomas M. Carnegie, who died in 1886, was a member. Andrew Carnegie was the leading stockholder in the company. These works were built expressly to make Bessemer steel rails. The first Edgar Thomson steel rail was rolled on September 1, 1875. At first only a Bessemer plant and a rolling mill were built, but in 1879 the erection of large blast furnaces was commenced. Until these furnaces were built the Edgar Thomson steel plant was largely supplied with pig iron from the two near-by Lucy Furnaces, built respectively in 1872 and 1877, and owned in 1875 and subsequently by Carnegie Brothers & Co.

From year to year Mr. Carnegie steadily increased the capacity of the Edgar Thomson Works and thus cheapened the cost of producing rails. From the first he had unbounded faith in the future of the steel rail; he knew that its general substitution for the iron rail on American railroads was sure to come at an early day. He foresaw this evolution and fully prepared for it when experienced manufacturers and even many railroad officials continued to praise the iron rail. Hence, when others were timid or neglectful of their opportunities, he introduced at the Edgar Thomson Works from time to time the best and most economical methods of manufacture; the blast furnaces at these works were the best in the country, the Bessemer converters were the largest, and the rail mill was the swiftest; so that, when an extraordinary demand for steel rails would come, as it often did come, he was fully prepared to meet it and at a lower cost than that of his competitors. He had business foresight in an eminent degree; he had unfaltering courage; and more than all his cotemporaries he believed in tearing out and making a scrap heap of even modern machinery when better could be found. The best engineering talent in the country was engaged to bring the Edgar Thomson Works up to the highest possible state of efficiency.

These characteristics were again illustrated when Mr. Carnegie and his partners in the firm of Carnegie, Phipps

& Co. succeeded to the ownership of the Homestead Steel Works in 1883, and again in 1890 when Carnegie Brothers & Co., then operating the Edgar Thomson Works, succeeded to the ownership of the Duquesne Steel Works, with the result that steel in other forms than rails has been greatly cheapened to all consumers. This lowering of prices was accomplished through the use of the best mechanical appliances and the production of the largest possible tonnage. At the Edgar Thomson Works Mr. Carnegie set the pace for a large annual tonnage of steel rails, and this policy was afterwards applied to the production of pig iron and other products. His American competitors were soon compelled to abandon their conservative ideas and to enlarge the capacity and increase the efficiency of their works. And he has compelled Europe to revise in a large measure its metallurgical practice and also to cheapen its prices for all steel products. It has freely copied the devices and processes which his engineers, with his encouragement, had introduced or perfected. Of the engineers referred to, Mr. Carnegie's first superintendent at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, Captain William R. Jones, whose tragic death occurred in 1889, is entitled to special mention. To these engineers and to his "young partners" Mr. Carnegie has always acknowledged that he was under great obligations.

Mr. Carnegie's distinguished and remarkable career as an iron and steel manufacturer, which conspicuously began on the threshold of the fourth quarter of the nineteenth century, when the Edgar Thomson Works were first put in operation, although he had previously been identified with our iron industry, may be said to have ended immediately after the close of the century, in February, 1901, when he transferred the ownership of all the iron and steel properties and auxiliary enterprises in which he had a controlling proprietary interest to the United States Steel Corporation. Soon afterwards, in 1902, he was chosen president of the Iron and Steel Institute, whose membership is not restricted by political or geographical lines, but which has

The history of the United States is a story of the growth of a nation from a small group of colonies to a great power. It is a story of the struggles of the people to establish a government that would protect their rights and promote their welfare. The story begins with the first settlers who came to the New World in search of a better life. They found a land of opportunity, but they also found a land of hardship. They had to fight against the elements of nature and the resistance of the native Americans. They had to build a new society from scratch, one that would be based on the principles of liberty and justice for all. The story continues with the struggle for independence from Great Britain. The colonists fought a war that was both bloody and costly, but they won. They established a new nation, one that was free to determine its own destiny. The story then turns to the period of the early republic, a time of great achievement and great challenge. The new nation was faced with many difficulties, but it overcame them all. It established a government that was based on the principles of the Constitution, and it began to build a great empire. The story ends with the present day, a time of great progress and great promise. The United States is a nation that has achieved many great things, and it has the potential to achieve even more. It is a nation that is full of life and full of hope, and it is a nation that is worth the pride of all who love it.

its home in Great Britain, and he presided over its deliberations at the spring and autumn sessions of 1903, at London and Barrow respectively, on each occasion delivering an address. Mr. Carnegie was the first American to receive this honor. No higher honor can be conferred upon any iron and steel manufacturer, wherever his home may be, than to be elected to the presidency of the Iron and Steel Institute.

The great success of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works and of other Bessemer steel plants in the United States led to the erection in Allegheny County of two competing steel works, noticed above: the Homestead Steel Works, which were completed and put in operation in 1881, and the Duquesne Steel Works, which were undertaken in 1886 and put in operation in 1889. Both these works were built to make Bessemer steel, but, while the Homestead Works were erected to make miscellaneous steel products, including rails, the Duquesne Works were built to make rails only. The Homestead Works rolled their first steel rail on August 9, 1881, and the Duquesne Works rolled their first steel rail in March, 1889. Down to their absorption by Carnegie, Phipps & Co. in 1883 the Homestead Works rolled in all about 125,000 tons of rails, and down to their absorption by Carnegie Brothers & Co. in 1890 the Duquesne Works rolled in all about the same number of tons, all, or nearly all, of the rails rolled by both works being of heavy sections. Since the changes in ownership above noted these works have not made many rails. The Homestead Works have not made any rails since 1894 and the Duquesne Works have not made any since 1892. The Homestead Works were built by the Pittsburgh Bessemer Steel Company and the Duquesne Works by the Allegheny Bessemer Steel Company.

The prominence of Western Pennsylvania in the manufacture of steel rails to-day is best shown by a reference to the statistical record. In 1902 the whole country made 2,935,392 tons of Bessemer steel rails, and of this large

production Western Pennsylvania made 950,266 tons, or nearly one-third of the country's total production. This large tonnage was almost entirely rolled at the two works above mentioned, the Edgar Thomson and the Cambria Works, operated respectively by the Carnegie Steel Company and the Cambria Steel Company, less than three thousand tons having been rolled by the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, which has never made the manufacture of rails a leading specialty.

The first thirty-foot rails ever rolled in this country are claimed to have been rolled at the Cambria Iron Works in 1855. These rails were perfectly made, but there being no demand for them they were used in the company's tracks. In 1876 these works rolled the largest aggregate tonnage of rails that had been rolled in one year by one mill in this country up to that time. Their production of rails in that year was 103,743 net tons, of which 47,643 tons were iron rails and 56,100 tons were steel rails.

The first sixty-foot rails ever rolled in this country were rolled at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works in the fall of 1875 and were made of steel. At the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876 the Edgar Thomson Steel Company exhibited a steel rail which at that time was the longest steel rail that had ever been rolled. It was 120 feet long and weighed 62 pounds to the yard.

JOURNAL OF LIEUTENANT ROBERT PARKER, OF
THE SECOND CONTINENTAL ARTILLERY, 1779.

CONTRIBUTED BY HON. THOMAS R. BARD.

(Concluded from Vol. XXVII. page 420.)

September 7th.—Marched at 9 o'clock, the land low & very rich, the woods open. Arrived at the outlet of the lake, about 3 o'clock, P. M. Here we waited until 5 giving time for Gen. Hand & Maxwell to arrive at the Town of Canadesaga, which they did by a circuitous march & by different Route, judging the enemy were still in possession of it—two pieces of cannon were kept in the rear lest an attack should be made on that quarter; we then crossed the outlet which was about 40 yards wide & proceeded round to the N.Yr. Corner—our march was detained until dark when we were obliged to drag our pieces over Logs, Morasses &c, and arrived at the town about 10 o'clock, where the rest of the army were encamped—Canaugoe is situated about two miles from the lake (& three from the outlet) on a rising piece of ground & contained about fifty houses. It appears to be a very old settlement, there are a great number of apple & peach trees here, which we cut down & destroyed—a great quantity of corn was also destroyed. This lake is called Seneca Lake, & is about 36 miles long & from 3 to 6 wide—Exceedingly beautiful & affords the most delightful prospect. The banks in many places are high, but without rocks, the land on each side rising gradually & exceeding fertile on all sides. At about 8 miles distance on the East side lies the Cayuga Lake, nearly parallel, of the same dimensions, tho' not quite so beautiful. The waters of the Seneca lake, falling into the Cayuga, about two miles, above the outlet afterwards makes part of the Trois Reveres or Three Rivers—The land be-

tween these lakes near the head is pretty high, but falls gradually towards the outlet into a flat & low Country all the way intersperced with purling streams and well calculated for every species of Agriculture & no doubt but it will one day become no inconsiderable part of the western empire—Dist. to-day 13 miles—

September 8th.—Lay by—a Detachment was sent about 6 miles up the Seneca Lake, where they destroyed a town of about twenty houses. Likewise a number of fruit trees & a great quantity of corn, in the evening another detachment was sent to assist in destroying the corn &c—

September 9th.—This morning all the sick & invalids were sent back to the garrison at Tioga—Marched at 12 o'clock, the road continued good and pretty clear for 3 miles—then we entered into a very thick and deep swamp that continued the remainder of the day. Encamped on an eminence, that was clear of timber & filled with high grass—Dist. 7 miles—

September 10th.—Marched at 9 o'clock, the swamp continued for 5 miles further, then we entered into an open country, that was free from timber & plenty of grass—next we came to the side of a lake that appeared to be 10 or 12 miles long & $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide but very shallow—we then proceeded along the east side of it, about a mile to the N. end where we crossed the outlet that made a considerable brook—about from this outlet we entered the Town of Verunedaga which contained about thirty Houses, very good and lately built—these we immediately burnt & then encamped about a mile from there near several cornfields, which we likewise destroyed—Dist. 12 miles.

September 11th.—Marched at 6 o'clock, the land low but very thick of young timber for 3 miles. Then we ascended some rising ground that was clear of timber in many places & full of grass—passed several deep hollows, next we descended a long hill, passed through a meadow & crossed a brook which we supposed came out of a lake at some distance on our left, the land continued pretty clear. Arrived

at Kannanyayen about 4 o'clock. There was an old town that contained a number of houses. This place is situated on a large plain between two lakes—here was also a number of fruit trees & a large cornfield—Dist. $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

September 12th.—Rain in the morning prevented our marching until 12—we then drew 4 days provision & leaving one piece of artillery, all our Baggage, pack horses, drivers & Invalids proceeded. Crossed the outlet of a lake that appeared to be about 5 miles long & $\frac{1}{2}$ broad; encamped at sunset in the woods, dist. 10 miles.

September 13th.—Marched at 6 o'clock, the morning very cold, in about 3 miles we arrived at a small Town, situated in a large plain called Egitsa, here was a great quantity of corn &c—At this place we halted until 10, in order to destroy the corn & build a bridge over a brook & morass about half a mile in front & otherwise impassible, previous to which Lieut. Boyd (of the Rifle corps) was detached with 25 men to a town about 6 miles further, where he arrived about daylight this morning—here he killed & scalped an Indian & wounded another—then returned towards camp, after having made all the discoveries he could. After they had travelled about 2 miles they agreed to lay by & wait the arrival of the army, but in the meantime sent two of the party to carry the Intelligence to the General. After the men had travelled about a mile, they saw Indians on the path before them, upon which they immediately retired back to their main body, they then all set out in order to return to the main army & if possible to come across the five Indians; after they had got within about a [?] of the army they saw another Indian, whom they killed & scalped likewise, but before done, they were all at once surrounded by a large body of Indians—Eleven of the party have returned, Lieut. Boyd with the remainder have not yet returned, & it is to be feared have fell a sacrifice to their barbarity—Upon hearing the firing the light Infantry were immediately ordered to reinforce; after this the bridge being completed the army marched over the morass & ascended a very high

hill. Just as our advance parties & Right flank were at the top of the hill, they discovered the Indians retreating, which they did with such precipitation as to leave the greatest part of their knapsacks & baggage behind, which fell into the hands of our men—On this hill we found the bodies of four of our men, that had been butchered by the enemy. McLodge, the Surveyor, & his party having advanced some distance in front of the army were fired at & one of the party shot through the body, who died the next morning. We then proceeded on through an exceeding high country to Cassawalaughlin about 6 miles; on our arrival there we expected to meet the enemy. Accordingly we drew up in front of the town with our artillery where we halted some time, expecting to see the enemy with our right & left wings on the flanks & after some time advanced into the town, which we found evacuated; fired three cannon, pitched our tents & lay till morning—dist. 9 miles.

September 14th.—Got up at 3 o'clock & lay upon our arms until day in order to prevent a surprize. Large parties were detached to cut down the corn &c. Marched at 12 o'clock, crossed a large brook near the town, then entered into a most beautiful & extensive plain, which afforded an unbounded prospect; here was almost a perfect level & nothing to obstruct the sight but a few spreading Oaks beautifully intersperced & plenty of grass that grew spontaneous on every part & full six feet high. This plain is called the great Genesec plains & where we cross it was about 3 miles wide & runs to a great length. Near the west side runs the Seneca River about 80 yards wide & is a most beautiful plain. We then crossed it & proceeded by a N. course to the Genesee Town, which is about 3 miles down the river, & entered it about 5 o'clock; found it also evacuated. This town is situated near the river on a large fruitful plain & contained about eighty houses, some of which were very good. At this place we found the bodies of Lieut. Boyd and another, (mentioned yesterday) in a putrified & mangled condition. Lieut. Boyd was found with his head cut

off & skinned all over, his eyes torn out, his nails pulled off, his body bruised & beat all over, & every other cruelty exercised upon him that malice & savage barbarity could invent, some of which are too shocking to relate. The greatest part of their cruelties appears to have been committed upon him while he was alive, in order to heighten his misery & satisfy their revenge. Thus died a good citizen, an agreeable friend & a gallant soldier—Inspired with every Heroe's virtue he fell a victim to their savage barbarity in defence of the injured rights of mankind. At dark he was inter'd with the Honors of war &c.—Dist. to-day, 5 miles.

September 15th.—At 6 o'clock the whole army was ordered to destroy the corn, which grew in amazing quantities in this place, with almost every kind of vegetables—which we entirely destroyed, first by collecting it & carrying it to the Houses, which we filled & then set on fire, & gathering large quantities of wood, mixed the corn with it in a pile & burnt it to ashes. At 12 we finished the destruction of the corn & likewise the business of the Expedition, when receiving the General's thanks, we set out on our return. At 3 we began our march almost in the same order reversed that we advanced in when repassing the river at same place we passed it the day before, entered on the plain and encamped on the Little Genesee.

September 16th.—Thus had we advanced 140 miles in the Enemy's country from Tioga and carried fire, sword and destruction in every part, that we could possibly find out or approach, in the prosecution of which, we had to encounter many and almost insurmountable difficulties, such as forcing a march all the way, cutting a Road for the Artillery, in many places a continued swamp for several miles, want of provisions, hard marches, and fatigue.

But here let us leave the busy army for a moment and suffer our imaginations to Run at large through these delightful wilds, & figure to ourselves the opening prospects of future greatness which we may reasonably suppose is not

far distant, & that we may yet behold with a pleasing admiration those deserts that have so long been the habitation of beasts of prey & a safe asylum for our savage enemies, converted into fruitful fields, covered with all the richest productions of agriculture, amply rewarding the industrious husbandman by a golden harvest; the spacious plains abounding with flocks & herds to supply his necessary wants. These Lakes & Rivers that have for ages past rolled in sacred silence along their wonted course, unknown to Christian nations, produce spacious cities & gilded spires, rising on their banks, affording a safe retreat for the virtuous few that disdains to live in affluence at the expense of their liberties. The fish too, that have so long enjoyed a peaceful habitation in these transparent regions, may yet become subservient to the inhabitants of this delightful country.

Large detachments were sent out early this morning to destroy the remainder of the corn. Marched at 12 o'clock, Repassed the Little Genesee River, where we halted until the whole army crossed, then proceeding by the same route we had advanced, found the bodies of 14 of the party mentioned the 13th inst. They were all found, tomahawked scalped & butchered in the most cruel manner; buried them, halted at Egitsa (mentioned the 13th), to destroy the remainder of the corn, encamped there &c.

September 17th.—Marched at 6 o'clock, passed the encampment & lake mentioned the 12th Inst., Arrived at Kennaugaus, where we found our baggage & provisions safe, which gave us great satisfaction, as we were under apprehensions that the enemy might take advantage of the weakness of the garrison & attempt to take possession of it, encamped there.

September 18th.—The General ordered us to be up at 5 but the great deficiency of Pack horses prevented our marching until 7, met by two Indians from Fort Schuyler, passed Keunandaga & encamped on the bank of the lake mentioned on the 11th inst.

<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>

September 19th.—Marched at 9, passed the encampment of the 9th & the swamp, encamped at Canasago about sunset—Dist. 16 miles. This day we were met by three men, who came express from Tioga, with dispatches for the General, they likewise gave acc'ts that there was plenty of provisions at that place, & that they had sent a quantity up the River as far as Newtown.

September 20th.—A detachment of 100 men & the command being ordered to force a march to Fort Schuyler, I agreed to go with them & accordingly we set out at 3 o'clock P.M., leaving the army encamped passed the end of the Seneca Lake to the outlet at the place we had crossed as we advanced, then proceeding down the river encamped at Scharoyos. This has been an Indian village & contained about twenty houses, which were burnt previous to our coming by a detachment of the army, it is situated on the bank of the Seneca outlet which at this place forms a beautiful River of about 50 yards wide. Here we got plenty of vegetables of almost every kind, potatoes in particular, & as we had now plenty of fresh beef & flour with us, we made an elegant repast, such as for a long time before we had been strangers to. About dark Coll. Butler arrived with a detachment of 600 men on an Expedition against the Cayuga settlements—dist. 9 miles.

September 21st.—Marched at sunrise, the country open & free from hills & withal very fertile for 6 miles—then we crossed some low land & deep swamps, arrived at the Cayuga lake, 10 o'clock, dist. 10 miles. Crossed the mouth of the lake, which was about 400 yards wide & in most places 4 feet deep with, at least, a foot of mud in the bottom, then proceeding about a mile up the lake struck off near a N. E. corner. The country continued open for 10 miles & the timber chiefly oak, then we entered thick beech and Elm land, crossed the outlet of it & encamped on the bank. This lake is about a mile & a half in width and the length uncertain,—some say 30 miles,—there is a beautiful beach here of a great extent, the outlet forms a

considerable stream of a gentle descent. Dist. to-day 30 miles.

September 22d.—Marched at sunrise. The land & timber the same as yesterday. Arrived at the outlet of a lake, that appeared nearly of the same dimensions of the Wasco, halted a few minutes & then descended into a very deep valley, where there was a considerable brook, then ascended a very high hill, & the land & woods nearly the same as before. Arrived at Onandaga about sunset; this was the capital of the Onandaga nation & was destroyed last Spring by a detachment of our army from Fort Schuyler, under the command of Coll. Vanschaick—Dist. 30 miles.

September 23d.—Marched a little after sunrise, crossed the Onandaga River & ascended the hill; The woods continued open for five miles. Our advance parties discovered two Indians on the path before them, who immediately fled & left one of their packs. The woods then was thick, & the land very good in most places & filled with a number of crystal rivulets, halted at Sunken Spring in the road. Arrived at Canaseraga, a handsome village & Capital of the Tuscarora Tribe—The Inhabitants appear very hospitable & presented us with boiled corn & eels, with every other thing their town afforded, they likewise congratulated us on the success of our arms & insisted on our tarrying with them all night. After staying with them sometime, we marched about six miles further & encamped in an old field. Dist. 31 miles.

September 24th.—Marched at sunrise, the land very good. Arrived at the Oneida Castle, about 9 o'clock, the inhabitants received us very kindly, made a genteel apology for their not being apprised of our coming and also congratulated us on our success. Halted a short time & then marched for Fort Schuyler, where we arrived at 3 o'clock, met with a genteel reception from the garrisons—dist. 26 miles. This is a regular work with four Bastions, in which are several pieces of cannon, is beautifully situated about 400 yards from the Mohawk River on the west side, the wall is high,

the ditch wide & well picketed, a strong gate & draw-bridge with one sally port, it was built by Stanwix, last war, but is now greatly improved & has changed its name to Fort Schuyler, famous for the noble defence that was made in it by Col. Gausewoort in 1777. At present it is garrisoned by the First N. York Regt. under the command of Col. Van Dyke.

September 25th.—Marched at 4 o'clock P.M., having detached an officer with some men in two batteaux, which contained our baggage and provisions, with orders to meet us in the evening at our encampment. The roads muddy, passed the place where Gen. Herkimer's battle happened; the skulls & bones of many of the unfortunate victims are still to be found. Encamped at Arisca—the extreme dry season prevented our boats from arriving. Rain in the evening—dist. 8 miles.

September 26th.—Marched before sunrise. Crossed the River at old Fort Schuyler, dist. 8 miles, then we arrived near Germantown—here was the first inhabitants we had seen for three months—the people very inhospitable—arrived at Fort Dayton on the beautiful German Flats—then proceeded over the River to Fort Hackeman (about a mile), where we were well received by Colonel Van Rensselaar, Comd. of the Garrisons, where we tarried all night.

September 27th.—Marched at 9 o'clock, (having previously detached some men in batteaux to carry off the remainder of the Mohawk tribe that lived on Schohare Creek), sent our baggage in batteaux. Crossed the River at Col. Clock's, a little rain, lodged at Col. Wormwood's.

September 28th.—Rain in the morning. Marched at 8 o'clock. Arrived at the old Fort at Johnston Hall at sunset, dist. 26 miles.

September 29th.—Marched at 8 o'clock—Arrived at Schanectady at 1 o'clock—Arrived in Albany at dark, very dirty and tired, dist. 39 miles.

Remained in Albany until the 7th of October, when we shipped our Baggage on board a sloop bound for New

Windsor, then set out in company with Capt. Machin—Rode to Conines, where we lodged, dist. 20 miles.

October 8th.—Continued our journey, arrived in Esopus at sunset, from there we went to “Green Hill” where we lodged—dist. 44 miles.

October 9th.—Lay by to day—Treated very politely by the family.

October 10th.—Set out this morning towards New Windsor, parted with Capt. Machin, arrived at Little Britain.

October 11th.—Set out for New Windsor, where I met some gentlemen of our party, with whom I went for orders to Head Quarters at West Point. Returned in the evening, hard rain.

October 12th.—Encamped with the detachment of artillery that was encamped there, who treated me very politely.

October 15th.—Saw several Gentlemen from Gen. Sullivan's Army.

October 16th & 17th.—Nothing material happened.

October 18th.—Went to the Park at Chester, staid there two days & then returned.

October 27th.—Nothing worthy of notice happened until the 27th, when I went to West Point, where I saw a number of old acquaintances, staid there two days & then returned.

October 30th.—Received a number of letters from several gentlemen arrived from different parts—Ordered to hold ourselves in readiness to join our corps.

October 31st.—Waited for further orders.

November 7th.—Set out for New Windsor with our baggage, in company with Capt. Machin & St. Cebra (the detachment from the York line having marched the day before to join the western army in the Clove), lodged in the Clove. Met Capt. Porter who informed us the army had marched for Pompton.

November 8th.—Marched at 9 o'clock, lodged near Ringwood, dist. 22 miles.

November 9th.—Marched at 10, arrived at Pompton about 1 o'clock P.M., where we found the army.

November 10th.—Lay by; in the afternoon we shifted our ground & encamped in the woods, very cold in the evening.

November 12th.—The army put on half allowance of flour.

November 15th.—Capt. McClure arrived from Head Quarters.

Received at Pompton of Lieut. Robt. Parker, our pay for the months of May, June, July & August last:

Michal Royall, Sergt.	.	.	40	dolls
Archd. McFair, Sergt.	.	.	40	"
John Kelly, Bomb'r,	.	.	36	"
John Johnston, "	.	.	36	"
John McGregor, Sergt.	.	.	40	"
Arthur Gillas, .	.	.	33 1/3	"
George Stewart, .	.	.	33 1/3	"
Saml. Laughlan, .	.	.	33 1/3	"
Iac. Bennington, .	.	.	33 1/3	"
Jas. Ryburn, .	.	.	33 1/3	"
John Mark, .	.	.	33 1/3	"
Robert Jeff, .	.	.	33 1/3	"
Alex. Martin, .	.	.	33 1/3	"
Reuben Benjon, .	.	.	33 1/3	"
Benj. Phipps, .	.	.	33 1/3	"
Jas. Wilson, .	.	.	33 1/3	"
John Dunn, .	.	.	33 1/3	"

Received at Pompton of Lieut. Parker, the sums annexed to our names as part of our pay & subsistence for the months of May June July & August last:

Andrew Porter, Capt. Art'y, .	.	.	348 2/3
Jas. McClure, Capt. Lieut. Art'y, .	.	.	207 2/3
Ezra Patterson, .	.	.	207 2/3
Ezekiel Howell, .	.	.	207 2/3
Robt. Parker, Lieut. .	.	.	207 2/3

November 17th.—Capt. Porter returned from Head Quarters.

November 19th.—Capt. Porter set out for Philadelphia; ordered to hold ourselves in readiness to march.

November 22d.—No flour to be had for the Troops.

November 24th.—Marched at 2 o'clock. Encamped on Pompton plains, near the Church, dist. 6 miles.

November 25th.—Marched at 8 o'clock. The roads very bad & the weather cold, encamped near Hanover, dist. 14 miles.

November 26th.—I went to Morris Town; about 11 o'clock it began to snow & continued all day, at night it cleared up very cold.

November 30th.—The First Maryland Brigade arrived to day.

December 1st.—His Excellency arrived at Morristown to day; very severe storm of hail & snow all day.

December 3d.—This morning we marched through Morristown & encamped near Kembles. Great part of the Army arrived to day.

December 4th.—Marched back within two miles of Morristown & encamped there; the army continued to move to their ground.

December 5th.—Snow all day and the weather very cold.

December 6th.—Marched this morning to Morristown & joined the Grand Park, which lay about a mile west of that place—encamped there, the snow knee deep & the weather very cold.

HEAD QUARTERS—NEW WINDSOR

Jan'y 1st 1781

The non Commissioned Officers & Matrosses of the Independent Companies of Artillery, lately commanded by Capt. Coran, are to be added to, & incorporated with the company lately commanded by Capt. Porter now in the 2d Reg't of Artillery—And the non Commissioned Officers & Matrosses of the Company Commanded by Capt. Freeman, are to be added to & incorporated with Capt. Simonds' Company in said Reg't. Capt Porter's and Capt Simonds' Companies are to be levelled with the men of the two com-

panies which are incorporated with them & being raised by Pennsylvania, are to be added to Coll. Proctor's Reg't of Artillery.

The Officers of the two Companies com'd. by Capt. Porter & Capt. Simonds, are to be arraigned in Col. Proctor's Regt. agreeable to the rank they now hold.

Cornwallis' Soliloquy.¹

Indulgent Fortune, by whose hand,
I've led my chosen British band
To conquest, through all war's alarms,
And victory, hovering round my arms;
Of my success, Great Britain rung,
And echoed with the feats I'd done,
Ambitious, whou'd excel in praise
They offer up their tuneful lays.

Successive I had roll'd along
While British bards repeat the song
But wild ambition fired my breast,
And dreams of honor broke my rest;
With pompous speech & great parade,
Some converts to my arms I made
But dire distress I kept for those
Who dare my vig'rous arms oppose.

But now, alas! all joys are fled,
And laurel wreaths that crowned my head,
Their native hue have quickly lost,
While I'm on Fortune's billows tossed;
York's narrow sphere points to my bounds
Contracted lines describe my rounds,
United arms my works oppose
While raging fire my bosom glows.

Mark! how in circling eddies rise,
The smoke sulphurous to the skies,
Hark! how the cannon shakes the pole
And speaks loud terror to my soul;

¹ Composed by Lieutenant Robert Parker, who witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis's army to the American army.

See yonder shot spread carnage round,
And angry shells tear up the ground,
Bellona's thunder sounds afar,
Ye Gods ! are these the scenes of war ?

Such toils as these I can't endure,
My cause no longer is secure,
I'll straight resign my tarnished arms,
Nor wait another night's alarms ;
Safe from the terrors of a storm,
Or fierce assault of rising morn,
Quickly embark for Albion's shore
Nor ever dream of conquest more.

SELECTED LETTERS FROM THE LETTER-BOOK OF
RICHARD HOCKLEY, OF PHILADELPHIA, 1739-1742.

(Concluded from Vol. XXVII. page 435.)

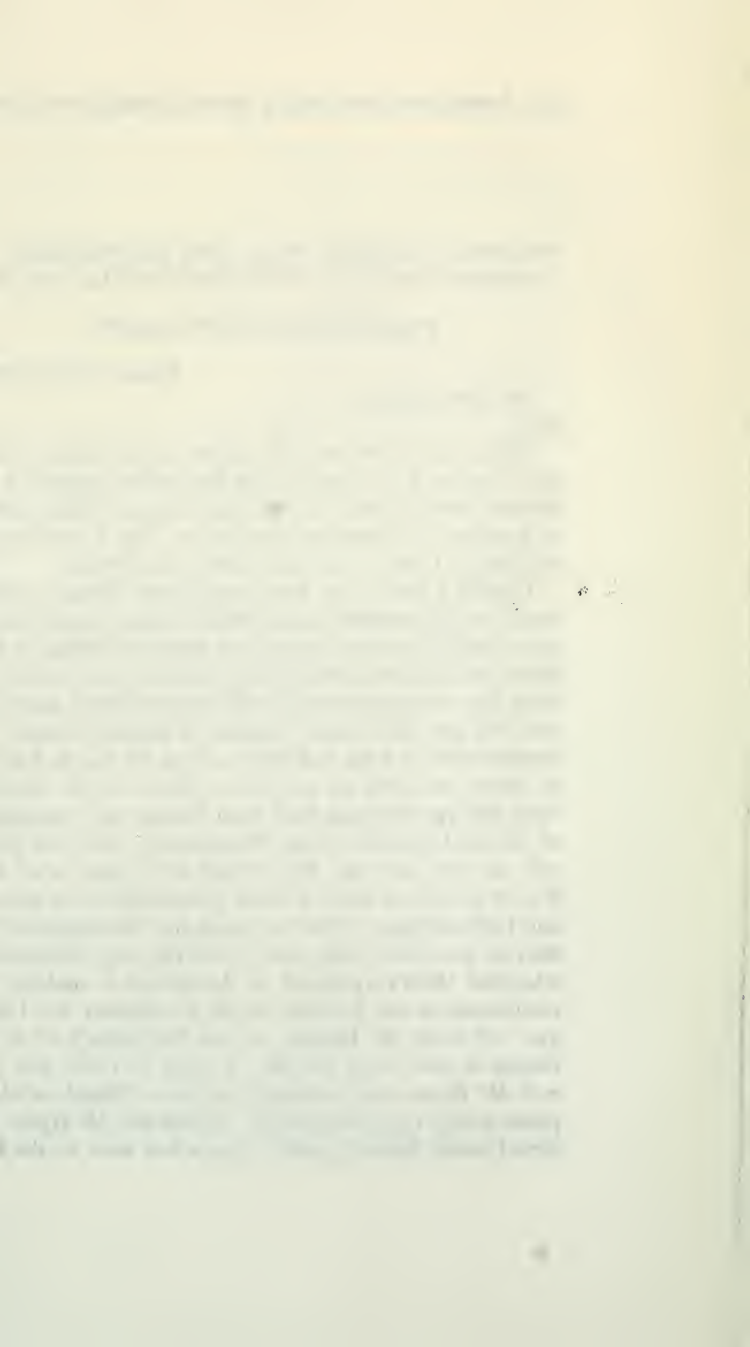
PHILAD^a July 9th 1742

M^r THO^s HYAM

SIR

This is to desire you will insure on the Value of £350 this Currancey for some flower that will be Shipt in a few days on board y^e Snow George Cap^t Joseph Falkner bound to Jamaica on Acco^t of the Proprietors. The Vessel I expect will Sail y^e Latter end of this month, at Farthest.

I reced a Letter last week from John Watson who inform's me has remitted Some Small matter to you on my acco^t last Februa^r and expected to remitt the Ballance in a Short time due to me from him, whatever you may receive from him on my acco^t which will be but trifling I must begg you will pay unto Mess^{rs} Dawson & Samuel without any further order as I am indebted to them for Goods & please to favour me with an acc^t of it. We have the Greatest Crop this year that has Ever been known and Abundance of the old Crop Left so that 'tis expected wheat and flower will be very low this Fall, wheat at Present is at 4 S. Flower at 11/6 as theres a Little Demand for it in Jamaica and Little brought to Town it being now the heighth of the harvest, but when thats over it will fall very Considerably whenever there's a prospect of Advantage in making any remittances in our Produce on the Proprietors acc^t I hope you will keep M^r Lardner or my Self advis'd of it, Exchange is now at 60 and 65. I hope this will find you with M^{rs} Hyam and your family in perfect Health to whom please to pay my Compliments. I have sent M^{rs} Hyam two Dried rattle Snakes 'pack'd up in a box sent to the Pro-



prietor with Some things belonging to him which I begg
her acceptance off they are Very Scarce at present y^e Season
for them being not yet Come in, they must be pounded in a
morter & you may mix them Either with wine or Rum,
Shaking it two or three times a day for four or five days
together then tis fit for use. She is already acquainted
with their Valuable Qalitys. I am with regard S^r y^r Ob^d
Humb^t Servant

RICH^d HOCKLEY.

PHILADA July 10th 1742

THO^s PENN ESQ^r

D^r SIR

Above is copy of my last and on y^e 5th Instant reced your
very kind letter which gave me great pleasure and am very
glad to hear of M^r Penns recovery and of y^e health of the
rest of the Family which Acc^t will be always most pleasing
of any I can hear from England. I have wrote you several
letters by different conveyances since my Arrival, I am in
some doubt whether too many or not shou^d they all come
to hand and have given you an Acc^t what success I have
hitherto had and what appears in view to come, Since I
wrote y^e above letter I have not sold any thing at all, and
y^e being confined from morning 'till night without having
any thing to do, you may imagine can't but be a disagree-
ble Life; and am resolv'd not to be out of the way, that I
mayn't blame my self for want of attendance, I lodge at
your house wth M^r Lardner and gett a sight of him once
or twice in a Week as it happens to fall out. I board at
M^r Ellis's & keep Store in y^e Water Street under Charles
Willings but what with one disappointment or other I
don't enjoy life with any sort of satisfaction but only endure
it, the Acc^t you give of my brother Tom is but what I
dreaded to hear and makes me more uneasy than I can ex-
press my self, but as you are still so good as to turn your
thoughts on him a smart chide from you would I hope have
a good Effect. I must have some body or other to be with

me in y^e Store for I can never hold this way of Life long, and plainly see I shall never be able to make any great hand of selling European goods nor any quantity, so that I am doubtfull whether I cou'd keep him employed, I should be glad to have him over here, but whether or not your thoughts of placing him in Lisbon wou'd not be more to his advantage than any he can reap from me I shall entirely leave to your Self, and as I am very sensible you will endeavour to do y^e best for him, your determination will I assure you Sir be perfectly agreeable to me. Cap^t Wright poor man dyed on his Passage hither and ten of the Palatines with y^e same disorder as y^e Palatines brought in last year, and infected y^e whole ships Company, on her arrival the Governour order'd y^e Ship below Wicaco to be examin'd by a Doctor, they are all pretty well recover'd but some very weak still, this Ship has brought a vast quantity of Goods, and how they will vend them I can't conceive unless at little more than y^e first Cost, I thank you for getting y^e Bill Accepted I wrote to y^e Gentlemen about it on my arrival I have sent you nine rattle snakes I gott of an Indian trader with five more of your own that was in y^e Closett pack't up in a Box wth y^e Model of a Ship you desired M^r Lardner to send you, two of y^e Snakes I must beg as a favour you will be pleased to send to M^r Hyam which I promised her.

I have given James your directions about the Garden and he will observe them and has promised me he will give you an Acc^t of what is done by letter, and y^e Ginseng shall be sent if 'tis possible to be had, I have told my Sister about her spelling and she has promised to mend and is a little ashamed of her self but as you have been so kind as to mention it in so affectionate a m^anner she says, she is indispensibly bound to obey your orders and y^e next letter will be more intelligible. The Indians have reced their Goods and y^e Conferences had with them concerning y^e renewing of y^e Chain and their friendly promises to stand by us and give us Notice when occasion offers of what y^e

French are doing, has been very satisfactory to the Governour, and they are well pleased, but as you will have a more particular account of it from the Governour and M^r Peters I need say no more, the Guns and Cloth are sold and carried to y^e proper Acc^t as order'd. I hope Sir you will be so good as to favour me with a Line and let me know what letters you receive from me, and be so kind as to give me your opinion freely on any thing that I have wrote to you about, for your friendly advice will be of great Service to me, I realy am a good deal confused and can't for my life help it, I'm afraid you can't be expected here so soon as you intended from what M^r Peters has told me you wrote to him, and if you knew how acceptable a line from you is to me, I shall not be disappointed of having an Acc^t of your wellfare from under your own hand.

I have wrote to M^r Hyam for Insurance on three hundred & fifty Pounds this Currency which I am going to ship for your Acc^t in Flour to Jamaica and in all probability will make a fine remittance 'tis to be consigned to M^r Edwards who goes in y^e Vessell and I am very certain he will not omitt making the remittance by the first opportunity after his Arrival. I am with an unfeigned regard

Hon^d Sir

Your most aff^{te} & obliged Fr^d
and hum Serv^t

R. H.

PHILAD^a July 13th 1742

THO^s PENN Esq^r

D^a SIR

The preceeding is copy of what I wrote you three days ago, and send this Via Liverpool. I can't help mentioning my brother Tom again, I shou'd be very glad to have him over if I can manage him, and will take as much pains with him as 'tis possible, but am anxious whether he will do so well with me, as with a Stranger, however I shall leave it

intirely to you as I wrote before. M^r Peters has given you a full Acc^t of what has been done in the Indian Affair, they are still in town, and the Country has made a present to them of three hundred Pounds, and all sides seem to be very well satisfied which is very lucky at this juncture. the Grapes at Springetsbury is intirely demolish'd and can't conceive the meaning of it, the Orange trees some of them are full of little flatt Insects, and James does not know what to do with them, y^e trees on each side y^e long walk wants to be shrowded very much, and hope you'l order it to be done in y^e fall.

Dear Sir my best Wishes for your health and success in your Affairs are frequently repeated, that you may be able to come over in the time you proposed (for I am very certain you are much wanted here) and with satisfaction to yourself in every respect. I am as always

Hon^d Sir

Yours most affect^v

R. H.

PHILAD^a July 24th 1742

THO^s PENN ESQ

HON^d SIR

Above is copy of my last to you Via Liverpool, since which I have shipt to Jamaica 409 Casks of Flour amount^t to £423.1.0 which in all probability will come to a very good markett. I wish the Vessell had been intirely loaden on your Account, but M^r Plumsted is very timorous for y^e reasons I mentioned to you in some of my former Letters, the Harvest is all gott in exceedingly well and the greatest cropp that has been known, so that Wheat & Flour is expected to be very low this Fall unlesse some considerable orders shoud be sent from home for Exportation, but as they have had a fine harvest in England perhaps that mayn't be y^e Case and then I believe we shall be able to ship it off much cheaper from hence. I can't help informing you Sir how I go on and hope you'l not think it trouble-

some as there's really some necessity for it. I have not sold any thing to speak on for this month past and sitt several days together without having one Person to ask a question, that in short I am almost dull & stupid, the vast quantity of Goods and number of hands they are in makes every one feel y^e Effects of it in some shape or other and when there's so great plenty and variety the People will not buy but just as they want to be supply'd and where a shop keeper used to lay out one hundred Pounds at a time they don't now ten. M^r Jn^o White has sent over a very considerable Cargo to Mess^{rs} Hamilton & Coleman to the Astonishment of all his Friends, and y^e Gentlemen themselves 'tis true they will draw Commissions let them be sold never so low, and I cou'd at this time buy four hundred pounds Sterling worth of Goods at 5 p Cent less than they cost in England and they must be sold and will be at vendue in a few days—from this. S^r you may judge what a prospect I have before me and I am sure no honest Factor wou'd advise any of their Employers to send any more Goods yet awhile, and know this to be the case of several here who have wrote to several of their correspondents not to send them any more Goods 'till they give them encouragem^t and should not things take a turn a different way I don't know what I must do, and indeed I am differently circumstanced from others who are old Traders and have a regular sett of Customers though I have used all the means that's possible to invite People to my Store and do assure you not one Quaker comes anear me that's worth dealing with, and you can't conceive the difficulty that attends selling a few Goods for now Storekeeping is downright pedling & I have heard several of y^e Principle traders say that if it was not for Ship building & house building that they cou'd not vend the quantity they used to do, and if they complain well may I, for I never cou'd meet with greater discouragem^t than at present. I must now trouble you about M^r Vickris's affair wth Tunnecliff he has sold part of y^e Land to a person that sold it to a third and y^e poor Man has paid in Money &

bond two hundred Pounds & y^e Person to whom he paid the Money is not able to make him restitution. M^r Langhorne drew y^e Conveyances & W^m Peters tells me they are badly done & M^r Langhorne said he woud write to you about a Claim that Tunnecliff has to 1000 Acres to know if you wou'd let that be appropriated on vacant land belonging to you equal to y^e Value of Tunnecliff's place, this will be intirely in your breast & M^r Vickris's & shoud be glad you wou'd be pleased to mention it to him. I don't write to him by this conveyance having already wrote twice to him since my Arrival & have nothing to communicate to him at present but shall write him in y^e Fall as I expect to remitt him y^e ballance due for y^e Land sold by Robinsons Mill, I have heard of no purchasers for his other Lands as yet and indeed it will be a hard matter to gett Money for it immediately upon y^e Sale for money is very scarce and there's not currency enough for y^e People's necessary occasions for since they lower'd the Pennys several thousands of Pounds have been sent to New York as they pass there twelve to ye Shilling to purchase Goods withall so that we have lost so much running Cash in reality. I have sent M^r Freames silver laced Furniture to Jamaica & wrote to Cap^t M^cKnight about Cagers Note whom I hear is dead but expect to be serv'd in the affair by Cap^t M^cKnight as he is paymaster to y^e Northern Forces, my brother Sam is not yet gone to York he writes to you by this Conveyance & will give y^e reason for it. I have wrote you several long letters and am concern'd they are such complaining ones and shall think y^e time long untill I have answers to them, but I think you wou'd excuse them if you cou'd realy know y^e Scituation I am in at present and y^e just cause of complaint in being disappointed in my first outsett in this Way and not having it in my Power to do the thing that's right, and that I have no Person in y^e world to complain to but your self and 'tis with great reluctance least I shou'd tire you quite out.

Be pleased Sir to give my humble respects to M^r Jun^r

Penn M^r Freame & M^r Rich^d Penn and his Family and
believe me to be with the greatest affection

D^r Sir

Your most obliged Fr^d & h Serv^t

RICH^d HOCKLEY.

PHILAD^a Aug^t 22nd 1742

THO^s BISHOP VICKRIS Esq.

D^r Sir

Since my Arrival I have wrote to you three different ways which hope have come to your hand, and in my last advised you, that I expected soon to send you an Acc^t Sales and ballance for y^e Land, sold in Roxbury township which I now do, and inclosed is Robert Strettle's draught on Geo. Fitzgerald & Comp^y for £70.17. St which ballances y^e Acc^t as you will see by the Acc^t inclosed. I have not yet reced all ye money, but have advanced forty pounds this Currency in order to close ye Account and as I thought it might be acceptable to you, for y^e Person who remains indebted cannot discharge it till the Fall Fair which is y^e middle of November next and then often happens, that we cant make remittances 'till y^e next spring. I have not as yet had any offers for your other Lands as y^e Country People have been busy about their harvest and now 'tis seed time so that they don't come to town but in the Fall I hope to have some Persons make application for them, the 500 Acres in right of Roger Drew is not yet laid out though the Surveyors have orders from y^e Proprietor for y^e Execution of it, and have spoke to several of them desireing their Care in finding out a good peice which will be done as it was M^r Penns particular order that it shoud. I am a little at a loss what to do with Tunnecliff who is seated on 400 & odd Acres of your Land, he has sold part of it to a person that sold it to a third and he has paid two hundred pounds for it and y^e Seller is not worth one shilling now, so that y^e poor Man & his Family who purchased it will be intirely ruined shou'd you insist on that Tract. Tunne-

cliff has a right to 1000 Acres which he told y^e Lawyer I sent to him, he woud make over to you, and I believe wou'd be most to your Interest if M^r Penn will order it to be laid out in a good place which I make no doubt he will, I wrote to him on y^e 6th Instant Via Cork and desired him to speak to you concerning it, so that you both may come to a resolution that by the next ship I may know what to do in y^e affair and if you approve of the proposition, to gett M^r Penn to write very particularly about it to M^r Peters his Secretary that necessary orders may be given and y^e Affair finish'd with dispatch. I hope Sir this Acc^t Sales of your Land will give you satisfaction for I am very sure no other Persons wou'd have given any thing like the Sum but those who were seated on it & had land adjoyning to it, W^m Rittenhausen is the person that still owes £40 and by agreement was to pay no Interest, Michael & Peter Ruyter are the Persons from whom I reced part of the money that purchased this Bill and in order to induce them to pay it directly I offer'd to forgive them y^e Interest which was but 48/ this currency that I might not miss this opportunity of sending it home, and as they had frequently complained of their hard bargain, the other money was reced before and sent you before my Arrival here. I have no agreable News to write you from this part of the world, as our Fleet in the West Indies seems to be in a Lethargy and you in Europe the only active People from whom we expect extraordinary matters. Georgia is attack'd by the Spaniards and twelve hundred of their Men landed on Cumberland Harbour, and 'tis fear'd they will take it, but we have had no News from thence since y^e first, but wait with impatience to hear how it will go with them, and no doubt this is old news to you. In this place we are in the disposition as when I left it, or rather worse for the Spirit of Party, Equivocation and Lying seems to have gain'd strength by their being long accustomed to it, and ye Breach between y^e Gov^r & Assembly I am afraid will never be closed till either the one or other of them are removed, you are

sensible I believe from whence our discord arises, and am afraid we are too much of y^e disposition of the Frogs in y^e Fable that pray'd to Jupiter for a King. Be pleased Sir to pay my Compliments to my Friends in Bristol and wishing this may meet you in Health am with much Esteem

D^r Sir

Your obliged Fr^d & hum. Serv^t

R. H.

PHILADA 9^{br} 18th 1742.

HONOURED SIR

The preceeding is copy of my Last to you Via Cork since which I reced your kind Letter of the 6th of Sept^r & am Glad you are returned in health from your Journey & as that was wrote chiefly to make me more Easy I can't find words to Express the Greatfull Sentiments of my heart for your Goodness & though you blame me for my Uncasiness and think I had done pretty well considering the Short time of my arrivall, yet I assure you Sir what I have done since is but trifling & as I wrote you then the Greatest Sale was on the opening of a Cargo & had I not been Carefull in Choise of it as to quality & next Packages I shou'd have fared much worse, & notwithstanding all my Diligence, I have gott Severall things that will Stick Long on my hands. your unlimitted Orders for flaxseed came too Late to gett any Quantity and it was gott up to Seven Shillings, had it been not so I cou'd not have complied wth your orders as M^r Lardner very Justly had Engaged all the money he had or cou'd gett for Bills of Exchange by M^r Plumsted's direction which he has done at a very low advance. I have reced a Letter from M^r Edwards in Jamaica by whom I sent 409 bb^l Flour on your Joint Acc^t it bears a tolerable price 25/ from 30/ a barrel but y^e Sale is Slow it Stands you in about 18/ a barrel. as he is a Skillfull Industrious young man & well acquainted with that Island I know he will peak himself on doing the best he can as he knows 'tis on your

account. Cap^t Budden & Cap^t Elvis in the Constantine sails much about the same time. I have sent by the former a dozen Rattle Snakes, some Gensing & Seneca Rattle Snake root for you with the Coppys of M^r Penn's & M^r Freame's pictures with the owl they are allowed to be exceeding Good coppys & according to my Judgment they are the best I ever saw of Hesselius's Painting, by the Latter I have sent six Rattle Snakes & some more gensing with four wild Turkey's 3 hens & a cock wth a large pott of preserved Ginger which I luckily met with the other day for you. I have made all the enquiry I possibly cou'd for Snakes and cou'd not for my life get more, Hams are very Scarce & not to be had & we have little Porke in the Country this year. M^r Peters gott six from M^r Allen & sent them by Cap^t Davis for you but through mistake the captain gave them to M^r Allens correspondents in London. I have done all I possibly can to procure you Bear Hams but am yet unsuccessfull. In my last I gave you a just acc^t of that unhappy fray that happened on y^e 1st of October but not so full a one as I intend to do when I shall have the pleasure of seeing you in Person, since which I have been called before the Assembly with many others, but as I was fearfull what use they might make of what I cou'd say on the occasion I took great care of what I said for we were all on our qualifications they wanted much to know what I had Heard in private Conversation relating to it in answer to which I told them as I was acquainted with both Party's which gave me a Good deal of Uneasiness y^t it was not totally Extinguish'd I thought it not Just in me to relate any thing I heard in the Houses of my friends & on my Qualification Shou'd only relate what I personally saw transacted this I cou'd not refuse them & took M^r Plumsted's advice about it. I was desired to Sign a Petition by M^r Pemberton to the house request^s them to examine who were the abettors of the Riot but I told him as I was no party Body I desired to be excused, he used many arguments but in Vain & thought by this I shou'd escape, but was at last

obliged to go though they sent their Serjant at arms three times for me before I wou'd I must confess I was horridly confused when I found I was obliged to go, pluck'd up Courage & disappointed them much, notwithstanding Isaac Norris, Sam^l Blunston & James Morris got up three several times to desire the Speaker to ask me several Impertinent questions as I thought, the former in his Sly artfull manner said y^t I ought to declare to the House what I had Heard in conversation in honour to clear up the Characters if I cou'd of some Gentlemen they had reason to Suspect. I told I look'd upon the action with as much abhorrence as they cou'd & consequently ought to be very cautious whom we Suspected without just foundation, that whilst he & my Self kept our Suspicions to ourselves no Gentleman's Character cou'd Suffer, made them a Low bow & march'd off, they have sent four Citations to Mess^{rs} Plumsted, Allen, Taylor, and Turner to appear before them if they please to clear up their Conduct wth they have reason to Suspect from some Depositions they have taken, they make very light of it & what they intend to do I make no doubt but one or other of them will acquaint you with it. M^r Peters I know writes you a very long Letter wth a particular acc^t of all Publick Bussiness worth your notice as does M^r Lardner. James has wrote to you about his affairs & has sent you by the Constantine all you wrote for. I have Sent you 3 dozⁿ of oranges & Leamons from Springettsbury pack'd up in a Box directed for you. M^r Lardner & James were afraid they wou'd not keep, however I have run the risque, the Governour has had a dozⁿ Already & am afraid the Trees have been Pilfer'd. They are in very good order, & every thing Else except the fences round Springettsbury & am Sorry to find Jacob not the Person I cou'd wish & think him blame worthy in Several respects, all your Negroes are well I have provided 'em with a few things & assure none but what is absolutely necessary. Cap^t Stevenson is not yet arrived & our weather is very cold so that I am afraid poor Tom will be pinch'd with the cold.

Be pleased to pay my true regards to Mess^r Penns I have wrote to M^r Freame and wishing you a Merry Xtnas & many happy Years & I am—

Sent a Coppy of this by Cap^t Budden.

P.S. M^r Steel has gott the Goods and Given Bond, the volume of Prideaux's History is in your Closett.

PHILAD^a Nov^r 1st 1742

THO^s PENN Esq^r

D^r & HON^d SIR

I have reced both your kind and Affect^{ve} Letters which gave me great pleasure, as they brought me an Account of your Wellfare with that of your worthy Familys, your Journey into the North I hope has been agreable and wish every thing may be conducive to give you pleasure when your troublesome Affairs doth not require your immediate attendance and flatter myself with hopes, they are by this time finish'd agreable to your wishes, and with great truth can say nothing else can give me greater pleasure. When I mentioned M^r Kinseys uneasiness I knew it was without foundation but thought it my duty to let you know, the Affair has been finished a long while of which M^r Peters has wrote you very particularly about. M^r Kinsey has paid the money to M^r Lardner due from the Assembly notwithstanding you left no particular order for it to be reced. Flaxseed was at 5/ when I reced your orders & is now sold at 6/2 and I suppose will reach 7/ before they've done y^e first price exceeded what I gave when I bought last, so have bought none, I reced a letter from John Barclay that gives but a poor account of our Commoditys except Flaxseed and there was no price sett there being none to sell, swingled Flax as Im inform'd by all the Dutch is never brought to town to sell, and they tell me such a quantity as 3 or 400 is not to be had, unless notice is given to the people before hand and then it must be gott from a number of People as they use great quantitys themselves, as to Potash I wou'd have complied with your orders but old & young M^r pemberton told

me they had made several tryals and it wou'd never answer, Mr Armstrong from Bellfast has sent to them two Casks of potash for a sample one of them is for you & they say we cannot make that sort for want of some ingredient not yet found out, Mr Rogers's receipt I left with you as he was on the Spott and I coming away, but as Sam Carpenter is now here I have talk'd with him on y^e Affair and he assures me he never charged any Commissⁿ on that note left in Rogers's hands and that he ought to receive Commissⁿ for paying it to you, when the Rum arrives from Jamaica I shall take particular care of it. As to the things belonging to James he will take care about, there's no turkeys at Springetsbury but I have had the good luck to gett four of the wild breed which Cap^t Elvis Master of the Constantine has promised to take particular care of, what rattle Snakes I can possibly gett I will send by him, he will sail in about ten days, as to Ginseng I know not what to say about. Mr Lardner has wrote to Mr Cookson & Smout, & it seems a difficulty to get any thing like the quantity tis grown quite out of date & scarcely ever mentioned, Nanny sent to M^{rs} Freame a large pott of Ginger by Cap^t Davis she believes 20^{lb} but I have order'd 12^{lb} more notwiths^d from Barbadoes. Bills of Exchange are now at 50 per Cent but Mr Lardner is advised not to buy yet, expecting they will be still lower, as to my own Affairs, they are not so well as I cou'd wish, but think I have done better than I expected considering the very dull times and such vast quantitys of Woolens & Linnens imported from Ireland, and have wrote to my Correspondents for some things in the Spring that I must have if I intend to sell what remains on hand which is a considerable part for notwithst^s trade is so dull I see no way to mend myself but by involving myself still more which I know you will think a paradox, coud I receive my money in any reasonable time I should think myself pretty well off, and hope I shall have some instructions from you about selling my Land & Lott, or else I shall not be able in any reasonable time to discharge yours and Mr Fells Debt.

Tho^e Merriott desired me to write to you about the Ferry y^e lease expiring sometime next Spring he is willing to give ten pounds a year for it, one Walton wants it and M^r Lardner tells me he believes he can gett twenty pounds a year for it. M^r Merriot says he is well provided with Servants & Boats & has been at a considerable expence for them, I gave him my promise I wou^d mention it to you and hope you^l excuse my freedom, as I cou^d not refuse him this favour. I am now agoing to enter on a Subject wth some reluctancy as I know the relation of it cannot be agreeable to you, and as I know you will have some account of it from other hands soften^d and glossed over I thought it my duty to inform you of the real truth without prejudice to either party, the Law for chusing inspectors by the Constables in the different Wards being elaps^d, and the Partys not agreeing amongst themselves, tho^t that of the Governours made some fair Offers to the other, the Inspectors were to be chosen the old way, of that by view, on the day of Election a great number of Dutch appear^d for the Quakers, said not to be properly qualified they carried all the Inspectors to a man, upon this a number of Sailors in all I believe sixty came up to the Markett Street with Clubs in their hands knock^d down all that stood in their way or did not fly before them and blood flew plentifully about. M^r Morris as a Magistrate went to command peace, and he was knock^d down had two severe Wounds on his head & had he not crept under the stalls I believe he would have been kill^d, old M^r Pemberton had several smart blows that lamed his hand for sometime, Tom Lloyd, young Fishbourne, Rakestraw, Shad the barber and one Evans of North Wales an old Quaker of upwards of 60 years were all knock^d down and the last has lost his Senses as I am informed by the wounds he reced on his head, and number of other persons to me unknown shared the same Fate, I never saw such havock in my life before the Streets & Court house Stairs were clear^d in a few Minutes, and none but the Sailors crying out down with the plain Coats &

broad Brims then they took up great Stones & Bricks from the Lott you sold by the Mecting where the people had begun to build and broke the Court house Windows all to pieces and those that were in the house gott several Smart blows, at last the Dutch and other Country people being intraged return'd in a Body with Clubbs, and the Dutch were for getting guns but were prevented drove the Sailors before them they took to the Shipping and with the assistance of Mr Lawrence who was very active and Charles Willing they took 40 of them and sent 'em to Goal, old Sam^l Preston would have been certainly killed had it not been for Cap^t Harry Hodge who fended off the blow and gott much hurt himself and I can't help making the same observation that some others have done, that not one Magistrate of the Governours appointment Stirr'd one inch to oppose the rioters but walk'd off the ground this gives the people an opportunity and they publickly said that Mr Plumsted Mr Allen and others of the Governours friends were at the bottom of all this though I believe unjustly accused, Mr Allen woud certainly have gott into the house had this Affair not happened he had 336 Votes notwithstanding and none of his friends voted for him in the town & Benj^a Shomaker said numbers came & alter'd their ticketts in his house & Rob^t Moore told me above 300 ticketts had his name dash'd out in his Shop, I really pitty Mr Allen he has suffer'd much as to popularity, these things I assure you Sir has occasioned me many a tear, for I can't help say though I have no judgment in Politicks that such proceedings as these shou'd be guarded against and can say nothing in favour of the other side who to gain their point have told many scandalous lyes & used many vile Insinuations of which no doubt you will have some acc^t of, but I really look upon this to be an attack upon the Liberty of the province in general notwithstanding acted by a particular party who think they are doing their Country a piece of Service, when I have an opportunity of seeing you I shall be more particular and perhaps (with truth) can give you

such an Account as you little expect to hear, through the whole I have kept myself perfectly cool and was at neither of their Meetings in order to pitch upon representatives, and have had a good many hard things said on me upon the occasion, but I was fully determined to have nothing to do with them as I was informed by some of the Gov^r friends what was intended & the consequences I dreaded have happen'd, I must inform you they are not residents in this place, but well esteemed by all the Gentlemen and frequently at the Governours, and though both the Governour and y^e other Gentlemen of the place might have been ignorant of this Affair, or that it wou'd not come to such a heighth yet I cant see how they can escape the Censure of the People in general as you know and are sensible they were not on any good terms before. I don't blame either y^e Gov^r or his friends but if please God I live to see you I will tell you the whole I know of the Matter, Cap^t Redmond who is one supposed to sett the people on, is a strict roman Catholick publickly professes his religion and is often at the Governours club, we have two Priests in town beside the old one, and two young German Jesuits that live in Conestogoe one I have been in company with, they won't have it here that they are priests, I know it for a Certainty for my friend M^r Ryan as you was pleased to call him told me so, and am complaisant to those people and in time shall make a good Jesuit myself, there's two familys arrived from the West Indies said to be of very good fortunes, I am sure they make an appearance as if they had, and Ryan told me twelve more substantial Familys were expected next Summer from the West Indies, and other places, but the latter I cou'd not gett out of him though if possible I will, I was told they grew a little insolent at their Chappell and assure you a young gentleman of my acquaintance a Stranger from Carolina told me he went there and they insisted on his kneeling down at the Elevation of the host, and as he wanted to see the Ceremonys he complied with it, I went after this my self

with young M^r Willing to see how they wou'd behave, but as they knew me we were had into one of the uppermost Seats, I see their Congregation is greatly increased they have built an handsome pulpit and have a crimson Velvet cushion & Cloth wth gold fringe, I thought I wou'd just drop this hint to you for they are become a great Bugg bear to several people, and whether or no tis true policy to suffer these people to go on and flourish in the manner they do if it could be prevented, when I was there two Priests officiated and a third was in the inner room where we satt with sliding shutters that look'd into the Chappel. Dear Sir I believe I need not make any apology for my giving you these hints nor repeat the obligations I am under to inforce my sincerity and truth, for if I know my own heart your Interest with that of your familys is become inseperable with my own, and my affection for you cannot be shewn in any other way, than by giving you a just and true acc^t of what comes under my knowledge relating to your family during your absence, and am well convinced from some hints that has been dropt if one of the family was to govern it would be more agreeable to the people and things would go on in a smoother Channel, for Government though in a high Sphere may be compared to a family, which cannot live in Unity, unless some small failures are overlooked and winked at, for Love covers a multitude of faults, but when there's no true regard I am afraid there's no true forgiveness, and however the Interest of the Country may be cryed up I wish self Interest mayn't be at the bottom. I have lately seen a book called M^{rs} Rowesworks Friendship in Death with letters Moral & Entertaining, the Stile is Elegant and some of the Subjects Noble and well worth perusing according to the little taste I have for reading I shall be obliged to you for it and woud not have given you this trouble could I have sent to any one else that knows anything of books. My true regards wait on M^r J. Penn M^{rs} Freame & her little ones M^r Penn & his family and am D^r & Hon^d Sir

Your most Aff^o & obliged &c.

PHILADA Nov^r 20th 1742

MY DEAR MASTER FREAME

I could not be easy without giving you the trouble of a few Lines in Order to bear me in your remembrance, & what Shall I say to a young Gentleman of your Age, having no business to write you ab^t, & my affairs have taken up my time so much that I know little about your young acquaintance, and as to other Persons in your knowledge I shall refer you to your Mama's Letter.

I hope you will bear with me if I take upon me to give you a little advice in the best manner I am capable, & that is as you are at y^e same School wth your Cozen Jackey Penn & will I hope have the same Education you will on your part endeavour to Live in Strict Unity & Friendship wth him & desire a Spirit of Emulation may arise in your Breast to equal him in all his Study's & Exercises. I have a very great regard to you Both as Descendants of a Worthy Honourable Family to whom I am under the greatest Obligations & hope you will Both Endeavour to imitate their Worthy Examples, but you must claim a greater Share of my Affections as I have pass'd away a many pleasing Hours in your Innocent company, & I cant bear to think that you Shou'd be Eclips'd in any one Virtue or Qualification that becomes a Gentleman & a Descendant of the Family to which you belong. Be pleased to give my humb^e Service to your little Cozens & a thousand Kisses to Dear Miss Phil whom I can truly say I much Long to see, my Sister Joyns wth me in wishing you many happy years & a merry Xtmas, I suppose you will keep it at Happy Feens, & cou'd I gett Pacoletts Horse I Shou'd intrude as one of your Company, when you have leisure I shall take it very Kind if you will please favour me wth a line & if you can think of any thing from this part of the world that will be agreeable to you write to me for it with^t any sort of Ceremony & you will oblige me, who am with great Esteem

D^r master

Yours &c.

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION
ENTITLED TO DEPRECIATION PAY.

(Continued from Vol. XXVII. page 471.)

*Monies paid by John Nicholson, Comptroller General, on account
of Depreciation of Pay of the Pennsylvania Line.*

1782.

Matthew Bennett, Lieut. Flying Camp
Daniel Godshalk, private Second Regiment
Thomas Slattery. " Eleventh "
Charles Deckery, drummer " "
John Crawford, Lieut. Flying Camp
Christopher New, private Second Regiment
John Craig, Lieut. Flying Camp
Robert Sample, Capt. Tenth Regiment
John Helm, " Fifth "
John Johnston, Adjutant Flying Camp
Henry Tritt, private Seventh Regiment
Huronimus Bridgham, private Tenth Regiment
Daniel Brodhead Jr., Capt. Third "
Thomas Collins, Serg^t Third Regiment
James Wilson, Matross Artillery Artificers
David Son, private First Regiment
John Notestein, " Second "
James Winter, " Eleventh "
Simon Traynor, " Second "
Michael Dinger, " Third "
John Guthrie, Ensign Eighth " "
Peter Hackenbergh, Ensign Flying Camp
Joseph Welsh, Lieut. " "
John McKee, private Eighth Regiment
Benjamin Kinnard, " Third "
Patrick Campbell, " " "

William Cummins, Matross Capt. Coren's Co.
 Peter Kollhoffer, Musician Proctor's Artillery
 John Parke, Lieut. Second Regiment
 Robert Robinson, Surgeon's Mate Flying Camp
 Daniel McIntire, private Second Regiment
 James Edgar, " " "
 George Richardson, Matross Artillery Artificers
 John Murphy, private Second Regiment
 Israel Austin, " Eleventh "
 Thomas Glewa, " Fifth "
 Christian Byerly,
 John Harris, private Third "
 James Richards, Serg^t Fourth "
 Abraham Casserie, private Tenth "
 John Bugh, " First "
 Adam Musquetness,
 Joseph Murphy,
 Abraham Wood, " Eleventh "
 Michael Ring,
 Nathaniel Irish, Captain of Artillery
 James Martin, private Second Regiment
 Jacob Snell, gunner Proctor's Artillery
 Solomon Townsend, private Tenth Regiment
 James Scott, Matross Artillery Artificers
 John Vaughan, private Tenth Regiment
 William Barrett, " Third "
 John Walker, " Fifth "
 John Mapsham, " " "
 Robert Campbell, Capt. Invalid "
 James Thompson,
 Duncan McKinley, private Third Regiment
 Alexander Williams, " Ninth "
 John Gordon, Adj^t Lee's Legion
 John Tool, private Third "
 James Byrnes, Corp^l Eleventh "
 Samuel Porter, private Third "
 Jacob Warner, gunner Artillery Artificers

Christopher Patterson, private Third Regiment
 Christopher Mingle, " Fifth "
 Michael Regan, " Second "
 William Stevenson, " Eleventh "
 Alexander Gerre, " Fifth "
 Daniel Armstrong, " Third "
 David Einfighter, Matross Artillery Artificers

January, 1783.

Thomas Jenny, Lieut. Fifth Regiment
 Daniel Brodhead, Colonel Eighth Regiment
 Jacob Shively, private Second "
 Edward Thomas, dragoon Cavalry "
 Joseph Quality, Lieut. of Navy
 Alexander Benstead, Paymaster Tenth "
 John Green, Ensign of Militia
 John Priestly, Capt. Fifth Regiment
 Jedidiah Lippincott, private Third Regiment
 John Richardson, Capt. Fifth "
 John Thompson, Ensign of Militia
 Thomas Jones, Serg^t Fourth Regiment
 William Heilbert, Matross Artillery Artificers.
 Christopher Stewart, Lieut. Col. Third Regiment
 John Nice, Capt. Sixth Regiment
 John King, Corp^l Fifth "
 Abner Everett, Lieut. Flying Camp
 Jacob Abraham Crape, private Fifth Regiment
 Jeremiah Talbot, Major Sixth "
 James Morgan, Serg^t Fifth "
 Asher Carter, Lieut. of Militia
 William Maypowder, private Eleventh Regiment
 John Beatty, Major Fifth "
 John Holliday, Lieut. Flying Camp
 Daniel Topham, Capt. Thirteenth Regiment
 John Johnston, Adj^t Flying Camp
 Thomas Murray, private First Regiment
 William Douglass, " Eleventh "

CHAPTER I
 THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA
 The first discovery of America was made by Christopher Columbus in 1492. He sailed from Spain in search of a westward route to the Indies. On October 12, 1492, he landed on the island of San Salvador in the Bahamas. This was the first of many voyages he made to the New World. His discoveries led to the European colonization of America.

CHAPTER II
 THE EARLY SETTLERS
 The first European settlers in America were the Spaniards. They came to the New World in search of gold and other treasures. They established colonies in the Caribbean and along the coast of South America. The English also came to America, but they were not the first. They came later, in the 17th century, and established colonies in the eastern part of the continent.

CHAPTER III
 THE GROWTH OF THE COLONIES
 The colonies grew rapidly in the 17th and 18th centuries. The population increased, and the colonies became more self-sufficient. They began to develop their own laws and customs. They also began to resist the control of the British government. This led to the American Revolution.

CHAPTER IV
 THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
 The American Revolution was fought between 1775 and 1783. It was a war for independence from the British. The colonists fought against the British army and won. They became the United States of America. The revolution was a turning point in the history of the world.

CHAPTER V
 THE NEW REPUBLIC
 The new republic was established in 1787. It was a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. It was a government that was based on the principles of liberty and justice for all. The new republic was a great achievement of the American people.

James G. Heron,	Capt.	Hazen's	Regiment
James Leech,	private	Second	"
Samuel Smiley,	"	Fifth	"
John Cobe,	Capt.	Second	"
Matthew Jones,	private	Fifth	"
James McFarlane,	Lieut.	Flying Camp	
Jeremiah Jackson,	Capt	Eleventh	"
Joseph Lyons,	private	Third	"
John Chigney,	"	Fourth	"
William Fowler,	"	Sixth	"
Robert Cochran,	"	Fifth	"
Christian Linn,	"	Tenth	"
Christopher Berntheisel,	private	Tenth	Regiment
Henry Hargood,	private	German	Regiment
John Stone,	"	Eleventh	"
John McBride,	"	Tenth	"
John Stoy,	Capt.	Second	"
Joseph Knowles,	private	Eleventh	"
John Berntheisel,	"	Fifth	"
William McFarlane,	Capt	Flying Camp	
Stout Branson,	private	Second	Regiment
Conrad Shire,	"	Third	"
John Klinger,	Corp ^l	"	"
Peter Paull,	Ensign	Flying Camp	
Hugh Quea,	Corp ^l	"	
James Buchanan,	Serg ^t	Third	Regiment
William Prosser,	"	Fourth	"
Andrew Rourke,	"		
William Williams,	Matross	Artillery	Artificers
Peter Felix,	private	First	Regiment
Samuel Hunter,	Corp ^l	Fourth	"
John Adams,	private	"	"
William Hastings,	private	Eleventh	Regiment
William Falconer,	Corp ^l	Sixth	"
William Byrnes,	Serg ^t	Eleventh	"
William Houston,	"	Tenth	"
George Williams,	private	"	"

Daniel Connell, Serg^t Eleventh Regiment
James Halfpenny, private German “
James Moore, Major First “
William Entrichen, late private Seventh Regiment
Alexander King, Corp^l Fourth Regiment
Matthew Hamilton, “ “ “
John Smith, private Tenth “
John McElhatton, Capt. Flying Camp
James Borass, private Sixth Regiment
William Welsh, “ Fourth “
John Marr, “ Third “
John C. Latour, Lieut. Capt. Schott's Company
Daniel Brodhead, Colonel
John Cobe, Capt. Second Regiment
John Stoy, “ “ “
Levi Griffith, Lieut. Fifth “
Jonathan Hatton, private First “
Henry Piercy, Lieut. Second “
John McClellan, Capt. First “
Edward Crawford, Lieut. “ “
Caleb North, Lieut. Col. Second “
Gibb Jones, Capt. Artillery
Samuel Wharton, private Second “
John Mackey, Corp^l Fourth “
Jeremiah Freeman, Captain of Artillery
Gibb Jones, “ “
John Minor,
Robert Nelson, Matross Artillery Artificers
John McClellan, drummer Third Regiment
John Kerney, private “ “
John Boyd, “ Capt. Wallace's Co. Flying Camp
Barnabas Kain, “ “
Ignatius Keating, Matross Artillery
William Jefferies, private Second Regiment
Samuel McElhatton, Ensign Flying Camp
William Tenant, private Fifth Regiment
William Kirkpatrick, Corp^l Third Regiment

Isaac Broom,	Serg ^t	Fourth Regiment
John Creiger, private	Third	"
George Dolling, Serg ^t	Coren's Company	
James Vanosten, "	Artillery	
George Stewart, private	Tenth	Regiment
John McKown, "	Second	"
John Forger, "	Eleventh	"
Andrew Mullan, "	Third	"
Robert Wilson, "	"	"
Morgan OConnor, Lieut. Col.	Seventh Regiment	
Peter Doyle, private	Sixth	"
John Ford, "	Third	"
Charles Miller, "	Fourth	"
John McGregor, Serg ^t	Artillery	
Archibald McNair,		
William Marnes, private	Second	Regiment
William Neice, "	Fifth	"
Christian Moyer, "	First	"
John Reece, "	Third	"
George McCord, "	Fifth	"
Samuel Blackburne, private	First	"
John McCullough,		
James Campbell, private	Fourth	"
Andrew Hoge, "	Tenth	"
Timothy Burns, "	Third	"
Philip Jones, "	Second	"
John Marshall, Corp ^l	Artillery Artificers	
George Brice, private	Fifth	Regiment
Laban Bowgar, "	Fourth	"
George Biddleson, private	Second	Regiment
John Hutchinson, "	Fourth	"
George Campbell, "	Third	"
David Hall, "	Fifth	"
Benjamin Stagg,		
John Johnston,		
James Greer, private	Flying Camp	
George Donnelly, Serg ^t	Fourth Regiment	

James Paulhill, Serg^t Artillery Artificers
Adam Coogler, Dragoon Lee's Legion
Patrick Cohen, Matross Artillery Artificers
Thomas Vernon, private Sixth Regiment
Luke Harper, " Ninth "
Geo. Will McNott, farrier Penna. Cavalry
Peter Rice, private Second Regiment
Robert Bready, Serg^t Fifth "
James Arthurs, private Third Regiment
Peter Sides,
Jacob Dovenberger, private Tenth Regiment
Thomas Collins, " Third "
John Graham,
Samuel McEllhatten, Lieut. Flying Camp
Adam Shaffer, private "
Gottlieb Hetlinger, private "
George Foster, " Eleventh Regiment
Joseph Lewis,
Jacob Steinebagh, " Second "
John Armstrong, Serg^t First "
Richard Hutchinson, private Eleventh "
William Johnston, fifer Second "
Patrick Donahue,
Matt. Weidman, Lieut. Atlee's Regiment
John Rose, Matross Artillery Artificers
Cornelius Gwyer, private Third Regiment
Benjamin Ashton, " Second "
William Hanna, Corp^l " "
John Ryan, private Seventh "
George Helm, " Second "
William Barber, " " "
Peter Dick,
Edward Stone, " " "
John Dougherty, " " "
James McIntire, " Fourth "
Joseph Fletcher, Bombardier Artillery
Ludwig Doamoen, private Tenth "

Sylvanus Brown,	private	Fourth Regiment	
William Bowman,	"	Second	"
Thomas Dougherty,	"	Magaw's	"
Jacob Doughty,	Corp ^l	"	"
John McIlroy,	private	Second	"
Peter McBride,	"	First	"
Barney Hasson,	"	Second	"
Henry Weiss,	"	"	"
Bernard Dougherty,	"	Fifth	"
John McGriff,	Serg ^t	Ninth	"
Hugh Barnet,	Corp ^l	Hazen's	"
John Newman,	Serg ^t	Sixth	"
Samuel Fisher,	Capt. Militia		
John English,	private	Second	"
Anthony Holman,	"	Ninth	"
William Gray, dec'd,	his widow		
William Douglass,	private	Tenth	"
John Craven,	"	Fifth	"
John Stout,	"	Second	"
Thomas Leister,	"	"	"
James Ashton,	Serg ^t	Ninth	"
Charles Lewis,	Dragoon		
Martin Heydler,	private	German	"
Jacob Fegan,	Matross	Artillery	"
Andrew McKinney,	"	"	Artificers
John Kincade,	"	"	"
John Thomas,	"	"	"
Jacob Stone,	"	"	"
John Baker,	"	"	"
Michael Joyce,	"	"	"
Jacob Peters,	"	"	"
Patrick Deady,	private	Second	Regiment
Robert McDonald,	"	Fifth	"
John Albert,	"	Cadwalader's	"
Thomas Alexander,	Bom. Artillery	Artificers	
John Himebright,	private	Fifth	Regiment
Morris Casey,	"	Hazen's	"

John McLaughlan,			
William Killan,	Matross	Artillery	Artificers
John Sullivan,	private	Eleventh	Regiment
James Bell,	"	"	"
Edward Denny,	Serg ^t	"	"
Thomas Connor,	"	"	"
David Alsbaugh,	private	Second	"
Michael Hess,	"	German	"
James Carter,	Matross	Artillery	"
Adam Garlick,	"	"	Artificers
Michael Goodman,	"	"	"
William Simms,	"	"	"
Yost Berger,	private	First	Regiment
James Robinson,	Corp ^l	Eleventh	"
Caspar Wagoner,	private	German	"
Patrick Lafferty,	"	Tenth	"
Richard Colgan,	"	"	"
James McCastillon,	"	"	"
William Rodman,	"	Ninth	"
Matthew Horner,	"	Second	"
John Hart,	Drum Major	German	"
Robert Fleming,	private	Fifth	"
Henry Shoub,	"	German	"
Thomas Vaughan,	"	First	"
John McQuade,	"	Second	"
Philip Saverman,	"	German	"
Roger Stayner,	Capt.	Second	"
John Abbott,	private	"	"
William Bonfar,	"	Tenth	"
Edward McKellen,	"	Seventh	"
James Dunavon,	"	"	"
William Roarke,	"		
Alexander Varner,	"	Fifth	"
Matthew Irvine,	Surgeon	Lee's	Legion
Archibald Gordon,	private	Eleventh	"
John Earhart,	"	Tenth	"
John Plass,	"		

Henry Swetrgay,	private	German	Regiment
Andrew Travis,	"	Second	"
Robert Coile,	"	Third	"
George Whibble,	"	Second	"
John Anderson,	"	Sixth	"
John Groskill,	"	Eleventh	"
Thomas Fletcher,	"	First	"
Thomas Gilkey,	"	Tenth	"
Patrick Higgins,	"	German	"
John Smith,	"	Second	"
Matthew Lyon, [?]	"	First	"
Mark Bingley Worrell,	Sergt Invalid		"
Geo. Jacob Grinder,	Dragoon	Lee's	Legion

(To the foregoing officers and soldiers £8112.10.0 was paid on account.)

Paid by order of the Council on account of Bounties granted to the Pennsylvania Line, per Resolution of General Assembly March 8, 1781.

June–November, 1783.

Dennis Morarity,	private	First	Regiment
John Blakeney,	"	Second	"
William Nicholzen,			
Matthew Organ,	"	First	"
Hugh Stewart,	"	"	"
Christopher Hight,	"	"	"
William Reed,	"	"	"
Robert Wilson,	"	Hazen's	"
William Murray,	Corporal		
John Donovan,	private	Third	Regiment
Thomas Kelly,	per A. McLean Esq.		
James Devett,	private	First	Regiment
Patrick Leonard,	"	Artillery	

Account of Cash paid to the officers and soldiers of the First Pennsylvania Regiment at York Town in part of their pay.

Paid Archibald M^cLean Esq^r for the purpose of paying the residue of the Gratuity and Bounty money, on account.

Capt. John Davis	Lieut. James M ^c Farlane
" Jacob Stahe	" William M ^c Dowell
" John Marshall (3d)	" Robert Martin
" E. Burke	" Francis White
" John Steel	" Andrew Johnston
" John M ^c Clellan	" Joseph Collier
" Ebenezer Carson	" Edward Crawford
" William Wilson	" Michael Everly
	" Robert Alison
Lieut. James Campbell	" William M ^c Curdy
" James Milligan (4th)	" William Feltman
Surgeon John B. Rodgers	Surg. Mate John Rague
Q. M. Serg ^t David Marshall	

Drummers.

William Mitchell	George M ^c Gihigan
Jacob Tanner	

Fifers.

Fife Major William Ferguson	
Robert Campbell	Andrew Bird

Sergeants.

John Griffey	James Berry
George Dalton	Nicholas Burney
Patrick Preston	Michael Lochery
Thomas Welsh	Simon Digby
John Winn	Daniel Humphreys
Thomas Burns	Jeremiah Connell
Thomas Fanning	Thomas Scotland
William Douglas	William Broadley
	Andrew Sands

Corporals.

Adam Rupert	George Lindersmith
Hugh Grier	Edward Blake
William Greenhill	Barney M ^c Guire
John Gower	

Privates.

Edward O'Neil	Thomas Rock
John M ^c Cartney	Joseph Johnston
Thomas Shelton	Isaac M ^c Ilholse
Samuel Gorman	Timothy Dunovon
Barney Rudey	Matthew Dougherty
Philip Nagle	Michael Kildea
James M ^c Credy	Felix M ^c Carty
Richard Francis	Philip Henry
Abraham Gerhart	Richard Collier
William M ^c Connell	Richard Jameson
Philip Mandeville	James Filgate
Hugh Henderson	Robert M ^c Gee
John M ^c Nair	Aaron Penton
Thomas Hamilton	James Siggersoll
James O'Neal	Stephen Cook
Matthew Hughes	George Wasselman
Thomas Collins	Henry Mooney
Edward Lardner	Isaac Willis
James Brown	Thomas Hervey
Felix M ^c Glaughlin	Isaiah M ^c Cord
Martin Reynolds	Charles Boyles
Edward Beeby	Thomas Boyd
Michael Ealey	James Coulter
Thomas Rush	Roger Casey
Patrick Connelly	James M ^c Kinzey
John Ward	Murdoch Patterson
Henry M ^c Cartney	Edward Kelly
Christopher Finnegan	Samuel Harmar
Thomas Brown	Jonathan Hutton
Abraham Boyd	George Branigen
Thomas Moore	Christian Reiley

Samuel Kline	Daniel M ^c Mullen
Thomas Hamilton Jr	Peter Lesk
John M ^c Carron	Robert Stubbs
Robert Squires	William Mullen
William Sparrow	Joseph Blancher
David M ^c Carter	Matthew Campbell
Daniel Campbell	James Moon
Roger Griffin	Patrick Quinn
Mathias Crout	Roger Leonard
Mark M ^c Cord	Thomas Stewart
James M ^c Clane	John Vernon
William Fitzpatrick	Robert Stanford
William Morris	James Leamey
Daniel Quinn	Hugo Bradley
Charles Irwin	Timothy Winters
Samuel Lyles	Michael Eirech
John Reynolds	John Simpson
Jacob Okerman	Baltzer Wilhelm
Nicholas Guiger	John Reeh
Michael Gamble	John Ward
John Dunovon	Thomas Mortimore
John Jameson	John Sigafus
Samuel Fox	John Miller
William Fox	Christian Manning
Arnold Peters	James Gibbons
Francis Enos	Philip Cook
John Moast	Joseph Moast

Col. Thomas Robinson

Account of Monies paid to the Officers and Privates of the Pennsylvania Line at Philadelphia in part of the Depreciation due from the State agreeable to an order of the Council of the 24th April 1781.

Major Gen. Arthur St. Clair
Brig. Gen. Anthony Wayne
Major Benjamin Fishbourne A. D. C.
Major James Gibbons A. D. C.
Capt. Matthew M^cConnell

Colonels.

Josiah Harmar	Walter Stewart
Richard Humpton	

Majors.

James Moore, First	James Hamilton, Second
Evan Edwards, Eleventh	

Captains.

William Van Leer, Fifth	John Bankson, Second
John Pearson, Second	John Patterson, “
Benj. Bartholomew, Fifth	Samuel Talbot, “
Stephen Stevenson, Ninth	Matthew McConnell, Invalid

Lieutenants.

Andrew Lytle, Fifth	William Moore, Second
J. F. McPherson, Sixth	Henry Piercey, “
Joseph Banks, First	Jas. Morris Jones, “
Peter Summers, Fourth	James Whitehead, “
Geo. North, Q. M., Fifth	

Sergeants.

Joseph Dunlap, Second	Thomas Kennedy, Second
Hugh Mulhollan, “	George Goznall, “

Privates.

Daniel Netherhouse, Second	David Griffey, Tenth
Thomas Tull, “	Rudolph Brookhouse, Tenth
Michael Seman, “	Jeremiah Murray, “
Philip Springer, “	Philip Keppo, Second
David Bollard, “	Henry Hamilton, “
Henry Guess, “	Baltzar Barge, “
George Albertson, “	William Judges, “
Moses Moreland, “	John Hitchins, “
James Morrison, “	John Engle, “
Nicholas Stover, “	Abraham Price, “

Rodger Kennan,	Second	Patrick Kelly,	Second
Thomas Smith,	"	John Campbell,	"
John Weidman,	"	John Leonard,	"
George Dicks,	"	Thomas Kelly,	First
William Warner	"		

John St. John, drummer, Second

(To be continued.)

PENN'S PROPOSALS FOR A SECOND SETTLEMENT IN
THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The frontispiece to the present number of THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE is a *facsimile* of the original broadside, "Some Proposals for a Second Settlement in the Province of Pennsylvania," in the collections of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, and is among the rarest connected with the early history of the Province.

Less than a decade after Penn had laid out his city on the Delaware, the success of his improvement and the current of emigration which was fast entering the Province induced him to select the site for a new city on the east bank of the Susquehanna River, near where the Conestoga Creek flows into it. To bring this projected "Second Settlement" to the attention of the public, Penn employed Andrew Sowle, in 1690, to print his "Proposals," in which he sets forth the great advantages of his Province in location, "the known Goodness of the Soyle," that nature was prolific in vegetable life; that in its forests grew many valuable woods; that game of all kinds abounded; that fish of divers sorts filled the streams; that the most liberal terms would be given to all purchasers of land, which would "be clear of all Indian pretentions;" that the new city would become a great centre of Indian traffic and commercial activity, and that roads and waterways were projected to connect the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers. "And further, I do promise to agree with every Purchaser that shall be willing to treat with me between this and next Spring, upon all such reasonable conditions, as shall be thought necessary for their accommodation, intending, if God please, to return with what speed I can, and my Family with me, in order to our future residence."



SOME PROPOSALS

For a Second Settlement in the

Province of Pennsylvania.

WHEREAS I did about nine Years past, pronounced the falling of several *Partis*, or *Shares* of 1 and, upon that tide of the *Province of Pennsylvania*, next *Delaware-River*, and setting out of a Place upon it for the building of a *City*, by the name of *Philadelphia*; and that divers Persons cloied with thiose Proposals; who, by their ingenuity, industry and changes, have advanced that *City*, from a Wood, to a good forwardness of Building (there being above One Thousand Houses built in it) and that the several *Plantations* and *Towns* begun upon the Land, bought by thoe first Undertakers, are also in a prosperous way of Improvement and Inlargement (informing as last Year, ten Sail of Ships were finished there, with the growth of the Province for *Barbadoes*, *Jamaica*, &c. Besides what came directly for this Kingdom) It is now my purpose to make another Settlement, upon the River of *Susquehanna*, that runs into the Bay of *Chesapeake*, and bears about fifty Miles West from the River *Delaware*; as appears by the Common Maps of the English Dominion in *America*. There I design to lay out a *Plat* for the building of another *City*, in the most convenient place for communication with the former Plantations on the *Esq*: which by Land, is as good as done already, a Way being laid out between the two Rivers very exactly and conveniently, at least three years ago; and which will not be hard to do by Water, by the benefit of the River *Sockkill*; for a Branch of that River lies near a *Barcho* that runneth *Susquehanna* River, and is the Common Conflue of the *Indians* with their *Skins*, and *Furrs* into our parts, and to the Provinces of *Esq* and *West-Jersey*, and *New-York*, from the *West* and *North-West* parts of the *Continent* from whence they bring them.

And I do also intend that every one who shall be a *Particest* in this proposed Settlement, shall have a proportionable Lot in the said *City* to build a House or Houses upon; which *Seven-Grands*, and the *Shares* of Land that shall be bought of me, shall be delivered clear of all *Indian pretensions*; for it has been my way from the first, to purchase their Title from them, and so settle with their consent.

The *Shares* I dispose of, contain each, Five Thousand Acres, for 100 l. and for greater or lesser quantities, after that rate; The *Acres* of that Province is according to the Statute of the 33th of *Edw*. And no less knowledge or *Quit-Rent* shall be paid by the Purchasers till five years after a Settlement be made upon their Lands, and that only according to the quantity of *Acres* so taken up and feated, and not otherwise; and only

then to pay but one falling per annum for every hundred *Acres forever*. And further, I do promise to agree with every Purchaser that shall be willing to treat with me between this and next Spring, upon all such reasonable conditions, as shall be thought necessary for their accommodation, intending, if God please, to return with what speed I can, and my Family with me, in order to our future residence.

To conclude, that which particularly recommends this Settlement, is the known Goodness of the Soyle, and Situation of the Land, which is high & not Mountainous; also the Pleasuriness, and Largeness of the River, being clear and not rapid, and broader then the *Tamers* at London-bridge; many Miles above the place designed for this Settlement; and runs (as we are told by the *Indians*) quite through the Province, into which many fair Rivers empty themselves. The sorts of Timber that grow there, are chiefly *Oaks*, *Allys*, *Chesnuts*, *Walnut*, *Cedar*, and *Poplar*. The native Fruits are *Paw-paw*, *Grapes*, *Mulberries*, *Chesnuts*, and several sorts of *Walnuts*. There are likewise great quantities of *Deer*, and especially *Elks*, which are much bigger than our *Red Deer*, and use that River in Herds. And *Fish* there is of divers sorts, and very large and good, and in great plenty.

But that which recommends both this Settlement in particular, and the Province in general, is a late Patent obtained by divers Eminent Lords and Gentlemen for that Land that lies North of *Pennsylvania* up to the 45th Degree and an half, because their *Tract*, and *Inter-course* will be chiefly through *Pennsylvania*, which lies between that Province and the Sea. We have also the comfort of being the Center of all the English Colonies upon the Continent of *America*, as they lie from the North-East parts of *New-England*, to the most Southerly parts of *Carolina*, being above 1000 Miles upon the Coast.

If any Persons please to apply themselves to me by Letters in relation to this affair, they may direct them to *Robert M^{rs}* Secretary in *Lambeth-Street* in *London* for *Philip Ford*, and suitable answers will be returned by the first opportunity. There are also *Inquisition* printed for information of such as intend to go, or send Servants, or Families thither, which way they may proceed with most Ease and Advantage, both here and there, in reference to *Passages*, *Goods*, *Travels*, *Building*, *Hof-bandry*, *Stock*, *Susceptance*, *Travels*, &c. being the effect of their Experience and Experience that have seen the fruit of their Labours.

William Penn.

Penn, with his family, did visit the Province, but nine years after the date of his "Proposals," and he had long before known of the failure of his proposed "Second Settlement" on the banks of the Susquehanna.

The town of Lancaster, however, at a later period, became an important centre of Indian traffic and commercial activity, due to the enterprise of its inhabitants and the merchants of the capital of the Province.

FRANCIS CAMPBELL.

BY CHARLES H. BROWNING.

Francis Campbell was one of the many interesting pioneers of the Cumberland Valley of whom no sketch has been written. It is not known where he came from, nor is his parentage known,¹ Dr. Egle's "Campbell Pedigree," in his "Pennsylvania Genealogies," to the contrary notwithstanding.²

Mr. Campbell seems to have had a good education, to have been a man of culture and refinement, and certainly was a ready and forcible writer, judging from his letters to the Provincial Council. Primarily he was a merchant or general-store keeper, filled with honor several offices of trust, and was highly respected by his neighbors. He was prominent in Presbyterian Church affairs of his neighborhood, for in May, 1765, "Francis Camble" (his will is signed "Fra. Campble") was one of the guarantors of the salary of the minister, Mr. Cooper, of the Middle Spring

¹ Dr. Egle has stated that he was born in 1737. This date is certainly incorrect, as "Francis Campble" was a taxable in 1750, and had before been a leader in the meetings called to protest against the removal of the county court-house from Shippensburg to Carlisle. Dr. Egle also places him as a son of John Campbell, an Episcopalian minister, who died at York, Penna., in 1764, son of John Campbell, who was buried in the Derry churchyard, "d. 20 Feb. 1734, aged 79 years." The only P. E. minister named "John Campbell" who lived in York died in 1819, his son "Francis" was born in 1787, and this minister was, anyway, the son of the Francis of whom I write, and not his father.

² "Joseph Cammil" was one of the unlicensed traders in Lancaster County, 10th August, 1748, and at this date received his license as Indian trader. (*Penna. Arch.*, II. 14.) In September, 1754, "Joseph Campbell" was killed by an Indian named Israel, near Parnall's Knob, at the house of Anthony Tomson. He may have been the Indian trader. (*Penna. Arch.*, II. 173, letter of George Croghan.)

Presbyterian Church; and two years subsequently lot No. 59, in Shippensburg, was conveyed in trust to him by Edward Shippen, for a Presbyterian church, at the yearly rental of one penny sterling. In 1768 a log cabin was erected on this lot for the use of the Presbyterians,—the first “church” in the town. Previous to this the Presbyterians had worshipped at the Middle Spring Church, a log cabin erected in 1738 in Hopewell Township, adjoining Shippensburg, of which Francis Campbell was an elder. He had a farm of two hundred and seventy acres there, which he had purchased in June, 1753, from Samuel Culbertson, yeoman. In 1767/8 a tract of land in Hopewell Township, called Mount Hope, was sold by the State to Francis Campbell and others, trustees for the Middle Spring Presbyterian Church. This tract was patented in 1790 by these trustees, and in 1793 was deeded to the church at Middle Spring.

In this connection the correspondence about Mr. Campbell between the Governors of Maryland and Pennsylvania is singular and interesting. In 1750 “Francis Campbell, of Shippensburg,” was licensed to trade with the Indians, and in July, 1754, he was among the signers of a petition to Governor Hamilton about protection from the Indians; yet in this year the Governor of Maryland suggested that Mr. Campbell was not to be trusted in intercourse with the Indians, as he was dangerous as a Roman Catholic.

In 1754, December 27, Governor Sharpe, of Maryland, wrote to the Pennsylvania Governor:

“As the conduct and behaviour of that Mr. Croghan . . . was represented to me in no favorable light, I cannot help taking the liberty to mention some things that have been said of him. . . . It has been asserted that he is a Roman Catholic, and that one Campbell, a person of the same persuasion, generally resides at his house; that several circumstances afford room to suspect that this Campbell paid a visit sometime since to the French fort, but, indeed, I should not have given much credit to such a story as this without it had been supported by stronger proofs than were offered to me had not the behaviour of Mr.

Croghan in opening a letter of the greatest importance . . . which was not directed to him . . . did not make me a little suspicious of his integrity and fidelity."

This suggests that Mr. Campbell, being a Roman Catholic, was likely to sympathize with the French and Indians, and not, therefore, fit for an Indian agency. In replying to the Maryland Governor's complaint, the Governor of Pennsylvania stated, January 7, 1754/5, that Mr. Croghan had never been deemed a Roman Catholic; but that he was educated in or came from Dublin, and "I observe what you say of William Croghan, . . . at present I have no one to enquire of as to the truth of the particulars mentioned in yours, . . . but Mr. Peters . . . informs me that there is one Francis Campbell, a store-keeper at Shippensburg, who was bred for the church, as he has heard, among the Roman Catholics, but he has the character of an honest, inoffensive man, and it is not likely that he either concerns himself with the French, or can be the person mentioned (by you) to reside at Auchquick." He further said that he thought the "Campbell" alluded to by Governor Sharpe was "an old man, one of the lowest sort of Indian traders, who is often with the Indians, and has been mentioned under the name of Joseph Campbell, as a suspected person, for his leanings towards the French, by Mr. Croghan at a meeting of the Commissioners at Carlisle." ¹

¹ In a memorial to Governor Shute, of Massachusetts Bay Colony, from the Scotch Presbyterians, residents in the north of Ireland, dated 26th March, 1718, they stated their inclination to remove themselves to New England, as colonists, on satisfactory terms. But they did not, and subsequently many of these memorialists—among them, George, James, and William Campbell—came to Penn's Colony, and took up land in that part of Chester County which in 1729 became Lancaster County. Families of the name of Campbell are found located, in early Colonial days, in the dozen counties erected out of the original Chester County. Of these early pioneers:

1720. Patrick Campbell took up land in Conestoga or Donegal Township, and was connected with the Derry church, 1724; and, 1729,

Because of Mr. Peters's statement it has always been supposed by his descendants that Francis Campbell was on the erection of Lancaster County, was the first constable of Donegal Township and also its first assessor. He *d.* in 1735.

1720. Samuel Campbell was a land-owner in the Scotch settlement in the northern part of New London Township.

1720. John Campbell petitioned the Board of Property for a grant of one hundred acres in New Castle County.

1724. Robert Campbell was one of the earliest members of the Derry church. In its graveyard is a stone to John Campbell, *d.* 20th February, 1734, aged seventy-nine. He is supposed to have come over from Ireland in 1726, and is thought to have removed to Shippensburg; and that Joseph and William Campbell, who bought lots Nos. 77 and 116 there, were his brothers; and two other brothers, Robert and Dugal, removed to Orange County, Va.; and that of his children, Alexander and James were warrantees for two hundred and three hundred acres in 1732-37 in Derry Township, and Patrick, Robert, and David went to St. Mark's Parish, Orange County, Va., 1732-41, and subsequently Patrick settled in Augusta County, Va. The information, on traditions concerning the connection of the Virginia Campbells with those of early Pennsylvania, is vague. However, there is a sheriff's writ, dated 19th November, 1746, for the arrest, for a debt of £146, of "Andrew Campbell, late of your [Lancaster] County, yeoman, otherwise called Andrew Campbell of Orange County, in the Colony of Virginia, yeoman;" and another writ, dated 5th November, 1758, to arrest John Campbell, late of Lancaster County, yeoman, to answer Redman Conyngham, administrator of the estate of John Henderson, deceased; and another, 4th May, 1759, to arrest James Campbell, yeoman, late of Lancaster County, for a debt. As these debtors departed for Virginia, these writs may be of genealogical use.

1734. Patrick Campbell, aged twenty, and John Campbell, aged twenty, came over in the ship "Hope," and took the oath of allegiance. Bernard Campbell also came in this ship from Rotterdam.

1735. Warrant for land in Lancaster County issued to Andrew Campbell. He lived in Salisbury Township. Will proved 1st July, 1752.

1736. Warrant for land in Lancaster County to John Campbell. He *d.* intestate in Londonderry Township, 1775.

1738. William Campbell was a warrantee for the land on which the Mercersburg Presbyterian church was built.

1738. Warrant to William Campbell and John Biddle for a square of ground in Philadelphia.

1737-9. David Campbell was a warrantee for four hundred acres in Derry Township.

originally a Roman Catholic, and because of the influence about him and for business reasons he became a Presbyterian, but the Roman Catholics of the Valley still cite him as always one of their faith. (See article on the Roman Catholic Church at Carlisle, in the magazine of the Catholic Historical Society, Philadelphia.) Mr. Peters may have been misinformed, yet what he stated suggests that Mr. Campbell may have come to the Valley from the Roman Catholic congregation of Maryland.

Surely the evidence in the *Pennsylvania Archives* is against "Mr. Francis Campbell" ever sympathizing with the Indians. Under date of 14th November, 1755, he wrote from Shippensburg a letter to the Governor, who laid it before the Provincial Council, as to the Indians in his neighborhood, and was in Captain Culbertson's rifle company of Shippensburg men at the memorable engagement with the Indians at Sideling Hill, in April, 1756, and was wounded. Under date of 17th April, 1756, he sent the fullest descriptive report of this affair to the Provincial Council, which Scott gives in full in his "History of Cumberland County," p. 250.

That he was a reliable trader with the Indians is also in evidence in the *Pennsylvania Archives*. At the Provincial Council meeting, 26th April, 1758,—“a recommendation by the Commissioners, under the Act for preventing abuses in the Indian trade, by John Carson,”—it was recommended that Francis Campbell or Nathaniel Holland be agent at Fort Augusta (Sunbury), and to be commissioned accordingly. This was favorably considered, “and Francis Campbell is approved of and appointed to be Indian agent at Fort Augusta, and to be commissioned accordingly.” But a Council minute, 5th June, 1758, says, Francis Campbell having declined to accept the commission, Mr. Holland was appointed.

On 17th October, 1764, the Governor appointed Mr. Campbell a member of the Cumberland County Board of

Justices, and in 1769 he was reappointed. It is said that he was also the County Surveyor for several years.

According to two deeds, in 1753 Mr. Campbell was both a storekeeper and an "inn-holder" in Shippensburg. On his decease he was succeeded in the store by his sons Ebenezer and Francis. Mr. Campbell was one of the earliest land-property holders in and about Shippensburg,—holding town lots upon "permits" from Edward Shippen, the lord of the manor, for which, in 1763, he passed deeds to Mr. Campbell for town lots Nos. 3, 4, 12, 13, and 14, with the annual quit-rent clause. It is rather singular, but the usual records of such information reveal nothing of the movements or whereabouts or opinions or actions of Mr. Francis Campbell during the years of our struggle for independence. Excepting that in October, 1775, he wrote to the Council from Shippensburg about local Indians, he is not heard of during these stirring times. But he had one son, Robert, killed in 1779, and another, Francis, a private in Captain Wilson's company, Sixth Battalion Pennsylvania Line. Francis Campbell, Sr., made his will at Shippensburg, 8th August, 1790, which was probated and recorded at Carlisle, 9th March, 1791. He bequeathed land in Shippensburg and in Hopewell Township, called "the Forest," and tracts near Fort Littleton and elsewhere, his wife Elizabeth to have legal share and to continue "her residence in the mansion house on the Middle Spring plantation during her natural life or her second marriage," which shows Mr. Campbell to have been generous and unselfish with his wife, who was a young woman. This was his second wife. When or where he married either wife is unknown.

By his first wife Mr. Campbell had two sons, John and Robert.

1. *Rev. John Campbell, D.D., b. 1752.* He was educated at Princeton, ordained in England, and *m.* at Hartford, while rector of All Saints Church there, the mayor of the city's daughter, Catherine Cutler. On 6th July, 1784, he became

the rector of St. John's P. E. Church, at York, Penna. The York County Academy, at York, was built through his efforts, as he travelled over many States in 1785--87 soliciting contributions of money for this institution, which was attached to his church. In 1789 he removed to Carlisle, Penna., as rector of the P. E. Church; then the Academy at York began to fail, and in 1797 its property was surrendered to the State, and 1st March, 1799, it was chartered and endowed, and one of its first trustees under the charter was James Campbell, lawyer, a son of Mr. Campbell, of Shippensburg. (See Glossbrenner's "History of York County.")

Rev. John Campbell remained as rector at Carlisle till his decease, when he was interred in the Watts family burial-lot there, with the following inscription on his tombstone :

"Sacred to the Memory of Rev. John Campbell, D.D., who departed this life May 16, 1819, in his 67th year; more than thirty years Pastor of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Carlisle."

He was a very large man, "tall and portly, with a florid complexion. His discourses were well written and delivered with power."

2. *Captain Robert Campbell.* He first enlisted as a private in the company of Captain Peebles, in Cumberland County, in 1776, and became third lieutenant in it. On April 8, 1777, he was commissioned first lieutenant in the Second Canadian Regiment, or "Congress's Own," Colonel Moses Hazen, and was in General Sullivan's Staten Island expedition, where he lost an arm and was taken prisoner, August 22, 1777, but rejoined his regiment on August 5, 1778, and on January 1, 1779, was transferred to the Invalid Regiment at Philadelphia. He took an active part in trying to suppress the militia riots in Philadelphia, and, while defending his friend James Wilson from a mob of soldiers that surrounded Wilson's residence at Third and Walnut Streets, he was killed, October 4, 1779. He had been married only a few days before.

Of the issue of Rev. Dr. Campbell :

I. *Elizabeth, m.* June 26, 1817, Colonel Washington Lee, of Harrisburg, Penna., and Natchez, Miss., a son of Captain Andrew Lee, of the Continental army, and had: *James, Parker,* and *Francis.*

II. *Frances, m.* James Armstrong, of Williamsport, Penna., and had *William H.*

III. *Jane, d. unm.*

IV. *Francis Caldwell,* lawyer, *b.* York, April 18, 1787, *d.* Williamsport, April 21, 1867; *m.,* May, 1816, Jane Hepburn, 1795–1867. Issue (see Meginniss's "Historical Journal," II. 250, and Meginniss's "Biographies").

V. *Richard (?).*

Mr. Francis Campbell, Sr., of Shippensburg, *m.,* secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of John Parker, of Carlisle, 1716–1785, by his wife Margaret McClure (see "Parker," in Dr. Egle's "Pennsylvania Genealogies"), and had by her:

I. *Francis, Jr.,* merchant, *d.* in 1808 at Shippensburg, intestate. He *m.* Sarah, who survived him, daughter of Stephen Duncan, of Carlisle, and had issue: *Francis, d. unm.* at Chillicothe, Ohio; *Daniel Duncan; Elizabeth; Mary Ann, m.* at Harrisburg, 1816, Charles S. Carson; *Ellen Duncan, m.* William McClure; *James Parker, b.* 1806, *d.* Cincinnati, 1849, *m.* Harriet, daughter of Daniel Drake, M.D., of Cincinnati, and had Frank D., James P., and Nellie; *Samuel Duncan, d.* Chillicothe, Ohio. Issue: Mrs. Clark Story and Mrs. James Quinn, of Chillicothe.

II. *Ebenezer,* merchant at Shippensburg, Strasburg, Washington, in Penna., and Portsmouth, Ohio. He *m.* Eleanor or Ellen, daughter of Captain Samuel McCune, farmer, of Hopewell Township, and had issue: *Elizabeth, d. unm.; Ellen, m.* James H. Lea, Philadelphia; and *Mary Barr, m.* Samuel Ogden, and had: George C., of Covington, Ky., and Mrs. Laura Louise Whaling, of Cincinnati.

III. *Nancy, m.* Robert Tate. Issue.

IV. *James,* lawyer, of York, Penna., and Natchez, Miss.,

1807. He *m.* Cassandana, daughter of General Henry Miller, of the Pennsylvania Line, Continental army, and had: *Sarah, d. unm.; Henry McConnell, d. unm.; and Juliana Watts, d. unm.*

V. *Parker*, a lawyer, of Washington, Penna., *d.* July 30, 1824. He *m.* Elizabeth Calhoun, of Chambersburg, who *d.* at Natchez in 1846, and had: *Nancy, m.* Samuel Lyon; *Elizabeth, m.* (1) William Chambers, of Chambersburg, *m.* (2) John S. Brady, of Washington, Penna.; *Eleanor, m.* John Ritchie; *Francis, d. unm.* 1844; *John, d. unm.; Parker*, of Richmond, Va., 1815–1880. Issue.

VI. *Elizabeth, d. unm.* after 1821.

VII. *George*, living 1790.

These, his children, are all named in the will of "Francis Campble," the elder.

LETTERS OF CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL TO PETER
MILLER, OF EPHRATA.

[The following letters of Christopher Marshall, the well-known diarist, to Peter Miller, the head of the Ephrata Community, have been selected from the Letter-Book of the former in the library of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]

PHILAD. Augs^t 10th 1773.

PETER MILLER.

WORTHY FRIEND.

I am just favoured with thy friendly Epistle, and thankfully receive thy kind salutation of Love and Respect, the which with grateful returns y^t flows from a heart of y^t sincerely wishes thy welfare, I greet thee.

Thou has now been so kind as to inform me y^t thou had printed the Father's discourses & has sent them for sale to M^r Reinholds unto who I immediately went & found them there, but in the dutch Language, the which I hope will be of service to those who are acquainted with y^t Dialect. But thine and thy Father's Friends & welwishers amongst thy English Friends will be unprovided, but yet I shall be pleased to find y^t those writtings will be received & have a hearty reception amongst our Dutch Brethren.

Thou observes y^t as for myself y^t I have the most of them already translated into English, for these gift and the trouble in translating I look upon myself to be largely endebed to thee for, and were the translation completed it would considerably add to my debt, but be thou assured that I find in myself a free & hearty disposition fully to discharge what may be adequate to the trouble when I am called upon and will faithfully and with alacrity do it.

Thou says thou could send me good Tydings concerning the House of Zion but at that time thou forbore, But had thou done it, I am sure it might have been agreeable, as

every account from the true watchmen y^e wait on the Walls of Zion (one at which I presume thou art) would be very agreeable to me.

I sincerely salute thee, remaining thine & thy Brethren's affectionate friend—to serve when capable,

CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL.

To be Forwarded pr the Favour
of Friend Reinhold to Ephrata.

PHILDA Aug. 8th 1774

MUCH ESTEEMED PETER MILLER.

I greet thee with the salutation of peace and kiss of Charity, and was it not that I was sensibly convinced of the love and respect thou bears towards all that love our Lord Jesus Christ, I could not expect thy favorable correspondence.

Just as I received thy epistle there was a vessel going for England by which I dispatched thine, and when an answer is recd by me I shall readily communicate unto thee—I take kindly thy sentiment respecting of my house being still as an assylum for all indigent cast off (as thou says thou saw Peter Barker there) I could wish that I could make it more so, notwithstanding the ill treatment, by approbious language I have mett with upon that account. Yet nevertheless I hope that no discouragments in that way, will have force enough to prevent me. But on the other hand, that both my Heart & House I pray be kept wide open, for the reception and comfort of all those, whom the self righteous Bigot, Scribe, and Pharisees of our age, may reject, banish, and contemn, as unworthy of (their Heaven) their notice and regard.

Thy Ruminating, as thou says, upon thy return home, on the kindnesses thou and company had received in Philad, was I presume the sheaff of peace, as a reward for thy labour in complying with preforming that friendly visit, for notwithstanding the great quantity of Chaffe visible in our streets, yet there is some powerful weighty wheat that is

covered in that heap—which the great Lord will gather in his own time into his Garner. Thine and Brothers journey towards Pittsburgh, I presume proved for the present abortive, by your being stopped at Bedford through the disturbance of the Indians. I hope that your return back was agreeable to the mind of our great Master, in whose blessed hands is enclosed the times and Seasons, and order of the ages in the disposal of events, and who also told his disciples that they should hear of Wars and rumours of Wars, that Nation should rise against Nation, the Father against the son, and the son against the Father all these are the beginning of Sorrows.

Now my good Friend are not these times already arrived, have we not only heard of Wars, famine, and dessolation in divers places, but are not these times allready begun in these the Brittish Colonies, the once (and y^t not long since) the land of Peace and Plenty, but now O, Sorrowfully Altered—is not War declared against us, by our parents, and in Consequence of that, have they not only sent a large Armament both by sea and by land, and therewith taken possession of our sister Colonies by taking away her trade, Spoiled her Commerce and whatever else they have thought proper. And what more, why they utter and pronounce threats of distruction unto all that oppose their unjust proceedings.

Bro. Sam'l Eckerline I am informed was in town, about two weeks past, but he never so much as oncet called to see me, his reasons for so doing is best known to himself, as I have done him no diskindness except as I have done unto thee used great freedom, for which I crave thy indulgence, when thou sees him and its agreeable to thee, please present my love to him and Zekiel—I wish thee now strength, and ability to preform effectually the superscription on the Stone that is to be erected to the Memory of our worthy friend and Elder Brother Friedsam Gottrecht, who I hope is at rest in his Paradisical Mansion—My kind and affectionate Love, Greeting unto thee, to Brother Obed

unto all the other Brethren and Sisters in your family—In which salutation my wife joins me!

To Peter Miller

CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL

at Ephrata pr favour of

Adam Kimmel—

PETER MILLER

PHILA^D Decembr. 26th 1776

RESPECTED FRIEND.

Thou may think of the old proverb, “out of sight, out of mind,” but this has not been my case of which I think thou will be convinced when I have informed thee of the painful Exercises I am and have been engaged in from the 5th inst. that is at the request of the Council of Safety, I accepted to call on some of my fellow citizens as many as I thought convenient to assist me in taking care of the distressed and sick soldiers as they come into town, provide for them such necessaries as could be procured & convenient for them in their unhappy greivous condition of which no idea thou can form will come up to their Distresses and was occasioned wholly through the Cruel and most barbarous severity inflicted on them whilst Prisoners under General Howe and his associates, of which some Hundreds are already dead & others dying daily notwithstanding all the assistance afforded them—

They say that, for the first four days no subsistance of any kind was allowed them, shut up in Nasty filthy places & y^t in such numbers y^t it was a wonder that any escaped an affection, when supplied it was with short allowance of extremely bad bread and raw pickled pork—this from their appearance is not exaggerated the objects speak for themselves skins covered with filth and lice covering a parcel of bones—with scarcely raggs sufficient to hide their nakedness, Nature so emaciated that in some hundreds of them there is hardly enough abel to hand the others a drink of water—Thus I have give thee but a feint sketch of their deplorable circumstances and in order in some degree with some more of my neighbours are we daily employed

in order if possible to mitigate their sufferings, and by proper methods—are striving to preserve as many of their lives as possibly by the help of good nourishment and Physick properly applyed, of which we use our best endeavours and skill daily, I hope now thou art convinced that I have been fully employed and that it was no remissness on me y^t prevented me from writing, and altho' I have taken this oportunity yet my poor family is not forgotten, for which reason I must beg thy excuse for not giving thee a detail of other publick occurrences amongst us at this time. When oportunity presents and I find freedom, I shall not be backward in giving thee my genuine sentiments on what appears to me to be worthy thy notice and regard.

In the Interim please to accept of my best wishes for thine and familys prosperity and without mentioning of particulars give my kind respects unto all inquiring friends. I remain thy ready friend to serve when capable

To CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL

Peter Miller
at Ephrata.

LANCASTER, Oct 30th 1777

To PETER MILLER
RESPECTED FRIEND,

I am at a loss how to answer thy polite friendly letter so as to convince thee how much I value and Esteem thy friendship, yet if I should Miscarry in the Orthography or stile, I hope it shall not be in the sincerity of my affection towards thee & thine—

The gloomy aspect that our publick affairs bears at present is very discouraging, yet I leave the Event to him who I trust will give success to the honest Endeavours of the true friends of America, who are labouring to reform those abuses & put an end to those vices which now distract her. I for my own part am for a general regulation of prices to take place and not a paultry partial one such as has been just published by the President and Council, the which I

fear will only alarm the Country Farmers, whereas if a general regulation thro' out all the states were entered into and a stipulated price fixed on all goods in a due proportion, the Country Farmers could have no more cause to complain than the City Merchant or Tradesmen, for here would be a mutual compact between all the sober thinking part of the Communion, and this and only this I presume will unite the honest hearted in the bands of Love and Unity and thereby prevent the Villian and Traytor to his Country from making any further inroads into our Constitution by his specious pretentions how that trade ungoverned will allways regulate itself, this is a doctrine I have long opposed, because from experience I am convinced it will never answer the purpose, please but to turn back thy eyes to the late Committee of Inspection and Observation in Philad., who while they settled general prices on most of the necessaries of life the forestallers and extortioners were kept within bounds the poor were defended from oppression of the Rich Merchant^s & y^t by a sett of men in that body, Notwithstanding the great force y^t was used, and at last got that body dissolved, which like a dam broken let in such an inundation of rapine and extortion & which is still increasing amongst us, that we are if not timely prevented, on the brink of utter ruin and destruction—Under such unhappy prejudices and fatal mistakes we stand over — united with a sett of Tories inimical to the freedom of America, at same time his weakness in the Essential parts of government united to a sett called — who knowledge in state affairs, is the Narrow Monopolizing Views of short Sighted Merchants clothed with power by y^e influence of some great names—by the people appointed to sit in Committee, by these are the rules laid down which govern our present — and thereby they rush headlong into things they least understand and to think that if they publish by an order — any scheme thus fabricated with their own narrow views, it must be obeyed by all the — For how dare any com-

man think to withstand the force of such order—Established by their power and authority—but happily for us that there is yet remaining some men of sense, knowledge, and experience who from the Love they owe to their Country, Zeal for its welfare, stems in some degree the torrent of Vanity & Ignorance, and who will not be brow-beat by men of their cast, let them be ever so self exalted, therefore my good friend be not surprised when you read sundry orders — that are published under the signature of — of — and yet are never carried into Execution, for its no wonder now, why the Mennoists join with the other County farmers in opposing of such partial regulations, when at the same time the Merchants, Trades-men Tavern-Keepers &c are left at their full liberty to charge what prices they are pleased to ask—

Thus I have gave thee a short sketch from which thou may please to form a Judgment of reasons why there is such a variety of different sentiments at present amongst us, and when they may subside is hard for me to say—but thus much I may say, that while men of preverse and ungodly tempers are at the helm, and men of base characters who will not stick for to curse and defame our Constitution and the Makers of it, men who can leave the business of the — to associate, carouse, & drink to excess, give up Strong Forts and run away from our Enemies, Yet these with sundry other gross enormities are the practices of a certain set of men, I say while this is the case what can ensue but blunder upon blunder, confusion upon confusion, therefore Let us with Hearts and Hands utterly oppose and renounce familiarity, union or communion with them and their pernicious Tenets and practices.

And here I conclude after wishing thee every blessing may attend thee and thine, and subscribe thy friend to serve when capable,

CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL.

To Peter Miller,
at Ephrata.

THE FURNITURE OF OUR ANCESTORS.

[Among the "Lehman Papers" of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania is a catalogue of the cabinetware manufactured by Benjamin Lehman, in the year 1786, from which has been selected the various styles of desks, bookcases, chests of drawers, chairs, sofas, settees, tables, sideboards, clothes-presses, corner cupboards, clock-cases, bedsteads, and fire-screens, with their prices in mahogany and walnut,—the first column being for the former, the second for the latter.]

Desks.

Desk, winged	£10.	£10. 0.0
do scolloped drawers below and shell drawers above	13.10.0	9.10.0
do columns, drawers, and sliding prospects	13. 0.0	9. 0.0
do column drawers	12.10.0	8.10.0
do two rows scolloped drawers	11. 5.0	8. 0.0
do prospect and swell brackets	11. 0.0	7.10.0
do without prospect and straight brackets	10. 0.0	7. 0.0
(Add for quarter columns 10 shillings.)		

Book Cases.

Book Case with scroll pediment, head and doors paneled	£12. 0.0	£9. 0.0
do dentels and fret	7. 0.0	5. 0.0
do square head, pannels or sash doors with sliding shelves only	6. 0.0	4. 0.0
do pilch pediment without dentels or fret and plain balls	7.10.0	5. 0.0
do dentels, fret and shield	10. 0.0	7. 0.0
do arch doors	10.10.0	7.10.0
do scolloped doors	11. 0.0	8. 0.0
do Chinese doors	12. 0.0	9. 0.0
do scroll pediment head, Chinese doors	13. 0.0	10. 0.0
(Add for quarter columns 20 shillings. The above doors without glazing, covered work not to exceed 20 shillings.)		

High Chest of Drawers.

Chest on a frame, head and corners, plain feet	£13. 0.0	£9. 0.0
A table to suit	4.10.0	2. 5.0

Chest, Cheston chest and swell'd brackets . . .	£18. 0.0	£9. 0.0
Table to suit	5. 0.0	3. 5.0
do Drawers and frame claw feet and quarter columns	15. 0.0	11. 0.0
Table to suit	5. 0.0	3.15.0
do drawers Cheston chest and swelled brackets	15. 0.0	10.10.0
Table to suit	6. 0.0	4. 0.0
do drawers pilch pediment, head square corners, plain feet without dentels or fret. plain ball	16. 0.0	11.10.0
Table to suit	4. 0.0	2.15.0
do drawers, Cheston chest	16. 0.0	11.10.0
Table to suit with straight back	5. 0.0	3. 0.0
do drawers with quarter columns	17. 0.0	12.10.0
Table to suit	6. 0.0	4. 0.0
do drawers on frame and claw feet	17. 0.0	13. 0.0
Table to suit	5. 0.0	3. 5.0
do drawers with dentels, fret and shield	19. 0.0	14. 0.0
Table to suit	6. 0.0	4. 0.0
do drawers Cheston chest	20. 0.0	15. 0.0
Table to suit	6. 0.0	4. 0.0
do Cheston frame, claw feet, leaves on knees, shell drawers on frame	20. 0.0	15. 0.0
Table to suit	6. 0.0	4. 0.0
do drawers scroll pediment, head carved, work not to exceed £3.10	21. 0.0	16. 0.0
Table to suit	6. 0.0	4. 0.0
do drawers, Cheston chest, a table	21. 0.0	16. 0.0

(Add for a desk drawer to any of the above £3.)

Low Chest of Drawers.

Chest of drawers, with three long and five small	£4.10.0
do four long, five small	5. 0.0
do on frame 18 in. high without a drawer	5.10.0

Chairs with Crooked Legs.

Chair, with plain feet and banister, leather seat	£1.14.0	£1. 5.0
do arm	2.18.0	2. 5.0
do without banister	1.16.0	1. 7.0

Chairs.

Chairs, arm	£3. 0.0	£2.12.0
do claw feet	2. 0.0	1.10.0
do arm	3. 3.0	2.13.0

Chairs, shells on knees and front rail . . .	£2. 3.0	£1.13.0
do arm	3. 7.6	2.16.0
do leaves on knees	2. 6.0	1.15.0
do arm	3.11.0	2.18.0
do fluting or ogee backs	2.10.0	1.15.0

(For relieving the banisters add according to worth of them—for extraordinary carved work add in proportion—for damask bottoms add 2/, for hair 3/6—add to any arm chair made for a close stool with a cover &c 7/6.)

Chairs, Marlborough Feet.

Chairs, plain open banisters with bases or brackets,		
leather seats	£1.12.0	£1. 5.0
do arm do	2.18.0	2. 5.0
do fluted or ogee backs, bases and brackets . .	2. 5.0	1.15.0
do arm do	_____	_____

(Add for relieving the banister and for damask or hair seats, or close as in crooked leg chairs—any chair as above stuffed over the rails and brass rails added 8/—for fluted or ogee back, add to Journeyman.)

Corner Chairs for Close Stools.

Corner Chair, plain feet and banister . . .	£2.10.0	£2. 0.10
do claw feet, open banister . . .	3.10.0	2.15. 0
do upper part legs crooked work . . .	3.15.0	3. 0. 0

Easy Chairs.

Easy Chair, frame plain, feet and knees without		
castors	£2.10.0	£2. 5.0
do claw feet	2.15.0	2.10.0
do claw feet, leaves on knees . . .	3. 5.0	3. 0.0
do Marlborough feet, bases and brackets	2.10.0	2. 5.0

Sofas, Marlborough Feet.

Sofa, plain feet and rails, without castors . .	£4.10.0	£4. 0.0
do bases and brackets	5. 0.0	4.10.0
do fret on feet	7.10.0	7. 0.0
do fret on feet and rails, carved mouldings .	10.10.0	9.10.0

Sofas with Crooked Legs.

Sofa, plain feet and knees without castors . .	£5. 0.0	£4.10.0
do claw feet	5.10.0	5. 0.0

Sofas.

Sofa, leaves on knees (add 10/ for castors) . .	£6.10.0	£6. 0.0
do carved mouldings	7.10.0	7. 0.0

Settees.

Settees, plain crooked legs, feet and banisters, without castors; hair or damask seats	£6.10.0	£5. 0.0
do Marlborough with bases and brackets cut through banisters	6.10.0	5. 0.0
do claw feet and knees carved	8. 0.0	5.15.0
do fluted or ogee backs	8.10.8	6. 5.0
Add for carved mouldings 20/.		

Couches with Crooked Legs.

Couch frame, plain knees feet and banisters without bottoms or castors	£4.10.0	£3. 0.0
do with claw feet and open banister	5. 5.0	3.15.0
do with leaves on the knees	6. 0.0	4.10.0
do with fluted or ogee backs	6. 5.0	4.15.0

Couches.

Couches, with Marlborough feet without bases or brackets	£4.10.0	£3. 0.0
do with bases and brackets	5. 0.0	3.10.0
do with fluted or ogee backs	5. 5.0	3.15.0
Add for carved mouldings 20/.		

Dining Tables.

Dining Table, plain feet crooked or Marlborough with bases 3 ft. in bed	£3. 5.0	£1.17.6
do 3 ft. 6 in.	4. 0.0	2. 5.0
do 4 ft.	4.10.0	2.15.0
do 4 ft. 6 in.	5. 0.0	3.10.0
do 5 ft. 6 in. with six legs	8. 0.0	4.10.0

For tables with claw feet add 2/6 per claw; tables with straight legs without bases, deduct 5/.

Card Tables with Crooked Legs.

Card Tables, with plain feet and knees	£3.10.0	£2. 5.0
do with claw feet	4. 0.0	2.15.0
do with carved knees and mouldings	5. 0.0	3.15.0
Add for covering without finding the cloth 7/6.		

Card Tables with Marlborough Feet.

Card Table, with a drawer, without bases or brackets	£3. 0.0	£2. 0.0
do with bases and brackets	3.10.0	2. 5.0
do with carved mouldings	4. 0.0	2.15.0

Card Tables with round Corners.

Card Tables, claw feet, plain knees . . .	£5. 0.0	
do lined with green cloth . . .	6.10.0	
do leaves on knees and carved mouldings . . .	8. 0.0	
do with carved rails . . .	10. 0.0	

Pembroke or Breakfast Tables.

Breakfast Tables, plain . . .	£2.15.0	£1.15.0
do with drawer . . .	3. 0.0	2. 0.0
do with bases and brackets . . .	3. 5.0	2. 5.0
do with plain stretcher . . .	3.10.0	2.10.0
do with open stretcher and low drawers . . .	4. 0.0	3. 0.0
do with crooked legs and plain feet . . .	3. 5.0	2. 5.0

Corner Tables.

Corner Tables, with crooked legs or Marlborough feet, with bases 3 ft. square . . .	£3.10.0	£2.10.0
do claw feet . . .	4.10.0	3. 0.0

Tea Tables.

Tea Tables, plain top and feet . . .	£2.15.0	£1.15.0
do with claw feet . . .	3. 5.0	2. 5.0
do leaves on knees . . .	4. 0.0	2.15.0
do scoloped top and carved pillar . . .	5.15.0	

Side Board Tables.

Side Board Table, with bases and brackets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in. . .	£5. 0.0	£3. 0.0
do 5 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in. . .	5. 0.0	2.10.0
do 4 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in. . .	3. 5.0	2. 0.0

Add for carved mouldings 2/ per foot; for fret round the rails 5/ per foot.

Tea Kettle Stands.

Tea Kettle Stand, with gallery top, plain feet . . .	£2.10.0	
do claw feet, leaves on knees carved and fluted, pillar with turned banister . . .	3.10.0	
Basin Stand, with 3 pillars and 2 drawers . . .	2.10.0	
do square and 2 drawers . . .	1.10.0	

Commode Dressing Tables.

Commode Dressing Table, with 4 long drawers, without a dressing drawer . . .	£14. 0.0	
Add for a dressing drawer 30 @ 40/.		

Writing Tables.

Writing Table, with one top to raise on the side only, front to draw out . . .	£7. 0.0	
do with one top to raise on both sides		
do with 2 tops to raise on both sides	7.10.0	5.10.0
work on the drawers excluded . . .	8. 0.0	6. 0.0

Bureau Tables.

Bureau Table, with Prospect door and square cor- ners	£7.10.0	£6. 0.0
do with quarter columns	8.10.0	7. 0.0

(To be continued.)

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.

(Continued from Vol. XXVII. page 498.)

1767	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
Aug. 15	Sloop Spy	James Willets	James Willets of Cape May, New Jersey	Cape May County, New Jersey	15
Aug. 17	Sloop Two Brothers	Tho ^s Alberson	Mich ^d Hulings Joseph Hulings both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	30
Aug. 17	Schooner Sally	John Levigne	Joseph Wharton, Jun ^r of Philadelphia	New England	50
Aug. 17	Schooner Endeavour	George Kidd	Joseph Leigh of Philadelphia	Braintree, in the Province of Massachusetts Bay	18
Aug. 17	Sloop Two Brothers	Richard Risley	John McLease Richard Risley both of Egg Harbour, New Jersey	Horseneck, Province of New York	10
Aug. 21	Brig Two Brothers	James Duncan	David Rheca John Rheca both of Philadelphia	Worcester County, Maryland	70
Aug. 21	Schooner Recovery	James Lowther	Benj. Harbeson James Loughhead both of Philadelphia	A Prize	35

Aug. 21	Sloop Hope	Jn ^o Fanning of Great Egg Harbour, New Jersey	Great Egg Harbour	15
Aug. 19	Schooner Hannah	John Woods	Virginia	25
Aug. 28	Sloop Suckey	John Young, Jun ^r of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	10
Sept. 8	Schooner Maryland Packet	John Martin of Philadelphia	Maryland	47
Sept. 1	Brig ^t Tryall	Daniel Olley Sam ^l Wright both of Philadelphia	Salem, New Jersey	80
Sept. 1	Ship Invincible	Thomas Maxwell of Barbados Robert Gray of Philadelphia John Harris Henry Jones of Philadelphia Jacob Shoemaker, J ^r of Philadelphia Peter Chevalier John Chevalier both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	75
Sept. 22	Sloop Robert	Thomas Albertson	Philadelphia	25
Sept. 29	Brig Eliz th	Isaac Jones	Prize, legally condemned at Jamaica	45
Oct. 16	Brig ^t Pallas	Jonathan Mont- gomery	Philadelphia	90

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.

1767	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
Oct. 24	Sloop Abigail	Isaac Smith	Dan' Lake, Junr' Isaac Smith both of Little Egg Harbour, New Jersey	Fairfield, Colony of Connecticut	13
Oct. 26	Schooner Peggy	Caleb Coffin	Paul Bunker Christ' Starbuck Caleb Coffin all of Nantucket	Nantucket, Province of Massachusetts Bay	30
Oct. 26	Brig ^d Eagle	Magnus Miller	Magnus Miller of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	40
Oct. 28	Ship Nancy	Norman Harrison Chevers	Andrew Caldwell of Philadelphia	Province of Massachusetts Bay	100
Nov. 5	Ship Crawford	Charles Smith	Robert Morris Thomas Willing both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	200
Nov. 6	Sloop Peggy	Thomas Eastwick	Patrick Crawford a British merchant residing at Rotterdam	Scituate, Province of Massachusetts Bay	75
			Zebulon Rudolph Sam' Patterson Levi Hollingsworth all of Philadelphia		

Nov. 10	Sloop St. Andrew	Archibald Stewart	Hugh Wallace William Semple both of Jamaica Claud Alexander Boyd Porterfield both of Glasgow Enoch Hobart of Philadelphia Boyd Porterfield Claud Alexander William Semple all of Glasgow Hugh Wallace of Jamaica Messrs Otley and Woodgar of the Island of St. Chris- tophers	Philadelphia	25
Nov. 11	Schooner Dove	W ^m Gamble		York, Province of Massa- chusetts Bay	70
Nov. 23	Ship Grand Vale	William Semple		Philadelphia	129
Nov. 21	Brig Mercury	Ralph Moore		Philadelphia	50
Nov. 23	Brig ^t Jenny	Anthony Colley		Philadelphia	30
Nov. 27	Sloop Mary	James Forrest		New England	30



SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.				
1767	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Tons
Dec. 4	Brig ^t Adventure	John Anderson	Joseph Wharton, Jr of Philadelphia	100
Nov. 21	Ship Newry's Assistance	William Chevers	Joseph Adams of Philadelphia Hamilton Pringle John Dickson John Pringle all of Newry John Shee of Philadelphia Isaac Caton	100
Dec. 10	Brig Juno	Isaac Caton	John Shee of Philadelphia Isaac Caton	70
Dec. 10	Ship Eleanor	James Montgomery	Rob ^t Montgomery of Philadelphia Reese Meredith of Philadelphia Joseph Saunders Hugh Hartshorne William Hartshorne all of Pennsylvania Pattison Hartshorne of Antigua Rob ^t White of Philadelphia	80
Dec. 11	Schooner Betsey	Leeson Simmons		65
Nov. 2	Snow Britannia	Rob ^t White		100

Dec. 11	Schooner Little Nancy	Joseph Thompson	Thomas Punsecomb Joseph Thompson both of the Island of New Providence	Pennsylvania	10
Dec. 15	Ship Britannia	Alexander Hardie	Mess ^{rs} Gurnell, Hoar and Harman of London Zachariah Hope a British merchant residing at Rotterdam Alexander Hardie of Gosport, County of Southampton	Philadelphia	160
Dec. 14	Ship Sally and Patty	Woolman Sutton	Sam ^l Rhoades, Jr Lambert Cadwalader John Cadwalader all of Philadelphia George Papkey of Jamaica Rob ^t Morris Tho ^s Willing both of Philadelphia William Pollard of Philadelphia	Somerset County, Mary- land Philadelphia	184 70
Dec. 16	Brig ^t Willing Maid	W ^m Throudy		Marcus Hook, Pennsylv- ania	30



SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.				
1767	Vessel	Masters	Owners	Where built
Dec. 19	Brig Clements	William Gordon	Anthony Stocker John Willcocks William Gordon all of Philadelphia	Salem, New Jersey
Dec. 1	Brig ^t Lovely Charlotte	Thomas Sampson	Thomas Sampson of Philadelphia	Philadelphia
Dec. 28	Brig ^t Union	Hugh Bolton	Jonathan Dawes William Shipley, Jr Jonathan Runford, Jr all of Wilmington	Wilmington, Newcastle County, on Delaware
1768				
Jan. 11	Schooner Sally	W ^m Allibone	William Allibone John Heaton both of Philadelphia	Falmouth, Province of Massachusetts Bay
Jan. 27	Brig ^t Free Mason	John Semple	William Glenholme Andrew Orr both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia
			William Beath George Anderson both of Newry	
Feb. 12	Snow Union	William Stewart	James McEvers Cha ^s McEvers William Bayard Miles Sherbrook all of New York	Branford, Connecticut
				80

Tons

30

60

50

50

50

80

Feb. 17	Ship Farmer	William Ivory	Thomas Willing Robert Morris both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	80
Feb. 15	Ship Hope	John Robertson	Thomas Willing Robt Morris Samuel Millin all of Philadelphia	Somerset County, Maryland	100
Feb. 24	Ship Molly	Benj ^a Allison	W ^m Miller John Mease Matthew Mease James Mease all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	80
Feb. 25	Ship Chalkley	Peter Young	Launcelot Cowper Abel James Henry Drinker all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	100
Feb. 25	Sloop Friendship	Geo. Houston	Henry Neill all of Philadelphia	New England	40
Feb. 27	Brig Nancy	William Adamson	James Seth of Queen Ann's County, Maryland Jacob Winey Andrew Bunner both of Philadelphia	Talbot County, Maryland	60
March 9	Sloop Orange	John Faning	John Faning of Great Egg Harbour	Great Egg Harbour, New Jersey	15

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.				
1768	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built
March 11	Brig Peggie	John Davidson	John Ross	Philadelphia
March 12	Schooner Betsy	Leonard Hammond	Leonard Hammond	Philadelphia
March 22	Brig George	Samuel Young	David Beveridge	Philadelphia
March 22	Brig ^t Industry	Benjamin Peel	Joseph Donaldson Samuel Fisher	Dorchester County, Mary- land
March 28	Brig Speedwell	Edward McCormick	both of Philadelphia David Kerr & Co. of London	Kensington, Pennsylvania
			Henry McGowan David McMinn	
			both of Donaghadee, Ireland	
			Orr & Dunlap	
			William Glenholm	
March 14	Schooner Senigambia	George Goddard	all of Philadelphia George Goddard	Maryland
April 11	Schooner Ellis	Cornelius Robinson	of Philadelphia Joshua Hill	
April 12	Brig Reeve	Sam ^l Nuttle	Cornelius Robinson Edmond Kearney Thomas Gilbert	Sussex County, on Dela- ware
			both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia

15

25

130

73

April 13	Schooner Cumberland	Joseph Buck	Seth Bowen of Cumberland County Joseph Buck of Cape May County, New Jersey	Cumberland County, New Jersey	5
April 15	Schooner Sylvia	John May	John May of Great Egg Harbour, New Jersey	Province of Massachu- setts Bay	20
April 23	Ship Success	Thomas Linchouse	Lancelot Cowper of Bristol Abel James Henry Drinker both of Philadelphia James Knewstubb of Antigua William Lyons of Philadelphia Richard Mason of Philadelphia Anthony Marshall of Philadelphia Samuel Millin, Esq. Jeremiah Holden both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	90
April 27	Schooner Antigam Packet	James Smith	James Knewstubb of Antigua William Lyons of Philadelphia Richard Mason of Philadelphia Anthony Marshall of Philadelphia Samuel Millin, Esq. Jeremiah Holden both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	20
April 27	Sloop Betsy	Thomas Dewick	Thomas Dewick	Kensington, Pennsylvania	15
May 10	Sloop Unity	Richard Winter	Richard Winter	Dorchester County, Mary- land	30
May 13	Schooner Rebecca	Jeremiah Holden	Jeremiah Holden	Philadelphia	5

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.

1768	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
May 14	Sloop Rachel	Daniel Cressey	Daniel Cressey of Cape May County	Cape May County, New Jersey	15
May 16	Sloop Bessy Bell	Alex ^r Calder	John Wake of Cecil County, Maryland	On the River Delaware	15
May 9	Schooner Pennsylvania Packet	James Dougherty	Jabez Fisher James Dougherty both of Sussex County, on Delaware	Broadkill, Sussex County, on Delaware	10
May 26	Sloop Speedwell	John Smith	John Smith of Wilmington W ^m Smith George Bell Robert Short both of North Carolina	Wilmington	20
June 2	Schooner Poor Man's Friend	Robert Short	John Harper of Philadelphia William Harry of Philadelphia Thomas Fisher Samuel Fisher Joshua Fisher Thomas Penrose all of Philadelphia	Beaufort, North Carolina	12
May 30	Brig Dolphin	Dan ^l McCarty		Virginia	30
June 1	Sloop Hope	Rieloff Albirson		Philadelphia	16
June 14	Brig ^t Hetty	Peter Osborne		Philadelphia	100

June 14	Brig Molly	John Leckton	Archibald McCall of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	165
June 15	Ship St. Andrew	Caleb Emlen	Chas ^r Bernard Higgins of London	Philadelphia	120
			George Emlen, Jun ^r of Philadelphia		
			Caleb Emlen		
June 18	Sloop Susanna	Dan ^l Winant	Abraham Colo Daniel Winant	Wood Bridge, New Jersey	20
			both of New York		
June 17	Brig ^t Venus	William Davis	William Davis of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	80
June 17	Schooner Pallas	Isaac Caton	John Shee of Philadelphia	Virginia	60
			Isaac Caton		
June 18	Brig Harlequin	James Knott	Daniel Lawrence James Knott	Bermuda. Taken by the French in the last war and purchased by James Knott at the Island of Hispaniola.	80
			both of Jamaica		
June 30	Schooner William	John Jerver	Richard Hoare a British subject residing at Honduras	In the Bay of Honduras by British subjects re- siding there	25
July 4	Schooner George	William Allen	Archibald McCall	North Carolina	40
July 6	Schooner Resolution	John Delahanty	Thomas Smith of Philadelphia	Braintree, Province of Massachusetts Bay	18

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.

1768	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
July 15	Schooner Revenge	Benjamin Pyne	Benjamin Pyne of Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	30
July 22	Schooner Mary	Daniel Massey	Daniel Massey	Sussex County, on Delaware	20
July 21	Schooner Kitty	John Stille	John Stille of Philadelphia	Marcus Hook, on Delaware	20
July 15	Brig ^t Queen of the May	Andrew May	Hugh Wright of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	50
July 29	Sloop Diana	Joseph McCormick	John Hamilton a British subject residing at Honduras	Philadelphia	30
Aug. 15	Schooner Enterprise	Benj. Caldwell	William Caldwell & Co. of the Kingdom of Ireland And ^w Caldwell of Philadelphia	Province of Nova Scotia	30
Aug. 15	Schooner Experiment	Rich ^d Richardson	Thomas Lake of Philadelphia	Kensington, Pennsylvania	10
Aug. 24	Sloop Speedwell	Eros Seeley	Eros Seeley	Cohansie, New Jersey	20
Aug. 24	Sloop John	John James	John James	Bermuda	25
Sept. 9	Sloop Peggy	Sam ^l Wright	Abraham Mason Sam ^l Wright both of Philadelphia	Salem, New Jersey	25

Sept. 9	Ship Philadelphia Packet	William Budden	John Willday of Philadelphia	Cacao Bay	160
Sept. 26	Schooner Polly	Joseph Bennet	Robert Johnson Simon Johnson Joseph Lawson Joseph Bennet all of Wilmington, on Delaware	Accomack, Virginia	45
Sept. 28	Schooner Elizabeth	— Welch	John Barnes Tho ^s How Ridgate both of Maryland William Ward Andrew Dox of Philadelphia Robert Hardie Arthur Burrows Andrew Miller	Piscataqua, New England	30
Oct. 5	Sloop Patience	William Ward		New Jersey	20
Oct. 7	Brig Patty	Robert Hardie		Salem, New Jersey	80
Oct. 21	Sloop Burke	Arthur Burrows		Connecticut	35
Oct. 22	Sloop Industry	Archibald McTaggart	Andrew Miller	Philadelphia	25
Oct. 24	Brig Two Friends	James Peter	James Craig William Morrell both of Philadelphia William Pollard of Philadelphia Magnus Miller of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	100
Nov. 2	Schooner Sally	William Barnes		Falmouth, Province of Massachusetts Bay	50
Oct. 22	Ship Industry	Magnus Miller		Newberry in New England	60

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.				
1768	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built
Nov. 5	Brig ^t Eagle	James Cochrain	William Caldwell of the Kingdom of Ireland Andrew Caldwell	Prize legally condemned at the Island of Jamaica
Nov. 11	Brig ^t Richard Penn	James Galoway	Stephen Moylan of Philadelphia	Philadelphia
Nov. 1	Brig ^t Friendship	Robert Hutchins	Robert Hutchins	North Carolina
Nov. 8	Brig Juliana	Samuel Nuttle	Anth. J. Stocker John Wilcocks	Philadelphia
Nov. 14	Ship Morris	W ^m Long	both of Philadelphia Peter Long	Philadelphia
Nov. 14	Snow Minerva	Moses Rankin	Robert Montgomery of Philadelphia	Philadelphia
Nov. 23	Ship Mercury	John Ashmead	Charles Massey Samuel Massey	Philadelphia
Nov. 29	Brig ^t Charlotte	Henry Hubbs	both of Philadelphia Joseph Pemberton Thomas Guy both of Philadelphia Benj ^a Swett, Jun ^r of New Jersey	Connecticut
				40

Tons

45

30

60

130

100

70

90

Nov. 23	Brig ^t St. George	Charles Stewart	William Ball of Philadelphia	Rehoboth, Province of Massachusetts Bay	40
Dec. 3	Sloop Unity	Thomas Langen	Thomas Bayly of London	Worcester County, Mary- land	40
			John Bayly of Philadelphia		
			Thomas Langen		
Nov. 19	Brig ^t Harmony	Thomas Rodgers	Thomas Wharton, Jr	Philadelphia	30
			Thomas Rodgers both of Philadelphia		
Dec. 5	Ship Hercules	John Scott	Tho ^s Savadge of Philadelphia	North Carolina	160
Dec. 5	Schooner Nelly	Charles Alexander	Charles Alexander	Philadelphia	30
Dec. 6	Ship Friendship	W ^m McCulloch	Geo. Kennedy W ^m McCulloch	Philadelphia	75
			James Stuart all of Philadelphia		
Nov. 29	Ship Pennsylvania Farmer	James Blair	William Caldwell of the Kingdom of Ireland	Pennsylvania	90
			George Fullerton		
			Andrew Caldwell		
			James Blair all of Philadelphia		
			Thomas Shirly of South Carolina		
Nov. 28	Brig ^t Prince of Wales	Thomas Mason	Alex ^r Lunan of Philadelphia	Salisbury in New England	45

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.— <i>Continued.</i>				
1768	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built Tons
Dec. 19	Brig ^t Rachel	Leeson Simmons	James Pemberton of Philadelphia	Philadelphia 75
Dec. 14	Brig ^t Nancy	Daniel Dingee	Peter Reeve Rob ^t Holliday Rich ^d Holliday both of Kent County, on Delaware	Sussex County on Dela- ware 50
Dec. 30	Brig ^t Polly & Nancy	Samuel Correy	Daniel Dingee William Correy Thomas Dicus both of Philadelphia Samuel Correy Thomas Salter of Philadelphia Samuel Fisher Joseph Donaldson Benjamin Fuller all of Philadelphia	Swansey, Province of Massachusetts Bay 50 Slades Creek, North Car- olina Philadelphia 90 80

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

SHOT AND SHELL FOR THE CONTINENTAL ARMY.—The following items have been extracted from the account of George Ege & Co., Mary Ann Furnace, with the United States.

1780

Nov. 14	To	867, 10 inch Shells	}	44.0.1.6.	£50.	£2200.15.2
	"	714, 8 " do				
	"	843, 24 pd Shot	}	27.15.0.6.	£25.	693.16.4
	"	2137, 18 pd "				
	"	289, 12 pd "				
	"	Hauling (the above) to Baltimore				54.10.—

N. B. 26-10 in. Shells which did not stand proof are not admitted in the above account.

Payment of bill was made by William Thorne, Paymaster, and Samuel Hodgdon, C. G. M. S.

April 3, 1783.

LETTER OF REV. ELIAS KEACH TO MRS. MARY HELM.—

MRS. MARY HELM

DEAREST LADIE

From my study at
Christeena Creek this
24th day of August 1806

My boldness in Rushing these Rude and unpolished lines into your Heroick & most Excelent Presence, doth cause me to suspect your amazement & may justly cause you to suspect my unmannerliness; or that either my wisdom is narrow in bredth or my Education short in length, or at least you may imagine my Comprehension; to be like unto a half moon not of ability to incompass that most excellent jewell & Ornament of Humanity called Modesty; if you have not forgot my ingenteele cariage towards you when I saw you last & first. But Lady let me crave the mantle of your Virtue the which noble & generouse favour will hide my naked & deformed fault, altho: it seems to be a renewed boldness to require such an incomparable favour from your tender heart from whom I have deserved so little Kindness Mrs. Mary; Soloman says Childhood & Youth are vanity; & if so, you cannot expect that in my youth, which the gray hairs of our Age, (or at least of our wooden world) cannot afford; it is a common saying & a true, love is stronger than death & it is as true a proverb where Love cannot go, it will creep—you know Dear Lady; that the higher the sun riseth by degrees from the East the more Influence hath the power & heat of its beams upon the Earth, so ever since I saw the sun-rise of your comly & gracious presence the sun beams of your countenance & your discreet & virtuous behaviour, hath by degrees wroat such a virtuose heat & such Ammorouse Effects in my disconsolate heart; that that which I must at present disclose in words, in your graciously presence; I am foret (altho far distant from you) to discover in Ink & paper; trusting in God that this may be a Key to open the door of your virtuous & tender heart

against the time I do appear in person, Dear Mistress; let me most submissively crave this favour of you amongst the rest of your generosities, that you would not in the least Imagin that I have any Bye Ends or reserves in writing these few lines to you; But that I mean virtuously truly and sincerely upon the word of a Christian; & the main scope & intent of this Letter, is only & alone to discover unto you those Amorous impressions of a Virtuous Love which hath taken root or is Allready ingrafted in my heart; who have listed myself under the Banner of your Love, provided I can by any means gain the honour to induce you to Acknowledg & account me your most Obligeing SERVANT; who have already Devoted you to be the MISTRESS of my most Amorous & Virtuouse Affections: I must need say this is not a common practice of mine to write Letters of this nature; But Love hath made that proper which is not common; Mrs. Mary If I had foreseen when I saw you what I have since experienced I would have foreshown a more Ample and courteous behaviour than I then did; through my stupidity & dullness the reason I then could not tell; But the effects I now know & shall be carefull & industrious to improve, not to your disadvantage & I am perswaded to my exceeding comfort & contentment; as for my person you have in a measure seen it & as for my practice you do in a measure know it as for my parts the Effects of my Conversation will shew it; I know it is folly to speak in my own Praise, seeing I have learnt this Lesson Long Ago wise is that man that speaks few words in his own praise; again as for a Portion; I would have you have as favourable a construction concerning me as I have concerning you, which is this Pure Righteousness & [*torn*] exceeds a portion with a wife (so also in a Husband) Again as for my Parents, I am obliged By the Law of god to Honour them, & thus I say in short (first) they are of no mean family; (secondly) they are of no mean Learning & (thirdly) they are of no mean account and note in the World tho: they are not of y^e world But the truth & certainty of this I Leave to be proved; By Severall of no mean note in this Province & the next & thus dear Mistress, have I [*torn*] & the inward fruits of a virtuous and cordiall intent & candid Resolution, not be destitute of hope that the Silver Streams of my Dearest Affections and faithfull Love; will be willingly received into the Mill Pond of your tender Virgin Heart; By your halling up the flood-gate of your Virtuous Love & Affections; which will consequently turn the wheeles of your Gracious will & understanding to receive the golden graines or Effects of my Steedfast Love and unering Affection which will be in Loyall respective & Obligeing Service so Long as Life shall last & such a thrice Happy Conjunction; may induce Many to bring Bags of golden graines of Rejoycing to our Mill & River of joy & contentment & we ourselves will sing ye EPITHALMY, this is the Earnest (yet Languishing) Desire of his Soul, who hath sent his heart with his Letter; and Remains your Cordiall friend earnest suitor faithfull Lover & Most Obligeing Servant,

ELIAS KEACH pastor &
Minister in ——— Newcastle
County.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES OF THE ROSE FAMILY OF IRELAND AND AMERICA.—The following short diary and genealogical records of the

Rose family have been copied from a small vellum-bound volume, formerly the property of Thomas Rose.

Left Dublin 25th Feb. 1746; made y^e Land Wed. 3^d April; got in y^e Bay Thursday [*illegible*]. Came along side of Philadelphia Sat. 11th facing the great and main St. called Market street. Went on shore directly and found Mr. George Miller, by whom I was handsomely rec'd. and entertained. Set out for Burlington the Tuesday following, being y^e 14th. Arrived there in the evening, met with a brotherly, friendly reception. Matilda, bro. Joseph's eldest daughter was born at Burlington, in New Jersey, the third of November 1741, $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour after 10 at night and Baptized by the Rev. Mr. David Cowell, the 5th 7ber 1744. Sarah Ann Ursula Rose, 2^d daughter to brother Joseph, was born 27th May 1744. Mr. Bliss at Bordentown.

1747 $\frac{1}{2}$ January 23.—This day I entered the 47th year of my age, being 46 years old. It is the most melancholy birthday y^e I remember, being worse yⁿ a prisoner at large, confined to my Bro. Joseph's house at Burlington, New Jersey, in America; not having handled one single Penny since the 4th day of November last, and y^e was a Shilling bill, having no acquaintances nor no friend of no sort.

February 7 to 9th.—A great frost and y^e 9th a deep Snow.

William Rose and Sarah Crutchly alias Chapman, were married in St. John's Church, Dublin [Ireland] March 27th 1694. He died January 8th 173 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 68; she died 27th 10ber 1728, at 53. Mrs Grace Chapman, mother of above Sarah, died 25th 10ber 1698.

Sarah Rose, daughter to the above, was born between 5 and 6 in the morning, being Friday, March 13th 169 $\frac{1}{2}$. She married 8th July 1732, the Rev. David Syme, Minister of the Gospel, in the town of Catherloch. When I left their house, which was February 7th 174 $\frac{1}{2}$, she had living issue:

Sarah Syme, born 8^{ber} 1 1733.

Ann Syme, born March y^e 27th 1735,

Ann Rose, was born May 14th 1698, and married y^e 30th of June 1716, to M^r Josiah Jackson of Glassceily; and died y^e 21st August 1733, and left seven children:

Grace,

Ann,

Susannah,

Sarah,

Josiah,

Samuel,

Katherine,

whereof Ann and Samuel are since dead.

William Rose, was born June 22^d 1700, and died 1 year and 4 months old.

Thomas Rose, was born at 2 in the morning January 23^d 170 $\frac{1}{2}$.

John Rose, was born February 14th 170 $\frac{1}{2}$. Died on Good Friday 1730, at Philadelphia.

Joseph Rose, born about 9 on Saturday night, April 8th 1704. Left Dublin August 21st 1729, and arrived at Philadelphia 21st 9ber following.

Married Mrs. Ursula Wood, relict Abraham Wood, and had by her—

Matilda, born November 3^d 1741, at Burlington N. J.

Sarah Ann Ursula, born May 27th 1744.

Joseph Rose died at Lancaster, Penna., February 14th 1776. He was admitted to Supreme Court, April 26th, 1750. [His wife died in 1794.]

Benjamin Rose, was born July 25th 1705, at 6 Wednesday night.

Catherine Rose, was born June 27th 1707, died æt 2 years 6 months.

Grace Rose, was born January 23^d 1708, died young.

William Rose, was born September 9th 1713, died 1716.

Catherine Rose, was born March 24th 1714 [?]. Married June 29th 1732, James Wall, of Knockrigg, County Wicklow. When I left her house February 11th 174³, she had the following children living:

James,
Pierce,
Ann,
Oliver Cromwell,
Lydia.

Nathaniel Rose, was born April 21st 1715; died in 5 months.

Samuel Rose, was born October 2^d 1717, about 5 p.m.

LETTERS TO JAMES HUNTER, MERCHANT, STRAWBERRY ALLEY, PHILADELPHIA, from correspondents in England and Ireland, relating to American affairs.—

LEEDS, 1st March, 1766.

SIR,

We have the pleasure to inform you that our O. D. is just return'd from London where he has been attending Parliament to solicit a Repeal of the Stamp Act, & it is with the Highest satisfaction that we can now inform you, that the same has pass'd the House of Commons by a Majority of 108. We hope, & indeed have no doubt but it will pass the House of Lords too, & very probably the next week will bring you such Tidings. We can assure you, that your Friends on this side of the water have used all their Influence to procure a Repeal of this Act, which we hope will entirely appease the minds of our American Brethren, & restore that Friendship & Harmony which has so long subsisted betwixt them & their Mother Country, & that thenceforward it will be the study of each of us, to render this our natural alliance mutual advantageous to each other, to promote which, (as Individuals in the Commonwealth) we shall always endeavour either in a publick or private capacity, & beg you'll believe us to be with a Tender of our best Services,

Sir,

Your most H'ble Serv^{ts}

RAYNER DAWSON & Co.

DEAR SIR.

BELFAST 30th Aug^t 1774.

The people in America must be in great confusion now on Acc^t of the Boston Port Bill. I sincerely wish the Americans may make a steady firm & unanimous stand for their Libertys, & get the better of a corrupt Tyranical Ministry. It is generally thought here that you must & will soon submit, what a cursed Law Lord N—— & his Parliament made in establishing Popery in Canada. I suppose if occasion for them they are to be put the Bostonians in the Inquisition. I wish we had no Parliament in this country, they are just so many tools in the

hands of the Ministry to beggar this poor Country. I hope if you come to Resolutions not to export goods, you will allow poor Ireland some Flaxseed, or they wont be able to pay their passages to go to you.

Yours Sincerely,
SAMUEL BROWN.

CORK, 20th March 1775.

SIR,

We see no manner of appearance of Great Britain settling matters to the satisfaction of the Americans, but on the contrary they are passing more severe Acts of Parliament every day, & how those disagreeable disputes will end is hard to determine. We wish they were well over. A regiment of Light Horse & three of Foot are now here waiting to embark for Boston, for which purpose the Transports are expected every day from England.

Your most obedient Servants
LAWTON & BROWNE.

BELFAST 24 NOV: 1775

DEAR SIR.

I am just returned from England, and was sorry to find the Principal part of the People there against the Americans. Since I left that we have the King's Speech. Nothing but submission on your side or you must be subdued if Foreign Troops should be employ'd on the Bloody errand. They have put a Mr. Seyers and some others in the Tower for Treasonable Correspondence with you. The prospect is Dismal; God send a Happy and speedy Reconciliation. I refer you for news to the different papers.

I am most sincerely your
Assured Friend,
SAMUEL BROWN.

PALATINES.—From a list of Palatines sold on the ship "Crawford," Captain Charles Smith, at Philadelphia, October 23, 1773, it appears that Adam Eckhart paid the passage money of Philip Kaas, from Holland, £28.18.10; and October 10, 1772, John Boyd paid the passage money for Johann Martin Furni and family, whose daughter bound herself to said Boyd in consideration, £30, on ship "Minerva," Captain Johnston.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, ITEMS, 1688-1698 (originals in Recorder's office, Woodbury).—

1st of 1st M^o 1687/8

I Elizabeth fframpton Relict Widow of William fframpton Deceased doe testifie and Declare that to My Certain Knowledge Samuella Coles of West Jersie Did sell to my said husband a bill of Exchange & y^t he was to be paid for It In Rum, but my said husband after he had kept y^e s^d bill a Considerible time not haveing Rum to pay, Returned the s^d bill With a valuable Consideration to take y^e s^d bill

ELIZ. FFRAMPTON

Attested befor me the day
above Written

JOHN SHILLSON

the 1st of the 10th mth 1693

wee the Grand Jury for the County of Glocester doe present Richard Whiticar for that about fifteen months ago hee sould one bottell of Rum to the Indians contrary to the Lawes of this province.

JOHN WOOD foreman

AND^R ROBESON, you stand Indicted by y^e name of And^r Robeson of y^e Township of Greenwich in y^e County of Glocester and province of west Jarsy flor that y^e s^d And^r Robeson On or about y^e first day of September Ano dom 1698 at y^e town of Glocester in y^e Province aboutes^d as well as at severall other places dayes and times before or since Contrary to y^e due allegiance and fidelity, and Intending or Imagining to moue Discord sedition and Dysention amongst his majesties liege people within y^e County aboues^d, and y^e Gouverment of y^e s^d prouince as at p^sent Established Designing to bring into Dislike Hatred and Dissesteem of your owne preverse malice and Euill Intent Did there utter speake and say severall Contemptuose Speeches threatning words Dangerouse and menaceing Language, and other Enormities or misdemeanors Committed in Contempt of y^e Gouverment abouesaid against y^e peace of our Lord y^e King and of his Lawes Contrary to y^e Lawes of this province, and to y^e Ill Example and Encouragement of others in y^e like Case offending &c.

We the grand Jury for our Lord the King do find this to be a true bill signed by our forman

JOHN RAMBO

The above was evidently Andrew Robeson the younger (nephew of Andrew Robeson who died in Philadelphia, 1694). He was a justice in Gloucester County in 1687-88; a member of the Assembly for Gloucester, 1692-97; and a Chief-Justice of Pennsylvania, 1693-99. He removed to Philadelphia, where he was living in 1702, and later to Amity Township, Philadelphia (now Berks) County, where he was interested in iron industries. He died February 19, 1719-20, aged sixty-six years, and is buried at St. Gabriel's Church, Douglassville, Berks County, Pennsylvania. From the high positions of trust held by Andrew Robeson after this time (1698) it is evident that this indictment was simply from political differences of opinion.

WILLIAM M. MERVINE.

DEDICATION OF THE MEMORIAL TO GENERAL AGNEW AND LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BIRD, OF THE BRITISH ARMY.—On Sunday afternoon, October 4, 1903, there was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies in the de Benneville Cemetery, on the Old York Road, at Branchtown, a beautiful marble memorial to Brigadier-General James Tanner Agnew and Lieutenant-Colonel John Bird, of the British army, who died at Germantown October 4, 1777. The bodies of these officers were first buried in the "Lower Burial-Ground," on Germantown Avenue, but at the request of Sir William Howe, and with the consent of Dr. George de Benneville, were reinterred in the northeast corner of the de Benneville Cemetery, about the time that the British army was withdrawn from its advanced lines to nearer Philadelphia. By the recent extension of North Broad Street, a part of the eastern end of the burial-ground was encroached upon, necessitating the disinterment of some of the dead, among the number the bodies of the two British officers, whose remains were reverently collected, placed in a new casket, and reinterred under the north wall of the western part of the cemetery.

The project of erecting a memorial over the remains of these brave officers strongly appealed to His Britannic Majesty's consul, Wilfred Powell, Esq., and Mrs. Anna de Benneville Mears, a great-granddaughter of Dr. de Benneville. With the approval and aid of His Majesty's government, the beautiful memorial was erected. The one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the battle of Germantown was an ideal autumn day and singularly fitting for the historic occasion. When the invited guests had assembled around the memorial stone, Consul Powell delivered the dedicatory address, in which he reviewed the chain of events that led up to the consummation of the memorial project, and paid a gracious tribute to the heroic virtues of the two officers, after which the Rev. Frederick Dunham Ward, of St. Clement's Protestant Episcopal Church, read the prayers for such occasions. Among those present were representatives of The Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution and The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

The inscription on the memorial reads as follows :

I. H. S.
Here Lie The Remains
Of
General James Tanner Agnew
A British Officer
Who Was Killed At Germantown
On The 4th of October, 1777.
And Of
Lieutenant-Colonel John Bird
A British Officer
Who Died In Germantown On or
About The 4th of October, 1777.
The Bodies of The Above Officers
Were Removed From The Lower Burial
Ground, Germantown, By The Order
Of General Howe And Placed In This
Cemetery With The Consent of
Doctor George De Benneville
In May 1778.
Requiescat In Pace.
This Stone Was Erected
To Their Memory By
His Britannic Majesty's
Government,
October 4th 1903.

LETTER OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ELIJAH CLARK TO HIS SON
LARDNER CLARK (original in the Recorder's office, Woodbury, N. J.,
and contributed by William M. Mervine).—

DE SON

HAD^{FD} May 17th 1782

Agrable to you' request by Elish, Your Boy is sent to You: Sorry I
am to part with Him, but much more so that you are necessitated to Sel
him. I presume you know not what other Shift to make or you wo^d
not do it, you know I have nothing in my power In the mony way at

present, the boy is much affected at leaving the House and being Sold out of the family; indeed all the family Seem more affected than usual on Such occasions,—can' you lett your Brig, at a rate that wo^d do that you might be able to keep your Boy—

Your Mama or my Selfe had concluded to go to town tomorrow but I believe we Shan'. She is unwell, If you want to com out Mrs Albertson is in town with whom you can get a ride out. Jube (?) went to Market for us.

Love yo'

ELIJAH CLARK

LETTER OF JOSEPH HUNTER, OF CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA, TO HIS COUSIN, JAMES HUNTER, OF PHILADELPHIA, RELATING TO INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.—

COUSIN JAMES.

CARLISLE, 24th July 1768

SIR.—

Since my last four people hath been kill'd and scalp'd about 4 miles from Shippensburg—one Pommery's wife after being scalp'd was carried home alive, but is since dead—she was big with child. The people here are in the utmost Consternation, what will be the event of these things. The Indians seem to be spirited up by reason of their success, as little opposition hath been made to oppose their cruel proceedings.

Its true we cannot complain of the Assembly because they comply'd to such measures as the Governor thought necessary for our Preservation, but the way they have fallⁿ on to raise the men will not answer—the end for the men that had a mind to 'list will not take 1/6 p day, which continues only the time of Harvest or perhaps a month longer, when they can have 2/6 p day without any risque of their lives. And as for Sherman Valley, people that one would think was truly interested to go will not but would rather loose their Crops than be under the command of an officer; so that from these considerations you may judge the defenceless state we are in.

If the Assembly and Governor had thought prudent to enlist the men a year and given bounty money together with £10. p scalp, the war I dare venture to say would be sooner at an end, and I am fully convinced less expense to the Province. For by all appearances it will be a long and tedious War, and if our Troops that are on their way to Fort Pitt should have the misfortune to be defeated (which God forbid they should), you may judge yourself what will be the consequences, and especially from the divisions that take place among us, which is an unhappy Omen of farther calamity if the Crops over the hills cannot be saved the loss according to a moderate computation is no less than one million bushels of Grain, and all those People in the utmost Distress. For my own part I am at a loss what to do, I have six small helpless children, and are in one of the Frontier Houses in Town, and yet I could this day with the greatest cheerfulness go to the field of Battle if I thought I could lend the least aid to secure that invaluable privilege, viz. Civil and Religious Liberty which is the noblest enjoyment this side Heaven.

Yesterday a very surprising child came into the World, in this Town; its head was plainly scalp'd and the visible mark of a Tomahawk cut in its skull—it died about half an hour after it was born. A great many people went to see it, but was denied the privilege. Various are

the interpretations of this phenonoma; for my part I take no notice of any such thing, all I want is to endeavour to put ourselves as profest Christians that ought to act the prudent part in a proper posture of defence and act like men. We keep watch every night and are making a fort with redouts around the Town. I think if I had the least aid I could make my house with 50 men act against 500 Indians, because of its advantageous situation and good water. By this time I have tried your patience with so long an epistle, but I am sure it is a true one.

I remain with due esteem,

Your assured friend,

JOSEPH HUNTER.

N. B. Upon receipt of this let me know if the Assembly has fallen upon any other method of raising the men, because I can assure you, there are very few that will enlist—there were no less than 15 or 20 men from these parts all good woodsmen that could live in the woods like Indians, would have been out before now if there was encouragement, and that not all [*torn*] say 500 would have been at some of their Towns, which is the only way to come up with Indians.

ISRAEL PEMBERTON'S EXPERIENCE WITH HIS TUTOR, FRANCIS DANIEL PASTORIUS.—

In 1698 Israel Pemberton, then about thirteen years of age, had a difficulty with one of his school-masters, which he relates as follows:

About the 10th day of the 4 month 1698, Francis Daniel Pastorius, a German, one of the school-masters of Philadelphia took occasion (upon a small difference that did arrise between me and another scholar) to beate me very much with a thick stick upon my head untill the blood came out & also on my armes untill the Blood started through the skin & both were so swelled that the swelling was to be seen so that it caused my cloths to stand out & the flesh was bruised that it turned black & yellow & green my father coming to town on the 13th day of the 5th mo: & my sister acquainting him how I had been used took me away from ye school the 14th day of the 5th mo: & the 15th day sent me into the country from which I writ the following epistle.

Ye 2nd day of ye 5th 1698.
mo

DEARE MASTER,

Tho: Meakin Lest through mistake the Abuse I received at the schol being noised abroad should be taken to be thee I made bold to write these few lines for the clearing of thee thy Instructions were so mild and gentle as that I never Received one blow or stripe from thy hand during my stay there tho my dullness at times might have given thee occasion for if I wanted Information with boldness I cold come to thee being always friendly Received but from another I always found Rough answers where I quickly left to trouble him not finding the kindness as from thee & indeed what he did for me from first to last is to be seen in that little Lattin book I writ at his first coming which I have forgot at school behind me if thou would be pleased to send it by some of the boatmen to be left at Sam^l Jenings when thou meets with it I shall take it a kindness I do say it was not my intent to have let it be known but the anguish of the blows & being inwardly opprest with griefe to think how I was used without having the liberty to speak one

word in my own defence did so chainge my countenance that my sister presently perceived it who was restles untill I had discovered the occasion who rested not there but would see and when she saw was allso so greived that she would shew me to some others tho I endeavoured much to diswade her but she would not but did cause me to be seen by Hannah Carpenter and Thomas Whartons wife but contrary to my mind tho he never shewed any respect to me as a scholar but still frowned upon me, the rason I know not for I never Intended to vex him and therefore never made use of him and thou being out of school he took that oppertunity so to thrach me and I observed that he generally shewed his disposition more when thou was out of school for whilest thou was in he seldom went into those extrames as at other times this is only private to thyself for I desire not to Injure him I would willingly have stayd Longer at the School but my sister haveing told my father how things were and the tokens of his correction still remaining upon me tho about five weeks since, and are still to be seen and so sore as that I cannot endure anything to press against it he would not heare me tho I desired it but I will forbare to say any more about it lest I should too far sterr up what I would have at an end but I love thee and desire to be with thee and to spend the rest of my schooling under thee; but whether it may be so or no I know not yet I desire it with my love end these few lines who am thy scholar

I. P.

I cannot but sorrow at times to think of my removal and the occasion of it for I long to be with thee againe tho somtimes I smile to myself to think how I told my father when first I saw him I doubted he would prove an angry master he asked me why so I told him I thought so by his nose he called me a prating boy but I find I had some skill for he has since confirmed it to me with a wittness as if he loved me its more then I know because he never shewed me any of it however I love him & desire thee to remember my love to him if thou please: I am afraid I am overbold therefore crave thy excuse & so farewell dear master.

AN INTERESTING DEPOSITION.—

RICHARD DENNIS	} In the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.— On Rule to take the Depositions of Witnesses to be read on the Trial in case of Death, Absence or other legal Disabilities &c on One Day's Notice.
vs	
CHARLES WHARTON	

Benjamin Philips of Southwark Ship Carpenter being duly sworn on the Holy Evangeles deposeth and saith, that he is under a Contract to go to Blackbird Creek in the County of New Castle in Delaware to repair a Vessel and expects to depart in a few days and that he shall not return till sometime next Spring. And this Dep^t being produced and examined as a Witness on the part of the Defend^t in the above Cause upon his Oath saith that he served his Apprenticeship with Richard Dennis the Pltff. and lived and work'd with him from the Year 1772 to 1777, that he remembers a ship that was building in the said Dennis's Yard for Charles Wharton that she was set up on his own account and lay a long time, perhaps a Year before she was sold; her Frames were up and she was part timbered when Captain Bulkeley undertook the Oversight of her, this Dep^t never heard that she was altered in her Di-

mensions after being first put up. This Dep^t was never absent from his Master's Yard during his Apprenticeship, except when he went to see his Mother, which was about once a Year at Christmass, about three weeks that he absented himself without leave, about two months in the summer of 1777 when he serv'd in the Militia at Billingsport and was discharged and returned home before the British Army landed at Elk, and about three weeks that he was in New Castle County cutting Timber for his master immediately before he was drafted into the Militia. This Dep^t work'd at the said Ship with the other hands and well remembers that at the Time the Roebuck came into the River the Ship's Bottom was planked up to the Wales and caulk'd and the Wales caulk'd, her lower Deck was laid but not caulk'd except the Sperketing seam, her upper works were part plank'd on the outside but no cieling nor Clamps on the inside, the half Timbers were in and the Quarter Deck staunchions, the Rudder was hung, the stern was not plank'd up, no Bowsprit nor upper Deck Beams in; in this Situation she was when there was some talk of launching a number of Thomas Penrose's hands having assisted for some Weeks, but no launching stuff was prepared except some Cross ways that were put under her; and all talk of launching was dropped, but this Dep^t knows not the reason, when she was watered one Plank was found wormeaten and taken out and another Plank put in, but she never was recaulked, then all Hands left off work & never work'd more upon her; that during the same time that this ship was on the Stocks Richard Dennis had constant Employment for his Hands in building a Brig for a french Gentleman named Mamazure, and repairing of Old Vessels, so that they never worked upon the Ship but when other work was slack and then only the Apprentices were employ'd on her, with the Foreman to instruct them but no other Journeymen that this Dep^t remembers; that in the Summer—1777 before Mamazure's New Brig was set up they raised on a Prize Schooner for Mamazure, and there was so little Plank in the Yard that they were obliged to take the Stages that surrounded the Ship down to use for the Schooner's Deck and upper-works to make her into a Brig; most of the Ship Carpenters were employ'd in building Ships of War, so that Dennis's Yard and People were almost wholly taken up in repairing Vessels, some of which Dep^t remembers viz. Sheathing a Ship that came in with Salt, a Sloop belonging to M^r Skinner, the above Schooner for M^r Mamazure a Schooner of Col. Thees halled up, lengthend and raised to a Double Deck Brig, the Sloop Sachem a Prize taken by Capt. Barry, the Brig General Putnam a Prize taken by the Wasp raised on and converted into a Privateer another Prize Brig for Mamazure, and about Six times as many that he cannot remember so as to be constantly employed in old Work from the beginning of the Disturbances till the Battle of Brandywine with a very few intervals during which his Apprentices and the Foreman were employed on the New Ship, but the Journeymen were discharged when there were no Vessels repairing and this Dep^t believes that no work was done on the Ship by hired hands except the Foreman for a considerable time before and none after the Roebuck came up the River, except when Thomas Penrose's Hands were hired to prepare her for launching as aforesaid and indeed there was so great a run of old Work during all that time that very little was done to the Ship. That John Dennis, Son of the Pltff. worked as a Foreman in the Yard when the Ship was first set up & for some time after, but took a Commission in the Army

as Ensign, when the British Army was coming thro' Jersey towards Philadelphia, he had quitted work and gone to Brunswick and New York some Months before that time and returned once and work'd now & then a day or two, but not regularly as before and after he took the Commission he never work'd a day in the Yard, till after the British Army evacuated the City.—Joseph Marsh was the first Foreman after John Dennis went away and after he went away Conrad Lutz and Jonathan Grice acted as Foremen. A few days before the Battle of Brandywine this Dep^t was sent with some other Hands to bring a Raft of Plank from Manto Creek in Jersey and returned the day after the battle, every thing was in Confusion, the Journeymen were discharged from the Yard, and some of the Apprentices were employ'd about the Bridges at Schuylkill, Richard Dennis & Col. Marsh hired a Flat to take their Goods and part of their Families into Jersey and Dep^t was sent with the Flat to Manto Creek where R. Dennis & Col. Marsh and their Wives met him and when the Goods were landed & put into a House of one Jessop, R. Dennis told Dep^t he had now no House nor home and therefore Dep^t must shift for himself, whereupon Dep^t went to his Father's near Marcus Hook and never saw R. Dennis more for near Seven Years Dep^t being at Sea most part of that time. When he returned he went to see his old master who behaved very kindly and talk'd to him about the Ship and desired Dep^t to recollect what he could about her and call & see him again, Some time after he sent for Dep^t and talk'd a great deal about the Ship, told him she was burnt and that there would be a Dispute about her & wanted Dep^t to be a Witness, Dep^t said he would testify what was honest and just, he then read a long Paper which he said was his Son John Dennis's Testimony, which Contained to this effect, that there was a great deal of Timber and Stuff provided and laid by in the Yard to finish the Ship, that Charles Wharton would not let him use it for any other purpose, that when he was about to work on the Ship and finish her Charles Wharton would come and forbid him & when he was repairing Privateers and doing Public Work C. Wharton would come and insist on his quitting it to finish the Ship, and would talk about the Americans burning the Ship, but that he was not afraid of the English, and a good deal more of the like, after this in a few days R. Dennis sent his Son Barney with a Paper nearly to the same effect to this Dep^t and another to John Anderson formerly an Apprentice of Tho^s Penrose's and who had work'd on the Ship about the time the Roebuck came up the River, requesting them to sign it, this Dep^t kept his Paper several days to consider what to do with it, as it contained some things that he knew were false and some things that he knew nothing about, Barney Dennis called twice for it and Dep^t told him when he had done with it it should be returned, in the meantime he saw John Anderson & read the Paper left with him, they both concluded that there were many Falsehoods in it, and they each scratched out what they knew to be false, and what they knew nothing about, both agreeing in every thing except one Fact, the Papers set forth that the lower Deck was caulk'd which this Dep^t thought was not true & scratched it out and Anderson thought it might be true and left it in, both of them returned the Papers so scratched as to leave very little of what was in them and this Dep^t told Barney Dennis when he delivered it that if he was call'd before a Court he would tell the Truth, but he would not sign anything. This Deponent is very certain that R. Dennis had not provided Timber,

Beams, Knees nor Plank for the purpose of finishing the Ship, for that what Materials he had of those kinds he had in the Yard were brought there expressly for the Brig he was building for Mamazure and Old Work and they were so scarce of Timber that he was obliged to send Four or Five Apprentices to the Country to cut it to go on with the Brig. This Dep^t remembers well that when John Dennis accepted a Commission in the Army his Father was so displeased at him that he forbid him the House and told this Dep^t that he had nothing to do with him for he had taken a Commission, that he disowned him, and John Dennis in the absence of his Father severely whipp'd this Deponent because he would not go out in the Militia, for which this Dep^t left home and went to his Father's and R. Dennis was much displeased with his Son for whipping him.

[Signed] BENJAMIN PHILLIPS

Sworn and subscribed the 16th
day of December 1790 in the
Presence of Plaintiff and De-
fendant before

[Signed] THOS MCKEAN

PENN PAPERS.—CORRECTION.—The letters written by William Penn to Hannah Callowhill before their marriage, which are printed on pages 296 to 304 of Vol. XXVII. of THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY, as also the three touching little notes printed on page 372 of the same volume, written by him to his three young children by his first marriage, when he was on the eve of sailing upon his first voyage to Pennsylvania, were purchased, in an exceedingly interesting collection of manuscripts, by The Historical Society of Pennsylvania in December, 1882, from Colonel Stewart Forbes, the next of kin and administrator in England of the estate of the Rev. Thomas Gordon Penn, the last of the family bearing the name of the Founder. The lot has been designated by the Society the "Penn-Forbes Papers."

WM. BROOKE RAWLE.

LETTER OF ANTHONY SHARP, OF DUBLIN, IRELAND, TO THOMAS SHARP, OF NEW JERSEY, 1694, addressed

To Thomas Sharp | at his House att Newtowne | on Jersey Side |
opposite Neare to Philadelphia.

R-Turner Philadelphia | thos with | Newtowne in New
West Jersie.

The original is in the Recorder's office, Woodbury, New Jersey.

DUBLIN y^e 11 of $\frac{7}{mo}$ 1694

TO COZEN THO SHARP

My Deare Love is to thee & thy wife & Children hopinge of yo^r well
fare every way as blessed be y^e Lord I my wife & 6 children Are wele
thy father & mother pretty wele but Anthony gone to England for his
health, & Elizabeth with him, my Love to Coz W^m & Anthony theyre
Mothers Love to them John & Sarah Wele, And for my Lande I would
have thee take up as much as possible & set it off Let W^m & Anthony
have a good Farme & Reasonable & I shalbe kind to them beside Let
me know whats duee I leaue it to thee to Incouridge them, when
thou writes Let me know what Lande thou dweles on & the 2 what

more thee hath 3 how much Catle & what sworts: 4 how many Children 5 how much lande thou hast Taken up for me y^e Layes wast 6 what thou can sele my Land for p^r acre—& what Lande in East Jersie is worth p^r acre, treading is dull here at p^rsent, but I haue built up my house in y^e Queens County y^e was burnt in y^e late troubles & Have Stock y^e Lande being one thousand Acres It has been y^e great Mercy of the Lord that Soe preserved us in these warrs Thou never gaue me accompt of the mony I ordered thee to Receiue of W^m Beat & the Exchange of it, Thy flather Liues Neare As he did, & keeps A little Tread. I am glad thou stieks to fids & y^e Antient Truth & way of God, & be not concerned in differances As Little as posable but be as much as may be At peace with all & in Cleanness & Rightiousness Truth Justice Mercy & humileity, & the Blessing from Aboue & beneath thou & thine wilt haue apart in from y^e God of o^l Mercy^e to whom I comitt Thee & thine & Rem thy

Lo uncle ANTHY SHARP

On the reverse of the foregoing letter the following memoranda is written:

24th Ballinger purchased of Walter Humphrye Deed bare Date the 5th of 8th m^o 1695 Walter Humphrys Purchased of John Harriss Deed bares Date the 4 & 5th of the 11th m^o 1681 John Harris with Tho Gerish & Hennerly Gerish purchased of Tho Hootten as by Deeds of lease & Release baring date the first & second dayes of the 4th m^o 1677 Thomas Hootten purchased of Edward billing and trustees as by deeds of lease & Release baring Date the 5th & 16 Dayes of y^e 9th m^o 1676.

WILLIAM M. MERVINE.

LETTER OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ISRAEL SHREVE, OF THE SECOND NEW JERSEY INFANTRY, 1776.—The following letter of Lieutenant-Colonel Israel Shreve, addressed to his brother-in-law, Thomas Curtis, is contributed by Dr. William S. Long, of Haddonfield, N. J. At the date of this letter Colonel Shreve was attached to the Second New Jersey Infantry, and when it was disbanded in December he recruited the Second Battalion of Second Establishment, of which he was commissioned colonel. He served with credit and was wounded at Brandywine, but, owing to his corpulency (he weighed three hundred and twenty pounds, and no horse was able to carry him faster than a walk), in 1781 he was compelled to resign. A biographical sketch of Colonel Shreve was read before The Historical Society of Pennsylvania September 12, 1853.

MOUNT INDEPENDANCE OPPOSITE
TICONDEROGA 26th. Aug. 1776.

DEAR BROTHER

Although I have not Receiv'd a Letter from you nor either of my Brothers or Sisters this campain, I think it my Duty to Write to my friends and Relations. I mean in the first place to Give a Short Account of the State of the Works & army here; our Regiment is Incamped on a mountain Near a part of the Lake Called South Bay leading from Ticonderoga to Skainsborough, about one mile from the point opposate to Ticonderoga where the Lake is about a Quarter of a mile from point to point; across this point we have thrown up a Beautiful Strong Breastwork or Lines, mounting 25 peaces of Cannon from 6 to

32 pounders. One hundred yards Back of this Line on a high hill is Building a half-moon Battery which overlooks the Lake and all the Land around within Cannon-shot, where the Enemy Can possibly Land or Get possession of. On the Ticonderoga side the old French Lines is neatly Repaired and finished much stronger than ever they were before, three Redouts Building between the Lines and the point to prevent the Enemy from Landing within the Lines. We have a small fleet on the Lake consisting of one Sloop 12 Guns, [do. 8 guns — Schooner] 10 Guns, one 8 guns, one Do : 6 guns, — Gunt[olas] 3 guns each, Several more on the Stocks. I have not had the Returns of the army for 10 or 12 Days, but am Confident the Army Consists of upward 12 thousand [?], two Reg'ts, more Expected from Boston every day.

On our Side there is four Brigades, as follows Viz. the first Com-manded by General Arnold, Consisting of Colonels Gratton, Bond, Porter, and Burrell's Rigmets; the Second, Commanded by General Read, Consisting of Colonels Reid, Patterson, Waits and [?], the third by Colonel Stark, consisting of Colonels Stark's, Poor's, Maxwell's and two other newcomers, their Colonels I do not know. three Companies of Artillery Viz. Bedloe's, Steven's & Biglow's; in all 17 Rigmets and three Companies of Artillery on our side. On Ticonderoga side, the fourth Commanded by General Saint Clair Consisting of St. Clair's, De-haas', Wind's, Hartley's and Waines; the 5th & 6th. Reg'ts. commanded by General B—— Consisting of between 4 & 5 thousand straping Yan-kees, Just Come from Boston Government; the 7 Brigade commanded by General Waterberry at Skanesborough, to be here in a few Days, of 2 Rigmets from Conecticut, the Regiments not full. provisions plenty, Good pork & fresh Beef, Bread. No Sauce for the men. Col. Maxwell and myself each purchased a Cow which Gives us plenty of Milk, our Captain has 2 more, pasture plenty; there is three Scotch farms within about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of us, where we Git some few peas, potatoes and Roasting Ears of Corn—these Articles a Rarity among us. Good West India Rum here is 6/ [?] New England Do. [12/0 or 16/], Brandy 18', Gin 22/ Wine that is Madairy 30/ p Gallon, Chocolate 2/6, Loaf Sugar 5/6, Brown Do : 1/6, Gammons 1/3, Cheese 2/6, Candles 2/6, and hard Soap 2/0 pr pound.

If you had all the Cheese here you make in one Season, you might sell it at 2/6 York in 10 days for cash.

A few Days ago I set down and calculated the cost of Transporting Cheese from your house to this place, provided the North River was Clear, and I think It would not Cost a penny half penny p. pound. Now Reckon the profit I would Advise you to keep this years Cheese over Winter and try it next Campain as I make no doubt but a Large Army will be kept here next Campain when you would clear 1/6 p pound that is £75. for every thousand Weight—now throw away one third for Risks and Accidents. Bring 6000 Weight, the Clear profits would amount to three Hundred pounds of New Jersey, this may all be Depended upon—and I Believe that Quantity might be sold here at this time in one Week for Cash, a Number of Setlers will make Small fortunes here this Campaign, Shugars, Chocolate, Coffee, Pepper, Shoes, Shirts fit for officers, Stockings, Do. Dimity or any thing fit for officers summer Vests & Breeches would answer Extremely Well the time to Come would be Just after harvest or a month sooner only that would

not [torn] by this time the officers Stores is Gone. I have give half a Dollar a Quart for Common Good Cider Vinagar and Glad to get it to ; no more. But my Love to your Wife and family Brothers & Sisters and all old friends. I am in Good health and hope you and yours are the same, I am with Great Respect

your friend and Brother

ISRAEL SHREVE.

LETTER OF NATHANIEL COFFIN, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—In the Collection of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania there are numerous letters of Nathaniel Coffin, who was connected with the Custom service at Boston, of which the following interesting one, although without date, was probably written in 1764.

DEAR SIR,

Two extraordinary things have occurred since you left us, which I shall give you a detail of. The haste I am in will excuse the manner in which I do it. Mr. Fenton having been reported the author of the Dialogue, Mr. Murray wrote him & insisted upon his either owning or disowning it. Fenton in his answer termed this demand insolent & refused to comply with it. Many Billets passed, in some of which Mr. Murray challenged Fenton, but before this Matter was brought to an issue, Mr. Flucker gave Mr. Murray leave to charge Mr. Temple with being the author, he having as he said full proof of it. Mr. Murray acquaints Temple with this in a Billet & tells him he shou'd first attack him in the publick prints with fairness and candor & after that treat him as he deserved. Temple abt Sunsett meets Flucker in the Town House, asked him whether he had asserted that he was the Author of the Dialogue, & before he had Time to receive an answer, he laid his Cane over Flucker's Head, & as Flucker says put his Hand to his Sword. Flucker return'd this insult with several Blows when the By-standers as usual interfered & prevented anything further.

Temple then went to Mr. Murrays, met him at the Door & asked him whether he had wrote him a Billet signed Jam^s Murray & upon his answering in the affirmative, "Take that you Dog" giving his answer to the Billet, and at the same time discharging a Volley of oaths & abusive Language tweekeed him by the Nose. General McKay has since interposed in Fenton's affair, he sent for Murray & Fenton, read their Letters, charged Murray with indiscretion & advised him to his asking Fenton's pardon, which advice he complied with and thus that affair ended.

Bob Temple has been with the General & has declared his Brother was not the Author.

How the Matter will end betwixt Murray & Temple is uncertain, the Nature of the Dispute being entirely changed by the personal abuse given Murray & Great pains has been taken by old Capt. Erving to bring on an accommodation betwixt Flucker & Temple which Flucker will not listen to and still insists that he has sufficient proof.

The other remarkable, relates to our Friend Ainslie from whom I received last Wednesday Morning a Note desiring me to come down to him immediately. I made all the Haste I could & found him in the Hands of an officer at the Suit of Mr. Williams the inspector for £2600 S. money the Wine affair with which you are acquainted. He desired me to read the writ & asked what was to be done. I answered there

was no other alternative than Bail or going to Jayle. I obviated any application on that Head to myself by acquainting him that I had given the strongest assurance to my Security to you, that I would not embarrass myself in this or any other way.

He then desired me to go to Mr. Paxton, by whom after relating the Circumstances, I was answered that he could do nothing in his private capacity, but advised to call upon Mr. Birch the Chairman, who answered much in the same way, but said he would endeavor to get the Board together the next Day, which had adjourned from Tuesday to the Monday following, & advised me in the meantime to get the Solicitor to draw up a state of his Case. When I returned to Mr. Ainslie I urged the officer to stay with him till the Board cou'd get together which he refused to do saying, he would not stay for a Guinea an Hour. I then proposed to go & look for Security, which Ainslie wou'd not suffer me to do, but positively insisted on going to Jail, whither I convey'd him in a Chaise.

The Board did not meet 'till Fryday. There was but four of them. Mr. Halton being prevented from coming to Town by the badness of the weather. Two viz. Mr. Birch & Mr. Paxton were for the Boards ordering him to be bail'd, the other two were for taking further Time & Robinson proposed to take Mr. Auchmuty's advice whose opinion was that the Board should order him bailed. These are now upon the affair & I am in Hopes poor Ainslie will be liberated from a loathsome prison in a few Hours.

His Friends have taken every Method to make it sit easy upon him. He has had a large Levee every day, & among them some very agreeable Ladies. I think it Lucky that he did not procure private Bail as it might have prevented the Board interfering.

I am very busy making a large Remittance of £10,000 Str. p. the Rippon in which is included £3500 the residue of the last order.

Mrs. Coffin & all the Family are in statu quo. We have been as Melancholly as Cats since you left us. Every Body send regards to you. I am

Your very affectionate

NATH. COFFIN

The Board have this minute order'd Bail

BICENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE "FALCKNER SWAMP" LUTHERAN CONGREGATION.—On November 28 and 29, 1903, the bicentennial anniversary of the Lutheran congregation in New Hanover (Falckner Swamp), Montgomery County, Rev. J. J. Kline, Ph.D., pastor, was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies. Among the speakers were the Revs. F. J. F. Schantz, D.D., U. S. G. Bertolet, I. B. Kurtz, Professor G. F. Spieker, D.D., W. B. Fox, Professor H. N. Fegely, D.D., W. O. Fegely, and Dr. J. F. Sachse. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania was represented by its Librarian. The present church edifice was built in 1767, and is the fourth used since the organization of the congregation.

"**PENNYPACKER'S MILLS,**" on the Perkiomen, is believed to be the only head-quarters of Washington during the Revolutionary War which remains in the name of the family who owned it at that period. On November 16, 1903, William D. Hunsicker, while digging a drain be-

tween the house and the barn,—forty-five yards from the house,—found a five-pound iron cannon-ball, rusty and encysted two feet under ground.

WISTAR ASSOCIATION.—In the collections of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania is the printed arrangements of the Association for the winter of 1831–1832, which reads :

ARRANGEMENTS
FOR
THE WISTAR ASSOCIATION FOR 1831, 1832.

Members and the Day Appropriated for each.

1831. October	8.	P. S. Duponceau.
	15.	Mathew Carey.
	22.	Vacant.
	29.	Dr. Robert Hare.
Nov.	5.	Dr. Thomas Harris.
	12.	William Meredith.
	19.	Joseph Hopkinson.
	26.	Dr. William Gibson.
Dec.	3.	J. K. Kane.
	10.	Thomas Biddle.
	17.	Robert Walsh.
	24.	Dr. John K. Mitchell.
	31.	William Strickland.
1832. Jan.	7.	Dr. William P. Dewees.
	14.	Dr. R. La Roche.
	21.	Dr. William Horner.
	28.	J. P. Wetherill.
Feb.	4.	Isaac Lea.
	11.	C. C. Biddle.
	18.	William M'Ilvaine.
	25.	John Vaughan.
March	3.	Dr. Nathaniel Chapman.
	10.	Dr. Charles D. Meigs.

REGULATIONS.

If the evening fixed for any member is wished to be changed by him, *he* is to make an arrangement with some other member to exchange with him, whose turn he is then to take.

Not more than twenty citizens can be invited by the members at whose house the meeting is held.

Any strangers, but *no citizens*, can be introduced by the other members.

At supper, Beef, Ham, Turkey, or Chickens, Stewed Oysters and Chicken Salad may be introduced, but no Coffee, Tea, Cakes or Ice Creams. No refreshment of any sort introduced before supper.

The members to be early and punctual in their attendance.

JOHN WALKER.—Dr. Egle has a pedigree of John Walker, of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, in "Notes and Queries," 3d ser., I. 357, 4th ser., I. 130, which places him as the son of James Walker, *d.* Paxtang Township, will proved November 10, 1784, and to them is given a long pedigree.

But as said James Walker and his second wife, Barbara McArthur, were married January 25, 1776 (Paxtang and Perry Records), and John Walker was killed in 1782, described as "an old man," and had a son born in 1758, who had a son born in 1787, he could not have been of the lineage Dr. Egle gave him. It is true that James and Barbara Walker had a son "John," but he was alive in 1784, a minor, according to his father's will. So he could not have been the John murdered in 1782, as stated in the "Notes and Queries."

This John Walker was the old gentleman who was murdered by Indians on August 8, 1782, while on a visit to the home of Major John Lee, who resided where the town of Windfield, in Union County, now stands. An account of this Indian raid may be found in Meginniss's "History of the West Branch Valley," pages 273, 361, and Linn's "Annals of the Buffalo Valley," written up from a letter from Colonel Butler, August 25, 1782, to Colonel Magaw, at Carlisle, and discovered among the latter's papers, and a letter dated Fort Augusta, August 13, 1782, in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, August 23. Mr. Walker resided at the mouth of Pine Creek, on the West Branch. He had nine children by his wife Jean, who was accidentally killed in May, 1788, daughter of Benjamin Powell. Of these:

1. *Benjamin Walker*, b. October, 1758; d. La Porte, Indiana, 1846; m. March, 1784, Ann Crawford, d. 1836, and had ten children.

2. *William Walker*, d. Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, 1789. He had John and William, of Vigo County, Indiana, 1820.

3. *Henry Walker*, alive September 26, 1796.

4. *Joseph Walker*, alive February 4, 1793.

5. *John Walker*, alive August 30, 1791.

6. *Samuel Walker*, alive August 30, 1791.

7. *Jean Walker*, alive August 20, 1791.

8. *Sarah Walker*, d. after 1810. She was the eldest daughter, according to a deed of 1794, and probably the eldest child. She m. William Morrison, Jr., 1747-1810 (see "Morrison Family History"), and had issue.

9. (Name unknown. Mr. Walker's estate was administered September 13, 1782, by his widow Jean and son Benjamin Walker, and was divided into nine-ninths. Eight of these parts are accounted for by the children named above. The other ninth may have been for the widow or for another child.) As to how the Walker boys avenged their father's murder, see Meginniss's "Historical Journal," II. 90, 114, and Court Records of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania.

C. H. BROWNING.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.—Mr. William M. Mervine sends us the following Revolutionary pension records, from minutes of the Orphans' Courts of several counties of Pennsylvania and Maryland:

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Robert McWilliams* in Captain Arthur Tagerts Company of Northumberland county Militia, killed on, or near the 12th of December 1777, near Gulph Mill, in Philadelphia county, in an action with the British, when the British tried to surprise Brigadier General Patten [?]. Robert McWilliams was under command of John Chattam.

Timothy Lennington, Sergeant in Second Battalion of Pennsylvania Militia, Commanded by Colonel James Murray, wounded badly 11th of December 1777, Battle of the Gulph. Certificate by Benjamin Alison, Surgeon, Captain Cookson Long's Company.

Charles Clark, First Lieutenant in Captain Arthur Taggarts Company of Northumberland county Militia, in detachment commanded by James Morrow Esquire, wounded at Gulph Mills.¹

Mark Bingley Worrell, private in Eleventh Pennsylvania; 40 yrs of age, wounded October 4, 1777, at Battle of Germantown.²

Hon. James Irvine, late a Brig. General in Pennsylvania Militia, in engagement at Chestnut Hill December 5, 1777, wounded etc., was captured and was exchanged Sept. 3, 1781.³

Nathaniel Little, late a Sergeant in Captain David McQueens Company in the Fourth Battalion Lancaster County Militia, who was killed in an engagement with the British Army in December 1777 near Chestnut Hill.⁴

MARYLAND.—*Michael Grosh* who lost his life in the Militia service, as by certificate of Col. Baker, setting forth that the said Michael Grosh was a Lieutenant and was killed in the Engagement at German Town.⁵

John Stresner, Private, Seventh Maryland Regiment, wounded at German Town.⁶

Major James Cox of the Baltimore Town Battalion of Militia, who was killed in an engagement with the Enemy October 4, 1777, at German Town in Pennsylvania, being then in the Service of the U. S.⁷

PAMPHLETS.—Commencing the collection and preservation of pamphlets, I affix the succeeding extract from MYLES DAVIES. *Icon Libellorum*, 1715.—“From pamphlets may be learned the genius of the age, the debates of the learned, the *bérues* of government, & mistakes of the courtiers. Pamphlets furnish beans with their airs; coquettes with their charms. Pamphlets are as modish ornaments to gentlewomen’s toilets, as to gentlemen’s pockets: they carry reputation of learning & wit to all that make them their companions; the poor find their account in stall-keeping and hawking them: the rich find in them their shortest way to the secrets of church and state. In short, with pamphlets, the booksellers adorn the gaiety of shop gazing. Hence accrues to grocers, apothecaries & chandlers, good furniture & supplies to necessary retreats. In pamphlets, lawyers meet with their chicanery, physicians with their cant, divines with their shibboleth. Pamphlets become more and more daily amusements to the curious, idle, & inquisitive; pastime to gallants & coquettes; chat to the talkative; catchwords to informers; fuel to the envious; poison to the unfortunate; balsam to the wounded; employment to the lazy, & fabulous materials to romancers & novelists.”

FOUR PORTRAITS PRESENTED TO THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—At the Stated Meeting of the Society held November 9, 1903, the following four portraits in oil were presented.

PHILADELPHIA CLUB, November 5, 1903.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEAR SIR,—I have the pleasure of presenting through you to The Historical Society of Pennsylvania a portrait of Washington, painted

¹ Orphans’ Court Docket No. 1, pages 12, 27, and 40, Sunbury, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania.

² *Ibid.*, Philadelphia, Docket No. 13, page 137, November 14, 1785.

³ *Ibid.*, page 117, September 30, 1785.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Lancaster County, Docket of 1786, September Term.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Frederick County, Maryland, Minute-Book No. 1, April Term, 1784.

⁶ *Ibid.*, Minute-Book No. 2, April Term, 1786.

⁷ *Ibid.*, Baltimore County, Maryland, Minute-Book No. 2, page 14.

in oil by Gilbert Stuart. It originally belonged to Mr. Gilbert Robertson, who was the British consul in Philadelphia from the year 1818 until his death in 1836. It then passed to his step-daughter, my mother, Juliana Matilda Gouverneur, wife of the late Francis Rawle Wharton, Esq.; from her to my sister, Alida Gouverneur Wharton, wife of the late John T. Montgomery, Esq., and from her by bequest to me. In presenting this valuable portrait to your Society, I trust that it will be carefully preserved upon the walls of one of its fire-proof rooms.

With the assurance of my high regard and best wishes for the continued prosperity of your esteemed institution, believe me,

Yours very respectfully,

FRANCIS R. WHARTON.

The above portrait is mentioned in Mason's "Life and Works of Gilbert Stuart," page 106.

A portrait of the late John William Wallace, LL.D., President of the Society from 1868 to 1884, was presented by his grandsons, Willing and Arthur R. Spencer. The Hon. Hampton L. Carson, Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, made the presentation address on behalf of the donors.

Mr. William H. Jordan presented portraits of Hon. Henry M. Hoyt and Hon. Robert E. Pattison, former Governors of the Commonwealth.

The Society now possesses portraits of Washington painted by Stuart, Peale, Wertmueller, Wright, and Polk.

Queries.

HON. WILLIAM BLADEN, born February 27, 1672, at Steeton, Yorkshire, England, died August 9, 1718, at Annapolis, Maryland. He was the son of Nathaniel Bladen, of Hemsworth, Yorkshire, and Lincoln's Inn, London, barrister-at-law, by his wife Isabella, daughter of Sir William Fairfax, of Steeton Castle, Yorkshire. (He was a general in the Parliamentary army and cousin to Sir Thomas Fairfax.) William Bladen took an active part in the public affairs of Maryland. As early as June 7, 1692, the House awarded him 1600 lbs. of Tobacco for his allowance as Clerk; October 24 the Council allowed in the Levy 4000 lbs. of Tobacco for his services in transcribing copies of the Laws, and April 8, 1693, he and two others were appointed deputies to apprehend Colonel Peter Sager and Thomas Smith, of Talbot County, for conspiracy. From the Calendar of Maryland State Papers we find that he also filled the following offices: 1695, Clerk of the House of Burgesses; 1697, Register for the Eastern and Western Shore; 1697-98, again Clerk of the House; 1698, Surveyor and Deputy Collector; 1698-1700, Naval Officer and Surveyor of the Port of Annapolis; and in 1701, Secretary of the Province. On May 8, 1702, William Dent, Attorney-General, declining longer service, William Bladen was nominated, and October, 1703, he was Clerk of the Council. In 1704 he was a vestryman of St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, an office which at this date was clothed with certain powers in administering the Ecclesiastical Laws. At the date of his death he was Commissary-General of the Province (*i.e.*, Chief-Justice of Surrogate Court).

Up to the year 1696 Maryland had no Public Printer, but in October

William Bladen, Clerk of the upper House, petitioned the Assembly to establish the office, offering to procure the necessary press and material, should he be appointed. The petition was approved and the outfit imported, and in 1700 the Governor and Council recommended to the lower House that all blanks for writs and other legal documents be printed by Bladen, who also printed the laws then in force. The new State-House was erected under contract by Bladen (who had erected all the other public buildings), at a cost not to exceed £1000 sterling.

William Bladen married, first, Letitia, daughter of Judge Dudley Loftus, Vicar-General of Ireland. (It is certain that at the time of his death the name of his wife was *Anna*, as is attested by a deed from him and his wife to Colonel Thomas Addison, dated July 17, 1718.) His children were:

Thomas, born February 23, 1698; Governor of Maryland 1742-47. He and Lord Baltimore married sisters, daughters of Sir Theodore Janssen.

Christopher, Ensign in Colonel Fielding's Regiment of Foot.

William, in 1741 Naval Officer at Annapolis.

Martin, of Wegan, Lancastershire, England.

Anne, who married Hon. Benjamin Tasker, of Maryland.

Priscilla, who married, about 1725, Hon. Robert Carter, of "Nom-inay Hall," Westmoreland County, Virginia. She was the mother of Hon. Robert Carter, "the Councillor."

In the church-yard of St. Anne's, at Annapolis, is an altar tomb erected to the memory of Hon. William Bladen, upon which, beautifully carved, is his coat armor: *Gu.* three Chevs, *Ar.* Crest a winged griffin on a ducal coronet, holding in his mouth an arrow.

Information is requested as to the maiden name and parentage of *Anna*, second wife of Hon. William Bladen.

FRANCIS M. HUTCHINSON.

SHANNON.—Thomas Shannon, of Sadsbury Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in his will dated April 4, 1737, mentions his wife Agnes, and John, one of his sons. A John Shannon (presumably the above) died prior to 1768, for his son John, in January, petitioned the Orphans' Court for a division of his father's estate, who had died intestate, leaving a widow and eleven children. The maiden name of the widow was Sarah Reid. When and where was Thomas Shannon born, where did he come from to Sadsbury Township, what was the surname of his wife Agnes, and when was their son John born?

John and Sarah (Reid) Shannon had, among other children, a son Thomas, who married Polly Reid and settled in Kentucky. When and where was Thomas born and where did he die? Did he serve during the Revolution? When was Polly Reid born, where did she die, and who were her parents?

M. F. B.

JOHN FOXCROFT, DEPUTY POSTMASTER-GENERAL OF THE COLONIES.—So little is known of Foxcroft, beyond the facts of his office-holding and that his wife was a daughter of Franklin, that the following extracts from letters of James Parker to Franklin, printed in the last volume (xvi.) of Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, are contributed as a supplement to Goddard's screed against Foxcroft in the October number of THE PENNA. MAG. (page 501).

Jan. 14, 1765.—“Mr. Foxcroft is not come from Virginia yet.”

May 29, 1765.—“Mr. Foxcroft being momentarily expected at Philada.”

June 14, 1765.—“Mr. Foxcroft is now here . . . just come and busy putting his House in order.”

Can any one add the date of his death and where buried?

CHARLES HENRY HART.

PORTRAIT OF GUSTAVUS CONYNGHAM, BY REMBRANDT PEALE.—Gustavus Conyngham, captain in the navy of the United States, 1777, a character no less interesting than Paul Jones and not a whit less important measured by his service to the Colonies, but far less well known, has recently been made the subject of an historical monograph by Charles Henry Jones, published by the Sons of the Revolution, and of a valuable article by James Barnes, in the *Outlook*, entitled “The Story of the Lost Commission.” Both are illustrated by reproductions of contemporary caricatures of Conyngham, and it may not be known that his portrait was painted by Rembrandt Peale. This note is inserted as a search-warrant for that portrait. Who has it and where is it?

CHARLES HENRY HART.

DEWEES—KOSTER—BOEHM.—Cornelius Dewees, who married Margaret Koster, had children baptized at Skippack, Philadelphia (Montgomery) County, Pa., in 1710–11, and Cornelius Dewees Cooper, of Whitemarsh Township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) County, Pa., married Maria Philippina Boehm, daughter of the Rev. John Philip Boehm. In 1745 they owned land on the Skippack, and in 1751 resided in Gloucester County, New Jersey. What relationship, if any, existed between the above-named Dewees? Who were the children of each? Any information concerning these and their antecedents and descendants, and concerning the family of Koster will be appreciated by

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER.

LOCK BOX 713, PHILADELPHIA.

CALEB LOWNES.—Can any of your readers inform me whether C. Lownes, who engraved “A New Plan of Boston Harbor,” etc., which appears in the *Pennsylvania Magazine* for June, 1775, is the same person as Caleb Lownes, the author of “Account of the Gaol and Penitentiary House of Philadelphia, and of the Interior Management thereof. Philadelphia, 1793,” and “An account of the Alteration and Present State of the Penal Laws of Pennsylvania. Boston, 1799”?

CHARLES HENRY HART.

Book Notices.

MINUTES AND LETTERS OF THE CÆTUS OF THE GERMAN REFORMED CONGREGATIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA 1747–1792, TOGETHER WITH THREE PRELIMINARY REPORTS OF REV. JOHN PHILIP BOEHM. 1734–1744. Edited by Rev. J. I. Good, D.D., and Rev. W. J. Hinke. Philadelphia, 1903. 8vo, pp. 463.

The documents published in this volume have been collected in Holland and America, and are all that remain of the official papers of

the Cætus of the German Reformed congregations in Pennsylvania between 1747 and 1792. They give us important data relating to the activity of its ministers, and throw considerable light upon the religious, social, and political life of the members of the church. As a contribution to the religious history of the State they are valuable and instructive. The first German Reformed congregation organized in the Province was at Goshenhoppen, by the Rev. Henry Goetschy, who also itinerated through the district of country now comprised in the counties of Montgomery, Chester, Berks, Lehigh, and Lebanon. Well-known ministers were Revs. George Michael Weiss, John Bartholomew Rueger, and John Peter Miller, who had been students at Heidelberg; but the latter, after a service of about five years at Tulpehocken, united with the Seventh-Day Baptists at Ephrata. The Rev. John Philip Boehm was evidently the first to introduce "*gemeinschaftliche Kirche*" (a church held jointly by two denominations), which are still to be met with in rural districts. A number of his reports, 1734-1744, contain many facts which will prove of general interest. The collection of these documents has been attended by considerable labor and expense, and we are indebted to the zeal and liberality of Rev. J. I. Good, D.D., assisted by Rev. Professor W. -J. Hinke, for their being made accessible to the public.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK. A CENTURY'S RECORD, 1803-1903. By A Stockholder. 8vo, pp. 220.

The Philadelphia Bank originated at a meeting held in the office of that distinguished merchant and citizen, John Welsh, in August, 1803, and on September 9 its doors were opened for the transaction of business, on the south side of Chestnut Street, between Third Street and Hudson's Alley. From here it removed to the Gothic building on Fourth Street, below Chestnut, next to the southwest corner of Fourth and Chestnut Streets, and since 1859 it has continued business in the present banking-house on Chestnut Street, opposite the United States Custom-House. For a century, therefore, the bank has been located in the vicinity of Fourth and Chestnut Streets, and during that long period it has had but seven presidents. The history of the bank (its growth and connections with the great events that have made up the financial history of the nation, State, and city) has been traced with care, and it begins its second century with the best wishes of its friends and patrons and the confidence of the entire community. As a contribution to our local history it is also most acceptable. The book is liberally illustrated, well printed, and attractively bound.

ROBERT MORRIS, PATRIOT AND FINANCIER. By Ellis Paxson Oberholtzer, Ph.D. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1903. Large 12mo. \$3.00, net. Illustrated.

This is a biography of one of the great men of the Revolution and the early days of the United States, and is of more than ordinary interest and importance. It is, for the most part, founded on the new material derived from the Morris manuscripts recently acquired by the Library of Congress, comprising, among others, his diary covering his entire term as Superintendent of Finance, and private and official letter-books down to 1798. Dr. Oberholtzer has also devoted much time to collecting information from other sources, and his biography of the man,

whose splendid services to his country through its financial straits are a matter of history, will arouse fresh interest. Robert Morris has heretofore been allowed to suffer undeserved neglect by historians and biographers.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Vol. II. No. 3. 1903. 8vo, pp. 200.

This volume is made up of the Register of St. Mary's Church, Burlington, New Jersey, 1703-1836; Inscriptions in Saint Paul's Church and Church-yard, Philadelphia, with a Plan of the Church-yard (the congregation was organized in June of 1760); Inscriptions in the Church-yard of the Church of the Epiphany, at the corner of Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets. The property was sold, and in the winter of 1894-95 the bodies were removed. The eleventh annual report, with a list of the officers and a very full index of names, completes another valuable contribution to local history and genealogy through the medium of this Society.

PARTIAL GENEALOGY OF THE SELLERS AND WAMPOLE FAMILIES OF PENNSYLVANIA. By Edwin Jaquett Sellers. Philadelphia, 1903.

8vo, pp. 139. Illustrated. Edition 150 copies.

As the title indicates, we are given genealogies of the compiler's family, prepared with the same care and systematic arrangement which are found in his other works. The biographical matter relating to the late David Wampole Sellers, Esq., is a worthy memorial to an eminent citizen and one of the leaders of the Philadelphia bar. The work is well printed and bound.

STUDIES IN THE HISTORY OF THE FEDERAL CONVENTION OF 1787, by Professor John Franklin Jameson, of the University of Chicago, reprinted from the Report of the American Historical Association for 1902, has been received. The following is a list of the papers comprising the series: Letters from the Federal Convention; Letters not heretofore printed; List of Letters in Print; the Text of the Virginia Plan; the Text of the Pinckney Plan; the Text of the New Jersey Plan; the Text of Hamilton's Plan; the Wilson Drafts for the Committee of Detail; Members who did not sign; the Action of the States; Journals and Debates of the State Conventions. The annotations are valuable to all interested in the subject, and have been prepared with the care and research for which the author enjoys so distinguished a reputation.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co. are issuing, in illustrated form, a large paper edition of John Fiske's "Dutch and Quaker Colonies," which will commend itself to book-lovers and collectors. The edition is limited.

WYOMING COMMEMORATIVE ASSOCIATION.—We have received the Report of the Proceedings of the Wyoming Commemorative Association on the occasion of the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle and massacre of Wyoming, held July 3, 1903. The commemorative address was made by William Elliot Griffiths, D.D., L.H.D., of Ithaca, New York: "The History and Mythology of Sullivan's Expedi-

tion." The expedition of General Sullivan into Central and Western New York to destroy the power of the Iroquois confederacy, in 1779, was authorized by Congress and planned by Washington. Its importance and influence were recognized at the time, for it paralyzed the Indians and stopped flank and rear attacks on Washington's army.

A HISTORY OF WILKESBARRE, LUZERNE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, from its first beginnings to the present time, including chapters of newly discovered early Wyoming Valley history, together with many biographical sketches and much genealogical data, by Oscar J. Harvey, A.M., has just come from the press. It is illustrated with maps, portraits, original drawings, facsimiles, and contemporary views.

THE LIFE OF HORACE BINNEY, WITH SELECTIONS FROM HIS LETTERS. By Charles Chauncey Binney. Philadelphia, 1903. Svo, pp. 460. Illustrated.

The latest permanently valuable contribution to historical biography is that of the eminent lawyer, Horace Binney. He was born in Philadelphia, January 4, 1780, his father, Dr. Barnabas Binney, being a distinguished surgeon in the hospital service during the Revolution. After graduating from Harvard in 1797, he read law with Jared Ingersoll, and was admitted to the bar in 1800, when little more than twenty years of age. In 1806 he was elected a member of the Legislature, but a year later resumed the active practice of his profession, and before 1814 prepared six volumes of decisions of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. In 1832 he was elected a member of the twenty-third Congress on the anti-Jackson ticket, and declined a re-election. After spending a year of travel in Europe, in 1837 he returned home and thereafter refused all professional engagements in the courts, confining himself to office practice, giving opinions on land titles, on trusts, on commercial questions, and on other abstruse subjects in every department of the law. His letters show how strenuously he labored for the preservation of the Union, and although he never expected to live to see the end of the conflict, his confidence in the result never wavered. In early life he had acquired the art and habit of study and a love for it which never abated, and the activity of his mind remained undiminished until his death in 1875. Mr. Binney's eminence as a lawyer and a churchman, the high place he held in the public esteem, and the remarkable influence he wielded, made him a recognized leader in his community. The following are some of the titles of his contributions to our legal and historical literature:

Eulogium on William Tilghman, 1827; Speech at anti-Jackson Meeting at the State-House, October 20, 1832; Speech on Removal of Deposits, 1834; Speech on the Contested Election of Letcher and Moore, 1834; Eulogy on Life and Character of John Marshall, 1835; Opinion as to Trusts under Girard's Will, 1833; Review of the Opinion of the Court that the Act of March 21, 1772, entitled "An Act for Prevention of Frauds and Perjuries," does not apply to Trust or Equitable Estates, 1848; Correspondence and Remarks in regard to Bishop Doane's Signature of Name of Horace Binney as Subscriber to New Church Edifice in Burlington, 1849; Fundamental By-Laws and Tables of Rates for Revisionary Annuities and Endowments by Corporations for Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen of Protestant Episcopal

Church, 1851; Address at the Centennial Meeting of the Philadelphia Contributionship for Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire, 1852; Reply to Part of the Report of the New Jersey Diocesan Convention on the Case of Bishop Doane, 1852; The Case of Rt. Rev. Henry U. Onderdonk, D.D., stated and considered with Reference to his Continued Suspension, 1853; The Alienage of W. S. under the Present Naturalization Laws, 1853; Obituary of Horace Binney Wallace, 1853; Remarks of Bar of Philadelphia on Deaths of Charles Channcey and John Sergeant, 1853; Opinion of Horace Binney upon the Jurisdiction of the Coroner, 1853; Reply to Bishop Meade's Second Pamphlet and to Bishop Hopkins's Letter on the Case of Bishop Onderdonk, 1854; A Review of Bishop Meade's Counter-Statement of the Case of Bishop Onderdonk, 1854; The Law of Suspension of the Clergy in the Primitive, 1855, and Supplement, 1855; Sketch of Bushrod Washington, 1858; An Inquiry into the Formation of Washington's Farewell Address, 1859; Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus under the Constitution, 1862; Second Part, 1862; Third Part, 1865; The Leaders of the Old Bar of Philadelphia, 1866.

The book is from the press of the J. B. Lippincott Company, and is beautifully printed.

WILLIAM PEPPER, M.D., LL.D. (1843-1898), ELEVENTH PROVOST OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. By Francis Newton Thorpe, Ph.D. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Company, 1903. 8vo, over 500 pages. Illustrated. \$3.50, net.

Dr. William Pepper, as one of the most widely known educators and able men of affairs in this country during the last twenty years, furnishes in his life and achievements a subject of more than usual biographical interest. His character and example were both distinctly stimulating, and this story of his life makes broad appeal to those instincts and ambitions which are pre-eminently the possession of the best type of successful Americans. The biographer, Professor Francis Newton Thorpe, for many years a member of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, enjoyed the confidence and friendship of Dr. Pepper. Knowing the relations which had long existed between the two men, Dr. Pepper's family placed his private papers in Professor Thorpe's hands; the result is this fitting memorial to the distinguished physician, educator, and citizen whose life it records.

Dr. Pepper died in California in July, 1898. His services and his reputation as a physician became world-wide before he was forty-five years of age. As provost of the University of Pennsylvania he transformed that venerable school into an institution of national reputation and influence. He entered the college as a freshman in 1858, and continued in the University as student, professor in medicine, and provost just forty years. In education, in civic affairs, in archæology, in the commercial museums, in University Extension, in the Free Public Library, he inaugurated and directed vast interests, the value of which to the public increases with the years.

But, after all, it is the heroism, the personal character, which interests us most deeply. Few men have possessed the graces and charm of manner which distinguished Dr. Pepper. Deeply busied as he was with a multiplicity of interests, a vast private practice, the inauguration and direction of many public works, nothing that he touched or

Church, 1851; Address at the Centennial Meeting of the Philadelphia Contributionship for Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire, 1852; Reply to Part of the Report of the New Jersey Diocesan Convention on the Case of Bishop Doane, 1852; The Case of Rt. Rev. Henry U. Onderdonk, D.D., stated and considered with Reference to his Continued Suspension, 1853; The Alienage of W. S. under the Present Naturalization Laws, 1853; Obituary of Horace Binney Wallace, 1853; Remarks of Bar of Philadelphia on Deaths of Charles Chauncey and John Sergeant, 1853; Opinion of Horace Binney upon the Jurisdiction of the Coroner, 1853; Reply to Bishop Meade's Second Pamphlet and to Bishop Hopkins's Letter on the Case of Bishop Onderdonk, 1854; A Review of Bishop Meade's Counter-Statement of the Case of Bishop Onderdonk, 1854; The Law of Suspension of the Clergy in the Primitive, 1855, and Supplement, 1855; Sketch of Bushrod Washington, 1858; An Inquiry into the Formation of Washington's Farewell Address, 1859; Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus under the Constitution, 1862; Second Part, 1862; Third Part, 1863; The Leaders of the Old Bar of Philadelphia, 1866.

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created or gave new life to can be so interesting as the man himself. His life reveals Dr. Pepper the man. It portrays him in his habits as he was in the city of his birth and of his work.

A HISTORY OF BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, 1741-1892. By Rt. Rev. J. Mortimer Levering. Bethlehem, 1903. Times Publishing Company.

A sesquicentennial edition of the history of this old Moravian town has just been issued, containing 825 pages of letter-press, reproductions of letters and documents of Colonial and Revolutionary periods, and numerous half-tone illustrations of rare, quaint, and interesting views.

A NEW DISCOVERY OF A VAST COUNTRY IN AMERICA. By Father Louis Hennepin. With Introduction, Notes, and an Analytical Index by Reuben Gold Thwaites. 2 vols., 8vo. Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Company. Illustrations and Maps. \$6.00, net.

These volumes of Friar Hennepin, the Recollect missionary, describing his travels in North America over two centuries ago, have always been the subject of controversy, largely through his claim of priority over La Salle in exploring the river Mississippi to its mouth, whereas it is now well established that our friar's trip was up that river, from the mouth of the Illinois to the Falls of St. Anthony. From his youth Hennepin was possessed of a passion for worldly adventure, and, notwithstanding his work is filled with exaggerations and self-glorifications, yet he was enterprising and courageous, possessed powers of keen observation, and his geographical and ethnographical descriptions are so valuable a contribution to the sources of American history that they deserve study.

Undoubtedly this is one of the most interesting and valuable reprints made in many years, and the introduction by Mr. Thwaites, whose eminence as an authority on all matters connected with the history of the West is so well known, is a fitting prelude to the friar's narratives of exploration and adventure. The editor has also added many valuable notes, and Mr. Paltsits contributes a new bibliography of Hennepin. The title-pages of the original edition and the illustrations and maps are given in facsimile. The work is an exact reprint of the London edition of 1698, and has been printed on extra quality soft-laid paper from large, clear type, admirably adapted to its character. In addition to the library edition, a limited numbered special large paper edition has been made.



Mr. Frobenius

THE
PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE
OF
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

VOL. XXVIII.

1904.

No. 2.

SKETCH OF JOHN INSKEEP, MAYOR, AND PRESIDENT OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, PHILADELPHIA.

BY HENRY EDWARD WALLACE, JR.

John Inskeep, the second son of Abraham and Sarah (Ward) Inskeep, was born January 29, 1757, on the original family homestead near Marlton, New Jersey. He was descended from the Inskeeps of Staffordshire, England. His grandfather, John Inskeep, emigrated to America in the spring of 1708, with his wife Mary, his sons John, James, and Joseph, his daughter Mary, and his sister Ann. Abraham, a fourth son, and the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in New Jersey. The pioneer of the family was a man of means and education, and in 1713 was commissioned a justice of the peace, and a judge in 1724, which latter office he held until 1729, the year of his death.¹

Abraham Inskeep, the youngest son of Judge John Inskeep, inherited from his father, and by the subsequent death of his brother Joseph,² the original homestead, where he carried on his business of blacksmith and wheelwright,

¹ Court Records, Woodbury, N. J.

² New Jersey Wills, Lib. 8, 362.

and died in 1780, leaving for distribution an estate of £15,999.05 N. J. cy.¹ The family were attached to the Church of England, and assisted in the establishment of the churches of that faith in old Gloucester County.

The education of John Inskeep was probably received at the school of John Campbell, who was established in his scholastic labors at Marlton. Whether or not John Inskeep was taught a trade, research has failed to reveal, but he doubtless spent many of his boyhood hours in the shop of his father, where his eldest brother Abraham, later a judge for Gloucester County, served his apprenticeship.

As John Inskeep approached manhood the pro-Revolutionary discussion increased with his increasing years and burst into active hostilities before he reached his twenty-first. Filled with patriotic ardor, he decided to take an active part in the struggle, and such was his father's position and influence in the community that, when in his nineteenth year, he was commissioned a lieutenant² in the Second Battalion of Gloucester County militia, under Captain Joseph Matlack. This command was authorized by Act of Provincial Congress, in the summer of 1776, for the protection of Burlington and Gloucester Counties. He served five months and twelve days. He enlisted again in December of the same year, and for two months and eight days served as a private in Colonel Benjamin Randolph's command. At the expiration of this term of service he again enlisted and served as quartermaster of Colonel Hillman's command for six months and two days. Three other terms of service followed (October and December, 1777, and April, 1778), being almost nine months, during which period he served as commissary, and his final enlistment was in January, 1780, when he again served as commissary for nearly four months. He took part in the battle of Princeton and other engagements, but his principal service was in those departments which required the executive ability he was so well

¹ New Jersey Wills, Lib. 21, 293.

² Stryker also gives him the rank of captain of this company.

endowed with, and which he showed to such a marked degree in his subsequent business and political career in Philadelphia.¹

It was during his services in the Revolutionary struggle that he was married, at Gloucester, New Jersey, to Sarah Hulings, but at what period he removed to Philadelphia is not known, nor is his first venture in business; it was, however, after his father's estate was settled in May, 1780, and his last service in the army had expired. In 1785 he became proprietor of the George Tavern, at the southwest corner of Second and Mulberry (Arch) Streets, the starting-point of the New York stage, which "sets off" precisely at half-past 8 o'clock in the morning, and on Saturday at 6 o'clock, and arrives at New York the succeeding day by 1 o'clock."

In 1794 he re-entered the mercantile business as a china and glassware merchant at No. 31 South Second Street, and in 1799 began his public career as an alderman in place of John Barclay,² and, by virtue of this office, was a member of the Mayor's Court, established by the Constitution of 1789 and abolished by Act of Assembly of March 19, 1838.

On October 21, 1800, John Inskip was elected mayor of the city by the Councils, after Robert Wharton, who had been re-elected, declined to accept the office. During his incumbency of this office the city made great strides in progress and improvements, and almost the first official act of the new mayor was the laying of the foundation-stone, on October 23, of the first bridge across the Schuylkill, at Market Street, which was being built by the Permanent Bridge and Ferry Company, incorporated April 27, 1798. In November of the same year was put into operation the new method of computation in dollars and cents, instead of, as hitherto, in pounds, shillings, and pence. Another movement for the advancement of the mercantile interests of the city was the organization in January, 1801, of the Chamber of Commerce, with Thomas Fitzsimons, president; John

¹ Pension Records.

² Martin's Bench and Bar.

Craig and Philip Mecklin, vice-presidents; and Robert Smith, secretary. The early meetings of the organization, of which the mayor was a member, were held at the City Tavern.

In January also the Centre Square engine for the newly perfected water supply was put in motion, the mayor and members of the two Councils attending the ceremonies. By the close of the year the new works supplied sixty-three houses, four breweries, one sugar refinery, and thirty-seven hydrants.

Other permanent and public benefactions were the incorporation of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Perkiomen Turnpike Company; the first public baths, owned by M. Simon, on Third Street, above Arch; the beginning of the Navy-Yard in Southwark; the occupation of its new building by the Bank of Pennsylvania; the incorporation of the Philadelphia Society for the Free Instruction of Indigent Boys, made possible by a bequest of \$8000 under the will of Christopher Ludwig; and the organization of the Philadelphia Premium Society, instituted for the purpose of fostering American industry by giving premiums for improvements in arts and manufactures.

In the political world, the election of Jefferson, and his inauguration, were celebrated with parades, public dinners, and ox-roasts. The making of local nominations by ward committees in conference or convention may be noted. One party adopted this plan in June, and the Federal Republicans at a meeting held at Dunwoody's Tavern, October 6, of which John Inskeep was chairman and Charles Chauncey secretary. A new election district—Schuylkill—was erected from Blockley and Kingessing, and the city and county of Philadelphia and county of Delaware made one district, to choose four State Senators, Philadelphia sending five and the county six Representatives to the Assembly.

During John Inskeep's first term as mayor he was elected one of the trustees of the Mutual Assurance Company for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire, and this marks

the beginning of his connection in that line of business with his mercantile pursuits. His first term as mayor expired October 20, 1801, when he resumed the active management of his business.

The following year, 1802, he was elected a director of the Insurance Company of North America, and re-elected a trustee of the Mutual Assurance Company; both positions he retained until his death. At the same time he continued his business as a china and glassware merchant, which he did not altogether relinquish until the year after his second term as mayor.

His withdrawal from public life was of short duration, for on May 21, 1802, he was commissioned one of the Associate Judges of the Common Pleas. The duties of this office he performed until his resignation, March 1, 1805. The most interesting of his official acts in his judicial capacity was the issuance of a writ of *habeas corpus* at the instance of Isaac T. Hopper, in behalf of the Abolition Society, for a slave named "Ben," the property of the elder Pierce Butler, a Senator from South Carolina, who was then living in Philadelphia. When the case came before Judge Inskeep, Mr. Butler said that the man who served the writ must be either deaf or crazy. "Ah," said the Court, with a smile, "you don't know Mr. Hopper as well as we do." The decision was against Butler, who fought the case for more than two years afterwards, only to have the opinion of the lower court affirmed.

On Tuesday, October 15, 1805, John Inskeep was again elected mayor by the Councils, polling 23 votes to 2 for Matthew Lawler, his opponent. When he entered on the duties of his office Southwark was just mastering another epidemic of yellow fever, which had begun the previous July, and the mayor's office was removed to the former aldermen's room in the City Hall. In December an ordinance was passed increasing the mayor's salary from \$1000 to \$2000 per annum, to commence from the beginning of his term.

National politics was in a quiescent state, but patriotic feeling was greatly aroused over the successful outcome of the Tripolitan war; public dinners to General Eaton, Captain Stephen Decatur, and other officers were the order of the day.

Local partisan politics was the cause of a "tempest in a teapot" over the renting of two of the city wharves. Some of the newspapers accused the mayor of corrupt methods in their lease, and he finally addressed a letter to Councils setting forth the charges and his answer, backed by affidavits of those present at all the transactions.

A practical reorganization of the Fire Department was effected both in apportioning sites for the homes for the companies and in the system of alarms, brought about by a continuous agitation on the part of the citizens. This, however, did not prevent one of the most destructive fires the city had experienced, which occurred on Friday, May 9, the fire starting in a wooden building back of Dock Street, near the Banks of the United States and Pennsylvania, and destroying twenty-two houses and damaging ten others. A number of people were killed and forty-two families rendered destitute. A town meeting, over which John Inskeep presided, appointed committees to solicit subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers, and over \$3000 were distributed to them.

Among the prominent citizens who died were Robert Morris, Chief-Justice Edward Shippen, and Charles Pettit. The latter was president of the Insurance Company of North America, and John Inskeep was elected by the Board of Directors to fill the vacancy. His second term as mayor expired October 21, 1806, and with it his political life as an office-holder.

His entire time was now given to the affairs of the insurance company, and his conduct of its business was so successful that in July, 1824, the Board of Directors voted him a set of silver plate valued at \$500, as an acknowledgment of his services in procuring the reimbursement of the claims

under the Spanish treaty, which netted to the stockholders a dividend of sixty per cent.

In 1831 failing health caused him to withdraw from business, and he also resigned the presidency of the insurance company, the directors at the time voting him an annuity "until otherwise ordered," which was terminated by his death on Thursday, December 18, 1834.

His funeral services were held from the house of his son-in-law, Samuel Brooks, and his body was interred in Christ Church burying-ground at Fifth and Arch Streets, of which church he had long been an active member.

In his will, dated December 16, 1833, he directs that his plate be divided equally between his four surviving children, Abraham H., Abigail Bradford, Eliza Brooks, and Ann Inskeep; that his widow, Sarah, is to receive the income of his estate for life, and then to be divided among his four children, with a married woman's trust for Abigail, and her share after her death to her two daughters Caroline and Mary. His son-in-law Samuel Brooks and grandson Charles S. Bradford were appointed executors.

His only other child—John—had died in New Orleans in 1820. In 1812 he had purchased a partnership in the book-publishing business of Samuel F. Bradford, his son-in-law, for this son, which was continued until 1816. They kept a large bookselling establishment on the west side of Third Street, below Market, and among the works they published were Rees's "Cyclopædia" and Porter's "Cruise of the Essex." John, Jr., afterwards entered the ministry, and died from the prevailing (at that time) malignant fever at New Orleans.

LETTERS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON TO CHARLES
WILLSON PEALE, 1796-1825.

BY HORACE W. SELLERS.

MONTICELLO, June 5th, 1796.

DEAR SIR:—

I have received a proposition from Europe which may perhaps be turned to account for the enlargement of your Muscum. The hereditary prince of Parma, a young man of letters, is 22 years of age, lately married to a daughter of the K. of Spain, is desirous of augmenting his cabinet of natural history by an addition of all the American subjects of the 3 departments of nature, and will give those of Europe which can be procured or of which he has duplicates in exchange—perhaps it would suit you to enter into this kind of commerce—if so, be so good as to inform me by letter how far you would choose to enter into the exchange: I defer writing my answer to him until I hear from you—the intervention of the Spanish minister at Philadelphia would sometimes perhaps be used; sometimes perhaps my own; and shipments could be made to and from Genoa & Leghorn. I am with great esteem, Dear Sir,

Your friend & servant,

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MR. PEALE.

WASHINGTON, February 21st, 1801.

DEAR SIR:—

I have to thank you for a copy of your introductory lecture received some time since, & not before acknowledged for want of time. I have read it with great pleasure, and lament that while I have been so near to your valuable collection, occupations much less pleasing to me have always put it out of my power to avail myself of it. May I ask the

favor of you to present my request to your son that he would be so good as to make a copy of the portrait he took of me, and of same size? It is intended for a friend who has expressed a wish for it; and when ready I will give directions to whom it shall be delivered if he will be so good as to drop me a line mentioning it and the price. I am with great and affectionate esteem, Dear Sir

Your friend & servant,

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

P.S. Only the inner frame will be necessary.

C. W. PEALE.

WASHINGTON, July 29th, 1801.

DEAR SIR:—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favors of June 29th and July 25th to congratulate you on the prospect you have of obtaining a complete skeleton of the great incognitum, and the world on there being a person at the critical moment of the discovery who has zeal enough to devote himself to the recovery of these great animal monuments. Mr. Smith, the Secretary of the Navy will give orders immediately on the Navy agent at New York to lend you a pump. The same gentleman acting in the war-office instead of General Dearbourne who is absent, will give an order to General Irvine at Philadelphia to lend you a couple of tents. It has been a great mortification to me to find myself in such a state as to be unable to come forward and assist you in resources for this enterprise; but the outfit of my office has been so amazingly heavy as to place me under greater pecuniary restraints for a while than I ever experienced. I trust they will not continue so long but that I shall be able to throw in my contribution before you will cease to want it. I set out tomorrow morning for Monticello to pass there the months of August and September. Whenever your skeleton is mounted, I will certainly pay it a visit. Accept assurances of my great esteem and attachment.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

C. W. PEALE.

WASHINGTON, January 16th, 1802.

DEAR SIR:—

I received last night your favor of the 12th instant. No person on earth can entertain a higher idea than I do of the value of your collection nor give you more credit for the unwearied perseverance and skill with which you have prosecuted it, and I very much wish it could be made public property, but as to the question whether I think that the U. S. would encourage or provide for the establishment of your Museum here? I must not suffer my partiality to it to excite false expectations in you, which might eventually be disappointed. You know that one of the great questions which has decided political opinion in this country is whether Congress is authorized by the constitution to apply the public money to any but the purposes specially enumerated in the constitution? those who hold them to the enumeration, have always denied that Congress has any power to establish a National Academy. Some who are of this opinion, still wish Congress had power to favor science, and that an amendment should be proposed to the constitution, giving them such power specifically, if there were an union of opinion that Congress already possessed the right, I am persuaded the purchase of your Museum would be the first object on which it would be exercised, but I believe the opinion of a want of power to be that of the majority of the legislature.

I have for a considerable time been meditating a plan of a general university for the state of Virginia, on the most extensive and liberal scale that our circumstances would call for and our faculties meet—were this established, I should have made your Museum an object of the establishment, but the moment is not arrived for proposing this with a hope of success. I imagine therefore the legislature of your own state furnishes at present the best prospect. I am much pleased at the success which has attended your labors on the Mammoth. I understand you have not the frontal bone, if this be so, I have heard of one in the western

country which I could and would get for you, on this I need your information. I shall certainly pay your labors a visit, but when, heaven knows. Accept my friendly salutation and respect.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

CHARLES W. PEALE.

WASHINGTON, May 5th, 1802.

DEAR SIR:—

I am this moment setting out on a short visit to Monticello, but a thought coming into my head which may be useful to your son who is carrying the Mammoth to Europe, I take time to hint it to you. My knowledge of the scene he will be on enables me to suggest what might not occur to him a stranger. When in a great City he will find persons of every degree of wealth, to jumble all these into a room together I know from experience is very painful to the decent part of them, who would be glad to see a thing often, & would not regard paying every time but that they revolt at being mixed with pickpockets, chimney sweeps etc. Set three different divisions of the day therefore at three different prices, selecting for the highest when the beau monde can most conveniently attend; the 2nd price when merchants and respectable citizens have most leisure, and the residue for the lower description. A few attending at the highest price will countervail many of the lowest and be more agreeable to themselves and to him. I hope and believe you will make a fortune by the exhibition of that one, and that when tired of shewing it you will sell it there for another fortune. No body wishes it more sincerely than I do. Accept my assurances of this and my great esteem.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

C. W. PEALE, Esq.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3rd, 1802.

DEAR SIR:—

Immediately on the receipt of your favor of Oct. 28th, I wrote to a friend of mine, Mr. Michael Bowyer, who owns and resides at the Sweet Springs, on the subject of the bones you mention as lately found in a cave of Greenbriar county,

and which are probably of the *Megalonyx*. I observed to him that I had learned that the finder was preparing to send them to you; that if that was done, it was all that was desired, but if not done I begged he would procure & pack them securely in a box, and forward them by water, to wit, down James River to Messrs. Gibson & Jefferson merchants at Richmond, whom I would instruct to pay all expenses and forward the box on to you in Philadelphia. This I am in hopes will secure them to you, and I am happy in every occasion wherein I can render you a service. The newly found half head of the Mammoth being under the view of Doctor Samuel Brown, cannot be placed in a better channel.

I am happy to hear of your son's safe arrival in London; the first moments are always the most difficult, but I have no doubt the first information you shall receive after the exhibition shall be opened, will be as favorable as you can expect. In the meantime let us omit no opportunity of completing the skeleton you possess. Perhaps it would not be amiss to publish a list of the bones you already have, and of those wanting as far as may be presumed of an animal whose structure we do not yet actually and fully know.

Accept assurances of my great esteem and best wishes,

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MR. C. W. PEALE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7th.

DEAR SIR:—

Your favor of December 23rd was duly received, and I am in hopes the Polygraph got safe to hand & that you found it in good condition except so much as concerned the writing of the upper part of the page. I believe I mentioned to you in a former letter that if the one of yours with which I am now writing was not for your own use, I should be contented to retain it instead of mine, paying whatever it will cost to put mine into as perfectly good condition but this is as you please. I send a draught for

the fund of my grandson. I mentioned to you formerly that I had left to his father to furnish his clothing & pocket money; this was merely because were he disposed to go too far in these, I had rather the restraint should move from his father than myself, but the moderation he has proved, and the disposition to devote himself to his studies rather than to frequent dissipated or expensive company, renders all distinction of funds in future unnecessary, & particularly that those I furnish will be open to all his wants. I salute with friendship and respect.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

C. W. PEALE.

WASHINGTON, February 27th, 1804.

DEAR SIR:—

Mr. Latrobe promised a few days ago to write to you to have me furnished with a polygraph of two pens, and that his experience would enable him to give some directions about it which would be useful. He was to desire particularly that there should be a drawer in each end, without any partitions in the drawers, because I would have them made here to suit my own convenience. I should also prefer the fountain ink-pots by which I mean those made thus [*design*] their best size is of about $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter or square.

Mr. Latrobe informs me you have one of Brunelle's polygraphs procured by your son Rembrandt while in London. I am afraid I shall be thought unreasonable in asking your permission to see it here, and yet I am persuaded that if packed in an external box and directed to me it would come by the stage in perfect safety, & especially if under the care of some person who should be coming here. Trial alone can enable one to estimate new and curious inventions. Perhaps you can also inform me what such an one costs in London should I like it well enough to send for one, and to whom I should address myself there. If you can venture yours here, it shall be returned at any date you fix and under my guarantee as to loss or injury coming & going.

Accept my friendly salutations and assurances of great esteem.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MR. PEALE.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 1, 1804.

DEAR SIR :—

I received last night your favor of the 26th and thank you for the pen accompanying it, which seems to perform well. I had written to you on the 27th ult. on the subject of the Polygraph. The reduction of the size which you propose for a future trial would certainly be a great improvement, its present great bulk being disagreeable. I observe too that after one has adjusted the pens by the gage, one of them will require to be a little moved by trial to make them write with equal strength, this being to be done by moving the pen by hand in its sheath, it is pushed or pulled too much and is deranged. Were there still an interior sheath for the pen which screwed by a few threads only into the present sheath which would then be the middle one a single turn or half turn would adjust it perfectly, and the pen and two screwed sheaths be still withdrawn from the outer one for mending as easily as at present, but you will probably think of a better way. I sincerely wish you success in the new institution you now meditate as well as in everything else you undertake. By the immense collection of treasures contained in your Museum you have deserved well of your country, and laid a foundation for their ever cherishing your memory. Accept my friendly salutations and assurances of great esteem.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

CHARLES W. PEALE, Esq.

Thomas Jefferson presents his salutations to Mr. Peale. He received last night his favor of the 5th. He will leave this place for Monticello a fortnight hence, and will be absent 5 or 6 weeks, which he mentions now because as the Polygraphs will arrive after his departure his acknowledgment of their reception and his return of Brunelle's cannot be till his return to this place in May.

WASHINGTON, March 9th, 1804.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

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WASHINGTON, March 30th, 1804.

DEAR SIR:—

To-morrow I set out for Monticello, and very fortunately I received last night the two polygraphs. This morning I tried them. I was charmed with the ingenuity and beautiful workmanship of Brunell's, and proportionably mortified on trial to find I could not produce a copy of a single letter distinct, although I perfectly understood the action of all its parts, and saw that there was nothing deranged in the least except perhaps that the pen frames did not hang exactly in the same vertical. I gave it up therefore as a beautiful bagatelle, and I have repacked it, and with the one which Mr. Latrobe lent me have desired Mr. Barnes, my agent here, to send them by the first safe vessel to Philadelphia, paying their freight here. To him also be so good as to address a note of the cost of the one of yours which you have sent me, and he will immediately remit it. With this one I am now writing. I find it considerably improved on that of Mr. Latrobe; but it is exceedingly stiff; I am afraid to attempt to remedy this by loosening the screws at the joints. Indeed I suspect the stiffness proceeds from the great strength of the long spiral cord. The greatest desideratum in it is the adjusting screw, for after setting the pens by the gage, they still want a hair's breadth adjustment which it is difficult to make by the hand. Brunell's has that screw. I like your idea of making them not to shut up as a box, but to lie in one piece on the table and have a movable lid to cover it, the gallows being fixed. I think in this way it might be reduced 4 inches one way and 6 or 8 l. the other. The great surface it occupies is very objectionable, as the smallness of Brunell's is one of its beauties. Should any other criticisms on it occur on further trial I will communicate them according to your desire, it being easier to object than solve. Accept my salutations & best wishes.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MR. PEALE.

MONTICELLO, April 23rd, 1804.

DEAR SIR:—

Your Polygraph gave me so much satisfaction that I thought it worth while to bestow some time in contriving one entirely suited to my own convenience. It was therefore the subject of my meditations, on the road, and on my arrival here I made the drawings which I now send you. I have adopted your idea of having it in the form of a desk to sit on one's writing table, and not that of a box to shut up. I have reduced the size, by getting rid of all useless space, which was chiefly the margins on the outside of the machinery; but as I had not yours present, it is possible the reduction especially in the north and south dimension, may be greater than can be admitted without reducing the size of the parallelograms, on the space they work in, neither of which would I venture to do, lest it might injure the action of the machinery, for I well know that hypothesis is one thing and experience another. If therefore I have not given as much field for the parallelograms to move on, as they have in yours, my drawings must be altered in that particular. As I know the principal defect in yours is the liableness of the writing bed under the brass frame, to warp, I have here suggested a method of guarding against that, without resorting to slate. In this I have very considerable faith; but these triangular boards, with the necessary breadth of the drawer (from which not an hair's breadth can be spared) by pinching the two side pieces in two, leave not, I am afraid, a sufficient bond between the fore and the aft part. The bottom board to be sure offers a considerable means of binding them together; so would the top board which forms the bed under the parallelograms, if clamped to the triangular boards with thin plates of iron screwed on. It would be important in this case that the grain of the top and bottom boards should run north and south. Should this not be a strong enough connection, then by letting the triangular board opposite the separation of the drawers run through to the back it might form the spine and main

strength of the whole machine, and would only add one inch to the dimension from east to west, making it $20\frac{1}{2}$ in. instead of 23 in. Should I also have made it so short from north to south (to wit 23 in.) as not to leave as much room for the play of the parallelograms as yours have, so that it may be necessary to enlarge it in that direction, then, by keeping the breadth and height of the drawers to what I have drawn them, the side pieces will not be so nearly pinched in two and will be considerable strengtheners of the junction of the fore and aft parts. In some, or all of these ways, or better which will occur to yourself or your workman, this difficulty may be perhaps got over. Instead of the cover sliding over the machinery in a semicircle as you propose which including unnecessary space would look too bulky, I have proposed a light cover to take off and on, which you will see described. The screw for adjusting one of the pens, (the right hand one which is most convenient for the copying one) to a hair's breadth after it has been generally adjusted by the gage, is indispensable. It will only require 3 tubes one within the other, instead of the 2 you use. The outer one you know is fixed to the machinery, and the one within that holds the pen and lets it turn to its proper square for writing, but an inner one still might be inserted in this and have a few threads of a screw to adjust it to a hair's breadth, the pen being held in this inner one. In this case by turning the inmost tube within the middle one the pen would be raised or depressed by the thread of the screw, and by turning the middle one within the other one, it would be placed square with the line of writing. The outer fixed tube would of course have to be enlarged.

As you were so kind as to say that when you should have made one on the improved plan, you would exchange it for the box one which you sent me, I have now to ask the favor of you to have one made immediately on the plan I have proposed, and forwarded to me at Washington by water. I desired Mr. Barnes to inquire of you the price of the former, and remit you the money which I hope he

has done. Accept my friendly salutations and assurances of great esteem.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

WASHINGTON, May 21st, 1804.

DEAR SIR:—

I received last night your favor of the 19th and am sorry you have paid so much respect to my dimensions as to puzzle yourself with them, and still more to alter the writing machinery. They were meant to be entirely subject to your correction, and they are still so. I made the drawing from memory, and have seen since I returned here and have had a polygraph under my eye that I had not left room enough for the horizontal rhombuses to move on. Whether they will perform their functions equally well if made only rhomboidal you will be able to judge, and to yourself I leave it entirely. As soon as the desk is ready I shall be glad to receive it, because, after trial, I shall wish a second and perhaps a third to be sent to Monticello in time to meet me there by the latter end of July. The danger of dislocating the machinery by the jolting of the stage will render a conveyance hither by water safest. Accept my friendly salutations.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

P.S. Would it not be worth while to endeavor to provide a regulator for the degree of tension and resistance which the long wire cord or spiral spring shall give, so as to adapt it to the writer's particular hand, whether strong or weak. It is a too great degree of resistance of this spring in the polygraph I now use, which makes it very fatiguing to the hand, and gives a cramped and disguised appearance to the writing.

C. W. PEALE, ESQ.

WASHINGTON, June 14th, 1804.

DEAR SIR:—

I send you by this post the drawings for another Polygraph desk. I take for its foundation that I am now

writing on, which is indeed very nearly perfect. Wherever therefore I have not proposed an alteration, I wish the new one to be exactly as the old. I adopt exactly the same length and breadth of desk. The position of the writing machinery is left precisely the same, & the machinery itself. The changes are as follows: 1—the inkholders are moved a little higher up, and placed in a tray. 2—the desk is considerably shallower; this is an essential change for the better. 3—the drawers are consequently shallower, and that for the spare ink pot and pens is independent of the paper drawer. 4—the ledge or rule for holding a book is fixed more out of the way. 5—I propose that all the locks shall open with the same key. Having a good desk before my eyes I have been able to draw the improved one without risking any imperfection, & would therefore now pray that the cabinet work may be done to a hair's breadth according to my drawing. Of yourself personally I have one favor to ask, which is to be so good as to see to the perfect adjustment of the pens and writing machinery, as on that depends the whole value of the machine, and the one now desired being to go into the country where we have no workmen, any defect or failure in it will be irremediable. When done I will pray you to have it well packed in a box perfectly watertight (as it will be exposed in an open boat many days going up the river) and direct it to me to the care of Messrs. Gibson & Jefferson, merchants, Richmond, shipping it for that place, and advising me of it, & to be done with as little delay as possible, that it may arrive at Monticello by the time I get there myself. I should be glad to have, in addition to the steel pens, cases for common pens which are best when one wishes to write fairer than common. Accept my friendly salutations and assurances of great esteem.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

P.S. After trial of the one now desired, I shall probably have occasion for one or two more.

C. W. PEALE, Esq.

WASHINGTON, June 20th, 1804.

DEAR SIR—

I enclose you two essays of Mr. Burwell at my profile. I also enclose you the receipt of Capt. Ellwood for your Polygraph—he sails this day—besides that the small round inkpot of $1\frac{3}{4}$ diam. or square one of $1\frac{1}{2}$ L. and only 1 L. deep, necessary for perfecting your machine, you will find it necessary to throw away the common stopper which rises $\frac{1}{2}$ i. above the top of the pot, and to substitute a cork with a thin plate of brass and ring on the top, lying level with that. thus [*design*] the ring falling down on the top of the cork. You will perceive that the steel pen with which I write this, sheds its ink too fast. How shall I repair it when it gets out of order? Should you find the small black ink pots above described, or glass ones, I should be glad of a set for this polygraph by any safe opportunity. Accept my friendly salutations.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

C. W. PEALE, ESQ.

MONTICELLO, Aug. 19th, 1804.

DEAR SIR:

I received two days ago the polygraph lately sent me. It arrived in good order except that the forked spiral spring which suspends the bar with the friction cylinder was broken. In attempting to connect it again by links it broke repeatedly, and tho' I succeeded at last so as to use it, yet it is become so short as to perform its functions poorly. Perhaps you could send me a new spring (for that portion only) by post, protecting it between two slips of wood or pasteboard; the post is but 4 days from Philadelphia here.

On 5 months full trial of the Polygraph with two pens, I can now conscientiously declare it a most precious invention. Its superiority over the copying press is so decided that I have entirely laid aside that. I only lament it had not been invented 30 years sooner. I lament nothing more than the not having been able to preserve copies of my letters during the war, which to me would now have

been a consoling possession. The alterations in the two polygraphs made for me are solid improvements; and liking as I do to write with a quill pen rather than a steel one, I value the last pencases you sent me because they admit by their screws so delicate an adjustment. As the quill pen requires to be kept in the ink, I add a latch behind the left standard, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, which turns down in front of the top of the pen, & holds it perpendicular in the ink socket. Without this the pen hangs by its point which crooks too much to be used. Instead too of the two large pannels of the cover being of mahogany, I substitute wire netting, which equally protects the machinery, and at the same time admits air and light. It is not in my power to inform you of the places from which the minerals came which I sent you, because I have forgotten the name of the gentleman who sent them, and therefore cannot turn to his letter, if ever I should recollect it, or otherwise accidentally find his letter, I will send it to you. Accept my friendly salutations and assurances of great esteem.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MR. PEALE.

MONTICELLO, September 15th, 1804.

DEAR SIR :—

Your letter containing the spiral spring was received in due time. A mode of constructing your polygraph which might render it more profitable occurred to me, and as it took me less time to give verbal directions to my workmen for a model, than to make a drawing for you, I have had a model made which I send you by this post. It is of half size in all its dimensions, whence you will see that in full size it will not be larger than a very moderate portfolio. Whether any or all its parts may be of any use, you will judge. I was not satisfied whether the admitting the North side to have a sidelong motion, preserving its parallelism, and also a north and south motion, might not be found useful, and therefore the interior hole in the brass is made. It

will require inkpots with effective stoppers for traveling, which are easily made.

If the publication of the six lines of my letter of Aug. 19th will be of service to you, certainly they are at your service, but as they were hastily and carelessly written be so good as to strike out "I only lament etc" to "possession," and insert instead of it, "I only regret it had not been invented 30 years sooner, as it would have enabled me to preserve copies of my letters during the war, which to me would now have been a consoling possession." Let me know whether the idea of the model answers and accept my friendly salutations.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MR. PEALE.

WASHINGTON, October 6th, 1804.

DEAR SIR:—

Your favor of September 23rd was received on my arrival here, and I have no doubt that between yourself and Mr. Hawkins the polygraph will be rendered perfect. For the one I have at Monticello you were so kind as to send me a pair of brass pen-cases with the screw top and for receiving the small bit of a quill pen, which I found so much better suited to my hand writing and so easily susceptible of nice adjustment, that I preferred them to all others and find myself obliged to ask you for a pair for the polygraph I have here. Although I presume the fixed tube for receiving the pen-case is exactly alike in all the instruments, yet I inclose a wooden pin exactly fitting mine for greater security. It is better the pencase should be too large than too small for the tube because in the former case it is easily rubbed down. I salute you with friendship & respect.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

MR. PEALE.

WASHINGTON, October 13, 1804.

DEAR SIR:—

I have duly received your favor of the 8th, which excites a great curiosity in me to see Mr. Hawkins' polygraph, and

as you say you are sending one to the Secretary of State, which I know to be for his office, for it was on my recommendation, I will ask the favor of you to address it to me, that I may have an opportunity of seeing and trying it. It shall then be delivered to its address, and in the meantime will put me in possession of an estimate of Hawkins' improvements.

I salute you with friendship and respect.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MR. PEALE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7th, 1804.

DEAR SIR:—

The two polygraphs you sent by the stage arrived in perfect order. The improvement in the writing apparatus is indeed precious. I find the pen now as light as a free pen. I immediately delivered to Mr. Madison the largest, with which he is well pleased, and I retain the smaller and more portable one. It pleases me extremely, and I do not know that I could desire an addition to it, but your screw pens. I do not think their weight would be objectionable, and to a person who writes with a fine pointed pen, a frequent adjustment is indispensable, and inconvenient without the screw. I am very apprehensive that the two boards, with all the care you can employ, will warp and defeat the accuracy of the copying pen. I have now packed up the one you brought here for me, and I should have sent it by the stage, but that we hourly expect a Philadelphia vessel here which is to return immediately & would certainly carry it more safely. However, as it is very securely packed, if she does not arrive immediately, I will send it by the stage. In the meantime I will keep and use the portable one, and should it be proof against warping, I would prefer keeping it, as I am persuaded that on the return of mine Mr. Beckley will be glad to receive it, that being the identical one he saw and was pleased with.

I must now ask the favor of you to furnish me with one for a friend in Europe to whom I wish to present it (Mr.

Volney) to be made in your neatest style, and in the portable form I am now using, to wit, Hawkins'. I think it would be better to equip it with a pair of screw pen-cases, and a pair of those which take in the whole quill, that he may suit himself. When ready, be so good as to notify me, without sending it on, as I may perhaps find an opportunity at Philadelphia of shipping it for France. Let me know at the same time what should be paid you for the exchange of the present polygraphs which I shall cheerfully remit with the price of the one to be now made. Accept my affectionate salutations.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MR. PEALE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1804.

DEAR SIR:—

I received last night your favor of the 14th. I continue extremely satisfied with the facility of writing with the new Polygraph. Mr. Hawkins' box may be considerably improved in its form. Instead of having it in the form

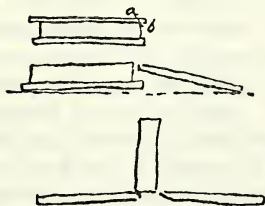


Fig. 1, the upper bed should on the hinge side, be beveled off at a.b. through its whole length (from west to east). Then when you wish to use it, not for copying, but as a common writing desk, the gallows remains in its horizontal position as a protection to the machinery and is more out of

your way, & the lid opens before you and presents an inclined plane for writing on with a free pen as in Fig. 2. When you want to copy it lies as in Fig. 3. In this case the long linked hinges must be left off. Indeed they are always useless and in the way. If the one you are making for me isn't too far advanced, I should like to have it made in this way. I have taken off the long hinges of the one I have, and unscrewed the other hinges from the

lid, and without beveling it, have used & continue to use it in the way I propose, & find it much more agreeable when I am not using the copying machinery, which is full half my time; so that I recommend this on experience. Accept affectionate salutations.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.



P.S. I think it would be handsomer and take less room on the table to have no projection of either the lid or bottom, but to make it as a box with straight ends, & sides, except one beveled off as Fig. 4, and so would prefer mine.

C. W. PEALE, Esq.

WASHINGTON, November 28th, 1804.

DEAR SIR:—

Passing as I do the active hours of my life in my study, I have found it essential to bring all the implements I use there within the narrowest compass possible, & in no case to lose a single inch of space which can be made to hold anything. Hence everything is placed within my reach without getting out of my chair. On this principle I approve of the two drawers to the Polygraph proposed in your letter of the 25th. I observe in fact that in the one I am now writing with there may be in the west end a drawer of 10½ in. square outside measure, and in the north east corner another of 12½ in. by 6 in. which would hold paper, pens, penknife, pencils, scissors, etc. etc. and that the notch they would require in the gallows would probably not injure it. I have no hesitation therefore at approving it. The brass handles on the gallows had better be left off, and the brass grooves on the desk for the brass ruler to slide in. The ruler laid on the paper when you copy is as effectual & more convenient, & the grooves are in the way when you

use it as a common writing desk, without copying. Accept my friendly salutations.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MR. PEALE.

P.S. Since writing my letter of this morning it has occurred to me as better not to cut the gallows in order to let the drawers come through them, but to let them lie entirely within them, & draw out only when the gallows are lifted up. This would lessen the size of the drawers one way three quarters of an inch.

T. J.

(To be continued.)

LIST OF PENN MANUSCRIPTS

Purchased by The Historical Society of Pennsylvania December 27, 1882, from Colonel Stewart Forbes, administrator in England of the Estate of Thomas Gordon Penn, deceased, and designated the "Penn Manuscripts, Forbes Collection." They have since been repaired, mounted, and arranged by the Society, and bound in order as follows:

Journals of Admiral Sir Wm. Penn of Service in the Irish Fleet from 12 Oct. 1644 to 17 Sept. 1647. Fol. 184 pp. Autog. *In separate volume.*

VOLUME I.

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1. Instructions of Robert Blake, John Desbrowe & William Penn, Admiralles and Generalls &c. for the Better ordringe of the Fleet in Saylence (During the First Dutch War 1653). Fol. 5 pp. Autog.
2. Inventory of Sir Wm. Penn's Goods & Chattells, 19 Sept. 1670. Long fol. 3 pp.

Letters of Sir Wm. Penn.

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| 3. | To his son Wm. Penn | 8 Jan. 1666. | Fol. 1 p. | L. S. |
| 4. | " " | 6 April 1667. | 8vo 1 p. | A. L. S. |
| 5. | " " | 9 " " | Fol. 1 p. | A. L. S. |
| 6. | " " | 21 May " " | " " | A. L. S. |
| 7. | " " | 29 April 1670. | 8vo " | A. L. S. |

Letters to Sir Wm. Penn.

8. From Duke of Ormond 29 May 1666. Fol. 1 p. L. S.
(Desiring him to resign the command of his Company of Foot at Kinsale in favor of his son Wm. Penn.)
9. From Lord Peterboro no date. 8vo 1 p. A. L. S.
9. " " " " 4o 1 p. A. L. S.

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10. Draft of Wm. Penn's Instructions to Lieut. Gov. Blackwell 25 9 m. 1689. London. For the Government of the Province. (Penn's signature and alterations.)
11. King James II Order to the Bishops for absolution of persons engaged in the late Rebellion. 18 Apl. 1685. Fol. 1 p. Signed by L^a Sunderland.
12. Commission from Wm. Penn to Robert Turner, John Goodson, Sam'l Jennings and Lasy Cock to act as Commissioners of Property. 22 5 m. 1692. (In handwriting of Wm. Penn.) Fol. 1 p. Copy.
- 13-14. Original Draft of Wm. Penn's Instrument of Surrender to the Queen of the Government of Pennsylvania to be enrolled in Chancery. Large fol. 1 p. and fol. 1 p.
15. Report 13 Feb. 1710/11 from the Lords of Trade to the Queen upon Wm. Penn's Memorial to Surrender his Proprietary of the Government of Pennsylvania. (An exhibit in the case of Hannah Penn v. Springett Penn.) Fol. 6 pp. Copy.
16. Address of The Kings of the Indians to the King and Parliament. (In handwriting of James Logan, and signed by the Six Kings.) No date. Large fol. 1 p.
17. Lease 16 July 1703 Wm. Penn and Wm. Penn junr. to Daniel Phillips et al. of the Pallace of Pennsbury for 500 yrs as security for debt of £1500. Executed only by W. P. jr. Vellum 1 sheet.
18. Covenant of Indemnity 20 Nov. 1707. Wm. Penn to Harbert Springett. Signed by W. P. Fol. 1 p.
19. Bond 10 Aug. 1699 Wm. Penn to James St. Amand for £133. Signed by W. P. Fol. 1 p.
20. Deed of Assignment 19 July 1710 James St. Amand to Thos. Callowhill of certain obligations of Wm. Penn. Signed by St. Amand and Wm. Penn and witnessed by Wm. Penn junior. Parch. 1 sheet.

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21. Bond 20 July 1699 Wm. Penn to Thos. Callowhill to settle £1500 within 6 years on his children by his wife Hannah should he have any. Signed by Wm. Penn.
22. Assignment 7 Dec. 1705 Wm. Penn to Thos. Callowhill of certain securities in satisfaction of his bond of 20 July 1699. Signed by W. P. Atl. fol. 1 sheet.
- 23-26. Four papers relating to the Assignment of certain Government Annuities by Wm. Penn to Thos. Callowhill 29 Jan. 1706. Endorsed by W. P. "Assignment. & Bond to Sat. Callowhill for ye poor children."
27. Copy of will of Wm. Penn 1712. Fol. 3 pp.
28. Another copy " " "
29. Release Wm. Penn & Hannah his wife 18 Aug. 1716 to Moses Beranger. Executed only by H. P. Parch. 1 sheet.
30. Acknowledgment of Indebtedness 31 Mch 1718 Hannah Penn to John Wren £80. Signed by H. P. Fol. 1 p.
31. Case of Mrs. Hannah Penn and Opinion thereon of Sir Edw. Northey 11 Dec. 1718. Fol. 3 pp. (Opinion and signature in Sir Edw. Northey's handwriting.)
32. Warrant of Attorney 28 Nov. 1721 Mary Penn, Wm. & Letitia Aubrey, Aubrey & Gulielma Maria Thomas to Ferdinando John Paris to appear for them in the case of Penn v. Penn. In Exch. 8vo. 1 p. L. s.
33. Affidavit of Springett Penn 3 Feb. 1725 as to Title Deeds of the Three Lower Counties upon Delaware. Fol. 1 p.
34. Case of John Thomas and Richard Penn Esqs. and State of Title in relation to their Agreement and Settlement between themselves and for their respective widows and children of Pennsylvania and the Three Lower Counties. Fol. 12 pp.

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35. Articles of Agreement (counterpart) 7 Jan. 1725 Springett Penn and Hannah Penn, that during the legal contest as to the validity of the Will of Wm. Penn their joint appointment of Patrick Gordon as Governor of Pennsylvania shall not prejudice the rights of either party. Executed by H. P. Parch. 1 sheet.
36. Letter of Attorney 7 Jan. 1725 Springett Penn Heir at law to his brother Wm. Penn to enable him to obtain the King's assent and approbation of Patrick Gordon as Lieut. Governor. Parch. 1 sheet.
- 37-38. Letter of Substitution of Attorney 2 Feb. 1725 annexed to last mentioned Letter of Attorney Wm. Penn to Ferdinando John Paris (Agent of S. P. for Penna.) substituting him as Attorney for the purpose of obtaining the Royal Assent above mentioned and Affirmation of Thomas Penn 2 Feb. 1725 proving the execution of both the Letters of Attorney. Fol. 2 pp.
39. Commission 6 Apl 1745 John, Thomas and Richard Penn, Proprietaries, to James Logan to sell lands in Pennsylvania in case of death or going out of office of Lieut. Gov. Thomas. Parch. 1 sheet. d. s.
40. Warrant 6 Apl 1745 John, Thomas and Richard Penn, Proprietaries, to the Keeper of the Great Seal of the Province to affix the Great Seal to the above Commission to James Logan to grant lands. Parch. 1 sm. sheet. d. s.
41. Copy of Deed 23 Sept. 1731 Wm. Penn; Heir at law &c. to John, Thomas and Richard Penn of the Soil and Powers of Government of Pennsylvania. Fol. 16 pp.
42. List of Grants, Deeds and Papers in possession of Thomas Penn. Fol. 7 pp.
43. Memorandum book of Thomas Penn. Sm. 8vo 36 pp.

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43. Copy of Report of the Committee of the House of Commons appointed 23 Mch 1698 relating to the debt settled upon the excise. 4o 6 pp.
44. Mem. of a Clause to be inserted in ye Act agst Papists in Favour of Dissenters. 8vo 1 p.
45. Arguments presented to the King to pardon ye persons and give ye estates of ye Rebels in ye West to their Relations being very miserably poore & distressed. (In handwriting of Wm. Penn.) Fol. 1 p. N. d.
46. Some Remarks on a Paper intituled A Seasonable Advertisemt. to ye Freemen of this Province &c. dated Philadelphia ye 4 4 mo. 1689. Fol. 3 pp.

Letters from William Penn.

47. To those persons in Maryland yt he did believe did belong to Pennsylv. London. 16 7 m. 1680. Copy. Fol. 2 pp.
48. To The Kings of the Indians in Pennsylvania. London 18 8 mo. 1681. Draft with alterations by W. P. Fol. 2 pp.
49. To Lord Nottingham 31 5 m. 1690 offering to surrender. Copy. Fol. 1 p.
50. To same 12 4 m. 1692. A. L. S. 8vo 3 pp.
51. To ye magistrates of Gloucester 3 11 m. 1694/5. Copy. Fol. 1 p.
52. To ye Lords Justices of Ireland 1 5 m. 1698. 4o 4 pp.
53. A Book of Letters and some Papers given forth at severall times [when] required of the lord & otherwise in real & a good understanding of ye truth, wether to friends, Rulers [of the] People, or any perticuler persons, by me William Penn from ye 7th month in the year 1667. Fol. 42 pp. (Inner upper corner torn off all through one inch at top by three inches long.)

Family Letters.

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54. William Penn to his father, Admiral Sir Wm. Penn, 6 May 1665. Fol. 2 pp. A. L. s.
55. Three notes on one page Wm. Penn to his children Springet, Lætitia and Bille, 19 6 m. 1682. 3 signatures. 8vo 1 p. A. L. s.
56. Wm. Penn to Anna Callowhill 28 4 m. 1695. 4o 3 pp. A. L. s. (with receipt how to dry apples, paires, plums).
57. Wm. Penn to Hannah Callowhill, afterwards his wife, 10 7 m. 1695. 4o 2 pp. A. L. s. Init.
58. Wm. Penn to Hannah Callowhill, afterwards his wife, 17 10 m. 1695. 4o 4 pp. A. L. s.
59. Wm. Penn to Thomas Callowhill, with letter to Hannah Callowhill annexed 2 11 m. 1695. 4o 2 pp. A. L. s.
60. Wm. Penn to Hannah Callowhill, afterwards his wife, 14 11 m. 1695. 4o 2 pp. A. L. s.
61. Wm. Penn to Hannah Callowhill, afterwards his wife, 19 11 m. 1695. 4o 3 pp. A. L. s. Init.
62. Wm. Penn to Thomas Callowhill 30 11 m. 1695. 4o 2 pp. A. L. s. Init.
63. Wm. Penn to Hannah Callowhill, afterwards his wife, 1 12 m. 1695. 8vo 7 pp. A. L. s.
64. Wm. Penn to Hannah Callowhill, afterwards his wife, 5 12 m. 1695. 4o 5 pp. A. L. s.
65. Wm. Penn to Hannah Callowhill, afterwards his wife, 11 12 m. 1695. 4o 3 pp. A. L. s. Init.
66. Wm. Penn to Hannah Callowhill, afterwards his wife, 14 12 m. 1695. 4o 3 pp. A. L. s. Init.
67. Hannah Penn to Wm. Penn 13 8br 1703. 8vo 2 pp. A. L. s. Init.
68. Wm. Penn to his wife Hannah Penn 25 4 m. 1709. Sm. 4o 3 pp. A. L. s. Init.

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69. Wm. Penn to his wife Hannah Penn 9 5 m. 1709. 8vo
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70. Wm. Penn to Thomas Callowhill 14 5 m. 1709. 8vo
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71. Wm. Penn to his wife Hannah Penn 24 10 m. 1709.
4o 3 pp. A. L. S. Init.
72. Wm. Penn to his wife Hannah Penn 17 11 m. 1709.
4o 5 pp. A. L. No sig.
73. Wm. Penn to his wife Hannah Penn 19 11 m. 1709/10.
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73. Wm. Penn to his wife Hannah Penn 7 12 m. 1709/10.
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74. Wm. Penn to Thomas Callowhill 7 11 m. 1709. 8vo
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75. Wm. Penn to Thomas Callowhill 22 8 m. 1709. 4o
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76. Hannah Penn to John Penn, her son, 18 1 m. 1722/3.
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77. Hannah Penn to John Penn, her son (end), 10 Mch
1722/3. 4o 2 pp. A. L. S.
78. Hannah Penn to John Penn, her son (end), 30 Mch
1730. 8vo 2 pp. A. L. S.
79. Hannah Penn to John Penn, her son, no date. 4o 1 p.
A. L. S.
80. Hannah Penn to Sir Wm. Keith, Depy. Gov., 8 6 m.
1718 announcing death of her husband. Fol. 1 p.
(?) Copy.
81. Hannah Penn to Sir Wm. Keith, Depy. Gov., 20 6 m.
1719. Fol. 2 pp. Copy.
82. Springett Penn to his uncle John Penn 22 1 m. 1716/17.
Fol. 1 p. A. L. S.
83. Margaret Penn to her brother John Penn 4 Apl 1722.
4o 1 p. A. L. S.

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1. Lætitia Penn to Hannah Callowhill
12 10 m. 1695. 4o 2 pp. A. L. S.
(Congratulatory on their new relations to each other.)
2. Mrs. Margaret Lowther to her brother Wm. Penn
1 Jan. 1695. 4o 4 pp. A. L.
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3. Mrs. Margaret Lowther to her brother Wm. Penn
11 July 1696. 4o 4 pp. A. L. S.
4. Anthony Lowther to his bro-in-law Wm. Penn
18 Oct. 1675. 4o 2 pp. A. L. S.
5. Robert Lowther to his cousin Springett Penn
no date. 8vo 1 p. A. L. S.
5. S. Wall to Coz Hannah Penn
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(Also letter of Thos. Lower annexed.) Amanuensis.
50. From George Fox per T. L.
10 8 m. 1674. Fol. 1 p.
(Postscript by T. L.)
51. From George Fox 25 9 m. 1674. Fol. 1 p.
52. From George Fox, Declaration instead of the Oath of
Allegiance (copy), with letter (T. L. handwriting)
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" Lord Gallway joint 11 June 1698. 4o 1 p.
Aut. L. (Gallway) s.

Letters to Hannah Penn.

103. " Henry Goldney 19 1 m 1716. 8vo 1 p. A. L. s.
103. " Sir Wm. Keith, Dep. Gov.
24 Sept. 1717. 4o 2 pp. A. L. s.
104. " Anne Murray 10 Oct. 1717. 4o 2 pp. A. L. s.
105. " Robt. Assheton 5 Nov. 1718. 4o 1 p. A. L. s.

Miscellaneous Letters.

106. " Lord Baltemore to Dirk Burk (his London Agent)
7 Nov. 1683. Fol. 4 pp. Copy.
107. " Lord Baltemore to Dirk Burk (his London Agent)
7 Dec. 1683. Fol. 4 pp. Copy.

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108. From R. Barclay to Thos. Zachary
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112. " George Fox to Earl of Pembroke
" Edward Burrough to Sir Henry Vane M. P.
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113. Letter from Amsterdam to George Fox
7 10 m. 1685. Fol. 1 p. No sig.
114. John Gary to George Fox
21 4 m. 1674. Fol. 3 pp. A. L. s.
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119. John Grattan to Henry Gouldney
3 3 m. 1694. 4o 2 pp. A. L. s.
119. John Grattan to Jas. Dickinson
5 11 m. 1694. 8vo 3 pp. A. L. s.
120. J. Springett to Grimbole Paunceforte
7 Sept. 1706.

With copy of Wm. Penn's statement as to his last
interview with Philip Ford prior to embarking for
Penna. 1699. Fol. 2 pp. A. L. s.

James Logan to Yearly Meeting at Phila.

22 Sept. 1764. Fol. 4 pp. Printed.

(As to the right to bear arms in self-defence.)

101. *Chrysomelidae* (101)
102. *Chrysomelidae* (102)
103. *Chrysomelidae* (103)
104. *Chrysomelidae* (104)
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PENNSYLVANIA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

BY LOTHROP WITHINGTON.

[The following matter concerning Pennsylvania families (taken from the registers of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury and other English records) is partly from my own notes and partly expanded from the unpublished notes of Mr. Henry Fitzgilbert Waters, now in my charge. It is on similar lines to contributions being made to the New York, Virginia, South Carolina, Maryland, Delaware, and other historical societies, and (for Northern New England) to the Essex Institute. The notes of Mr. Waters, not elsewhere printed, are being issued alphabetically in the *Genealogical Quarterly Magazine*. For an account of the work of Mr. Waters and myself in England, see the *Virginia Historical Magazine* for January, 1903, page 291.

LOTHROP WITHINGTON.

30 LITTLE RUSSELL STREET, W. C., LONDON.]

WILLIAM AUBREY, of London, gent. Will 4 May 1731; proved 7 March 1731/2. To my nephew William Penn Esq. and to his heirs 5000 acres of unsurveyed land in Pensilvania, being part of 25000 acres appointed by my father William Penn senior Esq deceased, to me and my wife as a moiety of 50000 acres appointed to my wife's late mother deceased. To my wife Letitia, the daughter of the said William Penn the elder deceased, and to her heirs, the manor of Faggs in Pensilvania being about 5000 acres of land. I also give to the said Letitia and her heirs all lands in Pensilvania which are deficient in my patents for the mannours of Mountjoy and Steyning. Residuary legatee and executrix: the said Letitia my wife. Witnesses: John Page, Mary Wells, Jane Adamson. I desire my nephew William Penn to be assisting to my wife. Codicil 8 May 1731. To Ann Aubrey my sister in law £40 for the benefit and exclusive use of her daughter Elianor without her husband, and to my nephew Thomas Aubrey £100.

Bedford, 62.

JAMES ABERCROMBIE of the City of Philadelphia, mariner. Will 11 December 1758; proved 23 July 1761. Executors: friends Charles Stedman, Alexander Stedman, and Samuel McCall junior of the City of Philadelphia. To my dear wife Margaret Abercrombie £1000, money of Pennsylvania. Residuary legatee: my son James, and in, case of his death without issue, then to my brother David Abercrombie, my sister Jannet Abercrombie, and to John Stedman the son of my friend Alexander Stedman. Witnesses: Robt. Harper, Johan George Waine. Proved by William Neates, attorney of Charles and Alexander Stedman and Samuel McCall the younger, executors, now residing respectively at Philadelphia.

Cheslyn, 239.

EDWARD BRADLEY of the City of Philadelphia in the province of Pennsylvania, glazier. Will 22 March 1743/4; proved 8 November 1746. Executors: wife Esther and my friends Ebenezer Kinnersley and Thomas Leach, both of the said city, shopkeepers, for my estate in Pennsylvania and elsewhere (Great Britain excepted). I release the said Ebenezer Kinnersley of his debt of £30. To the said Thomas Leach £30. To my said wife Esther all my negro slaves, viz. York, Daphne, and the child Gin, with all my plate, household furniture, and £700, also the money that become due to me for the land lately sold to William Hour &c. and all my right to the stable which I took of Thomas Howard. I give to my said wife Esther my messuage in Front Street in the said city between the messuage of Robert Strettle and George Shed and all those yearly rent charges in or near Elbow Lane purchased of Joshua Carpenter amounting to the yearly sum of £12.8.4. The rest of all my lands to be sold and out of the money there shall be paid £100 a piece to my brothers Thomas Bradley and Joseph Bradley and my sister Ann Shepherd, and next the sum of £30 a piece to my two nephews, viz. Edward Shepherd, my said sister's son, and William Bradley, the son of my brother Joseph, which two nephews I nominate

executors for my estate in Great Britain. Residuary legatee: wife Esther. Witnesses: P^r Turner, C. Brocken, Robt. Strettle. Proved by Edward Shepherd with power reserved &c. *Edmonds, 318.*

JAMES THOMAS, late of Philadelphia, but in parish of St. Margaret, Lothbury, London, bachelor, deceased. Will 22 4th month 1706; proved 11 February 1711/2. Brother Micah Thomas and his children £30. Brother Gabriel Thomas besides what he oweth me £20. Sister Mary Snead and her children £20. Sister Rachel Wharton and to be at her dispose £40. Uncle James Thomas £20 a year during his life. My cosins or nieces Elizabeth, Mary, and Rachell Williams each of them £50 after the decease of my aforesaid uncle James Thomas. My nephew the brother of said Williams if living £50. My cousins the children of Thomas Wharton and sister Rachell his wife, after &c &c, £20 each. Executors £50 as followeth, to Edward Shippen senior, and his grandchildren Edward and Elizabeth Shippen £20 and £30 between Samuel Preston and his daughters Margaret and Hannah. Poor of Philadelphia remainder of my estate after decease of aforesaid uncle, that is the yearly interest of the remainder as aforesaid and that forever. The aforesaid Edward Shippen and Samuel Preston of Philadelphia, merchants, executors. Witnesses: Philip Russuel, Walton Huling, Jonathan Baily, Morris Edwards. Proved at Sussex on Delaware Bay on 7th day of 9 month called November 1710. By testimony of Jonathan Baily and Philip Russell. Administration granted to John Askew, attorney for Samuel Preston, residing in Philadelphia. *Barnes, 38.*

JOHN PROBERTS, late of Philadelphia in America, belonging to the merchant ship "Alexander" but deceased in St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark. Administration 15 November 1742 to William Playtor, attorney of Grace Proberts the relict now residing at Philadelphia.

Admon. Act Book, 1742.

SOPHIA ROBERTS late of Pensilvania in parts beyond seas, spinster, deceased. Administration 18 November 1731 to her sister Rebecca Roberts, spinster, Anne Roberts the mother first renouncing.

Ditto, 1731.

RICHARD SANGER late of Philadelphia in America, bachelor, deceased. Administration 13 May 1737 to his sister and next of kin Deborah wife of Jonathan Colman.

Ditto, 1737.

JOHN SMITH late at Pennsylvania deceased. Administration 22 February 1688/9 to William Wright during absence of Jane Smith the relict now living in Scotland.

Ditto, 1689, folio 28.

HENRY SMITH late of Pensilvania in West Indies, bachelor, deceased. Administration 25 May 1703 to John Adams principal creditor.

Ditto, 1703, folio 93.

PATIENT USHER late of Philadelphia in Pensilvania North America, widow, deceased. Administration 29 April 1749 to Elias Bland, attorney of Margaret Kearsley formerly Brand (wife of John Kearsley) niece of the defunct, and now residing in Pensilvania.

Ditto, 1749.

WILLIAM RABLY late of Philadelphia in the province or Pensilvania in America deceased upon the high seas. Administration 18 February 1730/1 to Richard Deeble principal creditor, John Rably and Mary Rably spinster, brother and sister of the defunct first renouncing.

Ditto, 1731.

WARWICK HELE late of Pensilvania, widower, deceased. Administration 1 March 1710/11 to Michael Hammons principal creditor.

Ditto, 1711, folio 50.

WILLIAM KINNERSLEY late of Philadelphia in Pensilvania in America, bachelor, deceased. Administration 12 April 1714 to his nephew (ex fratre) William Kinnersley, Richard Kinnersley the brother and Hannah Fencott wife of William Fencott, sister of the defunct first renouncing.

Ditto, 1714, folio 74.

JOHN SWIFT junior late of Philadelphia in Pensilvania deceased. Administration 20 January 1713,4 to Hannah Winbolt widow, sister of Elizabeth Swift the relict now at Philadelphia.

Ditto, 1714, folio 7.

DOROTHY ALLFORD late of Pensilvania, spinster, deceased. Administration 3 November 1718 to her sister Mary Little als Allford wife of Joseph Little.

Ditto, 1718, folio 43.

BENJAMIN ACROD, late of St. John Hackney, Middlesex, but in Pennsylvania, deceased. Administration 4 July 1684 to his relict Sara Acrod, which grant was revoked on proof of a will in December following.

Admon. Act Book, 1684.

JONATHAN BRAND late of Philadelphia in Pensilvania, widower, deceased. Administration 14 February 1748/9 to his son Thomas Brand.

Ditto, 1749.

ROBERT BRETT late at Pensylvania deceased. Administration 11 September 1701 to Roger Brett, Attorney for the relict Mary Tudor als Brett now at New York.

Ditto, 1701, folio 157.

JOHN CRAVEN late of Philadelphia in Transilvania [sic], widower, deceased. Administration 21 February 1704/5 to Edward Ridsdale guardian of Mary, Jane, and William Inman, minors, grandchildren of the said defunct, Dorothy Inman, spinster, also a grandchild, first renouncing.

Ditto, 1705, folio 39.

GEORGE ELLICE late of the Town of Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, bachelor, deceased. Administration 24 January

1753 to the Rev. John Black, Clerk, Attorney of William Ellice, brother of the defunct, now residing in North Britain.

Ditto, 1753.

EDWARD GUY of Appleby in Westmoreland, but late of Philadelphia beyond the seas. Administration 1698 to his son John. [Edward, son of Edward Guy, of Appleby in Westmoreland, matriculated 30 4, 1624, aged 15, at Queen's College, Oxford. M.A. 1634. Vicar of St. Lawrence, Appleby, 1636.]

Ditto, 1698.

WALTER GROOMBRIDGE late of Philadelphia beyond seas, widower, deceased. Administration 18 July 1710 to John Norton and Henry Daniel guardians of Jane Groombridge, a minor daughter and only child of the deceased.

Ditto, 1710, folio 138.

MARY HASLEHURST late of Philadelphia in Pensilvania, widow, deceased on the High Seas. Administration 17 January 1735/6 to her mother Mary Mecham.

Ditto, 1735.

GEORGE HEAD late of Philadelphia, bachelor, but deceased at Charles Town in South Carolina. Administration 25 November 1734 to his brother Thomas Head, Rowland Head the father renouncing.

Ditto, 1734.

WILLIAM HIGGS, late of Pennsylvania in parts beyond the seas, bachelor, deceased. Administration 17 October 1709 to his brother John Higgs.

Ditto, 1709, folio 206.

WILLIAM JONES late of Philadelphia in the province of Pensilvania, bachelor, deceased. Administration 30 May 1735 to his sister Mary Jones, spinster.

Ditto, 1735.

THOMAS LANGHORNE late at Pensilvania. Administration 30 December 1689 to Seth Flower principal creditor.

Ditto, 1689, folio 209.

SARAH LEA formerly Brown (Wife of William Lea) late of the City of Philadelphia in America, deceased. Administration 3 October 1749 to her son William Lea, her husband William Lea dying without taking administration.

Ditto, 1749.

JOHN LILLYSTONE late of St Andrew Holborn, London, and of Philadelphia in America, bachelor, deceased in ship "Rowser." Administration 7 June 1751 to his mother Hannah Lillystone widow.

Ditto, 1751.

WILLIAM MAIDEN late of the City of Philadelphia, bachelor, deceased. Administration 30 April 1756 to William Bruce, attorney of John Maiden the father now residing in Dundee, Scotland.

Ditto, 1756.

DIONYSIUS MERRICK late at Le Hokills in Pensylvania beyond seas, bachelor, deceased. Administration 14 November 1702 to Richard Chope principal creditor.

Ditto, 1702, folio 216.

RICHARD METCALFE late of Lewis in Pensylvania, widower, deceased. Administration 8 July 1763 to his daughter Elizabeth Metcalfe, spinster.

Ditto, 1763.

ANNE MORREY late of the City of Philadelphia in Pensylvania in America deceased. Administration 8 March 1748/9 to her husband Richard Morrey.

Ditto, 1749.

SARAH MORREY late of the City and County of Philadelphia in the province of Pensylvania, widow, deceased. Administration 12 November 1756 to John Strettell, attorney of her son Stephen Williams now residing at Philadelphia.

Ditto, 1756.

MATTHEW PAYNE late of Pensylvania, widdower. Administration 4 October 1686 to his son Edmund Payne.

Ditto, 1686, folio 154.

(To be continued.)

THE ALASKA ADJUDICATION.

BY THOMAS WILLING BALCH.

By the Convention that was signed at Washington on January 24, 1903, between the Secretary of State, Mr. John Hay, and the late British ambassador, Sir Michael Herbert, which subsequently, on February 11, 1903, became, upon its ratification by the United States Senate, a treaty, the American and the British governments made provision to submit the difference of opinion over the proper way of running the eastern frontier of the Alaskan *lisière* to a Joint Commission. The tribunal that this treaty set up was *not*, as is popularly supposed, a Court of Arbitration, but a Court of Adjudication. For this tribunal was composed of an equal number of jurists, three chosen from each side from among their own citizens. None of the members of the tribunal was a citizen of a neutral country, and there was not upon it an odd judge, thereby securing the certainty of a majority vote, and so a final decision upon every point that was submitted for adjudication. From the first negotiations at Quebec in August, 1898, over this Alaskan question, the Canadians aimed to have the question passed upon by an unequal number of jurists. They hoped to play off the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty against the submission of the Alaska frontier to an International Court of Arbitration. If it had been a moral certainty that such an international court, whether composed of members of the Hague Tribunal or of other learned jurists, would have decided the controversy on the merits of the evidence *alone*, this country could very properly have referred the case to such a court for settlement. But, unfortunately, ever since Éméric Crucé,¹ of Paris, first promulgated in 1623 the idea

¹ "Les Origines du Droit International," par Ernest Nys, Bruxelles, 1894, p. 397.

"Éméric Crucé," by Thomas Willing Balch, Philadelphia, 1900, pp. 24-37.

of an International Court or Arbitration, until now, the numerous judgments handed down by international tribunals have proved the frailty of human nature, and shown the desire of the arbitrators to split the difference of the issues involved, and in some cases their purpose to inject even diplomatic considerations into the decisions. The cause of International Arbitration has made great progress since Crucé launched his plan upon the world, but it should not be forgotten that a recourse to International Arbitration, taking account of human nature, is not as yet possible in all cases. Our government acted wisely in referring the question of the Alaska frontier to a Court of Adjudication rather than to a Court of Arbitration.

The question submitted to the Alaska Adjudication Board was the correct explanation of a part of the Anglo-Russian Treaty, which was signed at Saint Petersburg, February 16/28, 1825, by Count Nesselrode, M. de Poletica, and Sir Stratford Canning.¹ By that treaty Russia and England agreed upon a line of demarcation to separate their respective North American possessions.

The treaty provided that this frontier should be drawn from the Arctic Ocean, along the meridian of one hundred and forty-one degrees west longitude from Greenwich to Mount Saint Elias, and then was to follow the crest of the mountains running parallel to the coast, to the head of the Portland Channel, and down that sinuosity to the ocean in fifty-four degrees forty minutes north latitude. But if at any point the crest of the mountains proved to be at a greater distance than ten marine leagues from the shore, then the frontier should run parallel to the sinuosities of the coast at a distance of ten marine leagues inland, but never farther than that from the shore.

The United States, on the one hand, maintained that this treaty gave to Russia, and consequently to themselves,—since the United States had bought, in 1867, chiefly by the

¹ "The Alaska Frontier," by Thomas Willing Balch, Philadelphia, 1903, pp. 6-8.

efforts of William H. Seward and Charles Sumner, Russian America with all the rights of Russia,—an unbroken *lisière* or strip of territory on the mainland from Mount Saint Elias at about sixty degrees north to the opening of the Portland Channel into the ocean at Dixon Entrance at fifty-four degrees forty minutes, of sufficient width to entirely cut off the British empire from tide-water north of fifty-four forty. Canada, on the other hand, contended that the true interpretation of the treaty of 1825 gave a frontier line that, skipping from the tops of mountains close to the sea, cut across the sinuosities such as the Lynn Canal and Taku Inlet, instead of passing inland around them, thus giving to Canada harbors upon the upper reaches of those sinuosities.

The decree of the Adjudication Board in the main confirms the rights of the United States. Still, in some of the details the treaty is in favor of Canada. The chief point at issue was whether Canada should have one or more outlets upon tide-water on the Lynn Canal or any of the other sinuosities that cut into the *lisière*. That important question is now settled definitely against Canada by the judgment of Lord Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice of England, who voted with the three American Commissioners, thus insuring to the United States a continuous unbroken *lisière* on the mainland above the Portland Channel. Lord Alverstone showed by his vote that he was convinced by the overwhelming mass and force of the evidence.

When it is remembered that the claims of Canada rested upon no evidence whatever, it is perfectly clear that she made substantial gains by the award; it was in truth a diplomatic compromise. In some places, as, for example, on the Stikine River, the eastern frontier of the *lisière* was brought by the award too near to tide-water, all of which redounds to the advantage of Canada. In addition, brushing aside that well-recognized rule of International Law known as the *Thalweg*¹ that since Grotius has obtained in finding

¹ "Principes du Droit des Gens," par Alphonse Rivier, Paris, 1896, Vol. I. pp. 167, 168.

the water boundary between two neighboring states; the charts of the British Admiralty, and consequently the British government itself; and official Canadian maps; the Adjudication Board, the three Americans concurring, gave to Canada Pearse and Wales Islands, which rightfully belonged to the United States.

At first sight the possession of these two islands by Canada seems of small importance. But their geographical position, immediately facing Port Simpson, gives them, although the United States retains the two small outward islands of Kannaghunut and Sitklan, an important strategic value, for Port Simpson will become the natural Pacific terminus of the new Canadian transcontinental railroad. Canada, with Pearse and Wales Islands in her possession, will have the strategic control of Portland Channel, and can, of course, build at Port Simpson another naval stronghold like Halifax on the Atlantic and Esquimalt on the Pacific, and from it menace our developing trade across the Pacific with Alaska and Asia.

In giving up Pearse and Wales Islands to Canada, the American Commissioners were anxious apparently to soothe Canada as much as possible. But when they let her have these two islands, they might just as well have given up Sitklan and Kannaghunut Islands, for, as the London *Times* justly remarked on October 27, 1903, the "two latter islands have together an area of some eight square miles only and are in themselves of no importance whatever. It has been suggested, however, that they hold the command of Port

"Halleck's International Law," third edition, revised by Sir Sherston Baker, Bart., of Lincoln's Inn, and Barrister-at-Law, London, 1893, Vol. I. p. 171.

"Das Moderne Völkerrecht der Civilisirten Staten als Rechtsbuch Dargestellt," von Dr. J. C. Bluntschli, Nördlingen, 1878, sections 298, 301, and 303.

Concerning the historic development of the rule of the *Thalweg*, see the article of Judge Ernest Nys, of Brussels, in the "*Revue de Droit International*" (Brussels, 1901, p. 75), entitled "*Rivières et fleuves frontières—La Ligne Médiante et le Thalweg—un Aperçu historique.*"

Simpson. . . . A glance at the map will show that this is not the case. Sitklan Island is distant some fifteen miles from the port, whereas Wales Island extends some five miles nearer to it and, being situated on the flank of a line drawn from Port Simpson to Sitklan, would effectually neutralize any strategic importance which the latter island would possess. As regards vessels sailing from Port Simpson in the direction of Asia, which would pass north of Dundas Island, this island, which is British, commands the passage, and the two islands awarded to the United States confer on them no advantage which they did not have already by their possession of Cape Fox. The channel north of the two islands (Sitklan and Kannaghunut), which is commanded by them and by the other side of the channel, has no commercial importance; all traffic passes along the broader channel to the south of Wales Island."

The Alaska frontier question, had our Congress in the past heeded the sage advice, first of President Grant in 1872, and then of President Cleveland in 1885, could have been settled quietly without engendering any of the bitterness that has since been aroused over it in Canada, and without giving up Pearse and Wales Islands. But now that this dangerous frontier question, which should never have been brought forward in the manner that it was, is in a large measure out of the way, let us hope sincerely that both the United States and the Canadian governments will bring about a commercial rapprochement—always a solid bond of peace—between the two countries, and thus aid to establish an *entente cordiale* between them. And towards this end the sooner negotiations are carried on directly between Washington and Ottawa, instead of by the round-about and cumbersome way of Downing Street, the better—as Monsieur Henri Bourassa, a grandson of Papineau, the leader of the French Canadians in 1837, clearly and forcibly showed in a notable speech on October 23, 1903, in the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada¹—for the develop-

¹ "House of Commons Debates," Third Session, Ninth Parliament, Vol. XXXVI., October 23, 1903.

ment and maintenance of cordial relations between the two nations. As all the chief political men of Canada, both English and French, agree with Monsieur Bourassa in this, probably one of the results of the Alaska frontier decision will be that Canada will have, before many years are past, her own representative agent at Washington. And the more we Americans—and by Americans are meant all who live in the New World from the North Pole to Cape Horn—can live on friendly terms with one another the better for all concerned.

Compare also "Henri Bourassa, M.P., Grande-Bretagne et Canada—Questions Actuelles ; Conférence au Théâtre National Français, Montréal, Le 20 Octobre, 1901," Montréal, Imprimerie du Pionnier, 33-35 rue St. Gabriel.

MRS. MARY DEWEES'S JOURNAL FROM PHILADELPHIA TO KENTUCKY, 1787-1788.

CONTRIBUTED BY SAMUEL P. COCHRAN.

September 27th, 1787.—Left Philadelphia about five o'clock in the afternoon and tore ourselves from a number of dear friends that assembled to take a last farewell before we set off for Kentucky. Made our first stage 6 miles from the City, being very sick the greatest part of the way.

September 28th.—We left the sign of the Lamb at half past six A. M. and proceeded to Col. Webster's, 7 miles, where we breakfasted, and then set off for the United States, which we reached at 5 o'clock P. M., and put up for the night on account of my sickness which was excessive, being obliged to go to Bed immediately.

September 29th.—Left the United States and arrived at the Waggon 40 miles from Philadelphia, that place which contains so many valued friends. Sister and the Children very hearty, the Children very diverting to all but poor Maria, who was sick as it was possible to be. We took up our lodging at the Compass.

September 30th.—Left the Compass and reached the Hat at 10 o'clock A. M., much better than I was. Lost all the fine prospects the first day owing to my sickness, which was excessive, being obliged to be led from the Waggon to the bed and from the bed to the Waggon.

October 1st.—Crossed the Conestogo, a good deal uneasy for fear my sickness should return,—the Conestogo is a beautiful creek with fine prospects around it. After refreshing ourselves we took a walk up the Creek and I think I never saw a more beautiful prospect. You can't imagine how I long'd for you my friends to join our little Party and to be partakers of the Beauties of Nature that now sur-

rounded us. We are seated beneath the shade of intermingling trees, that grow reeling o'er the creek and entirely shade us from the noonday sun. Several since I sat here have crossed, some on horse back others in boats, whilst a fall of water at a little distance adds dignity to the scene and renders it quite romantic. As the sun was setting we rode through Lancaster, a Beautiful inland town, with some Elegant Houses in it. I was quite delighted with the view we have from the Corner of the street where the prison stands of the Upper part of the town, which at once presents to your sight a sudden rise with houses, trees, and gardens, on either side, that has a very pleasant effect.

October 2d.—Tho' but a few days since my friends concluded I could not reach Kentucky, will you believe me when I tell you I am setting on the Bank of the Susquehanah, and can take my bit of ham and Biscuit with any of them.

"Returning health has made the face of nature gay,
Given beauty to the sun and pleasure to the day."

Just cross'd the river in company with Mrs. Parr and her daughter; not the least sick. What gratitude is owing from me to the great Author of nature, who in so short a time has restored me from a state of Languishment and Misery to the most enviable health.

October 3d.—Passed through York Town, a pretty little town, and lodged about a mile from that place.

October 4th.—This day we rode through Abbotstown, a trifling place; find the roads much better from Lancaster upwards than from Philadelphia to Lancaster. Reached Hunterstown, 113 miles, expect to-morrow to cross the South Mountain; weather exceedingly pleasant.

October 5th.—Left Hunters Town and proceeded to the Mountain, which we began to climb about 10 o'clock, sometimes riding sometimes walking; find the roads much better in places than we expected; tho' in others excessive Stony—the length which is ten miles renders it very tedious.

Obligingly favored with good weather. We have halted on the top of the Mountain to refresh ourselves and horses. This afternoon descended the west side, find it much worse than the last side, the road in places for a mile in length so very stony that you can scarce see the earth between; tho' at other places beautifully watered by fine springs. Took up our lodging at the foot of the Mountain, the people very civil, the house right Kentucky.

October 6th.—Left the foot of the Mountain, crossed the Falling Spring and proceeded to Chambersburgh, a handsome little Town with some pretty stone and brick Buildings in it. After passing the Town we crossed the Falling Spring again, one of the finest Springs in this part of the world, by which several mills in this neighborhood are turned. Obligated to stop sooner than usual, one of our horses being lame, find the people a good deal shy, at first, but after a little while very sociable and obliging; treated with some very fine Apples which begin to grow very scarce with us. I am much afraid we shall be like the Children of Israel—long for the garlick and onions that your city abounds with.

October 7th.—Set off for the North Mountain, which we find so bad we are obliged to foot it up, and could compare ourselves to nothing but a parcel of goats climbing up some of the Welch Mountains that I have read of. Sally very desirous to know whether this Mountain is not the one that's in Mr. Adgate's song. Find this the most fatiguing days Journey we have had, the roads so very bad and so very steep, that the horses seem ready to fall backwards. In many places, you would be surprised to see the Children, Jumping and Skipping, sometimes quite out of sight, sometimes on horseback sometimes in the Waggon, so you see we have variety, tho' sometimes would very willingly dispence with some of it. Believe me my dear friends, the sight of a log house on these Mountains after a fatiguing days Journey affords more real pleasure than all the magnificent buildings your city contains. Took up our lodging at

the foot of the Mountain and met with very good entertainment.

October 8th.—Left the foot of the mountain and crossed Scrub hill, which is very bad indeed. I had like to forgot to tell you, I have lost my Children, don't be concerned for the loss, for they are still in the family; the Inhabitants of this Country are so cruel as to deprive me of them, but they were kind enough to give them to Sister Rees, and I am a Miss from Philadelphia. You may rest Assured I don't take the trouble to undeceive them, unless Sally (as she often does) Crys out where's my Mar. The Children are very hearty and bear fatigue much better than we do, tho' I think we all do wonderfull. You would be astonished to see the roads we have come, some of which seems impassible. Rachel mostly passes half the day in Spelling, and Sally in Singing; every house we stop at she inquires if it is not a Kentucky house, and seldom leaves it 'till she informs them she is a Kentucky Lady.

October 9th.—Crossed Sidling hill and were the greatest part of the day in proforming the Journey,—the roads being so excessive Steep, sidling and Stony, that it seemed impossible to get along. We were obliged to walk the greatest part of the way up, tho' not without company; there was five waggons with us all the morning to different parts. This night our difficulties began; we were obliged to put up at a Cabin at the foot of the hill, perhaps a dozen logs upon one another, with a few slabs for a roof, and the earth for a floor, and a Wooden Chimney Constituted this extraordinary Ordinary. The people very kind but amazing dirty. There was between twenty and thirty of us; all lay on the floor, except Mrs. Rees, the Children and your Maria, who by our dress or address or perhaps both, were favored with a bed, and I Assure you that we thought ourselves lucky to escape being fleaed alive.

October 10th.—After Breakfasting at this clean house, set off for Bedford. On our way crossed the Juniata, passed through Bedford, a small country town, some parts of the

road very bad and some of it very pleasant. For a considerable distance, we travelled along the Juniata, which I thought very pretty. We put up at a house where we were not made very welcome, but like travellers we learned to pass a few sour looks unnoticed.

October 11th.—Set off for the Alleghany Mountains, which we began to ascend in the afternoon; found it as good as any part of our Journey. We ascend in the waggon, not without fear and trembling, I assure you. We got about six miles and fell in with a French Gentleman and his family going to Pittsburgh; we all put up at a little hut on the Mountain, which was so small that we preferred lodging in our waggon to be crowded with Frenchmen and negroes on an earthen floor.

October 12th.—And pretty comfortably arrived at the top of the Cloud cap't Alleghany. It was really awfully pleasing to behold the clouds arising between the mountains at a distance; the day being drisly and the air very heavy, rendered the clouds so low that we could scarce see fifty yards before us. This Evening got off the Mountain, it being twenty miles across. We passed through Burlain, a small town; as the Election was held at this place, we could not be accomodated; proceeded to a Dutch house in the Glades, where we were kindly entertained.

October 13th.—Proceeded to Laurel Creek and Ascended the hill. I think this and many more of the scenes we have passed through, we have seen Nature display'd in her greatest undress, at other times we have seen her dress'd Beautiful, beyond expression. The road excessive bad, some of the Land fine, The Timber Excellent, and grows to an Amazing heighth, the Generality of it from 50 to 60 feet high. The day by reason of the Badness of the roads, could not reach a stage, the hill being 20 miles across and our horses a good deal tired. We in Company with another waggon were obliged to Encamp in the woods, after a Suitable place, at a Convenient distance from a run of water was found, a level piece of ground was pitched upon

for our encampment. Our men went to give refreshment to the Horses, we Females having had a good fire made up, set about preparing Supper, which consisted of an Excellent dish of Coffee, having milk with us, those who chose had a dish of cold ham and pickled beets with the addition of Bread, Butter, Biscuit and Cheese, made up our repast. After supper, Sister, the Children, and myself took up our lodging in the waggon, the men with their Blankets laid down at the fire side. The wind being high with some rain, disturbed our repose until near daylight, when we could have enjoyed a comfortable nap, had we not been obliged to rise and prepare breakfast, which we did on

October 14th.—Set out for Chesnut Ridge, horrid roads and the stoniest land in the world I believe; every few hundred yards, rocks big enough to build a small house upon. We arrived at Chenys Mill towards the middle of the day and parted with our Company. Chenys mill is a beautiful situation, or else the scarcity of such places makes us think it more so than it really is. We were overtaken by a family who was going our way, which renders it more Agreeable travelling than by ourselves. I think by this time we may call ourselves Mountain proof. At the close of the day, we arrived at a house and thought it prudent to put up for the night. The people are Scotch-Irish, exceedingly kind but surprisingly dirty, we concluded (as the Company that was with us made up 18 besides the family) to lodge in our waggon which we did. It rained very hard in the night, but we laid pretty comfortably.

October 15th.—After Breakfast we sat off for Miller-Town. You would be surprised to see the number of pack horses which travel these roads, ten or twelve in a drove. In going up the North mountain, Betsy took it into her head to ride a horse back, and Daddy undertook to escort her on his. In a narrow path, at the edge of a very steep place, they met with a company of packers, when her horse took it into his noddle not to stir one foot, but stood and received a thump behind from every pack that pass'd, and whilst

Betsy was in a state of the greatest trepidation, expecting every moment to be thrown from her horse, her Gallant instead of flying to her assistance stood laughing ready to kill himself at the fun; but the poor girl really looked pitiable. We put up at a poor little Cabin, the people very kind, which compensates for every Inconvenience.

October 16th.—Mr. Dewees and my brother rode about 13 miles to McKee's ferry to see how the waters are, as we are apprehensive they are too low to go down the river. The weather still fine.

October 17th.—Left our little Cabin and proceeded to McKee's ferry, where we staid two days in a little hut, not half so good as the little building at the upper end of your garden, and thought ourselves happy to meet with so comfortable a dwelling.

October 18th.—Our boat being ready, we set off for the river and arrived there at 12 o'clock and went on board immediately. She lay just below the mouth of the Youghiogeny which empties into the Monongahela. At 2 o'clock we push'd down the river very slowly; intend stopping at Fort Pitt, where we expect to meet the waggon with the rest of our Goods. Our Boat resembles Noah's Ark not a little. At Sun Set got fast on Braddock's upper ford, where we staid all that night and 'till 10 o'clock the next day.

October 19th.—With the assistance of some people that was coming up in a flat we got off. The water very low. I am much afraid we shall have a tedious passage. Our boat is 40 foot long; our room 16 by 12 with a Comfortable fire place; our Bed room partitioned off with blankets, and far preferable to the Cabins we met with after we crossed the mountains. We are clear of fleas, which I assure you is a great relief, for we were almost devoured when on Shore. The Monongahela, with the many colored woods on each side, is Beautiful, and in the Spring must be delightful. We are now longing for rain as much as we dreaded it on the Land, for it is impossible to get down until the water

raises. We live entirely Independent, and with that there is a pleasure which Dependants can never be partakers of. We are all very hearty, nor have I had the least sign of Sickness since I came on board. May I ever retain a grateful sense of the Obligation due to the great Creator for his amazing goodness to me, especially, who had every reason from the first of the Journey to fear quite the reverse. About 3 o'clock we passed the field (just about Turtle Creek) where Braddock fought his famous battle with the French and Indians, and soon after got fast on the lower ford, but by the agility of our men soon got off. The river about a Quarter of a mile across. Sammy and Johnny gone ashore for milk.

October 20th.—Rose as soon as our men had prepared a good fire, got Breakfast, and Mr. Dewees set off for McKee's, where we left the horses on account of the waters being low; expect to reach Pittsburgh to-night. Just opposite the hill where General Grant fought his battle with the French and Indians who were in possession of fort Pitt at that time. As the sun was setting had in sight the Coal Hill and ferry house opposite Pittsburgh; this hill is amazing huge and affords a vast deal more coal than can be consumed in that place;—what a valuable acquisition it would be near your City.

October 21st.—We are now laying about a mile from Pittsburgh, and have received several invitations to come on shore. We have declined all, as the trunks with our clothes is not come up, and we in our travelling dress, not fit to make our appearance in that gay place. Just received an invitation from the French Lady we travelled part of the way with to come up. Mr. Tilton call'd on us with Mrs. Tilton's Compliments, would be happy to have us to tea; he left and three French gentlemen and an Englishman came on board and expressed a great deal of pleasure to see us so comfortably situated. In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. O'Harra waited on us and insisted on our going to their house, which in Compliance to their several invitations

we were obliged to accept, and find them very polite and agreeable; we staid and Supp'd with them, nor would they suffer us to go on board while we Continued at this place.

October 22d.—Mrs. O'Harra waited on us to Mrs. Tilton's, to Mrs. Nancarrow's and Mrs. Odderong's, and engaged to tea with Mrs. Tilton. Col. Butler and his lady waited on us to the Boat, was much delighted with our Cabin, took a bit of Biscuit and Cheese with a glass of wine and then returned to dine at Capt. O'Harra's. Spent the afternoon at Mrs. Tilton's with a roomfull of Company, and received several invitations to spend our time with the Ladys at Pitt. Called on Mrs. Butler and saw a very handsome parlour, elegantly papered and well furnished, it appeared more like Philadelphia than any I have seen since I left that place.

October 23d.—Drank tea at the French ladys with several ladys and gentlemen of this place.

October 24th.—The Town all in arms, a report prevailed that a party of Indians within twenty miles, coming to attack the Town. The drums beating to Arms, with the Militia collecting from every part of the Town, has I assure you a very disagreeable appearance.

October 25th.—Left our hospitable friends Capt. O'Harra and Lady not without regret, as their polite and friendly Entertainment demands our utmost gratitude; they waited on us to the boat where we parted forever. Was much disappointed in sending our letters as the man that was to carry them set off before the Messenger got back from the Boat. About 11 o'clock A. M. drop'd down the Ohio, and at the distance of a mile and a half had a full view of Capt. O'Harra's Summer house which Stand^s on the banks of the Alleghany river, which runs about a hundred yards from the bottom of their garden. It is the finest situation that I ever Saw; they live at the upper end, or rather out of the Town, their house in the midst of an Orchard of 60 acres, the only one in that place, from the front of which they have a full view of the Monongahela, and the Ohio rivers;

it is impossible for the most lively imagination to paint a situation and prospects more delightful. At the close of the day got to the lower point of McKee's Island, where we came to anchor under a large rock nearly 60 feet high having the appearance of just falling in the water; on one side in a large smooth place are engraved a number of names among which are your Eliza's and Maria's.

October 26th and 27th.—Staid at McKee's island waiting for water, which is too low to go down. Took a walk up the hill from which we have a fine prospect of both sides of the Island, and saw an Indian grave with three others, on the top of the hill, likewise the remains of an old entrenchment that was thrown up ye last Indian war. Saw three boats full of troops going up to Pittsburgh, we suppose they are going up for provisions for the garrison below.

October 28th.—Mr. Dewees and Mr. Shelby went up to Pitts; am in hopes they will bring some intelligence of the warriors that went out against the Indians.

October 29th.—Still continue at the Island waiting for water; had the pleasure of two ladys company from the Island, who gave us an invitation to visit them. Had a very stormy night and a snow of two or three inches.

October 30th.—The weather much in our favour, it rained all day. Sewing and reading, and when the weather is fine walking, are the amusements we enjoy. The gentlemen pass their time in hunting deer, turkeys, ducks, and every other kind of wild fowl, with which this country abounds. A beautiful doe had the assurance the other day to come half way down the hill and give a peep at us, but our hunters being out escaped being taken; fishing makes up part of their amusement.

October 31st.—Still in hopes of the waters raising, as we had snow again this morning and a prospect of rain;—this the most tedious part of our Journey as we still continue in one place.

November 1st.—The weather clear and cold and no prospect of the water raising. Am little apprehensive we shall

have to winter among the rocks. You can't imagine how I want to see you all, often do I indulge myself in fancy's eye at looking at my dear friends in their several families and wish to be a partaker of their happiness. Eliza too, I long to know how she behaves in her new department; I suppose she often bridles when she looks at my Harriet to think she has got the whip hand of her.

November 2d.—Went over to the Island to see our new acquaintance, and they insisted on our repeating our visits. While we staid a man came in that was wounded by the Indians a few days ago about 20 miles from Pitt. A party of Traders were surprised by them in the night, but got off without any but a little Blood by one who had been wounded in the head with a tomahawk.

November 3d.—Received a visit from three French gentlemen who came to dine with us on board the boat.

November 4th.—To-day the two Mr. Williams came to invite us to their house, a mile from this place, promising to furnish us with horses and saddles; but we declined accepting their invitation, choosing rather to continue where we are 'till we go down the river.

November 5th.—Mrs. Hamilton and Miss Conrad, from the Island, called on us to take a walk up the hill to gather grapes, which we got a great abundance of.

November 6th.—Brother and Mr. Shelby (one of our passengers) went up to Pitt to procure some necessaries for us.

November 7th.—Dined on an Excellent pike, had the company of the three French gentlemen before mentioned to dine with us; who came to invite us to a Ball held at Col. Butler's where thirty ladys and gentlemen were to assemble for that purpose. It is hardly worth while to say we declined going, as it was out of our power to dress fit at this time, to attend such an Entertainment or else (you know) should be happy to do ourselves the honour.

November 8th.—Had several gentlemen to dine on board the Ark, expecting a fire hunt of some deer, which keep about 200 yards from our boat, on a very high hill, but a

shower of rain in the night disappointed them, rendering the brush and leaves too wet for that purpose. They passed the day in Squirrel hunting, and fishing for pike, this being the season for them. I saw one to-day weighing 30 weight, the most beautiful fish I ever saw.

November 9th.—Paid a second visit to the Island, which keeps us in hopes of rain.

November 10th.—From the 10th to the 18th of November, we passed our time in visiting, and receiving visits on board our boat, when we bid adeau to the Island friends and pushed down the Ohio. Saw a small Kentucky Boat go down yesterday, which induced us to set off as the water has risen but very little, but still continues to rise slowly. Passed fort McIntosh P.M. and got fast for a minute on one of the ripples.

November 19th.—Passed Backer's fort about 10 o'clock A.M., and proceeded down the Ohio; a very beautiful river; passed Yellow which runs near the Indian shore. The country very hilly on both sides of the river, in places a half a mile wide, in other places much narrower, so near we are to the Indian Country and yet think ourselves pretty safe. The wind blowing very hard and being contrary, obliged us to put on shore 65 miles below Pittsburgh, and the boat tossing about a good deal occasioned one to feel a little queamish. Betsy Rees was so sick she was obliged to go to bed; what strange reverses there are in life. The children are very hearty and one now is playing with Daddy on the shore. We passed fort Steuben and the Mingo Bottom in the night. We should have got up to see the fort, but the watch told us we could see nothing as it was cloudy. The barking of the dogs at the fort, the howling of wolves, and the yelling of the hunters on the opposite shore, was a little alarming at first, but we soon got reconciled to it.

November 20th.—Just as the day broke, got aground on a Sand bar, at the Beach Bottom. Just at that time, a small Kentucky Boat that was ashore, endeavored to alarm us by firing of a gun and accosting us in the Indian tongue, but

our people could just discern the boat, which quieted our fears. At sunrise we passed by Norris Town; on the Indian shore, a clever little situation, with ten cabins placidly situated. Saw another Kentucky Boat, and passed by Wheeling, a place where a Fort was kept and attacked last war. 'Tis pleasantly situated on a hill. There was a boat and a good many people waiting to go down the river. An excessive hard gale of wind obliged us to put to shore. After the wind abated, we again put out in the channel and were obliged again by a fresh gale to put to shore on the Indian coast, which caused some disagreeable sensations, as it is not long since the Indians have done some mischief hereabouts. After the wind lulled, they thought proper to put out again, tho' it still continued to rain very hard, which made it very dark and disagreeable, as it was impossible to discern where the rocks and ripples lay; but notwithstanding all the obstructions we have met with, have gone at the rate of fifty miles in the twenty four hours. Nor have I felt the least sickness since the first gale, tho' we have been tossed about at an amazing rate. My brother has just come off the watch and tells us we are again anchored, tho' on the opposite shore. The weather being too bad to proceed, we laid all night ashore. It still continued very stormy; many large trees blew down on the bank; we expected every moment the boat would leave her anchor.

November 21st.—The wind still blowing very hard, we staid 'till one o'clock, when we again put out, but made but little progress, the wind still ahead. Some of our people went ashore and brought a fine wild Turkey. Just passed Grave Creek 12 miles below Wheeling; at dark passed Cappatana Creek, and in the night passed Fishing Creek.

November 22d.—About 10 o'clock A.M. passed Fish Creek, being the largest one we have passed. There is a beautiful level Bottom on each side which, with the hills on hills, which seem to surround it, must render it truly delightful in the summer season, when the woods are cloathed in their freshest verdure. About 12 o'clock got into the Long

Reach, it being 15 miles long, ten out of which you may see straight forwards, without the interruption of shore bends, which are very frequent in this river. The diversity of Mountains and Valleys; and the Creeks that empty into the Ohio on both sides, with a variety of beautiful Islands in the river, renders it one of the most beautiful rivers in the World.

November 23d.—The weather hazy but calm. Call'd up by the watch about 5 o'clock A.M., to look at fort Muskingum, but it being hazy could discover nothing but the lights at the fort, and a vast body of cleared land. At daybreak was agreeably serenaded by the drums and fifes at the fort beating and playing the Revele. It sounded very pleasing, tho at a Considerable distance. At 10 o'clock we got to the Little Kanawa; halfpast one got to Little Hockhocking river; and at 4 we passed the Big Hockhocking; a little before dark got opposite Flyn's old Station, a clever little place on the bank of the river, with a large corn field on each side. At dark came to Bellwell, a place founded by Mr. Tilton, late of Philadelphia. 'Tis the most delightful situation I have seen on the Ohio; there are about a dozen snug little Cabins built on the bank, in which families reside, with each a field of corn and a garden, with a small fort to defend them from the Savages. This settlement began about 2 years ago, distant from Fort Pitt 220 miles, on the Virginia shore.

November 24th.—Rose about 6 o'clock to look at Latorch Falls, which are very rapid. In the last 24 hours have come seventy miles; had the pleasure of seeing a doe and a beautiful little fawn on the Indian shore, at too great a distance to shoot at. The variety of deer, ducks, turkeys and geese, with which this country abounds, keeps us always on the look out, and adds much to the beauty of the scenes around us. Between the hours of six and eleven, we have seen twelve deer, some feeding in the green patches that are on the Bottoms, some drinking at the river side, while others at the sight of us bound through the woods with amazing

swiftness. As we rose from dinner we got to Campaign Creek, the place that General Lewes cross'd when he went against the Indians, this last war. Just after dark came to Point Pleasant; the moon shining very bright gave us an imperfect view of the beauties of this place. 'Tis built on the banks of the Ohio, and at the point of Kanawa River. At the point stands the fort, which, in the time of the American war, was attacked by the Indians, but was defended, and they driven off across the river by Genl. Lewes, who owns a vast tract of land at this place. There are 12 or 15 houses, besides the fort, and a good deal of cleared Land about it. The last 24 hours brought us 85 miles further on our voyage.

November 25th.—At 6 o'clock A.M. got to the Guyandot river, but not being called up, lost the sight of it. You can't imagine how much I regret the time lost in sleep; it deprives me of seeing so many of the beauties of nature. Just as we were going to breakfast we came to a small river call'd by the Indians Quindot; at 9 o'clock came to Tweel pool river, and soon after to Big Sandy Creek, on the other side of which the Kentucky lands begin. At 3 o'clock passed little Sandy river 30 miles Below big Sandy. Came to the Scioto in the Evening. Came 100 miles this day.

November 26th.—At 4 o'clock A.M. woke up by a hard gale of wind, which continued until breakfast time, when we had both wind and tide in our favour. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 we came to the Three Islands 12 miles from Limestone; at $\frac{1}{2}$ past one hove in sight of Limestone; at 3 o'clock landed safe at that place, where we found six boats. The place very indifferent, the landing the best on the river; there are at this time about 100 people on the bank looking at us and enquiring for their friends. We have been nine days coming from McKee's Island, three miles below Pittsburgh.

November 27th.—As soon as it was light my brother set off for Lexington without company, which is far from safe, so great was his anxiety to see his family.

November 28th.—Left Limestone at 9 o'clock there being

30 odd boats at the Landing, the chief of which arrived since yesterday 3 o'clock. We got to a little town call'd Washington in the evening, where we stayed and lodged at Mr. Wood's from Philadelphia.

November 29th.—We left Washington before light, and got to Mary's Lick at 12 o'clock; left there and reached the North Fork where we encamped, being 15 or 20 in Company. We made our bed at the fire, the night being very cold, and the howling of the wolves, together with its being the most dangerous part of the road, kept us from enjoying much repose that night.

November 29th.—Set out at daylight for the Blue Licks, which we reached at 12 o'clock; took a walk to look at the salt works which were a great curiosity to us. We travelled about seven miles further, and took up our lodging for that night.

November 30th.—Was agreeably surprised by the company of Mr. Rees and Mr. Merrel, who came out to meet us, but having taken a wrong road, missed us the evening before. We reached Grant's Station that night, where we lodged, and on the first of December arrived at Lexington, being escorted there by Mr. Gordon and Lady, who came out to Bryan's Station to meet us. We were politely received and welcomed by Mrs. Coburn. We all stay'd at my brother's 'till the 11th December, when Betsy Rees left us to begin house keeping, her house not being ready before.

January 1st, 1788.—We still continue at my brother's and have altered our determination of going to Buckeye farm, and mean to go down to South Elkhorn as soon as the place is ready. Since I have been here, I have been visited by the genteel people in the place, and received several invitations, both in town and Country. The society in this place is very agreeable, and I flatter myself I shall see many happy days in this country. Lexington is a clever little town with a court-house and jail and some pretty good buildings in it, chiefly log. My abode I have not seen yet; a description of which you shall have by and by.

January 29th.—I have this day reached South Elkhorn and am much pleased with it. 'Tis a snug little Cabin about 9 miles from Lexington, on a pretty ascent, surrounded by sugar trees; a beautiful pond a little distance from the house, with an excellent spring not far from the door. I can assure you I have enjoyed more happiness the few days I have been here than I have experienced these four or five years past. I have my little family together and am in full expectations of seeing better days.

M. D.

THE FURNITURE OF OUR ANCESTORS.

(Concluded from page 83.)

China Tables.

China Tables, plain legs, 3 ft. long, bases,		
brackets, fret top	£4.10.0	—
do fret frame	8. 0.0	£3.10.0

Fire Screens.

Fire Screen, plain feet	£1.15.0	£1. 5.0
do claw feet	2. 2.6	1.12.6

Dumb Waiters.

Dumb Waiter, 4 tops, plain feet	£5. 0.0	—
do claw feet	5.10.0	—
do leaves on knees	6. 0.0	—

Clothes Presses.

Clothes Presses, in 2 parts; upper part 4 ft. square, door hung with rule joints and sliding shelves; lower part 3 drawers, inside work Red Cedar	£15. 0.0	£11. 0.0
do one part without drawers	12. 0.0	8. 0.0
(Add for pilch pediments, dentels, fret and shield £6.0.0)		

Corner Cupboards.

Corner Cupboards, in 2 parts, 7 ft. high, square head and straight pannels	£9.10.0	£6.10.0
do with common sash doors	9.10.0	6.10.0
do with square head, dentels, fret and pannel doors	10.10.0	7.10.0
do pediment head, dentels, cor- nice fret, shield, roses and blazes, plain pannel doors	15. 0.0	10.10.6
do with Chinese doors	15.10.0	11.10.0

Cradle.

Cradle, plain without carving	£2.15.0	£1.10. 0
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Clock Cases.

Clock Cases, square head and corners . . .	£6. 0.0	£4. 0.0
do scroll pediment head, without dentel or carved corners . . .	8. 0.0	5. 0.0
do column corners . . .	10. 0.0	7. 0.0
do fret, dentels, shield, roses . . .	12. 0.0	9. 0.0

Bedsteads.

Bedsteads, low posts, 2 posts Mahogany, claw feet, plain knees . . .	£2. 5.0	—
do high posts, all Poplar stained except feet, posts of Mahogany, claw feet, plain knees . . .	4. 0.0	—
do Mahogany, claw feet, plain knees . . .	7. 0.0	—
do knees, fluted pillars, part carved . . .	10. 0.0	—
do Gothic pillars and fret on feet . . .	10.10.0	—
do Mahogany Field Bed with canopy rails . . .	6. 0.0	—

China Trays.

China Trays, fret 18 x 24 in. . . .	£1.15.0	—
Trays for pewter 18 x 24 in. . . .	1. 0.0	—
do for knives and forks 15 x 9 . . .	0.10.0	—

Tea Boards.

Tea Boards, scalloped @ 15^d per in.
do plain turned 15 @ 22 in. @ 6d per in.
Decanter Stands, lined, 5/ per pair.

Night Table.

Night Table, plain	£4. 0.0	£3. 5.0
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PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION
ENTITLED TO DEPRECIATION PAY.

(Concluded from page 59.)

*Accounts of Monies paid the Officers & privates of the Second
Penna. Regiment at Downingtown, April 28, 1781, being
the ½d part of the Depreciation due them respectively.*

	<i>Speciz.</i>
Benj. Perry, Surgeon	£283. 0.0
Capt. Joseph McClellan	171.10.0
“ Alexander Walker	157. 0.0
Lieut. John Stricker	100.15.0
“ Henry D. Purcell	100. 0.0
Lieut. Col. Caleb North	248.15.0
Lieut. Enos Reeves	110. 5.0
William Phraner, Serg ^t	40.15.0
Stephen Loudon, Corp ^l	32.10.0
James Allison, private	27.10.0
William Powers, “	29.10.0
John Keaton, “	27.15.0
Matthew Jerney, “	19. 5.0
Robert Hanna, “	27.15.0
Patrick Cross, “	29.10.0
Philip Boyle, “	17.10.0
Valentine Miller, “	19.10.0
Lieut. John Bell Tilden	23.15.0
John Farmer, private	29.10.0
William Williams, “	25.15.0
Michael Kurtz, “	20.15.0
William Murren, Lieut. & Q. M.	44.15.0
Alexander Burke, private	29.10.0
William Peterson, “	21. 5.0
John Sullivan, “	30. 5.0

202 *Pennsylvania Soldiers entitled to Depreciation Pay.*

	<i>Specie.</i>
Thomas Gilby, private	£29.10.0
Arthur Stewart, "	30.10.0
David Crowley, "	29.10.0
John McCloud, "	28. 0.0
Thomas Madden, "	29.10.0
David Hanna, "	19. 5.0
Mathias Reinhart, "	30.10.0
William Laidley, "	29.10.0
William Rule, "	20. 5.0
Conrad Miller, "	19.15.0
James Farewell, "	27. 0.0
Henry Harpole, "	28. 5.0
John Kelly, "	29.10.0
James Neill, Sergt	41.10.0
Peter Moyer, private	27. 5.0
John Smith, "	20.15.0
John Gilbert, "	27.15.0
Robert Harris, Surgeon's Mate	139. 5.0
Jesse Moore, Fifer	32.10.0
James Moore, private	29.10.0
John Moore, Drummer	28.15.0
Samuel Le Count, private	18. 5.0
Peter Gabriel, Sergt	42.10.0
William Murray, Fifer	19. 5.0
Thomas Wallace, Q. M. Sergt	41.15.0
Edward Steen, Drummer	29. 5.0
Philip Kease	29.10.0
John Dallop, Sergt	43. 0.0
William Herring, Drum Major	39. 5.0
Samuel Walker, Drummer	21. 5.0
Barnet Kenney, Sergt	41. 5.0
Isaac Garrison, Drummer	10.15.0
Mathias Vantdruff, private	18.15.0
John Johnston, Sergt	41.10.0
Joseph Dailey, "	28.15.0
James Williamson, Fife Major	36. 5.0
Israel Shraeder, Sergt	9. 5.0

	<i>Speciz.</i>
John Clack, private	£17.10.0
William McDonald, Serg ^t	29.10.0
Philip Smith, private	27. 5.0
Peter Gable, "	29.10.0
John Close, Serg ^t	32. 0.0
Christopher O'Neal, private	17.15.0
Thomas Malson, "	19.10.0
Thomas Armstrong, "	21.15.0
Andrew Ralston, Serg ^t	40.10.0
Christian Becker, private	29.10.0
William Johnston, Corp ^t	30.10.0
Peter Hoggan, private	32. 0.0
Rodger Moore, Serg ^t	41.10.0
James Porter, "	30.10.0
Daniel Johnston, private	29.10.0
George Linn, "	29.10.0
Robert Fausett, Serg ^t	32.10.0
Samuel Allen, private	29.10.0
Benjamin Clifton, "	29.10.0
Jacob Waggoner, "	27. 5.0
Robert Naggington, "	29.10.0
John Anquitin, "	22.10.0
Charles Carter, "	29.10.0
Benjamin Tagg, "	20. 5.0
Archibald Murphy, Serg ^t	41.10.0
Hugh Turk, private	28. 0.0
Evan Holt, Drummer	20.15.0
Eli Fielding, private	10. 5.0
Thomas Garvin, Serg ^t	32.15.0

£3600. 0.0

Advanced James Moore Esquire for the purpose of paying off the Bounty to those troops about to march 300. 0.0

£3900. 0.0

ALEXANDER LAWSON.

BY TOWNSEND WARD.

[Read before The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, January 14, 1878.]

Line engraving, which it is feared may before long become a lost art, was introduced into Philadelphia about the close of the last century. Among the first of such engravers was one who taught himself the art even while he supported himself by it. Nothing, therefore, can be more proper than to give some account of one whose earnest labors in the face of great difficulties were crowned with considerable success.

Alexander Lawson was born on the 19th of December, 1772, in the village of Ravenstruthers, in Lanarkshire, Scotland, on the farm where his ancestors had lived for three hundred years. His family were Calvinists, and, although not conforming to their views in after-life, his whole career was marked by the elevated morality and rigid integrity of his early training.

He says, "Trifling circumstances gave me an early love for prints, and my schoolmaster drawing a little, though he gave me no instruction in it, increased my fondness, so that my books had as many houses, trees and birds in them as sums."

He was left an orphan at the age of fifteen, and went to Liverpool with the intention of entering into mercantile life with an elder brother already established there. A distaste for the pursuit soon led him to abandon the effort, for he writes,—

"I went to Manchester, in England, when sixteen. A print store was near us, where some of the first prints were kept, and my intimacy with a bookseller, who showed me all the best works with engravings, caused me to become enthusiastically attached to the art.

"I read all the books on art I could meet with, but they were of little use. My first efforts at engraving were made on smooth half-pennies

with the point of my penknife, and at this I became pretty expert. I soon after obtained a graver, which was made by a blacksmith from my description of the instrument, as I understood it to be, from a figure I found in a book. We made a clumsy affair of it, and it worked very stiffly, but it was a step forward.

"When in the country, where I often was, I used to amuse myself of an evening in ornamenting the pewter tankard out of which I drank my ale. A gentleman who called on me about three years ago (after I had been thirty-six years in America) told me that when in the West Riding of Yorkshire, while putting up at an inn, he happened to mention that he was going to the United States, and the landlord immediately brought forward a tankard of my ornamenting, which he said he had preserved carefully ever since I was at his house, and intended to do so as long as he lived.

"I bought a graver at last. I had points made for etching, and tried that. I then got a mezzotinto tool and tried that mode of engraving. I tried everything, and did nothing well, for want of a little instruction."¹

The French style of engraving was always the subject of Mr. Lawson's admiration, and imbued with a strong sympathy for the revolutionary struggle then in progress, for what he vainly hoped would secure liberty in France, he determined, at twenty years of age, to seek his fortune in that country. As a passage could not be obtained from England to France, he sailed for the United States and landed at Baltimore on the 14th of July, 1794, after a passage of six weeks, "where," said he, "I found such perfect freedom as soon cooled my ardour for fighting in France." Remaining but one week in Baltimore, where there was no engraver, he came to Philadelphia, and for two years was associated with Thackara & Valance. After separating from them his first works of merit were four plates for Thomson's "Seasons." When Joel Barlow saw them he expressed a regret that the "Columbiad" had not been illustrated at home.

Some time in the year 1798 Mr. Lawson formed a friendship for his fellow-Scotchman, Alexander Wilson, for whose work on ornithology, and its continuation by Charles

¹ Dunlap's "History of the Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in the United States," I. 433.

Lucien Bonaparte, he engraved all the best plates. His work on Wilson's birds was a labor of love. He did it "for the honor of the old country, and his compensation was at the rate of one dollar a day," thus honorably connecting himself with the progress of natural history in this country. Into this branch of art, in which he took great delight, he carried the strong love of truth that characterized him, either refusing to follow any draughtsman whose works were not correct, or drawing them himself from the subject on the copper.

In Wilson's "Ornithology" most of the birds were engraved from a spirited outline by Wilson or from the stuffed or fresh-killed specimens with which that naturalist constantly supplied him. The plates for Lewis and Clarke's "Travels" were engraved by him, and also those for the continuation of Wilson by Charles Lucien Bonaparte. Then came those for Haldeman's "Conchology," and for that of Dr. Amos Binney. In the two latter works the drawings were made by one of Mr. Lawson's daughters, who inherited his delicacy of eye and hand. Four exquisite plates of animals, engraved for the late George Ord, have never yet been given to the world. Among the better-known products of his graver are a "Washington," after Stuart; "Robert Burns," after Nasmyth; "Mrs. Susannah Poulson," after James Peale; "Perry's Victory on Lake Erie," after Birch; "McDonough's Victory on Lake Champlain," after Krimmel; "McPherson's Blues Taking Leave," after Barralet; "My Uncle Toby and the Widow Wadman," after Leslie; "The Painter's Study" and "The Raffle," after Mount; "The Snare," after Chapman; "The Happy Family," after Krimmel; "Past, Present, and Future," three female figures of much beauty; "Election Day in Philadelphia, a Scene in Front of the State-House," after Krimmel. This plate was left unfinished, and three impressions only were taken from it, one of which is in the collection of the Historical Society.

A large collection of Mr. Lawson's engravings has been placed in the library of the Academy of Natural Sciences of

this city. They cover a term of fifty-three years, and, even to those who were acquainted with his untiring industry, the number of them and the variety of their subjects will excite astonishment. And yet even this collection does not include, except in an illustration or two, a class of engravings, such as maps, of which he made many, and representations, for scientific purposes, of objects done only in outline. Taking them altogether,—their number, variety, spirit, and finish,—we must look upon their author (for so we may in some sense call him) as one of the remarkable engravers of our country.

But it was not alone in this country that he is thus esteemed. Mr. George Ord wrote to him from Paris on the 27th of June, 1829, "When lately in London I had the satisfaction of seeing for a few moments Bonaparte's third volume, and observed there is no falling off in the beauty and correctness of the plates. Were I to relate to you all that they say in London in commendation of your admirable work, I should put your modesty to the blush. Let it suffice to declare there is but one opinion among those competent to decide in matters of the kind. I have even heard some express wonder how such effect could be produced, and venture an opinion that this effect superseded colors in many instances, especially in some grouse where sober tints do not require the addition of color." Again, on the 25th of June, 1830, he writes, "I had with me a proof of your 'Elk and Ground Hog,' 'Lizards,' and the last 'Hawk' of Wilson, all of which I presented to Dr. Leech, of the Zoological department of the British Museum. There were several naturalists present, and they all viewed your 'Elk and Ground Hog' with astonishment. They united in declaring that such work could not be produced in England. I asked whether or not Scott was equal to the task. They replied that Scott and Milton could produce fine pictures, but not such representations of nature. This is a feather in your cap, my friend."

The remarks of Mr. Ord do not seem too flattering when

we find that Charles Lucien Bonaparte, the Prince of Musignano, writes to Mr. Lawson from Rome on the 2d of July, 1830, as follows: "Were you to hear what all the Italian artists are saying of your engravings, and especially the celebrated Titi (of whom I shall send you some works by the first opportunity, that you may judge of the value of his compliments), it is then you would be really proud."

In personal appearance Mr. Lawson was like many of his race, tall and commanding. Endowed with superior mental powers, he was a great reader, and became familiar with the best writers in our language and with the history of art throughout the world. His nature was kindly and genial, and he was the life of the social circle. On the 6th of June, 1805, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Scaife, a native of Cumberland, England, who had come to Philadelphia five years previously. He pursued his art until within ten days of his death, which occurred here on the 22d of August, 1846, in his seventy-third year. An only son, who became a good artist under his father's instructions, survived him only a few years. Two of his daughters are yet living.

MARRIAGE LICENSES OF CAROLINE COUNTY, MARY-
LAND, 1774-1815.

CONTRIBUTED BY HENRY DOWNES CRANOR.

[Caroline County, Maryland, was formed in 1774 from parts of the counties of Dorchester and Queen Anne. The licenses have been copied from the records in the office of the Clerk of the Court of the county, and but one year (1776) is missing. No attempt has been made to correct the spelling of any of the names, some of which are almost undecipherable on the record. From 1774 to 1804 the license fee was one pound, and subsequently four dollars.]

1774.

- April 6. John Pritchett Fisher and Ruth Thomas.
11. Solomon Brady and Margaret Bailey.
27. John Lucas and ——— Morgan.
John Cooper and Eliza Lucas.
- May 6. Edward Minnier and Priscilla Collison.
20. Jacob Wootters and Mary Jump.
Joshua Willis and Deborah Greehawk.
22. James Wainwright and Elizbth Berry.
25. William Williams and ——— Merrick, Queen
Ann Co.
- June 1. Thomas Orrell and Sarah Sommers.
Nathan Downes and Ann Cooper.
14. Tobias Burk and Sarah Stainer.
21. Joseph Ward and Lydia Jones.
William Banning and Rebecca Cheez.
- July 7. Hebijah ——— and ——— Walker, of Queen
Ann Co.
- August 3. Solomon Wilson and Hannah Bett or Belt.
Washington Gibson, of Talbot Co., and
Rebecca Brutt, of same.
MacCabee Alford and Rachel Bozman.

- August 14. William Parrish and Rachel Harwood.
16. Richard Dudley and Mary Manship.
17. Samuel Fountain and ——— Fountain.
John Culbreth and Sarah Bradley.
Capt. Samuel Nicholson and Pr. Force.
24. William Clayton and Sarah Vanderford, of
Queen Ann Co.
25. Thomas Parratt Roe and Jane Clark, of
Talbot Co.
29. John Price or Rice and Elizabeth Clark, of
Talbot Co.
Nathan Nickerson and Mable Grace, of
Caroline Co.
- September 4. Park Webb and Mary Fountain, of Dorches-
ter Co.
6. Bozman Harwood and Ann Harwood, of
Dorchester Co.
8. Carter Cochran and Rebecca Clough, of
Talbot Co.
10. James Snitch and Rebecca Flaharty.
14. William Chilton and Rebecca Talbot.
Gally Lane and Araminta Dial.
16. Ezekiel Smith and Ann Jacobs.
20. Jonas Jones and Eliza Sill.
28. John Frantum and Eliza Hopkins Shanna-
han, of Talbot Co.
29. Daniel Skinner and Mary Casson.
- October 3. Robert Hopkins and Dorcas Hooper.
John Porter and Lydia Kinnannon.
16. John Gregory and Ann Armstrong.
James Gregory and Eliza Bush.
19. Daniel Hart and Sarah Lockerman.
25. James Ayres and Ann Griffin, of Talbot Co.
29. Timothy Price and Ann Dudley, do.
31. Hezekiah Coxill and Eliza Carter.
- November 5. William Price and Mary Birkham.
- December 3. Moses Butler and Elonor Plumer.

Received by William Richardson, Deputy Clerk, and disposed of as follows, to wit.

- December James Russmer and Ann Martindale.
12. William Batchelor and Margaret McCan.
20. John Willoughby and Ann Walker.

1775.

- January 28. Levin Blades and Betsey Newman.
Daniel Polk and Margaret Miller White.
Perdue Martindale and Anna Andrew.
Curtis Jacobs and Polly Cannon.
Joseph Bradley and Betsey Richards.
Risdon Fisher and Mary Parker.
Zepheniah Polk and Lucretia Cawsey.
Joseph Frantom and Mary Ann Gamor.
Charles Doffin and ——— Bozman.
John Marshall and ——— Sherwood.
James Merrick and Tilpha Quartermis.
Thomas Hancock and Cleia Morris.
William Owens and Elizabeth Meffin.
Edward Smith and Elizabeth Baxter.
John Kirby and Sarah Kirby.
Archibald Smith and Sarah McCullum.
Thomas Robinson and Sarah Tool.
Elijah Charles and Hebe Moore.

Received by William Richardson, Deputy Clerk, 24 Marriage Licenses, and disposed of in the manner following.

- William McMahon and Catharine Mifflin.
James Porter and Sophia Parmarr.
August 9. Francis Claymore and Nancy Cleff.
Nicholas Goldsborough and Rebecca Myers.
Robert Lloyd Nicols and Susanna Chamberlane.
William Colescott and Mary Wheatley.
Richard Boswell and Mary Davis.
Abnor Roe and Julia Sylvester.

- August 9. Robert Nutter and Sarah Bagwell.
John Stevens and Ann Anderson.
Matthew Pawson and Mary Caulk.
Joseph Daffin and Eleonar Ennals.
William Jacobs and Elizabeth Bowdle.
Richard Stanford and Hester Ann Russnur.
Parker Selby and Priscilla Fountain.
James Summers and Abisha French.
Richard Lockerman and Mary Darden.
Thomas Smith and Deborah Pratt.
John Anderson and Elizabeth Horney.
Richard Thomas and Rhoda Porter.
Richard Kennard and Anne Carroll.
James Barnulle Jr. and Sarah Charshe.
John Reynolds and Elizabeth Pennington.
- October 30. To 24 Marriage Licenses received by him and
disposed of, viz.
Moses Floyd and Drucilla Rumbly.
John Roberts and Mary Horney.
William Dudley and Sarah Nicols.
James Boon and Mary Toolson.
George Stevens and Sarah Bayley.
Ambrose Goslin and Elizabeth Brown.
John Cheever and Sarah Chalaghane.
Skinner Newman and Mary Bozman.
Woolman Emerson and Esther M^cGregory.
John O'Bryan and Sarah M^cGinney.
William Coplen and Elizabeth Shaw.
Robert Hardcastle and Mary Sylvester.
James Barwick and Rebecca Roberts.
Christopher Driver and Sarah Ringgold.
John Oram and Mary Marshall.
Robert Ethernson and Rachel Santee.
James Truit and Sarah Williams.
Henry Mason and Esther Baggs.
John Tull and Catherine Merrell.
John Chelcott and Eliza Hill.

- October 30. John Staut and Mary Carter.
Samuel Thomas and Margaret Oldham.
Shadrach Liden and Rebekah Fogwell.
John Keets and Ann Chalaghand.

1777.

- May —. Joshua Chipley and Mary Hunter.
June 12. William Garey and Henny Garland.
27. William Martindale and Esther Baynard.
28. Jethro Virison and Mary Ann Leverton.
July 17. James Shields and — Tarman.
18. Oliver Hackett Jr. and Ann Wilson.
21. James Fisher and Mary Holson.
23. John Plummer and Sarah Phillips.
August 9. George Downes and Ann Hall.
22. John Malcolm and Mary Lawrence.
25. James Higgins and Hannah Jarmen.
26. James Sullivane and Margaret Wheatley.
October 26. Elijah Taylor and Ann Griffith.
29. James Scott and Ann Shaw.
November 12. Jadwin Montague and Henrietta Hynson.
18. John Cohee and Celia Clark.
December 8. William Dowins and Rachel Dawson.
21. Richard Oxenham and Elizabeth Rathall.
23. William Tull and Mary Grace.
31. George Turner and — Smith.

1778.

- January 2. Thomas Hughlett and Rebekah Mason.
4. John Ireland and Ann Alford.
9. William Goult and Saphira Baynard.
10. Samuel Shelton Stop and Margaret Douglass.
14. Isaac Jump and Sarah Leverton.
16. John Mitchell and Sarah Scott.
18. William Bullin and Elizabeth Barmooil.
21. Nathan Madden and Ann Hutton.
23. Andrew Price and Prudence White.

- January 26. Joseph Boone and Rebekah Cox.
 27. Nicholas Wood and Ann Clark.
 30. Robert Jones and Deborah Downes.
- February 3. John Molony and Eleonar Anthony.
 4. James Fisher and Nice Turner.
 10. Thomas Roe and Mary Baggs.
 11. Jacob Jump and Mary Leverton.
 13. Littleton Berry and Mary Towers.
 15. David Craig and Ann Merchant.
 23. James Larey and Elizabeth Morgan.
 " James Slemarr and Mary Exbanks.
 24. James Harris and Katharine Dodd.
 25. James Barwick and Cordelia Hynson.
 " William Whiteley and Sarah Baynard.
- March 7. Samuel Fountain and Elizabeth Purnell.
 22. Nathaniel Potter and Jane Douglass.
- April 1. Solomon Barwick and Ross Lawful.
 19. John Allen and Rebeckah Smith.
 25. Robert Waddell and Elizabeth Ball.
 29. George Plowman and Elizabeth Millington.
 Christopher Jump and Hannah Wootters.
- May 11. Vincent Pinkind and Rebekah Young.
 12. Richard Browning and Rebekah Camp.
 15. James Matthews and Alice Faulkner.
 20. Thomas Larrimore and Rebekah Frampton.
 Archibald Jackson and Susannah Jackson.
 30. George Bell and Elizabeth Pinkerton.
- June 3. John Jones and Elizabeth Roberts.
 7. John Erichston and Hannah Hollis.
 12. John Trimble and Rachel James.
- July 6. John Payne and Elizabeth Parker.
 16. Richard Ozmont Jr. and Elizabeth La-
 compte.
 Benjamin Kelly and Leveniah Johnson.
 24. John Merrick and China Dixon.
 28. Charles Manship and Ann Bland.
 Aaron Manship and Sarah Bland.

- August 6. Richard Smith and Sarah Banning.
10. George Bright and Rachel Chapman.
12. James Dilling and Tilley Blades.
- September 1. Luke Andrew and Mary Rowins.
James Blades and Sidney Jordan.
9. James Hambleton and Elizabeth Dawson.
14. Jacob Wootters and Mary Warner.
21. Benthall Stevens and Mary Newells.
22. Raleigh Marshall and Mary Barwick.
26. John Sylvester and Elizabeth Fisher.
28. William Smith and Ann Green.
29. John Robinson and Amelia Sullivan.
- October 2. Perry Garmon and Esther Andrew.
7. Thomas Smith and Katharine Price.
13. Shadrick Willis and Ann Wright.
Elijah Griffith and Nice Dawson.
Reuben Connerly and Rebekah Pritchett.
19. Thomas Strangham and Ann Harrington.
- November 2. Daniel Sawdon and Eliz^a Broadaway.
Henry Clift and Eliz^a Cronnoon.
3. Daniel Edgall and Mary Lowe.
17. William Keets and Mary Jump.
18. Thomas Casson and Martha Baynard.
23. Richard Powell and Ann Kinnamon.
26. Thomas Ozment and Rachel Sylvester.
30. Purnell Sylvester and H. Evans.
- December 4. James Boggs and Ann Mason.
16. Anne Cohee and Sarah Sprouse.
21. William Loveday and Eliza Dudley.
22. John Bell and Ann Gauatt.
31. Henry James and Jane Clark.

(To be continued.)

TWO LETTERS OF CHARLES CARROLL OF
CARROLLTON.

[Dreer Collection of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]

DOOHORAGEN, 22^d Octo. 1777

DEAR SIR,

Yesterday we rec^d the glorious news of the taking Burgoyne & his whole army prisoners of war—I sincerely congratulate you on this important event, I hope it will be followed by the defeat of Howe at least by a disgraceful & precipitate retreat from the city of Ph^a & State of Pennsylvania.

I write this letter to request the favor of you to obtain from the board of war two weavers from among the british prisoners; I would prefer british workmen on account of language & superior skill to Hessians, but rather than not get weavers I must take Hessians or else my poor slaves must go naked this winter—Mr. Atlee can inform you whether there are such workmen among the prisoners at Lancaster or Lebanon, for altho' the most of them have been removed, it is most probable some of them have remained behind—I must entreat you, Sir, to exert yourself in rendering me this essential piece of service. My father would pay them £3 a month apiece; they will be well fed & will live in a wholesome country & so remote that they will not be able easily to make their escape, if they should attempt it. I hope General Washington will soon give us a fresh supply of prisoners, and from these perhaps you will be able to select the weavers, if not from those already in our possession. The weavers we want are such as have been used to weaving coarse linens & woollens. I beg my compliments to Mrs. Peters and remain

Dr. Sir,

Yr most hum. Ser't,

CH. CARROLL OF CARROLLTON.

P.S. Please to acknowledge the receipt of this letter & let me know whether there is any prospect of obtaining soon the weavers; if they are to be had I will send for them;

one, if two cannot be had, will be better than none, please to direct to me at Annapolis as I shall be there in a few days attending our Assembly.

To RICHARD PETERS, ESQUIRE

Secretary to the board of war

At York

Pensylvania.

DOUGHORAGEN 22^d Aug. 1806

D^r SIR

I recd this forenoon y^r letter of the 13th instant, I will speak to my manager & to my clerk & prevail upon them to vote for you & Col. Mercer, and to obtain as many votes for you both as electors of the Senate in this neighborhood as their influence & exertions can procure, but all I fear without success—You shall also have my vote—The people are not as yet made to feel the evils in store for them, of which the weak measures of the ruling faction have laid the foundation. It is probable peace between England & France will be made in the course of this year unless death should rid England of Fox the leading minister.

In 12 months from the definitive treaty of peace between those countries, the Emperor of the French & King of Italy & indeed of almost the whole European continent will demand the cession from us of Louisiana, and in 12 months more from the demand made he will get possession of it. What is to prevent him? We are totally unprepared for war and likely to continue so. The conduct of the Executive respecting Miranda's expedition, which was known to them & underhandedly encouraged, will afford Napoleon ample cause for justifying his demand, & if refused, of resorting to force.

Thus we shall lose both land & money.

I remain with respect and regard

Dear Sir

Yr most hum. Serv^t

CH. CARROLL OF CARROLLTON.

To HORATIO RIDOUT, ESQ^r

White Hall.

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.

(Continued from page 100.)

<i>1769</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Jan. 3	Schooner Nancy	Andrew Millar	Andrew Millar of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	45
Jan. 3	Snow New Molly	William Kerlin	Samuel Neave Reese Meredith both of Philadelphia	Kensington, Pennsylvania	80
Jan. 4	Brig ^t Swallow	John Brice	Samuel Carson Thomas Barelay William Mitchell all of Philadelphia	Salem, New Jersey	30
Jan. 26	Ship Friendship	Joy Castle	Mess ^{rs} Parr and Bulkeley, British merchants residing in Lisbon	A British built vessel, 200 seized for breach of the Laws of trade	
Feb. 20	Sloop Fortune	Elijah Bates	Joseph Wharton, Jr of Philadelphia Simcon Bates of Duck Creek, New Castle Co. on Delaware Elijah Bates	Rochester, Province of Massachusetts Bay	25

Feb. 15	Brig ^t Sally & Molly	George Walker	Isaac Harvey Job Harvey Jonathan Dawes Rumford Dawes all of the Borough of Wil- mington, New Castle Co., on Delaware	Wilmington	50
Feb. 22	Sloop Diana	Thomas Finley	Robert Shewell, a British subject residing at Honduras	Rebuilt in Philadelphia	30
Feb. 19	Sloop Chance	Charles Robinson	Alexander Sears Hill Thomas York both of Philadelphia	Christiana Creek on Dela- ware	20
Feb. 24	Brig ^t Cornelia	Benjamin Peel	Richard Dennis Robert Bridges both of Philadelphia	New England	60
March 6	Brig ^t Hibernia	William Price	Andrew Hodge Samuel Jackson Oliver Pollock Blair McClanahan John Bayard all of Philadelphia	New England	50
March 1	Ship Barbadoes Packet	Woolman Sutton	Thomas Daniel Philip Lyteot both of Barbados Anthony Stocker of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	100

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.				
1769	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Tons
March 6	Brig ^t Constant Friends	Martin Ferns	George Mead Thomas Fitzsimmons both of Philadelphia	40
March 8	Brig ^t Dolphin	Edw ^d Bingley	Joseph Shewell Stephen Shewell both of Philadelphia	80
March 6	Sloop Cape Fear Packet	Erasmus Hanson	William Barker Charles Clark both of New Jersey	12
March 13	Sloop Success	Joshua Byrne	Erasmus Hanson of North Carolina W ^m Hemphill of Wilmington on Delaware Francis Wade of Philadelphia	15
March 16	Sloop Herring	W ^m Connor	William Ritchards of Philadelphia	20
March 6	Sloop Dolphin	Abraham Boys	Abraham Boys	16
March 21	Sloop Unity	W ^m Forrister	David Beveridge of Philadelphia	30
March 31	Ship Chester	Lambert Wickes	Thomas Willing Robert Morris both of Philadelphia	130
			Egg Harbour, New Jersey	
			Pennsylvania	
			Raccoon Creek, New Jersey	
			Dorchester Co., Maryland	
			West River, Maryland	

April 4	Sloop Hebe	James Willson	Isaac Caton John Shee both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	30
April 1	Ship Betsy	Seymour Hood	Thomas Clifford of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	120
April 6	Brig ^t George	George Thompson	George Emlen, Jun ^r of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	50
April 12	Schooner Seaflower	John Fanning	Joshua Fanning John Fanning both of Great Egg Harbour, New Jersey	Seabrook, Connecticut	14
April 7	Brig ^t Minerva	George Barwick	Stephen Moylan of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	120
April 19	Sloop Mulberry	John Lock	John Lock of Philadelphia	Kent Co., on Delaware	40
April 14	Snow Molly	John Butler	Benjamin Harbeson of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	80
April 11	Ship Hope	James Robinson	Thomas Savadge of Philadelphia	New England	120
May 8	Schooner Dolphin	Matthew Cannon	John Onion of Sussex County	Broad Kiln Creek, Sussex Co., on Delaware	30
May 8	Sloop Polly	John Tolly	Matthew Cannon Ralph Collins of Philadelphia	Rebuilt in Philadelphia	17

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.				
1769	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built
May 9	Schooner Cat	George Atkinson	John Macpherson of Philadelphia	Virginia
May 9	Sloop Hunter	Samuel Crawford	Daniel Major William Pollard both of Philadelphia	Province of Massachu- setts Bay
May 11	Brig ^t Samuel	Joseph Allen	Samuel Carson Thomas Barclay W ^m Mitchell all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia
May 9	Snow Sally	Henry Robinson	Thomas Dicus of Philadelphia	Baltimore Co., Maryland
May 17	Schooner Fann	Manlove Farrant	Henry Nevel of Philadelphia	Virginia, rebuilt in Phila- delphia
April 27	Sloop Fanny	Abraham Russell	Daniel Longhall John Rogerson Daniel Robinson both of Philadelphia	Gloucester Co., Virginia
May 12	Ship Severn	James Hathorne	Thomas Pennington of Bristol Thomas Wharton, Jun ^r of Philadelphia	Philadelphia
May 25	Sloop Potowmack	Joseph Sydebotham	John Ross of Philadelphia	Almsbury, Province of Massachusetts Bay
				Tons
				30
				25
				30
				150
				15
				40
				100
				35

May 31	Sloop Swallow	Moses Gurlin	Moses Gurlin of Philadelphia	Salem Co., New Jersey	14
May 31	Brig ^t Friendly Helen	Andrew Kent	Dennis Connell Andrew Morony British merchants residing at Lisbon	Einsworth in Great Britain	80
June 2	Brig ^t Globe	Henry Styles	Andrew Kent of Philadelphia Joseph Pemberton Charles Pemberton Henry Styles all of Philadelphia	Kensington, Pennsylvania	85
May 26	Schooner Ranger	David McCullough	George Kennedy David McCullough both of Philadelphia	New England	30
June 12	Ship London Packet	James Cook	Daniel Mildred John Roberts both of London Jeremiah Warder Richard Parker both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	180
June 17	Snow Sally	Edw ^d Spain	Samuel Shoemaker of Philadelphia	Boston, Province of Massachusetts Bay	90
June 21	Sloop Speedwell	Benjamin Whitecar	Benjamin Whitecar of New Jersey	Cohanzy, New Jersey	20

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.

<i>1769</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>	<i>Tons</i>
June 22	Schooner Tight Match	Levin Milby	Henry Bell of Maryland Levin Milby of Sussex Co. on Dela- ware	Broad Kiln, on Delaware	10
June 22	Brig ^t Greyhound	John Hazlewood	James Penrose Samuel Penrose John Hazlewood all of Philadelphia William Graham Robert Graham both of Maryland	New England	30
<i>1770</i> March 9	Schooner Rambler	Robert Graham	John Gyles of Wilmington, New Castle Co., on Delaware	Kent County, on Del- aware	18
<i>1769</i> June 6	Sloop Elizabeth	John Gyles	John Gyles of Wilmington, New Castle Co., on Delaware	Prize taken by his Maj- esty's ship Enterprize	30
June 28	Brig ^t Nancy	Thomas Murdoch	Sam ^l Murdoch William Buckley John Patterson Thomas Murdoch all of Philadelphia John Williams Samuel Williams both of Philadelphia	Salem, in New Jersey	30
June 27	Brig ^t Shadwell	Samuel Williams		N. Carolina	40

June 30	Sloop Polly	John Ashmead	Charles Massey Samuel Massey	Salem, Province of New Jersey	25
June 28	Schooner Dove	Lambert Tree	both of Philadelphia Lambert Tree	Virginia	15
July 5	Ship Fame	Thomas Reade	of Philadelphia Rich ^d Neave, Sen ^r of London	Rhode Island	130
July 7	Brig ^t Polly & Nancy	Samuel Corry	Rich ^d Neave, Jun ^r William Corry Samuel Corry both of Philadelphia John Flower of Marcus Hook on Delaware	Swansey, Province of Massachusetts Bay	50
July 8	Schooner Hopewell	Daniel Gorton	Thomas Willis Daniel Gorton both of Lewes	Lewes on Delaware	15
July 15	Sloop Polly	Jeremiah Baker	Jeremiah Baker of Pennsylvania	Muspillion Creek on Delaware	25
July 28	Schooner Elizabeth	Charles Deniston	John Lawly of the Island of St. Vincent cents Charles Deniston of Bermuda	Burmuda	20

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—*Continued.*

1769	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
July 12	Brig ^t Prince of Wales	Thomas Mason	Thomas Shirley of South Carolina George Noarth Alexander Lunan both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	80
July 29	Sloop Sally	Ephraim Doane	Ephraim Doane of Philadelphia	Middletown, Colony of Connecticut	30
July 5	Schooner Duke & Duchess	Jeremiah Holden	Jacob Duché, Jr Jeremiah Holden both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	16
Aug. 7	Sloop Mulberry	Bartholomew Baker	Bartholomew Baker Michael Woolf both of Philadelphia	Newport, New Castle Co. on Delaware. Rebuilt in Pennsylvania Philadelphia	30
Aug. 8	Schooner Franklin	John Smith	Magnus Miller of Philadelphia		10
Aug. 9	Schooner Elizabeth & Mary	Laton Albrow	Thomas Savadge of Kensington	Kensington, Province of Pennsylvania	12
Aug. 16	Schooner Helen	William Brown	William Brown of New York	New England	15
Aug. 18	Sloop Salem Packett	William Tuft	Thomas Norris William Tuft both of New Jersey	Salem, New Jersey	14

Aug. 23	Schooner Polly	John Richards	Robert Gaddis of Virginia John Richards of Philadelphia Thomas Tingle of Broad Kiln W ^m Allison of Philadelphia Benjamin Ashley Allison Andrew Bunner Jacob Winey both of Philadelphia Robert Eustace of London Ricloff Alberson of Philadelphia James Hamilton of London Robert Stewart Joseph Houghton both of Philadelphia Alexander Sears Hill Leonard Hammond both of Philadelphia	Sussex County on Delaware Broad Kiln on Delaware Baltimore County, Maryland Talbot County, Maryland A British built vessel, rebuilt at Philadelphia Falmouth, Province of Massachusetts Bay Connecticut Salisbury in New England	8 10 50 60 100 12 60 25 45
Aug. 12	Schooner Swallow	Thomas Tingle			
Aug. 23	Brig ^t Sally	Benjamin Ashley Allison			
Aug. 23	Brig ^t Nancy	William Adamson			
Aug. 30	Snow St. Thomas	Robert Eustace			
Sept. 1	Sloop Bentham	Thomas Alberson			
Sept. 5	Brig ^t Sally	Thomas Powell			
Sept. 9	Schooner Sally	John Carter			
Sept. 13	Brig ^t Betsy	Philip Lacy			

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.— <i>Continued.</i>				
<i>1769</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Sept. 29	Brig ^t Orleans Packet	William Moore	William Moore of Philadelphia	100
Oct. 2	Schooner Polly	William Robarts	William Holland William Robarts both of Sussex Co. on Delaware	20
Oct. 4	Brig ^t Three Brothers	Joseph Gilpin, Jun ^r	Vincent Gilpin Joseph Shallcross Catharine Johnson all of Wilmington	45
Oct. 7	Brig ^t Paragon	John Featherstone	Reese Meredith of Philadelphia	80
Sept. 29	Ship Paoli	Thomas Armstrong	William Hiorn of Bristol	100
Oct. 27	Snow Ceres	Nicholas Bodkin	Edward Forrest Andrew Morrogh Patrick James Morrogh Dennis Connell Andrew Morrony British subjects residing at Lisbon	100
			Stephen Moylan Nicholas Bodkin both of Philadelphia	
			Wilmington, New Castle County on Delaware	
			Bermuda	
			New England	
			Philadelphia	

Oct.	20	Brig ^t Sophia	William Hensleton, Jun ^r	William Hensleton of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	60
Oct.	27	Schooner Fair American	John Conning	William Hensleton, Jun ^r		
Nov.	4	Ship Tiger	George Johnston	James Massey	Salem, New Jersey	8
				Robert Morris	Piscataqua	180
				Thomas Willing		
				both of Philadelphia		
Oct.	31	Schooner Patty	John Tolley	George Houston	Choptank River, Mary- land	20
				John Jones		
				John Tolley		
				all of Philadelphia		
Nov.	9	Ship Nesbit	John Green	Thomas Willing	Philadelphia	100
				Robert Morris		
				Redmond Conyngham		
				all of Philadelphia		
				John Maxwell Nesbit		
				William Wosdell	Gloucester County, Vir- ginia	30
Oct.	24	Sloop Molly	William Wosdell	of Philadelphia	North Carolina	140
Nov.	1	Ship Parr	Peter Creighton	Joseph Wharton, Jun ^r		
				of Philadelphia		
Nov.	27	Brig ^t Granby	Samuel Davidson	William Hiorn	New England	50
				of Bristol		
Nov.	10	Schooner Mary	James Ross	James Ross	Indian River	35
				of Philadelphia		

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.				
1769	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Tons
Nov. 28	Brig ^t Calypso	James Caton	Isaac Caton John Shee	28
Nov. 13	Brig ^t Polly	Samuel Howell, Jun ^r	both of Philadelphia Samuel Howell, of Philadelphia Samuel Howell, Jun ^r	100
Dec. 6	Sloop Speedwell	Frederick Steelman	Frederick Steelman	15
Dec. 9	Brig ^t Polly	Samuel Young	David Beveridge of Philadelphia	50
Dec. 11	Sloop Nancy	Charles Alexander	George Price Charles Alexander	25
Dec. 1	Snow Penn	Jeremiah Harkies	both of Philadelphia Sam ^t Carson Thomas Barclay William Mitchell all of Philadelphia	150
Nov. 21	Ship Pallas	John Davidson	Arthur Connell James Summervall both of Glasgow David Sproat of Philadelphia	120
1770			Mess ^{rs} Mease & Miller John Mease of Philadelphia	39
Feb. 14	Schooner Unity	William Carlisle		

Feb. 12	Brig ^t Venus	Jacob Bennet	William Shipley Jonathan Rumford the Younger James Latimer, Esq. Elias Boyce Jacob Bennet all of New Castle County	Wilmington, New Castle County on Delaware	75
Feb. 21	Brig ^t Anna	Samuel Smith	Samuel Smith of Philadelphia	Marcus Hook, Pennsylv- ania	30
Feb. 21	Sloop Peggy	James Garrigues	Samuel Garrigues, Jun ^r of Philadelphia Edward Pole	Scituate, Province of Massachusetts Bay	65
March 13	Snow Mercury	George Atkinson	John Nixon of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	50
March 19	Ship Speedwell	Peter Le Cocq	Thomas Wallace Benjamin Harbeson both of Philadelphia	Foreign built, seized for illicit Trade by His Maj- esty's Ship the Renown	95
March 19	Snow Neptune	Thomas Wallace	Alexander Wilcocks John Wilcocks both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	90
March 20	Sloop Mulberry	William Henderson	Allan Gallaspie Solomon Maxwell William Henderson all of New Castle County on Delaware	Little Creek, Kent County on Delaware	25

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.

1770	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
March 13	Brig ^t Union	John Lockhart	Rumford Dawes Jonathan Dawes both of Wilmington	Wilmington, New Castle County on Delaware	50
March 29	Sloop Garland	Joseph Badcock	Joseph Badcock Benjamin Endicot both of New Jersey	Colony of Connecticut	20
April 2	Brig ^t Patty & Polly	James Gibbon	John Gibbon James Gibbon both of Philadelphia	North Carolina	60
April 6	Brig ^t Morning Star	Thomas Callender	John Wilcocks Anthony Stocker both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	70
April 9	Snow Dickinson	James Johnston	Andrew Hodge Samuel Jackson John Bayard Blair McClenachan all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	80
April 23	Brig ^t Bolton	John Harr	James Pemberton of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	65
April 24	Schooner Sally	James Fassett	Elijah Fassett James Fassett both of Maryland	Broadkilm on Delaware	12



April 20	Schooner Farmer	William Allibone	William Allibone Peter Knight both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	50
May	2 Ship Minerva	Francis Faries	John Green of North Carolina Andrew Caldwell James Caldwell both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	100
April 18	Ship Hawke	Edward Bingley	Stephen Shewell William Craig Joseph Shewell all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	100
May	5 Ship Thomas & Robert	Joseph Drew	Thomas Willing Robert Morris both of Philadelphia	Wye River in the Prov- ince of Maryland	150
May	9 Brig ^t Sally & Molly	Edward Jones	Isaac Harvey Job Harvey both of Wilmington	Wilmington on Delaware	50
May	2 Brig ^t Nancy	Valentine Welsh	Charles Massey Samuel Massey both of Philadelphia	Prize legally condemned	60
April 28	Brig ^t Calypso	James Caton	Isaac Caton John Shee both of Philadelphia	Wilmington	28

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.				
1770	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Tons
May 7	Ship Rebecka & Susanna	Robert Casson	Robert Waln of Philadelphia	150 Philadelphia
May 21	Ship King of Portugal	Richard Bulkely	Richard Dennis Richard Bulkely both of Philadelphia Messrs Parr & Bulkely of Lisbon	120 Philadelphia
May 24	Sloop Fancy	Samuel Smith	Jeremiah Bowen Aaron Cresse both of Cohanzie, New Jersey	10 Cohanzie
May 30	Sloop Polly & Nancy	Archibald McTaggart	Archibald McTaggart of Philadelphia Jonas Matson William Owen Anthony Stocker of Philadelphia	15 Pennsylvania
June 15	Snow Barbados Packett	Woolman Sutton	Owen Williams	100 Philadelphia
June 23	Sloop Endeavour	Owen Williams	Jonathan Hunn Owen Williams both of Kent County on Delaware	15 Dover, Kent County on Delaware
June 23	Ship Nancy & Sukey	James Robison	Benjamin Gibbs of Philadelphia	84 North Carolina

June 21	Ship Katie	Archibald Gal- braeth	Robert Ritchie of Philadelphia James Ritchie & Co. James Montgomery of Philadelphia Thomas Gandy of Cape May, New Jersey Wilkinson Timmons Christopher Marshall, Jr Charles Marshall Benjamin Marshall all of Philadelphia Matthias Bush of Philadelphia Thomas Cash William Budden both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	100
June 27	Brig ^t Charlotte	James Montgomery		Philadelphia	40
July 4	Sloop Dolphin	Thomas Gandy		Fairfield, Colony of Con- necticut	14
June 21	Brig ^t Burke	Nicholas Valence		North Carolina	40
July 10	Ship Priscilla	Isaac Jones		Sussex County on Dela- ware	130
July 16	Sloop Rebecca	William Budden		Dartmouth, Province of Massachusetts Bay	40

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

SALARIES AND SOME EXPENSES OF THE ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1756.—The following are some of the "Incidental Charges" allowed by the Assembly in 1756:

To the Honourable W ^m Denny Esq by order of Assembly	£600. 0. 0
To W ^m Allen, Esq. Chief Justice of the Supream Court	200. 0. 0
To Lawrence Growdon, Esq. Second Judge of Do.	60. 0. 0
To Caleb Copeland, Esq. Third Judge of Do.	60. 0. 0
To Rich'd Peters, Esq. as Clerk of the Council	15. 0. 0
To Chas. Brockden, his acc't as Master of the Rolls	11.13.11
To Benj. Franklin, his account for printing votes &c.	201. 4. 3
To Hannah Boyd, her acc't, for Ind ^a Expenses	22.19.10
To Mary Jones, her acc't for the Entertainment	127. 0. 0
To William Franklin for expenses paid by him for Do	1. 5. 0
To Samuel Kirk, his salary as Sergeant at Arms	8. 0. 0
To Rich'd Hockley, his acc't, for Affixing the Great Seal	9.15. 0
To David Edwards for brushes, cleaning the House &c.	7.16. 6
To W ^m Franklin for Postage of Publick Letters to Gov ^r Morris	20. 0. 0
To Do. for postage of Publick Letters to Gov ^r Denny	18. 8
To Benj ^a Franklin for Establishing a Post between Winchester & Phil ^a the Charge being agreed to be paid for by a Resolve of the house; & for Postage of Letters to the army under Gen'l Braddock	210.13. 9
To David Edwards for his Attendance as Doorkeeper 121 days @ 4/p. day	24. 4. 0
To Charles Stow for summoning eighty eight Councils @ 2/6 each	11. 0. 0
To W ^m Franklin his acc't for Postage of Publick Letters to the Secretary	10. 0. 0

PETITION OF OWNERS OF LANDS IN THE "NECK" TO RESTRAIN SWINE FROM RUNNING AT LARGE, 1703.—

To the Generall Assembly of the Province of Pensilvania now Sitting at Philadelphia, The Petition of several Inhabitants of the City & County of Philadelphia.

humbly Sheweth

That Whereas your Petitioners being Owners of Lands in the Neck between Delaware & Skoolkill below Philadelphia, And being Desirous to Clear Drain & Make other Improvements on Meadow Ground & Marshes; Are Greatly Discouraged and hindered by reason of Swine Running at large And Breaking into Your Petitioners' Improvements, To their Great Damage and Ruin of their Labours,

Therefore your Petitioners Do humbly Desire That a Law be Made

either to Prohibit Swine to Run at large in the said Neck Or Else to Oblige the Owners of them to Ring and Yoke them Under such Penalties as you in your Wisdom shall see meet ;

And your Petitioners as in Duty bound shall allways Desire your Prosperity &c.

Will: Trent,
W^m Carter,
Tho: Masters,
A. Morris,
John Thomas,

[1703-5.]

LETTER OF THOMAS LLOYD TO HIS WIFE, 1678.—

DEAR & LO : WIFE

Since my last writing I enjoyd pretty good health excepting 3 or 4 days of a Troublesome Cold, w^h I blesse the Lord by Care & warme Cloathing, I have indifferently escaped. We have had a mighty restoring & establishing Time. A great many of the Chiefest y^t absented themselves from friends, & were gone into a separation, were to the great Joy of our hearts restored, & more preparing to Come in; It is very well with us through the goodnesse of the lord, & his prisoner doth appear to the great refreshm^t of our hearts; and I have a seale in my heart that it is well with thee & friends I can say litle of our Coming downe as yet till after next 3^d day, but I suppose ab^t 10 dayes hence, If the lord continues us health we may set hence homewards. Thou may hear my minde further by my next writing The lord p^rserve thee & me in his love & fear, y^t in the meantime we be satisfyd; & rejoyce in the worke of the lord in each particular when we come together; G. F. & A. Parkers dear love is to thee & the rest of friends; my dear love is to thy selfe, Sister lloyd, Dear A: & S: Rich: Evan; peggie & the rest of friends: Bettie Evans is very well; Griffith, Catties father, I thinke is n^t in the City. My dear Children with thy selfe & the rest, I comend to the tender protection of our heavenly father; I rest

Thy Truely lo: Husband

THOMAS LLOYD.

London the 9th day at
night being the 9th day
of this instant 11th mth }
[1677 or 1678.]

Addressed—

These
For my dear & loving Wife
Mary lloyd at Coed Cowryd
near Welshpoole in Mountgomeryshire
North Wales.

(p. post Salop.)

LETTER OF MARTHA FISHER, FIRST QUAKER PREACHER IN AMERICA, TO MARGARET FOX.—

Deare freind Margaret Fox, to whom is my love in the Lord I Recived tow Leetors from thee and I had answered the last but I did stay to have betor nuse then yet I have to send thee but need say but Leettill becaus friends douth take care to send thee word but thy

deare husband has been had to and againe severall times by the keepers of the prison for the next day after thy sone Lower went out of London it being the last day of the tearme the judges sent for thy husband to the same place he was befor and thay gave the sentence that he was to goe downe to Woster which cannot be Revoked but all the favor that can be shewed to him is that he may goe downe at his owne Leasuer and to be there at the Sises which is the 2 day of the 2 month at Woster but thay sent for him in great hast from Kinston to have him goe then deare Margaret my deare love is to thy childeren and to thomas Lower and all freinds heare there love is to thee and we are fellowfeeling of thy sorow noe more but my love.

MARTHA FISHER.

the 7 day of the
1 month 1673, London:

PENN MANUSCRIPTS.—The originals of the following letters of Letitia Penn, Lady Juliana Penn, and Anne Penn are in the Etting Collection of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania:

Letitia Penn to Hannah Fishborn.

WOR: ye-18-6-1702.
mo

DEAR HANNAH.

I hope thou wilt excuse my silence since it has been for want of oppertunity since I knew what to call thee or how to express myself; and now readily accept this to salut & desier for thee all y^e happiness y^e state can afford, and dout not but in order to it thou hast y^e principal Verbe a very honest and good Companion I should have tooke kindly a few lines by this bearer and hope thou wilt some time or other favour me so far. this may tell thee through Mercy wee are all well and with my Brother and Sister att poor Worminghurst y^e I have so often told thee of; theire Children are fine forward Children & tho' I say it very handsome to: y^e boy Like my father as can be, & the gurl not unlike, they designe over in y^e Spring & y^a I shall have a great loss, but not to carry both y^e Children; I am very sencible of how I am in debtp to thee for all thy kindness and shall be glad if att any time I can be servicable on this side of y^e water, I am shure none shall be more ready y^a her y^t is with kind Love to thy good parents to whom I lye under deep obligations & pray give it also to thy husband with thy sweet self.

Thy affectionate & engaged friend

L. PENN.

Pray remember me kindly to thy brothers & Cousins & All y^e Hoskines.

Lady Juliana Penn to Dr. William Smith.

SIR,

This is the first & surest opportunity w^{ch} has offer'd since I was favor'd with yours of the 22^d of Jan^r and which I make use of to thank you for it, & for y^e very obliging and kind expressions towards my Family. We have pass'd several months in anxiety ab^t yourself, & all our Friends in America. The hearing from them, when it can be, is a very great satisfaction, tho' the information we gain of the distresses incident to so much confusion, is very greivous to learn. Yr Promise of another Letter with the friendly design of making it longer, & fuller, obliges me extremely, & I shall wait impatiently for its arrival.

You desired me in a former Letter to look amongst the Papers in my

Hands, to find some you left with M^r Penn in the year 1764 relating to the business which brought you to England, and I have the pleasure to tell you, I believe I have found them, they shall be safe till I hear farther from you about them.

I delivered your message to M^r Rich'd Penn who will be very happy to hear from you. He and all his family are in good health. With my best wishes for the happy event of Peace, and success of the Commissioners; & for yours & your family's health & wellfare, I shall conclude this. Being Sir, Your much Oblig'd

Humble Serv't

JULIANA PENN.

SPRING GARDEN, April 10, 1778.
Rev. Dr. Smith.

*Anne Penn (Wife of John Penn) to Dr. Parke.
(Received August 27, 1780.)*

Sunday, half after eleven.

SIR,

Mr. Penn has slept pretty well but thinks he was feverish last night & that he has continued so ever since. He judges from his hands being rather warmer than usual & his having no appetite but a constant desire to drink, & tho' he does not feel very ill, he is by no means so well as he expected to be today.

He is therefore apprehensive that his disorder may turn out a remitting fever rather than an intermittent, & would be glad to know whether he should continue taking the Bark while he thinks himself not quite free from a fever & whether you think anything else would be proper for him. He is desirous of knowing whether he may eat grapes without the skins, or watermelon.

I am sir

Yr humble Servant

ANNE PENN.

Upon the whole I am pretty much as I was last night when you left me being then, I think, a little feverish. J. P.

Mr. Penn has taken in all 6 doses of Bark & is now going to take another dose.

LANCASTER COUNTY MILITIA, 1807.—The militia of Lancaster County, composed of two brigades, which formed the 4th Division, consisted of the following regiments:

First Brigade.—1st Regiment, Lt.-Col. Thomas; 2d Regiment, Lt.-Col. Wright; 3d Regiment, Lt.-Col. Ream; 4th Regiment, Lt.-Col. Easminger, and Troop of Horse, Capt. Henderson. John Light, Brigade Inspector.

Second Brigade.—34th Regiment, Col. Strickler; 60th Regiment, Lt.-Col. Boal; 98th Regiment, Lt.-Col. Boyd; 104th Regiment, Lt.-Col. Long. Amos Slaymaker, Brigade Inspector. J.

A NEW JERSEY REFUGEE.—The following letter of David Anderson to Josiah Foster, Burlington, New Jersey, is in the Foster-Clement Collection of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania:

SIR,

Job Atkinson is now at Reece Prices and may be taken if you think it needful as he Apprehends no Danger of any Person taking notice of

him. Least you should be unacquainted with the Circumstance it is that he has been under Arms with the Refugees some time at Egg Harbour. I have been informed that he engaged with them at Henry Shinn's—And that Marmaduke Fort saw him List, and that David Cavalier and Joseph Addams seen him under Arms. Either of them will I expect be sufficient and may be had if you think it worth your Notice.

I am Sir with Respect
Your most Humble Serv^t

DAVID ANDERSON

EVESHAM June 26, 1782.

LETTER OF JAMES NAYLER TO GEORGE FOX.—

Dare Brother the intents of malicious men towards thee I have long time felt in my soule & I can truly say have beene oppressed with it, And when I heard that thou was in prison it smote at my life, & went through my soule as a wounding weapon, And being that day going to a Gen^{all} Meeteing at Pomfrit, It was laid on me to hast to London, so I went on from thence to Balby, & was at y^e departing & burying of Tho : Aldam my dear brother & thence to London where I now am, & in y^e will of god I desire to be found, And somewhat of his mind in my comeing I have scene, & have peace in it blessed be god for evermore, And my heart is with thee to y^e strength I have in y^e Lord & in his power, I am somewhat refreshed ag^t all that man intends ag^t thee, even god Almighty & his eternall power is over all blessed for ever Amen.

J. N.

(Endorsed) For G. F.
these.

WOOD STOVES OF 1816.—

PHILADELPHIA Dec. 1816.

MR. J. FOSTER

Bought of Fougeray & Schreiner,
One Stove (which is warrantd to stand fire until the first day of June next, when the cracked plate, if any, is to be returned: in default of which the claim is forfeited,) for \$20.—

Received Payment

FOUGERAY & SCHREINER
No 97 & 99 North Second-street.

LETTER OF REV. FRANCIS ALISON, 1776.—

PHILADA Sept y^e 22^d 1776.

COZEN ROBT ALISON

It gives me pleasure to hear from you, & I have tried to write you, as oft as I had an opportunity. I might have spoken to President Handcocks Secretary, to inform me when expresses go from this place to Ticonderoga, but this I did not think of. I received a letter from y^e River Sorrel from you, after y^e defeat at y^e three rivers; another since y^t was long by y^e way, informing me of y^e difficulties till you got to Ticonderoga, I had one about y^e latter end of July, informing me of y^e prodigious rains you had & one since dated August y^e 27th with a letter from y^r Brother, which I sent him. I wrote you a long letter by Dr. Stringer & sent you enclosed a newspaper & then I gave you an account of the family. My wife came from New London yesterday;

your mother & all friends are well. Frank was out with y^e Battalion as Physician & Surgeon, & lay at Blazing Star in Jersey, opposite to Staten Island, two months, & is returned; his wife was delivered of a daughter in his absence; he was offered a Surgeons Place in the flying camp, but I think he will not accept of it. I am sorry for y^e distresses of y^r camp. I think due attention was never paid to that department. Mease & Caldwell have their store filled with shirts, shoes, & every thing your army wants, for clothing, but Blankets, and if your officers would jointly represent your distresses to y^e Congress, I doubt not but they would relieve them. I long to see y^u, which will be in November. If you enlist again, I wish you could tell me if it be possible to get you a Captains Commission; I was at M^r Jenkins, but did not see him, but was told at his house he will not go back. I will write you again by Major Woods of this City, who has sent off his baggage last week: let me know if there be any place y^t you desire that I can ask for you, & to whom I should apply. We are grieved for y^e loss of New York almost without resistance, I doubt not but they will [torn] better for y^e time to come. I wish you all happiness & am with great respect & Esteem Y^r Uncle & friend to serve you

FRA: ALISON.

BRITISH MEN-OF-WAR IN THE DELAWARE, 1813 (extracted from a letter of Richard Sheppard, dated Greenwich, N. J., 4 mo. 21, 1813).—

"The communication by water is quite at an end, the British having taken possession of the Delaware as high as this. Since last Seventh day, they have done us no injury on shore, but take every kind of water craft they can come at, several belonging to our creek. They send word on shore they will do us no injury, and we have faith in their professions to us to feel no uneasiness."

LETTER OF GENERAL GREENE TO GOVERNOR THOMAS JEFFERSON, 1781.—

CAMP ON PEDEE
January 1st 1781

SIR,

This will be handed your Excellency by Cap^t Watts who is ordered to Virginia to recruit for the first Regiment of Light Dragoons. Cavalry is of great importance to the service in this department and I must beg your Excellency to give every aid in your power to fill the Regiment as soon as possible and that immediate measures may be taken for completing the compliment of horse required of your State for the first and third Regiments. It will promote the service and give great security to the Army, if all the Dragoons are picked men, and natives of America; as foreigners frequently desert, and give intelligence to the Enemy in an unfavourable moment and generally carry off with them a very valuable horse with all the accoutrements. For these and many other reasons which might be mentioned I am clearly of opinion that none but natives ought to be in the Cavalry and even then ought to be of the better order of men, as so much frequently depends upon the information of a single dragoon.

I persuade myself this business is of such importance as this Army is very weak in Cavalry and the enemy greatly reinforced, that your Excel-

lency will give the business all the dispatch that the nature of it will admit.

Your Col White will furnish your Excellency with a return of the strength of the Regiment am with great respect

Your Excellency's

Most obed^t

Humble Serv^t

NATH GREENE

KING JAMES II. PROCLAIMED AT PHILADELPHIA 1685.—

PENNSILVANIA:

By the President and Council—

These are to give Generall Notice, That our Present Sovereign King James the Second, will be Published in the Front Street upon Delaware River, Over against the Governours Gate to Morrow Morning at the Ninth hour upon the Wringing of the Bell

Signed by Order

Richard Ingelo

Cl. Concill

Philadelphia the
11th 3^d Month 1685.

[James II. Proclaimed. Original draft from which the Sheriff read, in Collection of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]

PHILADELPHIA the 12th of the 3^{mo}. 1685

PENNSILVANIA.

We the president & the provincial Counsell accompanied wth the representatives of the freemen in Assembly & divers magistrates officers & other persons of note do in duty & in concurrence wth our neighbouring provinces sollemnly publish & declare that James duke of york & albaney by the decease of our late soveraigne Charles the 2nd is now becomn our lawfull leige lord & king James the 2nd of England Scotland franc & Ireland & amongst other of his dominions in America of this Province of Pennsylvania & its Territory king to whome we acknowledg faithfull & constant obedienc hartily wishing him a happy raigne in health peace & prosperity

And so god save the king

Tho Loyd president

Tho : Holmes

Christo Taylor

Phinehas Pemberton

Willm Frampton

Willm Southerbe

Peter Aldricks

Willm Darvall

Luke Watson

Jon : Roades

Ed. Green

Jon. Simpcock

Jon. Cann

Willm Wood

Tho : Janney

Jon : Barns

Rich^d Ingelo

Clark Counsell.

SOME PHILADELPHIA COUNTY FARMERS SEND RELIEF TO THE POOR OF BOSTON, 1775.—

We the Subscribers do hereby Promise to pay Samuel Potts Henry Deringer and John Brooke or Either of them the Several Sums of money

or Quantities of Wheat or Flour by us Subscribed and Set opposite our names to be by them sent to Philadelphia and put into the hands of Edward Milner who is one of the Persons appointed to Receive and Transmit the same to Boston to be given to the Poor people of that Town who are immediate Sufferers by means of the Port being Shutt up.

May 15th 1775.

David Jack hatt zwey bushel Korn geben.	
James Herbel ein bushel und halb Korn.	
Petter Steltz paid to John Brooke	15 s.
Leuhart Walter 1 bushel waytzen und ein halb bushel.	
Georg [?] Graff 2 bushel waytzen.	
Jacob Benter 2 bushel waytzen.	
Michael Kortz 2 bushel Korn, noch nicht gebracht.	
Bastian Aygelberger [Egelberger?]	5 s.
Christian Kortz 2 bushel waytzen.	
Bastian reifschneider 2 bushel waytzen.	
Adam Wartman 2 bushel Korn.	
Philib Jacob Schmidt ein bushel Korn.	
Joseph Kolb ein bushel Korn.	
Michael Brand	10 s.
Georg Borckhart hatt 5 bushel Korn geben.	
Philip Weickel ein bushel waytzen.	
Philip Han hatt 5 bushel waytzen.	
Michael Krebs 3 bushel waytzen.	
Lenhard Dotter 3 bushel waytzen.	
Moses Bänder 3 bushel waytzen.	
Georg Adam Egolt 2 bushel waytzen.	
Adam Krebs 2 bushel waytzen.	
Jost Biting ein hundert waytzen mehl.	
Bastian Buger 3 bushel waytzen.	
Lenhard Herdelein ein bushel waytzen.	
Jacob Huver 2 bushel waytzen.	
Paul Lintzebigel zwey bushel Korn.	
Herr Pfare bomb	15 s.
Georg Schlumecker 3 bushel waytzen.	
Matheis Holebach	15 s.
Hans Schmidt 2 bushel waytzen.	
Heinrich Schneider 5 bushel Korn.	
Lewis Jörger 3 bushel waytzen.	
Adam Libegutt 2 bushel waytzen.	

(On back.)

July 26th 1775.

Hab ich bezalt an Hans Brucks zwey pfundt funf schiling vor die bostonner.

LETTER OF GENERAL HENRY KNOX TO GENERAL WILLIAM IRVINE, 1786.—

WAR OFFICE March 25th 1786

DEAR SIR

I recd your favor of the 1st inst by Major Craig, for which I beg you to accept my thanks.

When the person whom you expect, shall return from Detroit, I shall be much obliged to you, for any communication, which you may

think necessary for me to be acquainted with. Major Ancram as you suggested, actually commands at the post.

There have not lately been any packets arrived from England, therefore we are not well advised of the designs of the British respecting the delivery of the posts; but there are rumors, that Sir Guy Carleton will certainly come out to Canada with great powers, in which case, it is improbable they will relinquish their present positions on the Lakes. I have communicated with Major Craig on the subject you communicated to him. He will let you know the probable destination of the troops the ensuing year, which however is not so conclusive, but that it may not be varied according to circumstances.

I shall be happy at all times to receive your opinions of the western country. My only object is so to dispose of the forces of the public as shall best serve its interests.

There appears to be a general disposition rising through the United States to strengthen the Federal government. All the states (but this) have passed the impost, and it must ultimately be the case here, altho' it is not probable it will be accomplished this session. The proposition of Virginia for a federal convention, respecting the investment of Congress with the powers of regulating trade, are generally approved, and will probably be acceded to by all the states.

Captain Freeman who was in the artillery, son of your friend in Quebec, is in this city, about to apply to Congress for relief, concerning the money advanced by his father. There have not been nine states (since the new Congress ought to have been formed) on the first Monday in Nov, until yesterday. This has retarded his business, but he will now proceed and it is probable may accomplish his object.

I am dear sir

With great respect

Your humble serv^t

H KNOX

GENL WM IRVINE

Carlisle Pa

Freeman Sr advanced money to the American Prisoners taken at Trois Rivières, when Gen^l Thompson was captured.

MATRIMONIAL.—

REV. MR. WILEY.

Sir, I request you to come to my father's House at the Noreast corner of 4 and Chesnut Street for the purpose to marry Miss Nancey Bell and I together, By that lawfull institution Handed Down to us from posterity By the command of God.

Yours Respectfully

HARVEY PARKHILL

Half past 7 o'cl tomorow P. M.

Dec. 7th

LETTERS OF WILLARD AND J. W. GIBBS TO PETER VERSTILLE, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, 1777 (contributed by Mr. Horace W. Sellers).—

CAMP AT WHITE PLAINS 13th Nov. 1777.

DEAR SIR,

An opportunity offering of writing to Hartford I have taken the liberty to trouble you with a little Business which I have there, not

doubting y^r readiness to oblige in doing it, as my Brother Willard with whom I left my affairs has I suppose before this set out for the Southward: expecting to have seen him again in a few days when we parted at Fish Kill, I did not ask him about my Mare, which I left with M^r Will Hooker to pasture & as the Season is now far advanced, wish you wou'd make some enquiry about her. if Willard has not got her taken care of, wou'd be much oblig'd to you to procure some place for to keep her 3 or 4 Weeks to Hay, or perhaps not so long as I expect to be at Hartford or to send for her in a short Time; Capt. Wadsworth perhaps wou'd oblige me so much as to keep her a short time, at whose Service she may be if he has occasion to use her; likewise wou'd be much oblig'd if you wou'd supply me with ab^t 40 Dollars on Willard's Account, and I will see you repaid shortly.

I shou'd not presume to ask these favors, did I know who my Brother has left his affairs with, but as I do not, hope you will excuse the liberty I have taken.

We are now about 12 Miles from the Enemy, but whether we shall advance any nigher till something is done towards Philad^a is uncertain, shou'd Howe meet with the fate of the "Gov^r of Fort William" I doubt not we shall be in possession of New York.

Billy is well & is now improving this opportunity of writing, please to make my respects to Mrs. Verstelle & Compliments to all friends.

am Sir, with esteem

Your humble Servant

WILL GIBBS

WHITEPLAINS 15 NOV^r 1777.

SIR,

Since the Letter was wrote I have heard Capt Bulkley is coming on soon, wou'd be much oblig'd if you wou'd let me hear from you by him.

W. G.

EASTON NOVEM^r 22, 1777.

D^r SIR

We this Evening were favor'd with your's of the 17th Inst. & thank you for the early advices you have given us respecting our Business.

By a Fishkill paper of Thursday last observe that no Flour sho^d be exported out of the State without the special Licence of the Court, which Licence will be difficult for us to obtain & the Penalty for the Nonobservance of that Order is too great to run the Hazard of sending the Flour along without one, on this and other considerations we think it w^d be most adviseable for us not to have the Sugar bro^d on to North River & should the Teams not have left Hartford before this reaches you wish you would omit sending the Sugar on, and store it in some safe & private Place for the present, as we shall make Enquiry at Lancaster & see what it will fetch there & sho^d there be no Prospect of an immediate Sale of it there for a good price, believe we shall request you to sell it in Hartford, wish you would write us by the Return of this Post directed for us at Lancaster where we shall make our next Quarters as we purpose leaving this in a few Days, as we would wish to know the most that Sugars of that quality will fetch in Hartford, but sho^d they remain stored any considerable Time hope the reasons set forth in M^r B's Letters will be sufficient to prevent any Danger of having them seised for the State of Connecticut. wish you would likewise advise us of the Prices of West India Goods, Indigo, Tobacco &

Peice Goods. Our best Respects to M^r Verstille, Miss Betsy & all other Friends—in Behalf of M^r Bromfield & myself am Sir
your Friend & very hum^{ble} Se^t

J. W. GIBBS

SUNDAY MORNING.

P.S. By an Express just arrived from our Camp we hear that there was a most tremendous Cannonade last Thursday at Red Bank. Lord Cornwallis crossed the Delaware with three thousand & General Wilson with two thousand & attack'd the Fort on Red Bank last Thursday in consequence of which General Greens Division passed the Delaware to reinforce our Troops & Gen^l Huntington went over with his Brigade as a further Reinforcement. The galleys have all come up the River 12 mile above Philad^a—a further Cannonade was heard on Fryday by which we may conclude that the Enemy did not succeed on Thursday we every Moment expect to hear something decisive from that Quarter & I sincerely wish it may terminate in our Favor—the Post just going off prevents my being more particular.

Yours &c.

J. W. GIBBS.

PEALE PORTRAITS.—The following list of portraits painted by Charles Willson Peale has been compiled from a memorandum-book of the artist by Mr. Horace W. Sellers :

1778.

Major Rogers, a small whole length	\$140
Mr. Lawrence, in miniature	\$100
Mr. Morris, do	\$100
Mr. Gouv ^r Morris, do	\$100
Col. Basset, do	\$100
Col. Ballister, do	\$100
Mr. Custis, do	\$100
Col. Baylor, do	\$100
Mr. John Baker of N. H. do	\$120
Capt. Medicia, do	\$120
Mr. Blair, do	\$120
Mrs. Brown, do	\$120
("Commenced after going gunning with Col. Ramsey.")	
Major Franks, do	\$75
("Painted last Spring at Valley Forge.")	
Mons. Doree, do	
Dr. Peters, copy for Mrs. Ferguson, do	\$152
Mr. Young—two half lengths, to begin immediately after the picture of Gen. Washington is finished.	
Mrs. Brown, in miniature.	

1779.

Copy of Gen ^l Washington for Mons. Gerard.	
Capt. Farris, of Light Horse of Germantown, a miniature.	
Gen ^l St Clair, a miniature.	
Mr. Duer and Lady Kitty's pictures	15 Gui.
Baron Steuben, his picture	10 "
Baron de Kalb "	10 "
Baron de Kalb, a copy	6 "

Gen^l Washington, for a miniature copy of his picture, sent to his sister in Virginia.

(Gave the copy of Gen^l Washington's miniature, with the Gen^l letter to his sister at Fredericksburg, to Mr. Sheaf who is setting out for that place.)

Marquis de la Fayette, portrait for Gen. Washington.

Mr. Duer and Lady Kitty's miniatures.

Mr. Hall's picture, alterations to.

Mr. Harris's picture by Pine, painted epaulet in it.

Painted the Eagle in Col. — & Gen. Williams' pictures.

Mr. Charles Macubbin's portrait.

Mrs. Hutchinson's miniature.

At Baltimore August 30 to November 3.

Mr. Richard Gittings, K.C. size.

Mr. & Mrs. Johnson, head size.

Mr. Ronaldo Johnson, miniature.

Mr. & Mrs. Laming, in one piece.

Mr. W^m Smith & Gen. Williams' son, quarter size.

Mrs. Culbreath, head size.

Mr. J. Carroll, miniature.

Copy of Gen^l Washington.

Bishop White, portrait.

1795.

Alexander Robinson and Angelica (Peale) his wife, in one piece.

Copy of ditto

1798.

Mr. James DePeyster and lady, miniature, \$35. ea.

do do portraits of same, \$40. ea.

Sophia DePeyster, their daughter.

Copy of portraits of Aunt Nancy DePeyster's parents; original by a Frenchman, about 1768.

Mr. John DePeyster, portrait.

Mrs. do do

Major Stagg's father, do

Mrs. Gerard DePeyster.

Mr. & Mrs. William DePeyster.

Mrs. Peale.

John DePeyster.

Mrs. Cammin, miniature.

" do copy.

Mrs. Cammin.

1778. Oct. 16. Began a drawing in order to make a mezzotinto of Gen^l Washington; got a plate of Mr. Brook's, and in pay I am to give him 20 of the prints in the first 100 struck off.

Nov. 16. Began to print off the small plate of Gen^l Washington, and continued in the same business all day, and found myself at night very unwell.

Portraits of Gen^l Washington presented.

French Ambassador,
 Major Fooks or Merrald,
 Mr. Rittenhouse,
 Mr. Paine,
 Mr. Laurens, president of Congress,
 Mr. McAllister,
 Mr. Dunlap,
 Mr. Davidson,
 Mrs. Jane Brewer,
 Mrs. Rogers.

Prints of Gen^l Washington disposed of.

Left for sale at	Mr. Dunlap's,	2 dozen.
	Mr. McAllister's,	1 "
	Mr. Juznee,	1 "
	Mr. Merrald,	4 "
	Mr. Davidson,	2 "
	Dr. —,	1 plate.
	Col. Bull,	2 "
	Annapolis,	2 "

DILLWYN GENEALOGICAL NOTES.—Extracted from Genealogical Memoranda of the Ancestors of William and Sarah Dillwyn and their families, compiled in 1809 by W. Dillwyn and copied by I. N. D. in 1825, with a few additions.

William Dillwyn and Sarah Fuller, of West Chillington, in Sussex, were among the earliest settlers of Philadelphia. They had one son and two daughters, of whom only the son, John, survived minority.

John Dillwyn married, first, Mercy Pierce. Their issue was Mary, who died in minority, and Sarah, born 9th month, 1720, who in 1751 married Thomas Davis, of Philadelphia. Thomas Davis was from New Penrith, in Cumberland. He died 11th month 25, 1757, without issue. John Dillwyn married, second, Susanna Painter. He was born in 1693, and died 7th month 19, 1748. Susanna was born 1st month, 1712, and died 6th month 1, 1784. They were married in Philadelphia 12th month 7, 1733. Of their twelve children but four survived infancy, namely :

George, b. 2 26, 1738; m., 1759, Sarah, dau. of Richard Hill, of Madeira, and had no issue. George was a minister of the Society of Friends, and resided in Burlington, New Jersey.

Lydia, b. 7 21, 1740; d. 8 6, 1753.

William, b. 10 2, 1743; m. 5 19, 1768, Sarah Logan, dau. of John Smith, of Burlington, who died 4 23, 1769, leaving issue a daughter Susannah, b. 3 31, 1769; m. 4 16, 1795; Samuel, son of Samuel Emlen, of Philadelphia, who was born at Bristol, England, 9 4, 1766, where his mother died the 11th, and was buried the 18th of 1st month, 1767; Samuel Emlen, Sr., b. at Philadelphia 3 15, 1729/30; m. Elizabeth Ward, of Philadelphia. The father and son were in England 1784/5.

Ann, b. 2 4, 1746; m. 10th month, 1785, John Cox, whose first wife was Hannah, the 2nd daughter of John Smith, who left him a daughter, married 1st month, 1804, to Dr. David. John and Ann Cox had issue one daughter, Susanna, b. 7th month, 1788; m. 10 20, 1808, Dr. Joseph Parrish, of Philadelphia.

The said William Dillwyn married, secondly, 11 27, 1777, Sarah, the only daughter of Lewis and Edith Weston, of London, who was born in London 3 20, 1751. They had issue sons and daughters, namely:

Lewis Weston, b. 8 21, 1778; m., 7 13, 1807, Mary, dau. of John Llewellyn, of Penllyne, in Glamorganshire. They had issue three sons and three daughters, viz.: Fanny Llewellyn, b. 5 19, 1808; John, b. 1 12, 1810; William, b. 7 11, 1812; d. 4 27, 1819; Lewis Llewellyn, M. P., b. 5 19, 1814; Mary, b. 3 8, 1816; Sarah Llewellyn, b. 8 9, 1818.

John Crook, b. 7 18, 1780; d. 6 5, 1781.

Judith Nichols, b. 8 26, 1781; m. Paul Benan, of Tottenham.

Ann, b. 9 11, 1783; m., 9 27, 1810, R. Dykes Alexander, of Ipswich, in Suffolk.

Lydia, b. 4 11, 1785; m., 4th mo., 1823, Dr. John Sims, of London.

George, b. 3 14, 1790.

William Dillwyn, the second of the name in America, and compiler of the above memoranda, was the son of John Dillwyn, of Philadelphia, who, dying of yellow fever in 1748, when his children were young, the time and place of birth of his father are not known. He may have been a native of Brecknockshire, in South Wales.

Sarah Fuller's mother having died, her father married a second wife, who, after his death, married John Barnea, one of the early settlers of Pennsylvania, who at his decease gave most of his property to his nominal daughter.

John Dillwyn, the compiler's father, was born and died in Philadelphia. His widow married, 10th month, 1756, Peter Worrell, of Lancaster, where they lived from 1759 to 1763, when they removed to Burlington, West New Jersey, where they both died, she, 6 1, 1784; he, 3 23, 1786.

Until the autumn of 1763 I resided in Pennsylvania, and afterward in New Jersey, with the exception of a journey to New England in 1764, and two voyages to South Carolina in 1773 and 1774. I then, in the 5th month, embarked at Philadelphia for Bristol, and in the 11th month, 1775, returned to Burlington, during the hostilities which terminated in the independence of my native country.

In the 5th month, 1777, after passing both the hostile armies with a flag of truce, I embarked at New York and returned via Cork, Swansea and Bristol to London, since which time I have been an English resident.

Samuel and Susanna Emlen lived at West Hill, Burlington, New Jersey, in a house afterward occupied by Richard Smith, a cousin of S. E. and later by Eliza K., widow of Joseph Gurney, of Norwich, England.

CHARLES WILLSON PEALE, in his autobiographical notes, mentions a number of incidents which occurred while he was "Commissioner to seize the personal effects of Traitors" (appointed October 21, 1777). The following are interesting:

"He was appointed by the Council of Safety for Pennsylvania (then resident at Lancaster) one of the agents to secure the property of such citizens as had joined the British interests and were Proclaimed by a Particular act of the Government. Mr. Sharpe Delany and Mr. Robert

Smith were the others in appointment; Mr. Delany declined accepting of the office. The spring following, frequent accounts concurred to the belief that the British would evacuate the City, and about a week before the evacuation took place, Peale had a conversation with Genl. Arnold, (he was then painting his likeness in miniature), about the Enemy leaving the City, and Peale told the General that he intended to ride into the City as soon as the British should leave it. This the General said should not be done as he was determined to prevent any persons from going in, which he said he could do by his being appointed the Commanding officer to take possession of the City and all the stores belonging to the enemy. Peale remonstrated against such an order, which would prevent many persons from seeing their families from whom they had separated themselves so long. The General seemed determined in his resolution and Peale went immediately to wait on General Washington expecting that he had sufficient interest there to obtain a pass into the City. The General was engaged in business and Peale told Col. Tilghman (the General's Aid) what had passed between him and Gen'l. Arnold. Col. Tilghman seemed much surprised that Gen'l. Arnold should undertake such a measure, and promised Peale a pass at any time he should call, after the evacuation had taken place. Perhaps this intimation given in Gen'l. Washington's family may have prevented Gen'l. Arnold's attempting such a measure.

"As soon as the evacuation was known to have taken place, Peale obtained his pass, altho' there was no occasion for him to have taken that trouble, as free ingress was permitted to every one. As soon as he could secure a house to bring his family to, he removed into the City, and afterwards began to execute the very disagreeable office of Agent for securing and selling the confiscated estates.

"The first object on entering on this business was to make a troublesome undertaking as easy as possible by beginning with the property of those who were of the most consideration among those named in the Proclamation of the President and Council. The Agents accordingly went to Mrs. Galloway, who had remained in Mr. Galloway's House in Market Street. They gave her notice that they would call the next day and take possession of Mr. Galloway's property, but when they came to the house at the appointed hour, they found all the doors and windows secured and no admittance allowed. The Agents expecting that opposition would be made, had taken the opinion of the Attorney General, who advised them to use force if they should be opposed in the execution of their office. Therefore on finding the House barred against them, they began to break open the back door, and while they were about this business, the Honorable the Executive Council sent for them. After the Agents had acquainted the Council with the manner in which they had begun this business, and that they acted by the advice of the Attorney General, the Hon'ble the Executive Council desired them to proceed to take Possession by force.

"When they had forced the doors and got into the House, they found that Mr. Boudinot was there as Counsel employed by Mrs. Galloway. He produced an Instrument in writing and said that he intended to prosecute the Agents for the forcible entry which they had made. The Agents' reply was that they were willing to abide by the Consequences, as they had not acted without advice.

"Mrs. Galloway did not seem disposed to leave the House altho' she

and her friends ready to receive her. Peale went to Gen'l. Arnold and borrowed his carriage and when it came to the door he took Mrs. Galloway by the hand and conducted her to the charriot.¹

"The same sort of business they were likely to have met with at Mrs. Shoemaker's, but on that occasion Mr. Boudinot agreed to give peaceable possession on the morning following, which terms were accepted by the Agents, as they wished to make things as easy as they could for those whose misfortune it was to come within their notice."

PIKE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, MARRIAGES, 1808-1809.—Mr. Frank Farnsworth Starr, Middletown, Connecticut, contributes the following marriage records from the docket of Squire John Brink, of Milford, Pa.:

John Westbrook to Sarah Brodhead, Feby 14, 1808. Pd. \$2.

Jacob Helms to Permelia Ridgway, June 26, 1808. Pd. \$1.

John Lattimore to Dorothy V. Etten, July 10, 1808. Pd. \$1.

Daniel Brink to Elizabeth Barnes, November 6, 1808.

John McKane to Lucrecy Peach, November 10, 1808. Pd. \$2.

Jesse Welles to Catharine Cox, June 11, 1809. Pd. \$1.

DEWEES GENEALOGICAL NOTES.—The dates of birth and death of Samuel and Mary (Coburn) Dewees are unknown to me. I have been told that they were buried in the old Baptist church-yard on West Short Street, Lexington, Kentucky, from which all the bodies were removed some years ago, and the early records of the congregation are not preserved. The records of Fayette and Woodford Counties fail to show any will or deed executed by William Dewees. Mrs. Dewees was a sister of Judge John Coburn, of the Federal Court of Kentucky. Their children were:

Rachel, m. John Wilson, of Washington, Kentucky, and had issue:

John S., b. April 28, 1812; d. September 4, 1890, at Clifton, Kentucky.

Mary, d. unmarried.

Basil Duke, m., first, — Ryland, of Missouri; second, — Young.

Farmer, d. unmarried.

Sallie, m. Thomas Duke.

Eliza, d. young.

Sallie, m. Robert Taylor, of Washington, Kentucky, and had issue:

James, m. Fanny Browning.

Jane, m. Charles Marshall, Fleming County, Kentucky.

Farmer, b. October 18, 1791; d. July 28, 1869; m. Mary Ann Holmes.

John Coburn, b. July 4, 1797; d. November 26, 1877; m., December 26, 1820, Mary Bayless, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Wood) Bayless, and had issue:

Mary, m. Samuel B. Poyntz, of Maysville, Kentucky.

Elizabeth Bayless, d. an infant.

Anna, d. young.

Elizabeth, d. unmarried.

¹ Mrs. Elizabeth Drinker, in her Journal, records:

"1778, July 23.—They have taken an account yesterday or ye day before of Joseph Galloway's and Sammy Shoemaker's property, with design to confiscate."

"August 20.—Grace Galloway turned out of her house this forenoon, and a Spanish officer put in."

Anna Maria, d. an infant.

Samuella Tannehill (usually called Ella), m. Colonel John C. Cochran.

Katherine Little, m. Lieutenant Oliver Hazard Perry Taylor U. S. A., who was killed by Indians near Fort Walla Walla, May 16, 1858.

Maria Cobournetta, m., first, Samuel E. Frazee; second, Daniel R. Clark.

Rachel Wilson, d. an infant.

Sarah Taylor, m. John M. Duke, of Maysville, Kentucky.

Eliza, m. Wilkins Tannehill, of Nashville, Tennessee, and had issue:

Mary, m. William T. Berry.

Wilkins, Jr., m. —

Anne, m. William Bayless.

Eliza, m. Albert Gleaves.

Samuella, m. — Abernathy.

The Dewees plantation was located on the South Elkhorn Creek, nine miles from Lexington, Kentucky. There are a large number of the descendants, through the female lines, scattered through the Western States, and these genealogical names have been prepared with a view to assist them.

SAMUEL P. COCHRAN.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

OLD BILL OF LADING.—We are indebted to Mr. W. M. Mervine for the following copy of an old bill of lading, and sailing instructions, to be found in volume of "Early Records, 1714," Clerk's Office, New Brunswick, New Jersey, page 420.

AMBOY August, 13th: 1714.

CAPT: KINION

You are hereby ordered to sett Sail forth-with—(wind & weather permitting) for North Carolina—where please God we hope you will safe arrive, there you are to dispose with ye Cargoe Consigned to you with All ye dispatch possible & make returns In such Comodities as you will think best & most to our Advantage, returning Directly for this Port, so wee heartily wish you A good Voyage & Conclude

Your friends & serv^{ts}

JOHN STEVENS,
ANDREW ROBESON,
JOHN PARKER.

Shiped by ye Grace of God In good order & well conditioned In ye Slooppe called ye Ursula, whereof is master uinder God for this present Voyage M^r Roger Kenyon & now riding At Anchor In ye Harbour of Amboy & by Gods Grace bound for North Carolina (to say) Sundry goods & Merchandise Amounting to As p^t: Invoyses, one Hundred & one pound Eleven shillings & three pence, three farthing being three seavenths on Accept & Risce of ye s^d Master two seavenths on Accept & Risque of John Stevens & two seavenths on Accept & Risque of John Parker—and is to be delivered At ye Afores^d Port In ye Like good order & well Condition, unto ye s^d Master, freight Already paid ye danger of ye Seas only Excepted, In witness whereof ye Master of ye s^d Sloop hath Affirmed to three Bills of Lading All of this Tenor & date ye one of which being Accomplished ye other to stand Voyd, dated In Amboy ye 13th of August 1714.

ROGER KENYON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF A PHILADELPHIA MERCHANT.—The first school I attended was Peter Widdows, on Front Street, near Arch; the second, Mr. Maison. Among my companions were Henry Baker, William Warren, Henry Warren, Charles Potts, Percival Potts, Henry Ervin, Jacob Lex, and Levi Hollinsworth. I was then sent [1822] to the Moravian school, Nazareth Hall, where I remained two years and six months. My classmate, Andrew A. Humphreys, was admitted to West Point Academy. At Sanderson's school I attended in the years 1825–1826, and among the scholars I recall Charles Buck, William Wall, Samuel Bradford, George Hall, William Wallace, Montgomery Lewis, Lucas Burke, Henry Cadwalader, and George Chapman. My fifth school was the High School of the Franklin Institute. In the class were Samuel Bradford, George Hall, Henry Cadwalader, Edward Tilghman, Benjamin Ingersoll, C. Muhlenberg, Edward David, Cornelius Crosby, John Caldwell, John M. Harper, Thomas White, Edward Lelar, John L. Wilson, Samuel Sitgreaves, Stephen Leonard, Charles Horner, William Patterson, William Rawle, Francis Huger, John Biddle, Edward Waln, William McMurtrie, George and Hasel Wilson, Joseph Paul, John Warder, John Bispham, William Stockton, and others. I took lessons in French, German, and Spanish.

1829, March 1.—Delaware river frozen over; many people on the ice.

July 25.—Saturday morning at 2 o'clock my father's old friend, John R. Baker, departed this life.

July 26.—I set out for Baltimore and Washington, at the latter place put up at Gadsby's Hotel. Called on President Jackson, visited the Capitol, navy yard, patent office, and other buildings. Returned to Baltimore and made a trip to Annapolis. At Ellicott's Mills I saw about 800 feet of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road just finished. Returned home via York and Lancaster, after an absence of near three weeks.

1830, June 17.—Visited Mauch Chunk and the coal beds; rode on the railway with Mr. White, the manager of the company, and a large party of gentlemen.

1831, February 11.—Walk across the Delaware on the ice; many sleighs carrying passengers over.

LETTER OF ELIAS BOUDINOT TO MRS. FERGUSON, IN THE DREER COLLECTION.—

PHILADELPHIA, March 6, 1779.

MY DEAR MADAM

Your obliging Favour of Monday last came safe to hand, for which I hope to make my acknowledgments in person about the middle of next week, but cannot think of giving you the Trouble of sending the Carriage to this distance, if my health should permit, can get a Friend's Horse which William can bring back on the next day.

I am thoroughly convinced of the hospitality of Graeme Park, and can assure my valuable Friend that there is not a spot in Pennsylvania that will be more agreeable to me, even if Things there were as de-ranked as many narrow minds might wish them to be—I have the greatest confidence that the Pleasure I shall enjoy in the agreeable society of that rural seat will greatly facilitate my returning Health and yield me more real satisfaction than can be found amidst the bustle & confusion of this divided city.

My best wishes attend you and Miss Stedman, from whose vivacity &

Judgment I promise myself great advantage in point of Spirits, as well as Health.

I have not been inattentive to your affairs here, and am happy to find that your publication has had the most happy effect on the minds of many People; altho' I cannot yet learn that any thing conclusive is agreed on—perhaps by the time I pay you the intended visit, I may know more of the matter.

I am with great Sincerity and Esteem

Dear Madam

Yours very Affly

ELIAS BOUDINOT.

MRS. FERGUSON

GRAEME PARK.

Queries.

VICKERS.—Thomas and Esther Vickers, of Shrewsbury, New Jersey, had four sons, one of whom was Abraham, born 9 mo. 11, 1690/1. He purchased a farm in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1726, and died there 1757. His wife was Mary ——. Her maiden name is wanted, and also the place and date of her marriage.

Abraham and Mary Vickers had four sons and four daughters; one of the former, Peter, married Ann ——. What was Ann's maiden name, where was she married, and in what year? Their daughter Mary married Moses Coates in 1777, at East Caln Meeting, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

CHARLES MARSHALL.

Book Notices.

HISTORY OF THE PENROSE FAMILY OF PHILADELPHIA. By Josiah Granville Leach, LL.B. Philadelphia, 1903. 8vo, pp. 163. Illustrated. Published for private circulation.

Bartholomew Penrose, the founder of the Penrose family of Philadelphia, was a native of England, and engaged with a brother at Bristol, Gloucestershire, in the ship-building business prior to his coming to the Province of Pennsylvania, about the year 1700. Soon after becoming a resident of Philadelphia, he purchased a property at what is now Delaware Avenue and Market Street, and commenced the building of vessels, in some of which he was part owner, and continued in the business until his death in 1711. In 1703 he married Esther, daughter of Toby Leech, one of the large landed proprietors of the province. For upwards of a century some of his descendants were actively identified with the business, building vessels for both the merchant and naval services. Among other descendants may be noted Col. Joseph Penrose, of the Pennsylvania Continental Line; Hon. Clement Biddle Penrose, and his son, Hon. Charles Bingham Penrose, a Commissioner of the Louisiana Territory and a prominent member of the Assembly of Pennsylvania; Major James W. Penrose, U. S. A., who served with distinction in the war with Mexico; Medical Director Thomas N. Penrose, U. S. N., who was attached to Farragut's fleet at New Orleans and Vicksburg; Col. William McF. Penrose, of the Pennsylvania Reserves,

during the Civil War; Dr. Richard A. F. Penrose, the distinguished physician and Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children of the University of Pennsylvania, and his son, Hon. Boies Penrose, United States Senator from Pennsylvania; Hon. Clement B. Penrose, the jurist and judge of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia; Col. Charles B. Penrose, who served with distinction during the Civil War, and later in the regular army; and Gen. William H. Penrose, U. S. A., whose distinguished services in the Civil War gained him six brevets. Through the female lines we find the names of Shoemaker, Mather, Wayne, Robinson, Bingham, McIlvaine, Perkins, Biddle, and others. As a history of the family the records are complete and accurate, evincing the usual careful labors of the compiler. The book is printed on heavy paper, with broad margins, the illustrations are numerous and the head- and tail-pieces are from original designs, and this beautiful volume reflects much credit on all concerned in its production.

A NEW HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Pennsylvania Society of New York announces that in connection with the forthcoming Year-Book—which will contain a full record of the Society's work in the year 1903—it will publish a history of Pennsylvania, entitled "Pennsylvania: A Primer," by Barr Ferree, the Secretary of the Society.

This Primer has been prepared to present, in the most concise form possible, the essential facts of Pennsylvania history. Intended to serve as a summary of Pennsylvania affairs, available for the busy man searching for facts only, the text is arranged in paragraphs, which, in their turn, are gathered into related chapters. It is an elementary text-book, arranged on a new and original plan which adds to its usefulness to the student and the reader.

It aims to present all the leading and essential facts in Pennsylvania history, and includes information on many points not to be found in other elementary works. The Chronological Summary alone contains more than four hundred entries.

The illustrations, which form an important feature, will consist of reproductions of maps, fac-similes, autographs, and similar historical material. It is the only general text-book of Pennsylvania history in which the illustrations are entirely of historical documents.

CONOCOCHIEGUE GENEALOGIES. MISSING BRANCHES OF OUR OLDEST FAMILY. By G. O. Seilhamer. Chambersburg, Pa., 1904. 8vo, pp. 28.

Mr. G. O. Seilhamer, well known as a journalist and author, has made a long and careful study of the early Conococheague families, and has nearly ready for the press a series of genealogies. The first under the caption of "Missing Branches of our Oldest Family;" the Chambers Family, to the genealogy of which two important branches have been restored; "The Bard and Allied Families," the "McDowell Family," and the "Speer and Morrow Families" are to follow.

The Conococheague Valley, as the whole of Franklin County may fitly be called, is rich in genealogical and biographical history. It is the birth-place of one President of the United States (James Buchanan) and of the mother of another (Benjamin Harrison), and a Governor of the Commonwealth (Findlay). It produced many more distinguished men.

ST. MEMIN PORTRAITS.—Dr. William J. Campbell, the well-known bookseller of Philadelphia, is writing an elaborate work on St. Memin portraits. It will be in eight volumes, with more than eight hundred engraved portraits, each on a separate page.

The basis of the book will be the famous "Collection" of seven hundred and sixty-one proofs made by the artist himself, which has recently come into Dr. Campbell's possession.

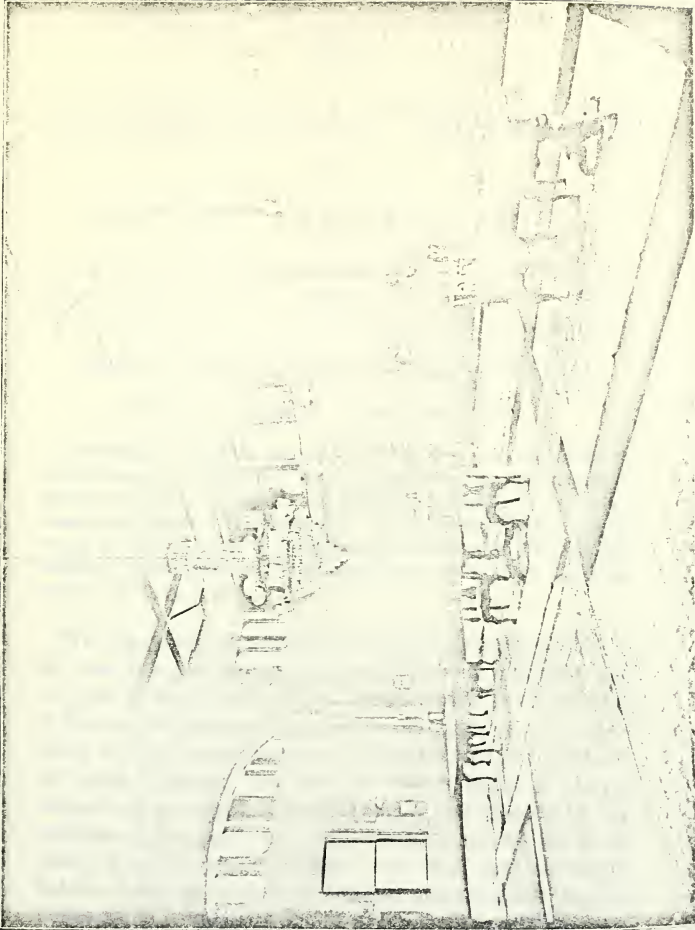
The Corcoran Gallery of Art and the Library of Congress, both of which have extensive collections, are coöperating with him, giving him the free use of any portraits that they possess which are not in his own collection. It will be a favor to him if any of our readers who have information either biographical or genealogical about any portrait that St. Memin made, or any information as to the present whereabouts of any original crayons, coppers or engravings, will communicate with him.

His address is 1218 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Due credit will be given in the book for all information received.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE MORAVIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Vol. VII., Part II., contains two historical papers of interest: "Notes on the Family of William Parsons," sometime Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania and founder of Easton, and "Wechquetank," an Indian mission in the present Monroe County, 1760-1763; the former by the Rt. Rev. J. M. Levering, the latter by the Rev. Eugene Leibert.

THE DOTTERER FAMILY. A large 8vo volume of nearly 200 pages, bound in black cloth, with a portrait of the author as a frontispiece. The edition is limited. Price \$2.50 per copy, postpaid. Address, Mrs. Henry S. Dotterer, 1605 North Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

George Philip Dodderer, the founder, came to America at least as early as the year 1722. He was a worthy representative of that hardy German stock which by its unflagging industry and sterling integrity contributed greatly to the growth and permanency of the colony planted by Penn. The work contains the records of the first three generations and the names of the fourth. In addition to the Dotterer family, the collateral lines, embracing the Markley, Schwenck, Antis (Antes), Zimmerman, Jund (Yount, Yundt), Pannebecker, Fischer, Hummel, Krause, Dewees, Kurr, Troxell, Hcebnner, Reiff, Yost, Bitting, Guisbert, Nyce, Dildine, Wartman, Weidner, and Welker families, are also traced. Snyder, Latrobe, Dukehart, and many others appear in the manuscript record. Several pages are devoted to researches of the family name in Europe. A biographical sketch of the author has been added. The manuscript of the Dotterer family from the fourth generation to the present time can be consulted at the rooms of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Thirteenth and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, where it has been deposited.



THE ASSEMBLY HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE
PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE
OF
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

VOL. XXVIII.

1904.

No. 3.

GEORGE WASHINGTON IN PENNSYLVANIA.

BY HON. SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

[Washington's birthday has been celebrated at the University of Pennsylvania as "University Day" for more than a century, and in 1826 was formally set apart in the University Calendar as one of the annual observances of the University. The following oration was delivered by Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on "University Day," 1904, at the American Academy of Music.]

We meet under the auspices of that University which, in its plan of organization, in its teachings of medicine and law, and in recent years in its archæological investigations of Eastern civilizations, has led all others upon the continent; and we meet upon the anniversary of the birth of the great Virginian, the fame of whose deeds, at once a beacon and an example for mankind, has reached to the confines of the earth and will continue to the limits of time. Are the careers of those men who have seemingly fashioned the institutions of a nation and moulded the destinies of a race the outcome of exceptional capabilities and characteristics, not bestowed upon their fellows, or are the results due to the favorable conditions existing at the time

the successful efforts were made? Did Alexander of Macedon and Charlemagne found empires through the exercise of their own unusual power of will and gifts of intelligence, or were they but the manifestations of a force which made the Greeks, in the one case, and the Germans, in the other, see that if great ends were to be accomplished there must be a subordination of the lesser states surrounding them and a combination of the strength of all,—a force which impelled them forward irresistibly? Is not this a force common to all mankind, which has builded up the British Empire and is even now building up America, indicating itself in the movements of trade and transportation, as well as in those of government? Would the Reformation have come in its own good time had there been no Martin Luther? Had Napoleon been killed upon the bridge of Lodi, would the French Revolution have followed its own appointed channels nevertheless? Is Darwin correct when he attributes even the slow formation of individual and race character to the nature of the environment? Perhaps a safe position to assume would be that in the conduct of revolutions against long-established and seemingly overwhelming power, in the creation and development of new governments, and in the efforts to ameliorate the conditions of the masses of humanity, if success is to be attained, there must be the underlying currents which make it possible, as well as the leader of rare skill and intelligence, possessing the capacity to direct them. If this be true, then it may be of service to call attention, as has never been done before, to the field whereon the achievements of George Washington were accomplished and to the surroundings wherein his faculties were exercised, if not developed, and the energies of his public career were expended.

In the year 1753 the two most powerful nations of Europe,—England and France,—which had long been enemies and rivals, were again upon the verge of a struggle. The declaration of war was not made until three years

later, but the mutterings and rumblings were being heard, the preliminaries were being arranged, and all men knew that the outbreak could not be long postponed. It was a great stake for which the combatants were about to strip, the possession of a continent destined ere long to support a people among the foremost upon the earth. Man proposes, but the gods dispose. When Wolfe died as he clutched his victory at Quebec, there was weeping and wailing in every household in the American Colonies. Little did they who lamented think how different might have been their fate if that energetic spirit, instead of the dilatory Howe, had confronted them at Brandywine, Germantown, and Valley Forge. Never did it occur to either of the contestants while they were pampering the savages and gathering the cannon, nor when they were ready for the encounter, that no matter which of them should prove the stronger or more valiant, the reward should go to neither; that in the end his most Christian Majesty of France must be obeisant and the King of England must submit to an underling in one of the camps. The English Colonies were along the coast. The French were enclosing them with a series of forts intended to run up the St. Lawrence, thence to the Ohio and to the mouth of the Mississippi. In a sense it may be said that the right of the French line was at New Orleans, the left at Quebec, and the centre at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, where Fort Duquesne was erected in 1754, in the western part of Pennsylvania. What a series of events had their beginning when George Washington came to Pennsylvania in 1753! The unheeding world might well have listened. A young man, in his twenty-second year, of limited education and narrow reading, tall and well made, precise and prim in his methods, stiff in his manners and chirography; with an instinct of thrift which led him to manage farms and raise horses, to seek in his love affairs, whether with maid or widow, for a woman "wi' lots o' munny laaid by, and a nicetish bit of land," and enabled

him to accumulate one of the largest fortunes of his time; but ever a gentleman; whose youth had been devoted to fox-hunting and athletic sports, and who since he was sixteen had been surveying lands in the valleys of Virginia, left the narrow confines of his early associations and took his first step into the outer and larger world. Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, sent him with a little force of seven men to the French commander in Western Pennsylvania to protest against the building of forts and the occupancy of the land. Starting on the 15th of November, 1753, through the forests primeval, in the winter, surrounded by and often confronted with the savages, fired at by a treacherous Indian guide, rafting on the partly frozen rivers, he found his way to the site of Pittsburg and to a fort fifteen miles south of Lake Erie. It was a successful journey. He delivered his message and returned on the 16th of January, 1754, to Williamsburg, with the answer of the commandant and with much knowledge of the country and of the armament and garrisons of the forts. As a result he was appointed lieutenant-colonel.

At the head of one hundred and fifty men, accompanied by Jacob Van Braam, a Dutchman, one of his former attendants, who at an earlier time had taught him the drill, he, on April 2, 1754, started again for Pennsylvania. On the 25th he had reached the Great Meadows, in the neighborhood of the present Uniontown, in Fayette County. There he learned that a body of the French were in the vicinity. Supported by friendly Indians and led by Scaryooyadi, a Delaware, to the French camp, through the darkness, he made an attack in the early morning. For fifteen minutes the rifles resounded and the balls whistled. Of the provincial troops three were wounded and one was killed. Of the French one was wounded and ten were killed, including Jumonville, their leader, and twenty-one were captured. Only one, a Canadian, escaped. And so it came about that the opening battle in that struggle of tremendous import, which was to determine that the vast continent of America should

belong to the countrymen of Hermann and not to those of Varus, was fought by George Washington upon the soil of Pennsylvania.

The victory was won. The prisoners were hurried away to Virginia. But fortune does not extend her favors to any man for long. The career of Washington, like that of most men, was a series of successes and reverses.

"To all earthly men,
In spite of right and wrong and love and hate,
One day shall come the turn of luckless fate."

It was rumored that Contrecoeur was at Fort Duquesne with a force of one thousand French and many Indians, and the young colonel was in trouble. On May 31 he wrote, "We expect every hour to be attacked by a superior force." He threw up intrenchments one hundred feet square and built a palisade with a trench outside, which, because there had been a scarcity of provisions, he called Fort Necessity. The site is along the bank of a little stream flowing through the centre of a meadow two hundred and fifty yards wide, set at a considerable elevation among the hills. All that remains now is a slight accumulation of earth where the lines of the fort ran and a large stone with a square hole cut in it for a corner post; but what there is ought to be carefully preserved by the State. He received a reinforcement which increased his strength to three hundred men, and he talked about exerting "our noble courage with spirit." Later there came one hundred more men from South Carolina. He advanced thirteen miles farther in the direction of Fort Duquesne, and then, learning that the French were strong in numbers and coming to meet him, he retreated, July 1, to Fort Necessity. Thither he was followed by five hundred French and several hundred Indians. All through the day of July 3 the firing was kept up around the fort, those within being huddled together in danger and discomfort, until twelve had been killed and forty-three wounded. The next morning, July 4,—at Philadelphia, Vicksburg,

and Gettysburg a fateful day in American history,—Washington, having signed papers of capitulation, marched forth with his troops. He abandoned a large flag and surrendered the fort. He was permitted to take the military stores, except the artillery. He agreed to return the prisoners he had captured and sent to Virginia; but, worst of all, the papers he signed referred to “*l’assassinat du Sieur de Jumonville*.” Our historians have been prone to throw the blame for this language upon the imperfect translation of Van Braam; but since the French “*assassinat*” and the English “assassination” are substantially the same word,—sufficient to attract the attention of the most unlearned,—the explanation fails to satisfy. The affair, as is apt to be the case when the foe gains the glory and the field, became the subject of much animadversion. Horace Walpole called him a “brave braggart.” Dinwiddie reduced his rank to that of captain, and found reasons for declining to return the prisoners. Thereupon Washington resigned from the service, went back to Mount Vernon, and his ambition to hold a commission in the English army was never gratified.

The following year Braddock disembarked and encamped his army at Alexandria. Washington offered his services as an aide, and his experience with the French and the Indians and his knowledge of the country wherein the advance was to be made rendered them of the utmost value. It was the first army thoroughly drilled, equipped, and appointed he had ever seen. On that fatal battle-field near Pittsburg, now covered by the mills of the United States Steel Corporation (*tempora mutantur et nos in illis mutamur*), where Braddock was killed, where eight hundred and fifty-five French and Indians completely routed three thousand disciplined English soldiers, he did doughty and valiant deeds. It has been described as “the most extraordinary victory ever obtained and the furthest flight ever made;” but in the battle he had two horses killed under him, and out of it he came with four bullet holes through his coat. There are prophets among other

peoples than Israel. Samuel Davies, on the 17th of August, 1755, preached a sermon at Hanover, in Virginia, wherein, with less plaint than Jeremiah and clearer vision than Isaiah, he exclaimed, "That heroic youth, Colonel Washington, whom I cannot but hope Providence has hitherto preserved in so signal a manner for some important service to his country."

Fortune took another turn. For these two defeats there soon came compensation. With a regiment of Virginians, in 1758, he took part in the expedition of General John Forbes, whose bones now lie in Christ Churchyard in Philadelphia, and at the head of his men and the army, on the 25th of November, marched into Fort Duquesne. The magazine had been exploded. The fort had been set on fire. The French had taken bateaux and departed. Their influence along the Ohio River had been broken. The Indians who had been their allies sought the favor of the English. And George Washington had completed the military training which was to fit him to become the successful leader in the eight years' struggle of the people of the American Colonies for independence.

He resigned his commission and hastened to Virginia. Six weeks later—on the 6th of January, 1759—he married Martha Custis, a widow, who was the fortunate possessor of a hundred thousand dollars. He was elected to the House of Burgesses, and for the next fifteen years, in the quiet and retirement of Mount Vernon, lived a barren and uneventful life, with no ambition save the pleasure of accumulation; no exhilaration greater than the chase of the fox, and no anxiety except for the care of his herds of cattle. How bare and barren the life was can be seen from these extracts, showing with what his thoughts were occupied, covering a month in his manuscript journal for 1767:

"July :

"14—Finish'd my wheat Harvest.

"16—began to cut my Timothy Meadow, which had stood too long.

"25—finish'd Ditto.

"25—Sowed turnep seed from Colonel Fairfax's, in sheep pens, at the House.

"25—Sowed Winter do. from Colo. Lee's, in the neck.

"27—began to sow wheat at the Mill with the early white Wheat, w'ch grew at Muddyhole.

"28—began to sow wheat at Muddyhole with the mixed wheat that grew there; also began to sow wheat at Doag Run, of the red chaff, from home; also sowed summer Turnep below Garden.

"29—Sowed Colonel Fairfax's kind in flax ground joining sheep pens."

A new epoch dawned, and again George Washington came to Pennsylvania. A crisis big with fatality and freighted with the hopes of the future was approaching. The Stamp Act had been passed, and after a storm of reprobation had been repealed; non-importation resolutions had been promulgated from the Pennsylvania State-House, soon to be known as Independence Hall, ringing with a bell which is only torn from it by sacrilege; John Dickinson had written those Farmer's letters wherein was expounded the creed of the Colonies; the tea ships had been driven from the Delaware River, and an act of Parliament had closed the port of Boston, when the first Congress was called to meet in Carpenters' Hall, on Chestnut Street below Fourth, in the city of Philadelphia, on September 5, 1774. Washington appeared as a delegate. What part he bore in its deliberations it is difficult to tell. But he wrote to a friend upon the subject of independence, "I am well satisfied that no such thing is desired by any thinking man in all North America." It was a time of stirring events and rapid movements, but men held fast to the old moorings so long as they could. A few months later the muskets began to rattle at Lexington, and on the 15th of June, 1775, the second Continental Congress, to which he was a delegate, assembled in the State-House. One of their first acts was to determine "that a general be appointed to command all the continental forces raised or to be raised in the defense of American liberty," and by a unanimous vote, in that famed Pennsylvania hall, the heaviest responsibility which had ever fallen to the lot of an American was im-

posed upon George Washington. The next day, in the same place, declaring, "I feel great distress from a consciousness that my abilities and military experience may not be equal to the extensive and important trust," and that "no pecuniary compensation could have tempted me to accept this arduous employment," declining the sum which had been fixed for his salary, with modest words and with a serious sense of the difficulties he was about to encounter, he assumed that responsibility and started forth, like Moses of old, to lead his people through the Red Sea of war and the wilderness of uncertainty and suffering. Unlike the prophet and law-giver of Israel, and unlike his own prototype, William of Orange, he was destined not only to see from afar, but to enter into the land of promise and safety. The war upon which he then embarked was to endure through eight weary years. Philadelphia was then not only the chief city of the Colonies, the centre of science, art, literature, and population, but the seat of the revolutionary government and the place where the Continental Congresses held their sessions. It was believed by the Revolutionists that the retention of the possession of the city was essential to the success of their cause. The Royalists believed that if it could be captured the war would be speedily terminated and the rebellion end in an early dissolution. A few opening and indecisive contests of arms occurred in Massachusetts; but the struggle ere long drifted to the shores of the Delaware, and the Continental army never thereafter was farther east than the Hudson. In the course of the war nine battles were fought by the army under the personal command of Washington, and, with the exception of Long Island, which was an unrelieved disaster, and Yorktown, where it was uncertain whether the laurels ought to cluster about the French fleet or the American land forces, all of them—Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Warren Tavern, Germantown, White Marsh, and Monmouth—were conflicts the purpose of which was to control or defend, to secure or retain, the city of Philadelphia.

At Brandywine there was presented to him the great opportunity of his military career when the enemy, of their own motion, brought about the situation which it was the object of the tactics of Napoleon to secure, and divided their forces in front of him. At Warren Tavern his plans were thwarted and his opportunities and advantages lost through what the lawyer calls the act of God. At Trenton and Germantown he displayed not only the courage and resolution bred in his Saxon fibre, but that other quality, more often found in the Celt, "*l'audace, toujours l'audace.*" At White Marsh he boldly approached to within a few miles of the enemy, who then held the city, defeated attacks upon his right, left, and centre, compelling Howe to withdraw discomfited, and won, though with small loss, his greatest tactical success. The issues of the Revolutionary War were determined, however, not by the effective handling of large armies with consummate skill, not by the exercise of that military genius which enabled a Marlborough, a Frederick, or a Bonaparte to see just when and where to strike to the best advantage, but by that tireless tenacity of purpose which, through success or disaster, never flagged, and, whatever fate might have in store, refused to be overcome. All the poets who have sung their verse, all the historians who have written their books, whatever students may have investigated, and whatever orators may have spoken agree in the conclusion that such tenacity was best exemplified at the close of a lost campaign, with a weakened and dwindling army, through the sufferings of a severe winter upon the hills of Valley Forge. Wherever the story is read, wherever the tale is told, the pluck and persistence amid misfortune and disheartening want exhibited at this Pennsylvania hamlet along the banks of the Schuylkill have come to be the type and symbol of the Revolutionary War and to represent the supreme effort and the unconquerable fortitude of the American soldier.

In a German almanac printed in the town of Lancaster in the latter part of the year 1778 Washington was first

called "the Father of his Country." It was at once a truthful and a prophetic designation, in accord with passing and coming events, and soon accepted by all of the people. At the close of the war he returned to Mount Vernon, to his negroes, corn, wheat, and tobacco, to his horses and his hounds,—the latter a present from Lafayette,—again became, in the language of the Rev. Thomas Coke, "quite the plain country gentleman," and, if we may rely upon the journal of John Hunter, he "sent the bottle about pretty freely after dinner" and "got quite merry."

The war would have been an utter failure if it had only resulted in a severance of the ties which connected us with Great Britain and if it had left the Colonies discordant, jealous, and each pursuing its own selfish interests, under the ineffective government established by the Articles of Confederation. The work of destruction had been successful and complete, but the constructive and more difficult task of welding the discordant elements into a vital and effective organism remained. All of the South American states succeeded in throwing off the control of Spain, and even Hayti became independent; but what gift to mankind has come of it? Upon the sea of human affairs a nation was to be launched, with the prospect of large proportions and unlimited growth, and again George Washington came to Pennsylvania. In the definite movement leading up to the formation of the government of the United States of America, as we know it to-day, no New England State had any participation. Delegates from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Virginia met at Annapolis, in the State of Maryland, on the 11th of September, 1786, and, after consultation, urged the necessity of a revision of the existing system, and recommended the calling of a convention, with sufficient power, to meet in Philadelphia on the second Monday of May in 1787. Emerson has well said that "all martyrdoms looked mean when they were suffered," and that "when the gods come among men they are not known." He might have added that the im-

portance of the supreme events in the advancement of the human race has seldom been recognized by contemporaries. Even Shakespeare died without any conception of what he had achieved and without any foretaste of his future fame. At the State-House, on May 14, 1787, at the opening of the convention, delegates appeared only from Virginia and Pennsylvania. Eleven days later Washington was elected to preside by the votes of these States and those of Delaware and New Jersey, and at the end of two weeks no others were yet represented. What the members kept steadily in view throughout all of their deliberations, according to Washington, was "the consolidation of our Union." Of how they succeeded the world has no need to be told. From that box, drawn, as it were, by unwitting fishermen out of the sea of uncertainties and perplexities, came forth a génie whose stride is from ocean to ocean; whose locks, shaken upon one side by Eurus, on the other by Zephyr, darken the skies; and whose voice is heard in far Cathay and beyond Ultima Thule. There was difficulty about the adoption of the Constitution. Opposition was manifested everywhere; on the part of men like Patrick Henry, of Virginia, and Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, it was decided, and in some instances intense. One of the New England States held aloof for three years. But in three months—on the 1st of January, 1788—Washington was able to write, "Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey have already decided in its favor." After the voice of this State had been heard and its great influence had been exerted the result was no longer doubtful, and he cheerfully continued, "There is the greatest prospect of its being adopted by the people."

After having been elected President of the nation he had done so much to create, he spent the whole of his two terms, with the exception of a year in New York, in the city of Philadelphia. For ten years this patriotic city, without compensation of any kind, furnished a home to the government of the United States. The building at the

southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets was given up to the use of the Senate and House, and became Congress Hall. The Supreme Court met in the building at the southwest corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets. For seven years Washington lived in a large double brick building on the south side of Market Street, sixty feet east of Sixth, which had been the headquarters of Howe. To the east was a yard with shade-trees, and along the front of this yard ran a brick wall seven feet high. Next door to him dwelt a hairdresser. All of the important events of his administration—the establishment of the Mint; the wars conducted by St. Clair, Harmar, and Wayne against the Indians; the Whiskey Insurrection, which took him through Carlisle again to Western Pennsylvania, after a long absence; the troubles over Genêt and Jay's treaty with Great Britain—occurred during his residence here. He had a pew in Christ Church. He became a member of the American Philosophical Society, and was present at its services upon the deaths of Benjamin Franklin and David Rittenhouse. He attended the theatre in Southwark, seeing the play, "The Young Quaker; or, the Fair Philadelphian," and Rickett's Circus, and he took part in the dancing assemblies. He and Governor Mifflin saw the Frenchman Blanchard make the first balloon ascension in America, January 9, 1793, amid much tumult and *éclat*. Blanchard was described as "*Impavidus sortem non timet Icariam*." The magistrates of the city gave him the use of the court-yard of the prison, and the roar of artillery announced to the people the moment of departure. Washington placed in his hands a passport which, with a pleasing uncertainty befitting the occasion, was directed "to all to whom these presents shall come," and authorized him "to pass in such direction and to descend in such place as circumstances may render most convenient." He started at nine minutes after ten, on a clear morning; sailed over the Delaware and frightened a flock of pigeons and a Jersey farmer near Gloucester, where he landed. He prevailed

upon the latter to come to his help by the offer of one of the six bottles of wine with which Dr. Caspar Wistar had provided him. Jonathan Penrose, Robert Wharton, and six other Philadelphians chased after him on horseback and escorted him back to the President, to whom he presented his respects and colors.

Washington had sixteen stalls in his stable, generally full, and was a hard driver, upon one occasion foundering five horses. He wore false teeth, in part carved from the tusk of a hippopotamus. The Stuart portrait, which has come in time to be the accepted delineation of his features, was painted at the southeast corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets. Every Tuesday he gave levees, and on New Year's Day served punch and cake. Once he picked the sugar-plums from the cake and sent them to "Master John," later in life to be famous as the Old Man Eloquent. When James Wilson, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, opened the law school of this University and, in the true sense, began legal education in this country, December 15, 1790, it was in the presence of George and Martha Washington. One hundred and ten years ago to-day, at the hour of noon,—aye, this very hour,—the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, in company with the heads of department, the members of the Congress, and the Governor of the Commonwealth, in person offered their congratulations. He had a green parchment pocket-book; he kept it in a hair trunk, and he tied his keys together with a twine string. In this city he wrote his farewell address, and here he was described as "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." He left Philadelphia March 9, 1797, and less than three years later he was dead.

The cloth is woven. The story is told. Through no accident was it brought about that Washington, though he was born and died in Virginia, spent in such great part his military and official life in this State. The cause was like that which took Napoleon from Ajaccio to Paris, Shake-

speare from Stratford to London, and Franklin from Boston to Philadelphia. "Every ship," wrote Emerson, "is a romantic object except that we sail in." Self-respect is a saving grace in the state as well as in the individual. Patriotism, like charity and all the other virtues, begins at the hearth-stone. When the Shunammite woman was urged to come to the court of Solomon, her answer was, "I dwell among mine own people." After the earliest of the great and good men of the Aryan race, he whom we call Cyrus, five centuries and a half before Christ, had overcome all of his enemies and had founded the most extensive empire the world had known up to that time, he inscribed over the gateway of his palace only the simple words, "I am Kurush the King, the Akhæmenian." There is need of more of that spirit in Pennsylvania. We too lightly forget our achievements; we are too ready to desert our heroes; we are too willing to leave our rulers unsupported; we read with too little indignation the uncanny and untrue tales told by our rivals elsewhere and repeated and reprinted by the unfaithful at home. Of all existing agencies this institution of learning, with its host of alumni and students devoted to it, to its interests, and to the Commonwealth, appears to be doing the most effective service in the way of cultivating a more correct tone and a more elevated sentiment. To a great extent the future hope of the Commonwealth depends upon you, young men of the University, and upon your efforts. Go forth, then, to fill your chosen spheres. Let it not be said of you, as was said of one of the Lord Chancellors of England, that if he had known a little about law he would have known a little about everything. Be earnest and thorough. If your field be the law, follow the example and study the work of Gibson and Sharswood. If it be medicine, you have before you the careers and the labors of Rush, Gross, Agnew, and Pepper. If it be science, to whom can you turn with more confidence than to Rittenhouse, Leidy, Audubon, and Cope? If you wish to store your minds with the facts of the past,

read the histories of Lea and McMaster; and if you need mental relaxation, you will find no romance more worthy of your attention than "Nick of the Woods," "The Story of Kennett," "The Wagoner of the Alleghanies," and "Hugh Wynne." As you go along through life, sing with emotion your song of "The Pennsylvania Girl" and shout with vigor your

"'Rah, 'rah, 'rah,
Pennsylvania!"

that all may not only hear, but learn to appreciate and to admire. Benjamin West, of Delaware County, when he became President of the Royal Academy, reached the highest position which could then be attained by any artist. In his "Death of Wolfe" he overthrew the conventions and revolutionized the methods of his profession. It is not too much to assert that in his "Penn's Treaty with the Indians" he fastened upon the attention of mankind the most distinctive event in the early history of the Colonies. See to it that amid the fads of modern art he is not belittled and discarded. Your soldier, George Gordon Meade, not only won the most important battle of recent times, but in doing so he determined the destinies of the nation and influenced human affairs for all the ages to come. Cherish and extend his fame as your precious heritage. On brass, marble, and granite preserve the memory of his deeds. Give due praise to the accomplishment of others, but do not overlook the worth and achievements of the earnest men who have gone from your own doorsteps. Scorn all cant, falsehood, and sensationalism. And when by zeal and application you have secured in life the rewards for which you have striven, do not forget how much of your success is due to the training and discipline conferred upon you by your venerable and honored *alma mater*, the University of Pennsylvania, and to the example of the long line of distinguished men who in the past have been the recipients of her benefits and been nurtured at her bosom.

A GREAT PHILADELPHIAN: ROBERT MORRIS.

BY DR. ELLIS PAXSON OBERHOLTZER.

In the past few years the nation has sought to satisfy its curiosity regarding almost all of the leaders who in the time of the republic's first days of stress contributed to the upbuilding of our great political establishment. Our devotion to the memory of this or that Revolutionary patriot has been indicated in biography and romance, and monuments to Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, and Madison dot the land, testifying in some way to a disproof of the old maxim that republics are lacking in gratitude. Indeed, we have got down to secondary characters in our desire to memorialize the services of men who labored in behalf of American independence; yet I have been astonished in the course of my studies of the past year or two to discover how very little the people know, or seemingly have hitherto cared to know, of that splendid servant of the thirteen States, their financier, the Philadelphia merchant prince, Robert Morris, whom a great European historian told us long enough ago for the fact to have sunk into our minds by this time, is entitled to equal place beside Washington and Franklin as one of the real saviours of the American cause. What Washington achieved upon the battle-field in gaining military victories, Franklin at European courts in winning foreign sympathy, interest, and support, Morris achieved in the Office of Finance in Philadelphia in finding the money and credit with which to prosecute the war to a successful termination. No one of these three men could have gone far without the coöperation of the other two, and yet scarcely any recognition has ever been accorded the third member of the group, the Philadelphia financier.

I entered a prominent book-shop in a large city some time ago to ask for a biography of Robert Morris. I met

the gentleman whose duty it is to superintend the business of the house.

"Oh, yes, I know," he answered; "Robert Morris, the great physician."

In the city in which he lived for nearly sixty years, achieved all his triumphs and suffered his gigantic defeats, or practically from the time he came to this country from Liverpool to join his father, who was a tobacco factor in Oxford, Maryland, the sum of popular knowledge about Morris is that he died in a debtor's prison—a most persistent piece of misinformation—and that he built a marble house in Chestnut Street which he could not complete, long known as Morris's "Folly." "The Hills on Schuylkill," the beautiful country home at which Robert Morris dispensed his lavish hospitality to Washington, Lafayette, Jefferson, Jay, and all the principal patriots of the period, is in disrepair in Fairmount Park, being hired out to-day by the city to a restaurant keeper, and there is no suitable public memorial in Philadelphia to one of the greatest men which it contributed to the American Revolution outside the hearts of his descendants and a dwindling number of old citizens taught by their fathers to revere his name.

Plainly the principal reason for this is to be found in the fact that the indispensable value of Mr. Morris's services to the government during the war was obscured by his colossal misfortunes in later life, brought on by speculation in virgin lands in Pennsylvania, New York, the South, and in the new Washington city, which left him and vast numbers of other people much the poorer pecuniarily. For long the memory of bankruptcy, sheriff's writs, more than three years in a public prison, and unpaid debts aggregating millions of dollars could not be effaced, even though it was quite clear to every sober mind that no craft or dishonesty marked Morris's actions, and that he himself suffered vastly more by the failure of his ambitious plans to fructify than any of his trustful friends or creditors. The American people, if they shall come to appreciate the magnitude of the

financier's services in behalf of the young nation and the purity of his purposes, even after his over-sanguine nature had involved him hopelessly in business disaster, will not be disposed to-day to grudge him the grateful recognition they have accorded other great characters in the republic's history.

It is true, too, that we have not known Morris largely because of the loss of his diaries and letter-books and their inaccessibility to the public after they were finally discovered—it is said, in France—by General John Meredith Read, one time our minister to Greece. The romantic and mysterious history of the sixteen great leather-bound books may never be told—how they reached Europe and through what various adventures they passed before they came into General Read's hands. In his custody they were safe, although not immediately useful to students; and only since they have been acquired by the Library of Congress, at his death, has the material been at hand for a satisfactory study of Morris's public and private career. For several periods of his life the information is still scant, and so methodical a man, given to recording all his movements in writing, even when imprisonment stared him in the face, and in the prison-house itself, should have left as complete a transcript of his correspondence for the remaining years, were the records preserved, or, being saved, could they by any chance be discovered among the archives transmitted to his descendants. However, no essential period in his career remains to be illumined by the documents, and we are now able to procure a view of a great and generous character whom every school-boy might well study as an inspiring type in American statesmanship.

Mr. Morris was born in Liverpool, England, in 1734. He reached America when he was a lad of about thirteen years of age. His father, also Robert Morris, had preceded him as the American agent of a firm of English tobacco merchants, and the boy, left at home with a grandmother, of whose kindnesses he was afterwards often heard to speak, was consigned to the charge of a captain of one of the tobacco

ships for the voyage across the sea. Robert Morris, Sr., who resided in Oxford, Maryland, contrary to a rather common supposition, if not wealthy, was in no true sense of the word a poor man. The son was put to school in Maryland and later in Philadelphia, whither he came in a short time to remain until his death. Here he was commended to the care of Robert Greenway, who in a little while, upon his father's decease, which resulted from injuries sustained by a shot prematurely discharged by a gunner on a tobacco ship in Oxford harbor, became his guardian. The surgery of the time was so wretched that the wound, though it would now be considered slight, quickly developed symptoms of blood-poisoning, and before the boy could reach Maryland his father was dead and buried in White Marsh Church-yard in Talbot County, where these lines were placed upon the tomb:

IN MEMORY OF
ROBERT MORRIS, A NATIVE OF LIVERPOOL IN GREAT BRITAIN,
LATE MERCHANT OF OXFORD,
IN THIS PROVINCE.

Punctual Integrity influenced his dealings.
Principals of honor governed his actions.
With an uncommon degree of Sincerity,
He despised Artifice and Dissimulation.
His Friendship was firm, candid and valuable.
His Charity frequent, secret and well adapted.
His Zeal for the Publicke good active and useful.
His Hospitality was enhanced by his Conversation,
Seasoned with cheerful wit and a sound judgment,
A Salute from the canon of a ship,
The wad fracturing his arm
Was the signal by which he departed,
Greatly lamented as he was esteemed,
In the fortieth year of his age.
On the twelfth day of July

MDCCL.

The boy was now in a new world without known kin and practically friendless. With an inheritance, the residue of an estate reduced by numerous small bequests, and his native business acumen, which proved to be exceptional from the

moment it was called into play, he was compelled to choose an occupation. He early entered the employ of Charles Willing, who in two or three years, desiring to escape further active part in his business and perceiving young Morris's value to the firm, suggested a partnership with his son Thomas. Thus was established the mercantile house of Willing & Morris, for more than thirty years the largest importing and exporting concern in Philadelphia and one of the richest and most enterprising in the American Colonies. Their ships carried merchandise to and from all countries, and it was no idle boast when Mr. Morris remarked, in reviewing his unusual life, as the twilight shades settled about him, "I have owned more ships than any man in America." His vessels under sail in the same sea would have comprised a great fleet, and their operations early gave him command of an ample fortune. He and his partner were accounted wealthy men long before the outbreak of the Revolution, and, in identifying themselves actively with that movement, were valued accessions to the patriot ranks in Philadelphia, where so many citizens of substance were still openly avowing their sympathies for Great Britain.

It called for some sacrifice and renunciation on the part of an Englishman who, with affectionate feeling in the shadow of his years, still spoke of his native country as "dear old England," and a merchant—though this view is contrary to some extant accounts—who had much to lose by a war between Great Britain and her Colonies, to ally himself prominently with the revolutionaries, or, as we say more reverently, the American patriots. Mr. Morris acted with boldness and decision in this matter as in all others which ever in his life arose and called for a choice of alternatives. He was one of the committee of Philadelphians who in 1765 visited John Hughes, appointed upon Franklin's recommendation to sell the odious stamps, and secured from that officer, who at the time was in bed with a grave illness, a pledge that he would not be an instrument to collect this tax from his unwilling fellow-citizens.

Morris was early sent to the Continental Congress by the Pennsylvania Legislature, where his counsels were strongly against a complete rupture with Great Britain. He voted against the Declaration of Independence as untimely and as likely to defeat that object which the Whigs of America so zealously desired to attain. Of all the members of the Pennsylvania delegation who voted adversely upon the question of separation from England, he alone commanded popular confidence sufficiently to be returned to Congress at the next ensuing election, and, once embarked for the war, he was a most uncompromising advocate of its prosecution by every measure which would clear the country of British troops and establish America's independence.

He was at once engaged in service of the greatest importance. One of the unhappiest periods of the war—a crisis it was difficult to survive—was experienced in the winter of 1776–77 when Washington was operating around Trenton, Howe threatened Philadelphia, and Congress had fled to Baltimore, leaving Morris at the head of a committee in the capital of the war-torn Colonies, to hurry forward the work upon uncompleted ships at the Delaware yards and, if possible, send them to sea before the British should descend upon the city. Morris, in truth, was that committee. With the loyal support of his friend John Hancock, then President of Congress,—another capable business man who understood the impracticability of too much consultation and discussion when great objects were to be attained,—he was for the time being the entire American government on its civil side. Whatever he may have done in strengthening the defences of the city, in arranging, with his exceptional experience as a shipmaster, for the quick despatch of the fleet down the bay to safety in the open sea, in directing the citizens as they departed with their movable goods to places of refuge in Lancaster, York, and other parts of the State, it is not easily conceivable that any smaller character could have secured upon a few hours' notice, on his private credit, the sum of fifty thousand dollars to forward the oper-

ations of General Washington. That it was this money, procured by Mr. Morris's single-handed exertions, which induced the troops, whose time of enlistment had expired with the year, to continue in the service, and which enabled the Commander-in-Chief a second time to steal up behind the British and Hessian forces near Trenton and administer the defeat that effectually protected Philadelphia from occupation by the enemy during that winter, may readily be demonstrated. This service Washington never forgot, nor should any American of this day value less the title to national gratitude won by Mr. Morris on this historic occasion.

The winters at Trenton and Valley Forge ended, no other season was gloomier or more critical than 1781, when, after five years of more or less unfruitful struggle, the public credit was entirely exhausted. The Continental currency had come to have so little value that it was used to plaster the walls of barber shops and to kindle fires under offensive Tory gentlemen. France had declared that she would supply no more money to her American allies. The American Whigs of most talent and ability, who, when the war began, had come forward generously to offer their services to their country, had left the national council halls to resume the direction of their private affairs, long sorely neglected. The sessions of the Continental Congress were slimly attended by men of no great degree of attainment, and their acts commanded little public confidence. It was at this juncture that Robert Morris appeared, being again called to the head of the government, to occupy a new office especially created to tempt him back into the public line, the Superintendent of the United States Finances. A single official was now to take the place of the old Treasury Board, whose members consumed their energies in the fruitless discussion of questions which they but imperfectly understood, powerless to enforce their numerous resolves. Not content with any partial authority, Morris absorbed several other offices and made himself at once the head of the Marine and Commissary

Departments. Indeed, as the unfriendly Governor Reed observed, "he exercised the powers really of the three great departments [War, Foreign Affairs, and Finance], and Congress have only to give their fiat to his mandates." Once more he bore almost the entire responsibility of government upon his own shoulders. The War Department had no more important task than to secure pay and subsistence for the troops, and the Foreign Office had no duty to perform so necessary as the work of extorting money from European governments. Morris took all these lines of business into his own hands,—visited Washington's camp; coaxed from the States, under threat of military seizure, food for the soldiers and horses that were soon put in motion in New York for the descent upon Yorktown, borrowing the money from Rochambeau to pay the mutinous troops who, unpaid, would not go farther south than the Head of Elk; drew bills upon Franklin at Paris, Jay at Madrid, and John Adams at the Hague, and sent them skurrying to public and private treasuries to find the money to prevent the dishonor of protest; conveyed specie from Boston by ox-train to fill the tills of the new Bank of North America; issued his own notes in anticipation of the collection of taxes in the impotent States; sold tobacco in Europe, despatched his agents to the Carolinas for indigo and skins, and sent ships to Cuba with flour to be disposed of for cash to the Governor of Havana. From May, 1781, when the credit of Congress was at the lowest ebb, until November, 1784, when peace was assured and the army had been disbanded, Morris administered the Office of Finance with a hand as successful as it was imperial. His justification was found in the triumph of his daring policies; in the lifelong and warm friendships of General Washington, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, Gouverneur Morris, and the entire Federalist element; in the respect of the people at large, who revered his name and who sent him to the Constitutional Convention and later to the Senate of the United States from Pennsylvania to serve for six

years as the principal pillar of Washington's administration.

It is in the manuscript books which Congress has lately acquired from General Read's library that we find the first intelligible account of these remarkable transactions. The last three years of the war are decidedly the most important of the seven, and the man who was the most powerful influence in civil administration in that period relates in a diary, with entries covering his entire term of office, and in letters to generals, governors, congressmen, ambassadors, bankers, and treasury agents, the whole story of the measures taken to bring the war to a happy end and compel England to relinquish further claim to the disposal of the lives and liberties of her American colonists.

It is not only to the bare, cold details of the life of a faithful officer that we are introduced by a study of Mr. Morris's writings. We also receive glimpses of a character which was large, generous, and lovable, one that each man and woman of us would recognize wherever we should meet its like, for honesty and worth. His enemies were malignant, and pursued him relentlessly until the end of his political career; but to all of them his effective response was faithful service and an indifferent attitude in the face of insult, except when he was most deeply stung by their unjust aspersions upon his morals as a public officer. This disdainful manner while under attack is illustrated in his letter to Mr. Comfort Sands in 1782. To that gentleman Mr. Morris wrote,—

“As to what you tell me of reports circulating to my prejudice, depend on it they give me no kind of concern. All my transactions are open, and I expect to give my country the pleasure of seeing that the expenditures are far more moderate than they have reason to expect. In the meantime any abuse or misrepresentation which particular persons may indulge themselves in I consider as the necessary trappings of office, and if they can obtain forgiveness from their country they will always have mine most freely.”

Another time he wrote,—

“I am not ignorant that many people employ themselves in defaming men whom they do not know and measures which they do not understand. To such illiberal characters the best answer is to act well.”

But under some particularly vicious attacks Morris was far less equable. A Mr. Pierce called at the Office of Finance to say that some officers of the Pennsylvania line were publicly declaring that they had been paid in notes which were not of face value. The Superintendent, according to the allegation, had directed a broker to buy up the paper as soon as the necessities of the soldiers required them to part with it, and by this process thirty thousand dollars had been gained by the United States, or by persons privy to the transaction. Upon hearing this report Mr. Morris wrote in his Diary,—

“I requested him [Pierce] to wait on those officers and urge them to search into the bottom of any information they had on that subject and pursue every trace they could find leading to such transactions, in order that they may prove my guilt or innocence, and I promised that if I ever did buy one single note, either for public or private account, either directly by myself or by means of others, I will agree to sacrifice everything that is dear and valuable to man. Never was a more malignant and false slander invented.”

Of all the public men of the time there was none above the rank of his colleague in the United States Senate, William Maclay, of Harrisburg, Thomas Paine, and Arthur Lee to question his devotion and integrity. James Madison was not of Robert Morris's political faith; but while in Congress in 1782 he wrote to Edmund Randolph,—

“My charity, I own, cannot invent an excuse for the pre-pense malice with which the character and services of this gentleman are murdered. I am persuaded that he accepted his offices from motives which were honorable and patriotic. I have seen no proof of misfeasance. I have

heard of many charges which were palpably erroneous. I have known others somewhat suspicious vanish on examination. Every member in Congress must be sensible of the benefit which has accrued to the public from his administration, no intelligent man out of Congress can be altogether insensible of it."

No one then was, and it is strange that any since should have been unmindful of his great services to the country, not only in lending his personal credit and financial skill, but also in steadfastly upholding the dignity of office by his private entertainments at his city and country homes at a time when the prestige of the Colonies was at a low ebb in the sight of the French and the Dutch, from whom we were seeking large loans of money; in the sight, too, of Americans, who would have thought him a much less potent person had he enjoyed his wealth less showily.

That he later miscalculated the momentum of the economic prosperity of the republic he had done so much to found, and overlooked the dire consequences of the Napoleonic wars, was no more than a misfortune brought on by his bold and optimistic nature. That he should have gone down under a great part of New York State; seven thousand two hundred and thirty-four building lots in the new District of Columbia; two or three million acres of land in Pennsylvania, now productive of large quantities of coal and petroleum; six million acres in Virginia, Georgia, the Carolinas, and Kentucky; and two or three of the finest mansions ever up to that time erected on the American continent, is less a reflection upon the man than upon the singular state of the times. It would probably have occurred to few men with the ability to accumulate this great amount of property at a few cents per acre that a time might come when it could not be sold or mortgaged somewhere in the money centres of Europe or America for a sufficient sum to pay the interest charges and the taxes. That it would have inestimable value before many years

should elapse needed no rare gift of foresight. Yet this unexpected time did arrive—and very soon—when no conceivable endeavor that he, his sons, and his other agents were able to put forth could save him from the rapid and complete dissolution of his fortune. Everything must go to satisfy his creditors; and they were still clamorous for millions more, when the harsh bankruptcy laws were called upon by some of the more implacable of his enemies, who cared not for his public services or the true worth of his character, though his accounts with them were relatively small, and who sent him to prison, where he languished for three years, six months, and ten days.

That I may not be suspected of undeserved eulogies or too appreciative a view of his services, it will be well to give a few extracts from Mr. Morris's Diary and Letter-Books, which it is proposed soon to edit and put into print. His writings are interesting on three accounts, independent of the great importance of the matters and the period to which they relate: (1) because he was a patriotic and forceful man; (2) because he possessed a literary style; and (3) because of his unfailing sense of humor, even under circumstances most adverse.

Some extracts from his writings will prove the first of these points and indicate Mr. Morris's patriotism. The following entry is made in his Diary for September 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, 1781:

"His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, having repeatedly urged both by letter and in conversation the necessity of paying a month's pay to the detachment of troops marching to the southward under command of Major General Lincoln and my funds and resources being at this time totally inadequate to make that advance and at the same time answer the various calls and demands that are indispensable, I made application to his Ex. Count de Rochambeau for a loan of 20,000 hard dollars for such time as his military chest could without inconvenience spare that sum, promising repayment at the time they

should fix. I was desired to meet the count at his Excellency the Chevalier de la Luzerne's house which I did on Wednesday the 5th inst. when I met the said minister, Count de Rochambeau and General Chastellux. They informed me of their strong desire to comply with my request but that their treasury was at present not well filled considering the daily drains from it and that although they had money arrived at Boston it would require six or eight weeks to get it from thence, that although they expected money by the fleet of *Compte de Grasse* yet it was not then arrived and of course that supply less certain than the other, that the Intendant — and the Treasurer were set out for the Head of Elk and their consent was necessary. However they concluded this subject with requesting that I would ride down to Chester where we should overtake these gentlemen and if it were possible on consideration of all circumstances they would supply the money I required, His Excellency General Washington being extremely desirous that the troops should receive three months pay as great symptoms of discontent had appeared on their passing through the city without it. This affair being considered of great importance I desired Mr. Gouverneur Morris my assistant to accompany me, on account of his speaking fluently the French language. We set out at three o'clock for Chester and on the road met an express from his Excellency General Washington who had left us in the morning to join his troops at the Head of Elk with the agreeable news of the safe arrival of Count de Grasse and his fleet in Chesapeake. This news I received with infinite satisfaction on every account and amongst the rest one reason was the facility it would give the French Treasury in complying with my views and this I found was actually the case, as his Excellency Count de Rochambeau very readily agreed at Chester to supply at the Head of Elk 20,000 hard dollars to such person as I should appoint to receive the same, I engaging to replace the same sum in their Treasury by the first day of October next which I agreed to and after dis-

patching some advices to the Commander-in-Chief and to Mr. Ridley of Baltimore I returned to this city about twelve o'clock having been impeded in my journey by meeting the last division of the French Army, their artillery and baggage on the road. . . . In the conference with his Ex. Count de Rochambeau and General Chastellux they asked whether if upon any occasion their treasury should stand in need of temporary aids I thought they could procure such loans in this city. I answered that money is very scarce, that the people who have property generally keep it employed and that no certain dependence can be placed on any given sums, but that I knew the people to be very generally disposed to assist our generous allies and should such occasion offer I was certain they would exert themselves. As to my own part they might on every occasion command my utmost services, assistance and exertions, both as a public officer and as an individual."

On November 3, 1781, Mr. Morris writes in his Diary,—

"This day on the invitation of his Excellency the Minister of France I attended at the Romish Church a *te deum* sung on the account of the capture of Lord Cornwallis and his army. Soon after arrived the colors taken by his Excellency General Washington with that army which were brought by Colonel Humphrys to Chester, there met by Colonel Tilghman and thence conducted hither by these two aide-de-camps of the general. The city troop of light horse went out to meet them and became the standard bearers as twenty four gentlemen privates in that corps carried each of them one of the colors displayed, the American and French flags preceding the captured trophies which were conducted down Market Street to the Coffee House, thence down Front to Chestnut Street and up that to the State House where they were laid at the feet of Congress who were sitting, and many of the members tell me that instead of viewing the transaction as a meer matter of joyful ceremony which they expected to do they instantly felt themselves impressed with ideas of the most solemn and awful nature.

It brought to their minds the distresses our country has been exposed to, the calamities we have repeatedly suffered, the perilous situation which our affairs have almost always been in, and they could not but recollect the threats of Lord North that he would bring America to his feet on unconditional terms of submission. But Glory be unto thee, Oh Lord God, who hath vouchsafed to rescue from slavery and from death these thy servants."

On June 6, 1782, Mr. Morris writes,—

"Colonel Pope of Delaware state pressed me for an advance of money to enable that state to fit out the schooner they have built for the defence of their river craft, so that the people may bring their produce to the Philadelphia market for sale and thereby become able to pay taxes in specie. Governor Dickinson sent this gentleman to me and offers himself to become security for the money. I desired Colonel Pope to call again at four o'clock but in the meantime revolving this thing in my mind I thought it improper to make the advance as Superintendent of Finance as other states would claim similar aid. Therefore I concluded to lend Governor Dickinson £1000 of my private funds, taking his bond for the same."

For July 4, 1783, this insertion appears in the Diary:

"This being the anniversary of that auspicious day on which the Declaration of the Independence of the United States was made I came to the office in the forenoon but dismissed the clerks from service that they might enjoy the day in the manner most agreeable to themselves. Finding on my return from Princetown that no public entertainment was provided for this day I invited a company of forty gentlemen consisting of foreigners, military and civil officers and citizens and spent the afternoon and evening in great festivity and mirth."

A letter written by Robert Morris from the Office of Finance on August 22, 1781, just prior to the advance upon Yorktown, to the Governors of New Jersey and Delaware, runs as follows:

"Sir: I have in a former letter forwarded to your Excellency an account of the specific supplies which Congress had demanded from your state. It now becomes my duty again to press for a compliance with those demands. The exigencies of the service require immediate attention. We are on the eve of the most active operations and should they be in any wise retarded by the want of necessary supplies the most unhappy consequences may follow. Those who may be justly chargeable with neglect will have to answer for it to their country, their allies, to the present generation and to posterity. I hope, entreat, expect the utmost possible efforts on the part of your state; and confide in your Excellency's prudence and vigor to render those efforts effectual.

"I beg to know most speedily, Sir, what supplies are collected and at what places; as also the times and places at which the remainder is to be expected. I cannot express to you my solicitude on this occasion. My declaration to Congress when I entered upon my office will prevent the blame of ill accidents from lighting upon me even if I were less attentive than I am: but it is impossible not to feel most deeply on occasions where the greatest objects may be impaired or destroyed by indolence or neglect. I must therefore again reiterate my requests, and while I assure you that nothing but the urgency of our affairs would render me thus importunate, I must also assure you that while those affairs continue so urgent I must continue to importune. With all possible respect etc."

On May 16, 1782, Morris wrote what was probably the most vigorous of his official communications, but, uncertain in his own mind as to the advisability of sending it, since disclosure of the deplorable state of the Revolutionary finances might very likely give comfort to the enemy, it was submitted to a committee of Congress. This body of men recommended that the letter be withheld, and proposed instead personal interviews managed in privacy. This famous letter concluded as follows:

"Now, Sir, should the army disband and should scenes of distress and horror be reiterated and accumulated, I again repeat that I am guiltless; the fault is in the states. They have been deaf to the calls of Congress, to the clamors of the public creditors, to the just demands of a suffering army, and even to the reproaches of the enemy, who scoffingly declare that the American army is fed, paid and clothed by France. That assertion so dishonorable to America was true, but the kindness of France has its bounds, and our army, unfed, unpaid and unclothed will have to subsist itself or disband itself.

"This language may appear extraordinary, but at a future day when my transactions shall be laid bare to public view it will be justified. This language may not consist with the ideas of dignity which some men entertain. But, Sir, dignity is in duty and in virtue, not in the sound of swelling expressions. Congress may dismiss their servants and the states may dismiss their Congress, but it is by rectitude alone that man can be respectable. I have early declared our situation as far as prudence would permit, and I am now compelled to transgress the bounds of prudence by being forced to declare that unless vigorous exertions are made to put money into the Treasury we must be ruined. I have borne with delays and disappointments as long as I could, and nothing but hard necessity would have wrung from me the sentiments which I have now expressed. I have the honor to be your most obedient and humble servant,

"ROBERT MORRIS."

In addition to being a very fluent, prolific, and strong writer, Mr. Morris possessed a literary style which will cause his work, when it is better known, to take a place beside the writings of the other leading founders of this government. A few extracts taken at random may be convincing:

"Men are less ashamed to do wrong than vexed to be told of it."

"We are not to expect perfect institutions from human wisdom and must therefore console ourselves with the determination to reform errors as soon as experience points out the necessity for and the means of amendment. A whole people seldom continue long in error."

"Difficulties are always to be distinguished from possibilities. After endeavoring by your utmost exertions to surmount them you will be able to determine which of them are insurmountable."

"Confidence is the source of credit and credit is the soul of all pecuniary operations."

"Men are more apt to trust one whom they can call to account than three who do not hold themselves accountable or three-and-thirty who may appoint those three."

"I only wish that every member of every legislature on the continent were as much teased, harassed and tormented to do what the legislatures alone can do as I am to do what I alone cannot do."

"The moral causes that may procrastinate or precipitate events are hidden from mortal view. But it is within the bounds of human knowledge to determine that all earthly things have some limits which it is imprudent to exceed, others which it is dangerous to exceed, and some which can never be exceeded."

Morris's sense of humor was well developed. The shafts of his satire were pointed and unerring. In his Diary such entries as the following frequently appear:

"Today I had various fruitless applications made me for money."

"To my great surprise there was no application for money this day."

"I told him he must rub through another month."

"Exceedingly teased this day with a variety of fruitless applications."

"I insisted that he shall not come here to take up any more of my time so improperly."

"Colonel Pickering called for money. His wants are

most pressing and equalled by nothing but the poverty of the Treasury. I have however granted him a warrant on Mr. Hillegas for 800 dollars."

"I sent for Mr. T. Edison in consequence of a melancholy letter to George Bond Esq., Deputy Secretary to Congress and which was sent to me by Charles Thompson Esq. I gave Mr. Edison my opinion that he was too expensive for his circumstances and that Congress do not mean to support extravagance although they are disposed to reward in reason and moderation those who rendered public service."

In January, 1784, Mr. Morris wrote to two majors, one captain, and a lieutenant who had united in an impudent round robin:

"GENTLEMEN: I have received this morning your application. I make the earliest answer to it. You demand instant payment. I have no money to pay you with.

"Your most obedient and humble servant,

"ROBERT MORRIS."

An outrageous bore who came to the Office of Finance with a perpetual-motion machine "went away convinced that his discoveries were very defective."

This brave life went out sadly and pathetically, despite the fortitude and good-humor which the financier sought to command as the sheriff's officers in 1798 came to his beautiful home at "The Hills" to take him into custody. To Henry Sheaff, in response to a very urgent dun, he wrote in January of that year,—

"If it be possible for me to get the aid you ask for in your letter of the 22d I will do it. I wish you would not write to me in such terms as you do. You wound me to the soul, and if that does you any good I will submit patiently, but if it does not ease you why wound me deeply when my most ardent wish is to relieve you? But what can I do immured here without access to mankind and I

expect soon to be immured in a worse place. Wherever I may be I shall think of and strive to relieve you."

On the 16th of February he wrote to his unfortunate partner, John Nicholson,—

"If writing notes could relieve me you would do it sooner than any man in the world; but all you have said in these now before me, numbers 5 to 9 inclusive, amounts when summed up to nothing. My money is gone. My furniture is to be sold. I am to go to prison and my family to starve. Good Night."

But even after the prison doors closed behind him, Morris's sense of humor did not desert him. To John Nicholson he wrote in February, 1798, immediately after he reached the debtors' apartments in Prune, now Locust Street:

"My confinement has so far been attended with disagreeable and uncomfortable circumstances, for having no particular place allotted for me I feel myself an intruder in every place into which I go. I sleep in another person's bed. I occupy other people's rooms, and if I attempt to sit down to write, it is at the interruption and inconvenience of some one who has acquired a prior right to the place. I am trying daily to get a room for a high rent and now have a prospect of succeeding. I now am writing in the room which is the best in this house and hope to have compleat possession in a day or two. Then I can set up a bed and introduce such furniture and conveniences as will make me comfortable. When that is done my situation may be supportable until such time as a change can be effected. But this place ought to be avoided by all that can possibly keep out of it. I know you will use every effort to that effect and I hope to God you may succeed, but I doubt it."

He wrote again to Nicholson soon after his confinement began, "Adieu, I am called to dinner, by which you may learn that we eat even here."

Nevertheless, he was allowed many liberties not compatible with prison life to-day. He might receive visitors,—

no very valuable privilege, since it opened the way to his still importunate creditors. He might, under some circumstances, walk abroad, and the inmates dined companionably together, as will appear from this letter to Joseph Higbee of March 6, 1798:

“DEAR SIR:—If you please our mess wish to be supplied with wine from the pipe out of which the demijohn was filled yesterday. May I request that you will direct your cooper to stir it down this morning so that it may as soon as possible be fit for use. A quart of milk poured in at the bung and then well stirred with a stick that will reach the bottom will do the business. I formerly used a hoop pole slit at the lower end and worked it about in the pipe in all directions about ten or fifteen minutes and the business was done. Excuse this trouble. I hope to do more for you before I die. Yours sincerely,

“ROBERT MORRIS.”

To John Nicholson he wrote, still continuing his correspondence on business affairs, “I enclose herein a tickler [a note due or soon to fall due] from your dearly beloved friend Aaron Burr Esq., keeping the fellow to it addressed to myself. What a blessed plight these notes have reduced us to.” And again, “Alas poor Washington! How much we overrated thy square feet when marching over thy avenues and streets.”

It is often said that for his countrymen to have permitted the State of Pennsylvania to inflict such a penalty upon one who a few years before had been the most honored and distinguished of all its patriots, except Franklin, was a great national disgrace. General Washington plainly regarded the event in this light, or he scarcely would have visited his old friend and military coadjutor in the prison-house. Thomas Jefferson, although a political adversary, must have been of a similar opinion, else he would not have expressed a desire that Morris should be freed to become Secretary of the Navy in his Cabinet. Nor can more than a

few of the people of Philadelphia have considered such treatment deserved or just, when a large body of mechanics offered to contribute their savings to a fund to release the Revolutionary financier from his confinement, which became the more irksome through the ravages of the fatal fever that swept the city during these years.

It must be remembered, however, that the law of that day in all the States prescribed imprisonment as the eventual penalty for the man who could not pay his debts, and Morris's were so enormous—certainly not short of three millions of dollars—that no one person or body of persons at that unhappy season could well have assembled enough money for his ransom. The disgrace is ours of a later time that in the one hundred years which have passed since his death we have permitted his memory to be obscured by this one unfortunate event, know even his name so imperfectly that it is unrecognizable to very many otherwise well-educated people, and as yet have given it no place, so far as I am informed, upon a statue or other worthy public monument anywhere in the republic.

One century is gone, but the neglect can be atoned for in the coming century, and should soon be atoned for, if we would be honest to ourselves and just to the memory of one of our greatest benefactors. Particularly is it incumbent upon Philadelphians, since he was one of them, although with a title to consideration that overlaps one city's confines, to see to it very promptly that his important services are suitably commemorated. We can read his terse and sprightly writings. We can, I hope, erect a monument to him in Fairmount Park, and it would be peculiarly fitting could his old mansion on Lemon Hill be converted into a memorial to serve as a reminder to the crowds that unwittingly sit upon its balconies or in the shade of its walls or surrounding trees that here for long resided one of the greatest of our patriots, a pure-minded, untiring servant of the American republic in its crucial years.

LETTERS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON TO CHARLES
WILLSON PEALE, 1796-1825.

BY HORACE W. SELLERS.

(Continued from page 154.)

MONTICELLO, April 5th, 1805.

DEAR SIR:—

Your 8 vo. Polygraph arrived at Washington just in time for me to bring it on here, where I have used it and still use it constantly. Although the machinery will require your rectification to make it quite a good one, yet it is sufficient to show that the reduction of size is not only practicable, but useful in proportion to its reduction, for those who travel. I have therefore bestowed some attention on it, and being here amidst my workmen, I have had a model made, by which it appears that for the sized paper on which I now write (5 by 8 in.) the *horizontal* rhomboids will work perfectly, and shut up within the internal dimensions of 11 by 7 in. & if half inch stuff be sufficient the external dimensions will be 12 by 8. The one I now write with is near 15 by 11 in. I cannot say how the vertical machinery may answer, but I see no difficulty in shortening the sides of the rhomboids there. I shall carry both this Polygraph and my model to Washington, & forward them thence to you by the stage; praying you instead of the one returned, to make me one as near to my own model as you can.

The former desk polygraph which you made for my use at this place I shall send hence by water to Philadelphia, according to your request, to have the machinery reformed to the new manner. As one is wanting for the office of

the President's Secretary I think to appropriate this to that purpose, and will direct Mr. Claxton who has the purchasing of furniture for the President's house, to pay for it. Of course the payment I made for it some time ago may be considered as the price of the new portable one I now desire for my own private use.

Accept my friendly salutations.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MONTICELLO, April 9th, 1805.

DEAR SIR:—

My letter of the 5th had been written but not sent off when I received yours of March 30th with the new penbar. This finds me so near my departure for Washington that all is now hurry. I have not time therefore to change the penbars for trying the Diagonal writing, & I should not be without fear of deranging the machine, & losing the use of it while I yet stay and while I have much to write. I have no doubt however from what I see as well as from your information that the medium sized polygraph (such as I now write with) may be made to write on either 4to or 8 vo. paper, but while one is at their stationary post, the large size is most convenient, & for traveling the minimum is all important. I adhere therefore to the model I shall forward you for my traveling Polygraph. I find no inconvenience in using the 8 vo. paper in ordinary, and if one has to write to a punctilious correspondent, who might consider his dignity implicated in the size of the paper on which he is addressed, one may write on 8 vo. paper on a 4to sheet as I do now, which leaves a good margin for dignity. The desk-polygraph shall be sent by water. The one I now write on, with my model I will carry on to Washington & forward thence by the stage. The new penbar shall be returned with the one or the other as I find it pack best. Accept my friendly salutations.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MR. PEALE.

WASHINGTON, April 20th, 1805.

DEAR SIR:—

According to my letter of the 5th from Monticello, I sent the desk-polygraph by water via Richmond, addressed to you; & brought with me your 8 vo. one, & my model which are now sent to the stage office to be forwarded. In making one for me according to my model, I leave to yourself entirely the thickness of the stuff, so that whatever that is more than half an inch, will be added to the dimensions: and so indeed is everything else about it left to you, because my model is but theory and you have to decide on the practicability. As it is intended to be carried backward and forward on my journeys to and from Monticello, every half inch of unnecessary size is sensible in stowing it away. On remounting the Desk Polygraph, I would not wish the vertical Rhomboids to be lowered, & consequently shortened in order to pass under the cover; because that shortening contracts the sphere of its action, & I would rather use it without a cover, or make the whole front of the cover open back, if necessary. It might seem as well that I should take at once the one you remounted here for Mr. Beckley, but the drawers etc. of that are not as convenient, and the openwise cover, which I have, was made to fit that forwarded to you, and does not fit this one. I have suspended seeking an opportunity of sending Volney's Polygraph in expectation of your going. Should that be uncertain or at a distance be so good as to inform me and I will seek some other opportunity. Accept my friendly salutations.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

C. W. PEALE, Esq.

WASHINGTON, April 27th, 1805.

DEAR SIR:—

Your favor of the 23rd is received. I think the improvement by your son of lengthening the pen-bar to the left is an excellent one. By lessening the breadth of the rhomboids or parallels it lessens the projection of their corners when folded up, and of course permits a shortening of the

polygraph from east to west. I think it will enable you to reduce that dimension to 16 in. in the clear (being the double breadth of letter paper) and 10 in. from north to south in the clear, and such a reduction is really important even for those not meant to be carried about. The one I am writing with, though a most excellent one, is inconvenient from its occupying so great a space on a table, to wit 22 by 32 in., when by the new improvement 17-1/2 by 24-1/2 would do, which is but 2/3 of the area. I think you will find on trial that 2 vertical rhomboids of 5 in. each will command the whole page in my model, and shut up within the space because the galleys a.b. being 8 in. in the clear, and the paper board a.c. the same, the line B.c. is but 8-3/4 in. and requires 2 rhomboids of 5 in. only, which will certainly shut up on the north board a.d. because 3 five inch rhomboids do that in the model. I think therefore that 5 in. rhomboids will command the whole of the south board, & shut up on the north one, but still this is theory, while you will be controlled by the law of practice. I have, since my return, thoroughly tried the desk polygraph you left here; it does not at all command the page. I do not wonder at Mr. Beckley's returning it, & think it would not be for your interest to sell it till you have had it in your own hands. I will therefore have a box made for it, & will forward it to you by water with the box of minerals. The Polygraph for Mr. Volney must be reserved for some vessel bound to Havre, that it may get to Paris by water. Accept affectionate salutations.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MR. PEALE.

WASHINGTON, May 5th, 1805.

DEAR SIR:—

By Captain Hand who sailed four days ago I sent the desk polygraph you left here, and the box of minerals freight paid here. In the former box is a book for Mr. Vaughan. With the minerals was a list of those furnished by Mr. King, but there were some sent me by Captain Lewis

which you will find described in the inclosed list from him. The more I reflect on the improvement of your son by projecting the pen-bar of the Polygraph to the left, the more I perceive its value in reducing the breadth of the rhomboids so that they will shut up in a box of exactly double the size of the paper you mean to write on, and I hope to hear soon that you find from experience that this important reduction of size may be made; for after all, experience must decide. A favorable opportunity occurred yesterday of convincing Mr. Smith, Secretary of the Navy, of the utility of your Polygraph. He determined immediately to write to you for one for his private use while at Baltimore. Accept my friendly salutations & best wishes.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

C. W. PEALE, Esq.

WASHINGTON, June 9th, 1805.

DEAR SIR:—

The 8 vo. Polygraph arrived in good condition, and gives me entire satisfaction. Your son's improvement of throwing the pen to the left gives me the command of the 4to page, as you see by this letter written with the 8vo. machine, and when I have written down the page as far as it commands, by taking a reef in the top, that is, by giving the letter the first fold it is to have when folded up, it brings up the bottom of the letter within the command of the pens. The desk Polygraph from Monticello was delayed by the way by an accident. It went from Richmond sometime ago so that you have received it before now. Pray call on Mr. Claxton for payment while in Philadelphia, which he is instructed to answer. Send it by water if you please.

Having determined never while in office to accept presents beyond a book or things of mere trifling value, I am sometimes placed in an embarrassing dilemma by persons whom a rejection would offend. In these cases I resort to counter presents. Your polygraph, from its rarity & utility offers a handsome instrument of retribution to certain characters. I have now such a case on hand, and must therefore ask

you to make me one immediately of the box (not desk) form but not larger than the desk ones you made for me, as they gave full command of the 4to page, and all beyond that is useless. Let it be of fine wood and completely finished and furnished, and send it by the stage if you think it may come safely by that.

I omitted to observe above that the taking a reef in the paper is less troublesome than the diagonal process.—The next is the line after which it becomes necessary, consequently it is necessary only when your letter extends to this part of the page. Accept friendly salutations.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

P.S. As long as the port of Havre is blockaded I shall not send Volney's Polygraph, unless by a Government vessel, and as this is the place from which they go, I will ask the favor of you to forward it there by water with the desk polygraph.

A leaf of what Wedgewood calls duplicate paper. I know not why, as it is that to which the Style or Tracer is immediately applied. It appears to be slightly touched with oil or wax, being transparent thin, & a little yellowish. This is the copy retained and is so peculiar that it must be obtained from the author. It is said to become unfit for use if much exposed to air.

A leaf of carbonated paper blacked on both sides, as polished & fine in its appearance as satin. It is directed to be kept from the air when not in use, to be handled delicately, & probably soon wears out, either by the constant pressure of the style, or exhaustion of the coloring matter. There come about 10 or 12 leaves of this with the apparatus.

A sheet of letter paper, being the missive or that which is to be sent. The directions say this should not be hot-pressed nor highly sized; but I find the hot-press paper bought here answers as well as the proper paper sent with the Stylograph.

The tablet being a plate of metal highly polished and

varnished black. Its use is to give firm resistance to the pressure of the style.

WASHINGTON, June 19th, 1805.

DEAR SIR:—

Your favors of the 13th & 15th are received. If I rightly understand them, you have in hand one Polygraph 17-5/8 in. by 11-5/8 in. and another of 16 by 11, both of which will write to the bottom of a 4 to. sheet. The larger one is that which will suit best as a present for my friend, and therefore I will ask you to send on that.

The smaller one of 16 by 11 I observe is only 1-3/8 longer than my 8 vo. one & of the same width, for mine is 14-5/8 by 11. Its writing to the bottom of a 4to page is an ample compensation for the 1-3/8 in. additional length, because the taking a reef in the sheet & having to replace the paper as must be done with mine in writing a quarto page, gives some trouble. If I had not been so humored by you already as to be ashamed, I should propose the receiving that in exchange for my small one, and paying any difference which might compensate the trouble. I placed a standing order at the stage office which they promised to observe, to charge to me the stage-portage, going and coming, on all these machines, which I hope they do, but which, as they choose to bring in their bill but once a quarter may sometimes be unattended to by them, & escape my knowledge. I pray you always to inform the office there that they will receive their pay here.

Accept affectionate salutations.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MR. PEALE.

WASHINGTON, July 12th, 1805.

DEAR SIR:—

The polygraphs for Mr. Volney, Commodore Preble and the President's Secretary have been all received in good order and are found good. The portable one for myself is also received, and is approved in every respect except *perhaps* in one part, on which I have not had trial enough to

decide. It seems to copy the first 4 or 5 lines of the page with defects of nearly half the lines: sometimes however it has not done that. Being within two days of my departure for Monticello I have packed it up, and am in hopes that a little use of it there will bring it to, or enable me to find some remedy for the defect. I enclose you a draught of the U. S. bank here on that in Philadelphia for 60 dollars in payment. Time permits me only to add my friendly salutations & assurances of great esteem and respect.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MR. PEALE.

WASHINGTON, October 6th, 1805.

DEAR SIR:—

Your favor of Sep. 14th was received in due time, and my small Polygraph continuing impracticable for the first half dozen lines, though perfect as to the rest, I have brought it on here to be forwarded to you for correction. Its size is perfect, and the best possible, not having a hair's breadth too much or too little. I should prefer however the double spring for holding the paper in place, as more convenient. You will also perceive that one of the pen cases has exfoliated so as not to hold the nib well. I will pray you to make the writing machinery perfect, that constituting the comfort of the machine. As Capt. Elwood is expected here in a day or two, and is careful, I will send it by him.

I am thankful to Mr. Hawkins for being mindful of me and sending me one of *his* portable polygraphs, though I doubt the possibility of making the whole pen as convenient as the movable point, from the difficulties of adjusting a screw to it, and of leaving the pens in the inkholder when the machine is shut up, yet I adhere to the scripture maxim of "proving all things and holding fast to that which is good." I shall therefore be glad to see Mr. Hawkins' new contrivance.

I arrived here two days ago, and found the articles which had been forwarded by Captain Lewis. There is a

box of minerals which he particularly desired should go to the Philosophical Society. There are some articles which I shall keep for an Indian Hall I am forming at Monticello, e. g. horns, dressed skins, utensils etc. and I am now packing up for you the following articles:—

.2 skins of the white hare

2 skeletons of Do

A skeleton of the small or burrowing wolf of the prairies

A male & female Blaiveau or burrowing dog of the prairies with the skeleton of the female.

13 red fox skins

Skins of the male & female antelope with their skeletons

2 skins of the burrowing squirrel of the prairies

A living burrowing squirrel of the prairies

A living Magpie

A dead one preserved. These are the descriptive words of Capt. Lewis:—The Blaiveau is the badger; it is the first time it has been found out of Europe; the burrowing squirrel is a species of Marmotte.

I have some doubts whether Capt. Lewis has not mistaken the roe for the antelope, because I have received from him a pair of horns which I am confident are of the Roe (though I never before supposed the animal to be in America) and no antelope horns came. These you know are hollow, annulated and single. Those of the roe are bony, solid and branching. I hope you will have the skeletons well examined to settle this point. You will receive them in great disorder as they came here, having been unpacked in several places on the road, & unpacked again here before I returned, so they have probably gotten mixed. Capt. Carmack who sets out for Philadelphia 3 or 4 days hence will take charge of the bag of skins & the marmot. I am much afraid of the season of torpidity coming on him before you get him; he is a most harmless & tame creature. You will do well to watch Capt. Carmack's arrival at the stage office, that no risks from curi-

osity may happen to him between his arrival & your getting him. The other articles shall all go by Capt. Elwood. Accept affectionate salutations.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

WASHINGTON, October 9th, 1805.

DEAR SIR :—

Capt. Cormac's departure is deferred, and Capt. Elwood not yet arrived, of course I cannot yet announce to you the departure of any of the objects destined for you. By the former will go the marmotte and a bag of skins: by the latter a large box of skins, skeletons and horns for you, a small box of minerals for the P. Society, a cage with a magpie and a box with the Polygraph. When I wrote you on the 6th I had not examined the box containing the skins & skeletons of the antelope, which was then in a situation difficult to come at, and having seen no antelope horns, I had too hastily supposed those of the roe belonged to the skins & skeletons called antelopes. On examining these I found the bony prominence to the cranium on which the horn is fixed, & afterwards 2 pr. of the horns themselves. These sufficiently prove that the animal is of the antelope family & of the chamois branch of it. This is strengthened by the dressed skin which is softer, and stronger in its texture than any chamois I have seen. I have put a pair of horns into the box for you. I have also put into it a pair of the horns of the unknown ram. Judging from these alone I should suppose the animal to be a variety of the *Ovis Ammon* of Linnæus the *Moufflon* of the French. The pair of horns which I retain have the bony prominence of the skull left in them; with this they weigh each 6-1/2 lbs. The new animals therefore for which we are already indebted to Capt. Lewis are 1 the *Ovis Ammon*, 2 the black tailed deer, 3 the Roe, 4 the Badger, 5 the Marmotte, 6 the Red fox qu? 7 the white weasel qu? 8 the Magpie, 9 the Prairie Hen. This last did not come. I am told it resembles the guinea hen. He

speaks also of a burrowing wolf, a brown or yellow bear, a Loup-cervier, the skins of which not having come we know not what they are. Accept affectionate salutations.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MR. PEALE.

WASHINGTON, October 21st, 1805.

DEAR SIR:—

The day before yesterday I sent to Alexandria

1. A large box containing skins, skeletons & horns.

1 small box containing the Polygraph.

1 Do with minerals for the Phil. Society to be presented in Capt. Lewis's name.

A cage with a living magpie.

These were delivered to Capt. Elwood as you will see by the enclosed receipt and the freight paid. He promised he would sail yesterday and I hope you will receive them in good order. The undressed skins arrived here full of worms. I fear you will be puzzled to put them into form.

Accept friendly salutations.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MR. PEALE.

WASHINGTON, January 1st, 1806.

DEAR SIR:—

I received your letter of November 28th and the apparatus for carrying Mr. Hawkins' pen case, but I have tried an expedient which I think is better, that is to make the movable pen case longer that it may receive a longer nib and have more spring. They hold the nib as firmly as possible, and they unite the advantages of your adjusting screw, and the being left in the ink holder while the Polygraph is shut up; the last two advantages are indispensable with me. I send you a model of the case and of the nibs.

I think I sent you Capt. Lewis' original catalogue of the articles he had forwarded to me. I retained no copy of it, and having occasion to turn to it would thank you for it.

We have to make up some presents for Tripoli, & being desirous to compose it as much as we can of things rare,

the produce of our own country, I propose to make the Polygraph an article. We want three of them, one for the Bey, one for his Secretary of State and one for the Ambassador here, but they must be entirely mounted in silver; that is to say everything which is brass in your ordinary ones, must be of silver. Each polygraph should also be put into a neat strong packing case with hinges lock and key, but above all things I would wish you not only to have every thing solidly made, but also to try each of them yourself and see that they write in perfection, because in Tripoli they have no artist who can put them to rights. They are to be addressed to the Secretary of State here, & the bills sent to him for payment. Accept my friendly salutations & assurances of great esteem.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

P.S. Fix pen cases like the one I send; a quill makes 2 nibs, or if large 4. The mahogany inkstands as well as out should be fine, perhaps solid instead of veneered.

MR. PEALE.

WASHINGTON, June 19th, 1806.

DEAR SIR:—

I am persuaded I shall be pleased with Mr. Hawkins' portable Polygraph, because of its small size, and its simplification by omitting one of the horizontal parallelograms, the stays or suspenders, & probably the vertical parallelograms & gallows, for I see no use for the last two if the suspender be omitted. The pencases I shall be able to have arranged to my mind by an excellent workman here. I should have better liked it as an exchange for the portable one I have, two being unnecessary, & having already indulged myself considerably in this favorite machine; and still indeed having to call for one for a friend who has sent me a present, which as I cannot reject, I must make a counter-present. However your affairs and Mr. Hawkins' being in no wise blended, be so good as to inform me of the price I must remit him for this, and send the machine to me by the stage. Inform me also if you please, of the addition

which would be made to the price of the one which I have to call for for my friend, by having the pen-arms and pen-cases of silver.

Filing away your letter of the 12th inst. presented to my view that of Apr. 5th, which I had received a little before my departure for Monticello, had inadvertently omitted to take with me for answer, & therefore has laid unobserved till this accident brings it under my eye. I therefore now return you the drawing it had covered for my inspection, and which seems to be admirably done: and I add, in answer to another part of the same letter, that I shall cheerfully contribute my mite to your Academy of fine arts by enclosing you 50D. at my next pay-day (early in July) as I devote one day in every month to the expediting & adjusting all my pecuniary concerns. Accept my friendly salutations & best wishes.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

C. W. PEALE, Esq.

WASHINGTON, June 27th, 1806.

DEAR SIR:—

Yours of the 22nd is received, and at the same time Mr. Hawkins' small polygraph, with which indeed I am charmed on account of its small size. The drawing the paper up to the pen is a beautiful contrivance, & I do not see why it might not be used in all the Polygraphs to reduce their size. I shall have the improvement of screw-pencases &c. put to this of Mr. Hawkins; but I find your idea excellent 'of moving the inkpots nearer to the paper, by means of moving parallels, bringing them as low as the catch or lock that fastens the paper.' In truth the dip of the pen in Mr. Hawkins is very uneasy & strains the machinery. I presume your moving parallels for the inkpots will be in brass. Can you not then send me a set which I may screw on here? I should be very glad to obtain that convenience.

If I judge rightly from your letter, you can add Mr. Hawkins' sliding apparatus to the Polygraphs already made. If so I shall very likely send you my small one from Monti-

cello to reform. It will be near a month however before I go there. I salute you with friendship and respect.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MR. PEALE.

Size of the ink
pot in the small
portable Poly-
graph of Mr. Haw-
kins.

WASHINGTON, November 22nd, 1806.

DEAR SIR:—

I received your letter of July 2nd in due time, and soon after that the apparatus for making the inkpots in Mr. Hawkins' polygraph movable, so as to render the dip easy, but in the meantime I had thought of a contrivance which I had executed at Monticello, and which a three months use has proved to be as perfect as it is simple. Each inkpot is set in a square saucer of very thin brass $\frac{1}{4}$ Inch deep, from one corner of which, (the left front corner) projects an ear

through which and the wood a rivet passes thus :



when turned out it is thus



a quarter of a turn brings the inkpot out by its whole diameter, which makes the dip perfectly easy. When done, you push it back again and shut up the machine.

I formerly troubled you with the small polygraph you made for me in order to get its parallels rectified, because from some cause which I cannot discover the half dozen lines at the top of the copy are an illegible scribble, while in every other part of the page it performs perfectly well. It still has that defect as you will perceive by writing half a dozen lines at the top of the paper in a small light character. Its size is so exactly what I prefer, that if I could get this defect removed, I should value it more than anyone I have ever tried. But I apprehend some defect in the par-

allels so radical as to admit of no amendment but by a new set, the expense of which I will gladly incur, and therefore send it to you by the stage. I by no means wish to have a sliding plate put into it on Mr. Hawkins' plan; because where the size is such as to permit a command of the whole page, it is much better as this is. I shall also be glad to have silver penarms and pen cases put to it, but with the adjusting screw without which all these instruments are useless to me. I was obliged to have them put to the small polygraph which Mr. Hawkins sent me, and with which this letter is written. As soon as you shall at your own convenience have rectified this machine, be so good as to return it by the stage with the cost of alteration and it shall be remitted.

I have a shade in profile of a very dear friend deceased (Judge Dyke) whose portrait was never taken. It is a complete whole length of about 6 or 8 in. length. Does your art afford any means of copying it exactly and at the same time giving it such tints, by Indian ink or otherwise as would make it more worthy of preservation. My idea is that perhaps it could be made to wear the appearance of a print, exhibiting like that the muscles, features etc., but perhaps that could not be done by guess so as to preserve the resemblance.

Accept my friendly salutations and assurances of great esteem.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

WASHINGTON, December 21st, 1806.

DEAR SIR:—

I have safely received my Polygraph, with which I am now writing, and find it to answer well everywhere except a small place in the N. W. corner, which is of little consequence. In fact none of them probably can be perfect in every point of the whole field which their dimensions can cover. I now enclose you the 10D. for the silver pens, & am sorry you did not enable me to judge of the cost of the new machinery & other trouble, which I meant always &

wished to pay. If you will do this in your next letter it shall be immediately remitted, together with whatever is due for the profile of my friend Mr. Dythe. Altho' shewing rather too fleshy a face, yet it is well like him, & far more valuable than the black original. I do not wonder at your not making money by the Polygraphs when you do so much about them for nothing. I expect Capt. Lewis here today or tomorrow. I presume that after a while he will go on to Philadelphia and carry some of his new acquisitions. Having proposed to Congress the subject of a National University, should they come into it it will be no small part of the gratification I shall receive from it, that the means will be furnished of making your Museum a national establishment. Accept my friendly salutations & assurances of great esteem.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

MR. PEALE.

WASHINGTON, February 12th, 1807.

DEAR SIR:—

Nothing would be wanting to fill up the measure of dissatisfaction with my present situation, but to see my friends adopt a stile of formality & distance towards me. Be assured that your communications are always welcome, & the more so when the most frank. I shall make a proper use of that in your letter received last night. I will thank you to procure for me a pair of the inkholders of $\frac{3}{4}$ in. square, and another of those 1 inch square which you are so kind as to mention as now to be had in Philadelphia, and note their cost, which I will find the means of replacing. I presume Capt. Lewis will leave this about the close of the session of Congress. Accept my friendly salutations and assurances of great esteem and respect.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

MR. PEALE.

WASHINGTON, March 29th, 1807.

DEAR SIR:—

Your favor of the 12th is duly received, and I have no doubt the idea you suggest is perfectly sound that the

glasses of spectacles should perfectly accord with one another. The surfaces of every lens for a spectacle should be a portion of that of a sphere, and not only should the two convexities correspond in position, but also with the lines of vision from the two eyes. My improvements in spectacles have been trifling, being confined merely to size and form. I have adopted Dr. Franklin's plan of half glasses of different focal distances with great advantage. I shall leave this place within a week for Monticello. Captain Lewis will set out about the same time for Philadelphia. By him I will send the small reimbursement of \$2.05 for the inkholders. Accept affectionate salutations.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

MR. PEALE.

MONTICELLO, Sept. 24th, 1807.

DEAR SIR:—

I am to return you a thousand & a thousand thanks for your letter of Aug. 30th & particularly your kind offer to receive my grandson into your family. I consider him as thereby placed in the best school of morality & good habits which could have been found for him, & secured against the only fears we entertained for him in your city. On the subject of his habits & dispositions, they are exactly what you would wish, and as to wine, which you particularly mention, he never sees a drop but on the Sundays on which he visits me. It was much the wish both of Mr. Randolph & myself that he should have gone to Philadelphia this autumn, & it had been decided on, but Mr. Ogilvie his present tutor has been so earnest in his entreaties to keep him another year that it has been consented to, in the expectation that he will in the course of it, so improve his foundation in Latin & French (which are not sufficient) that he will be able to profit more then of the advantages offered by Philadelphia. I enclose you the letter of Mr. Ogilvie which overcame our wishes, as it may strengthen the assurances which I had given as to the dispositions of my grandson. Have you heard of the newly invented Stylograph? I know

nothing of it but what is contained in the inclosed paper, which I will thank you to return me. A friend has been so kind as to send me one of the machines which I have not yet seen, but shall meet it at Washington on the 3rd prox. I thank you for dressing the Argali head for me. I have not yet received it, but may expect it soon. I salute you with great friendship and respect.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

MR. PEALE.

WASHINGTON, October 5th, 1807.

DEAR SIR:—

I received last night yours of the 2nd. On my arrival here on the 3rd I found the Stylograph with which I now write. You have rightly conjectured its principle. The impression both on the missive & copy retained is from a paper blacked on both sides, perhaps with coal, as they call it carbonated paper. The method is so new to me that I am as yet awkward with it. It is not pleasant in its use, and I think will not take the place of the Polygraph. Where I want but one copy, which is 99 times in an hundred, I shall use the Polygraph, and reserve the Stylograph for cases where more than one copy is wanting, tho I have not yet tried it in that way. The style I now write with is of glass brought to a point like a pencil. I enclose you descriptions of the apparatus, & put together on leaves in the order arranged when used. I send you also a specimen of the duplicate paper & of the copy it retains.

I salute you with great and affectionate esteem.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

MR. PEALE.

Written with the Stylograph.

WASHINGTON, November 5th, 1807.

DEAR SIR:—

I have received from Captain Pike two cubs of the Grisly bear taken on the Rio Bravo. They were taken when too young to eat without being fed, have been ever since with

the men on their journey, generally at large in their camp and perfectly gentle. They are now in a cage and appear quite good humored. They are male and female. They would certainly be more in the way of extending information if exhibited in your Museum to its numerous visitors. If they would be acceptable to you I would send them on by the first vessel. Capt. Hand is either here now or hourly expected, so that if you could determine me by the return of post, affirmatively, they might go in his vessel. They are fed almost entirely on Indian bread. Further trial of the Stylograph convinces me it can never take the place of the Polygraph but with travelers, as it is so much more portable. The fetid smell of the copying paper would render a room pestiferous if filled with presses of such papers. I salute you affectionately.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

MR. PEALE.

WASHINGTON, January 6th, 1808.

DEAR SIR:—

The bears went from this place in good health about a fortnight ago, and I hope are with you by this time. This is the first moment I have had as much leisure as to notify you of it. They were in a cage which they had out-grown, & suffered a little for it. I had them in larger quarters till their departure. They are perfectly gentle knowing no other benefactor than man from the time of their birth. I salute you with great friendship.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

MR. PEALE.

WASHINGTON, February 6th, 1808.

DEAR SIR:—

I enclose you Capt. Pike's account of the two bears. I put them together while here in a place 10 f. square. For the first day they worried one another very much with play, but after that they played at times but were extremely happy together. When separated & put into their small cage again, one became almost furious, indeed one is much crosser than the other, but I do not think they have any

idea of hurting any one. They know no benefactor but man. I salute you with affection & respect.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

MR. PEALE.

MONTICELLO, August 24th, 1808.

DEAR SIR:—

It was the wish of Mr. Randolph and myself the last summer to send his son T. Jefferson Randolph to Philadelphia to attend lectures in those branches of science which cannot be so advantageously taught anywhere else in America. These are Natural History with the advantage of your Museum, botany aided by Mr. Hamilton's Garden, and Anatomy with the benefit of actual dissections. We did not propose he should stay to learn there what can be as well learnt in other places, because we do not suppose city-habits are those which make people either the happiest or most useful who are to live in the country. We mean therefore that he shall pass but one season there. I wrote on this subject to Doctors Wistar & Barton, and from the former I learned that you would be so kind as to take Jefferson as a boarder in your family, which you afterwards confirmed to me yourself in a letter. But we were constrained to defer our purpose a year, by the earnest solicitations of Mr. Ogilvie, his tutor, who was anxious in the extreme to keep him another year. I now propose to carry him on with me the first of October to Washington, from thence he will go on to Philadelphia, in the hope that he will find you still in the friendly disposition to receive him. Certainly in your house I shall consider him as safe morally & physically as in the house of his own father; and I believe I can answer to you for regular orderly & docile conduct on his part. His character & dispositions I will pray you to ask from Mr. Ogilvie his late tutor who either is or soon will be with you to make some stay, as he has had better opportunities than myself of knowing his character intimately. My wish will be that he shall be solely occupied with his studies, not that he should be at all immersed in the society, & still less in the amusements &

other abstractions of the place. He is still of the age (about 15) accustomed to restraint, & being extremely good humored, is quite pliant to advice. Having been at home 3 or 4 months I have feared he was becoming less eager in study than he had been, and acquiring a disposition to indolence. I hope this will be quickly overcome by the interesting views of science which will be presented to his mind. I trouble you with this detail at present in order to renew the expressions of my wishes that you may still find it convenient to receive him, and that he might not come upon you unexpectedly, & without time to notify me, if any circumstance, for our misfortune, should have rendered it less convenient for you now than it would have been the last year. In this case great as my regret would be, I would certainly not propose to encroach on your convenience. I salute you with constant attachment & respect.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

MR. PEALE.

WASHINGTON, October 12th, 1808.

DEAR SIR:—

My grandson, Thos. Jefferson Randolph is now here, and will leave this place so as to be in Philadelphia on Tuesday the 18th. He will immediately repair to the quarters you are so kind as to offer him. I have arranged with his father to supply all his expenses, except for clothes and pocket money. These were excepted merely because, although I have entire confidence in his prudence and governableness, yet in case the temptations of the place should get the better of his resolution, I thought he would more readily acquiesce in the restraints dictated by a father. I take the liberty therefore of enclosing you a draught on the bank of the U. S. for 100D. as a deposit for his expenses, which I hope you will be so good as to dispense for him. He is to attend immediately the lectures in Anatomy, Natural History & Surgery. The ticket for the 1st is 20D, for the 2nd \$12.00, & the 3rd 10D, in all 42D, and he will have immediate occasion to buy Bell's Anatomy, which will perhaps cost 12 or 15D. I will take care to renew his fund the first

week of every month regularly. He will commence with the Professor of Botany in April. We propose him to finish with that so that he will stay with you only to the last of June. I very much flatter myself you will find him a hopeful and amiable subject.

I shall certainly be glad to avail myself of your improvement in the pen bar of the polygraph, but I cannot spare mine till I leave this in March. I will then send it to you, & the rather as it will not copy at all the upper half dozen lines of the page. I am obliged to begin by placing my paper half way down. Perhaps you may be able to help this. I find the Stylograph useful on the road, because it takes no more room than an 8 vo. pamphlet; but entirely inconvenient and disagreeable for the general use of the Study. I salute you with affectionate respect.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

MR. PEALE.

November 15th, 1808.

DEAR SIR:—

Your favor of the 14th received. The circumstance which has guided us in fixing on the subjects of study for our grandson has been the exclusive possession of Philadelphia of your Museum, the anatomical dissections, & Mr. Hamilton's garden, and the surgical operations at the hospital. I thought these would fill up his whole time; but as it is thought they will leave him time to attend the chemical lectures also I would have him do it. It is not the expense of money but of time I attend to, as he has but one season to stay in Philadelphia. I press him much after hearing a lecture to commit it to writing in substance. I deprecate his getting into company lest this should be neglected. The less he goes out the better. Since you are so kind as to propose to send me a polygraph to use, that I may forward mine to you, I will thankfully accept of it. Mine is become so troublesome and unmanageable that I am at times almost tempted to throw it by. I send you the copy made of this letter by which you may judge. To write the first line legibly requires a change of point to $3/4$

of an inch in one of the pens, and in every line it is required to touch the adjusting screw two or three times to copy the whole line legibly. You will be so good as to put to it the improvement in the pen arm which you mentioned if on longer experience you have found it best. Mr. Gilpin's improvement would not be of avail to me. I congratulate you on the return of your son, and doubt not his improvements to have been satisfactory to you as well as himself. I salute you with esteem.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

WASHINGTON, January 15th, 1809.

DEAR SIR:—

I take up my pen to inform you that the box with the vase & bridle bit arrived safely last night, & to save the trouble of the search you propose to make in yours of the 10th you therein say that 'when my Polygraph is done you shall leave it to my choice to take either one or the other.' This, my dear Sir, will be putting my delicacy to severe trial. I find the one I am now writing with, in size, in accommodations, & in goodness, everything I could wish. About to retire to a situation where I shall have no chance of getting one rectified which gets amiss, it is all important to have a sound one. The use of the polygraph has spoiled me for the old copying-press, the copies of which are hardly ever legible, and as to the Stylograph, besides the disagreeableness of writing with a hard point on a hard surface, the smell of the paper is so fetid, that one could not stay in a room where there was much of it. I could not now therefore, live without the Polygraph. In such a situation nothing could withhold my preference of the one I am now writing with, but the apprehension that you had a personal attachment to it to which no difference of price for repairs or alterations &c would be equivalent, to such a consideration certainly everything on my part would yield at once. I have lately seen Molina's account of Chili, in which, correcting Buffon's classification of the woolly animals, he speaks of one, the Chilihueco, or Chili Sheep, which may

possibly be the same with the fleecy goat of Gov. Lewis. I salute you with affection & respect.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

MR. PEALE.

WASHINGTON, March 10th, 1809.

MY DEAR SIR :—

Being just on the eve of my departure for Monticello I must write you a short letter returning you a thousand thanks for the portrait of my grandson, which is indeed inimitably done. I do not know whether age impairs the faculties of your art, but I am sure it would do honor to any period of life. It will be a treasure to his parents, and not less so to me. As he wished to see them & had a month to spare, he sat out two or three days ago for Monticello; and will be with you again before the commencement of the botanical lectures. I now enclose you an order of the bank of the U. S. here on that at Philadelphia for an hundred & fifty dollars, which I imagine will carry him through that course of lecture, when he will return home. I believe you never ramble for the purposes of looking out subjects for your Museum. Were a ramble to lead you to Monticello, we should all receive you with open arms & hearts. God bless you & give you many & happy years.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

MR. PEALE.

MONTICELLO, May 5th, 1809.

DEAR SIR :—

Your favor of April 3rd came to hand on the 23rd of April. I have no doubt that the marked differences between the elephant & our colossal animal entitle him to a distinct appellation. One of those differences, & a striking one, is in the protuberances on the grinding surface of the teeth, somewhat in the shape of the mamma mastos, or breast of a woman, which has induced Cuvier to call it the Mastodonte, or bubbly-toothed; which name perhaps may be as good as any other, & worthy of adoption, as it is more important that all should agree in giving the same name to the same thing, than that it should be the very

best which might be given. I am afraid we shall lose Mr. Rembrandt Peale as we have lost all our great painters because we are not rich enough to bid against other nations for their services. I have communicated to my grandson our consent to his attending Mr. Godon's lectures in mineralogy till the botanical course ends, after which he is to return home. I am totally occupied without doors, & enjoying a species of happiness I never before knew, that of doing whatever hits the humor of the moment without responsibility or injury to any one. Letter writing having ceased to be a business, is very much neglected, and the exercises of the farm & garden engross nearly my whole time. I salute you with constant affection & respect.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

MR. PEALE.

MONTICELLO, August 22nd, 1809.

DEAR SIR:—

I have been for sometime endeavoring to procure bills of some bank in Philadelphia to enable me to remit you the balance of \$49. 5-1/2 due you on account of my grandson. Finding there is little hope of this, I have this day enclosed to my friend Mr. Barnes of Georgetown, bills of that place, and prayed him to exchange them for a draught of the Washington bank on that of the U. S. at Philadelphia in your favor, which you will probably receive a day or two after the receipt of this. I have now to thank you for all your kindnesses and those of your family to my grandson; and at the same time to convey to you the expressions of his gratitude and affectionate remembrance. He speaks of yourself, Mrs. Peale & the family always as of his own parents & family. He waits until the frosts set in to go into our lower country to commence his course of Mathematics & Natural Philosophy. I cannot describe to you the hope & comfort I derive from his good dispositions & understanding. Ever affectionately yours,

THOS. JEFFERSON.

MR. PEALE.

(To be continued.)

MARRIAGE LICENSES OF CAROLINE COUNTY, MARY-
LAND, 1774-1815.

CONTRIBUTED BY HENRY DOWNES CRANOR.

(Continued from page 215.)

1779.

- January 11. Nicholas Stubbs and Keziah Busick.
18. Benjamin Faulker and Eliz^a Narvell.
19. Isaac Nicols and Mary Dean.
- February 1. John Barnes and Sarah Chance.
3. Allen Thomas and Rhoda Thomas.
5. Benjamin M^cKees and Sarah Slaughter.
6. William Handley and Deborah Harney.
9. William Frazier and Henrietta Johnson.
15. Edward Pritchett and Priscilla Minner.
18. James Gray and Rhoda Dean.
19. Thomas Orrell and Eliz^a Rumbley.
22. Wm. Nemar Jr. and Sarah Walker.
22. William Walker Jr. and Mary Thomas.
27. James Cochlin and Eliz^a Thompson.
- March 2. Levin Parkinson and Rachel Ferriss.
12. Benjamin Haynes and Sarah Permarr.
15. Sol. Cahall and Rachel Jones.
- April 10. John Valliant Jr. and Eliza Lowrey.
14. Charles Walker and Sussanna Price.
14. John Clemments and Rebekah Rogers.
19. Wm. Walker and Eliz^a Green.
- May 17. Nathan Manship and Eleanora Andrews.
31. John Barrwick and Rachel Webber.
- June 3. Robt. Thomas and Eleanor Alford.
3. Robert Wilson and Eliz^a Pritchett.
7. Mark Andrews and Ann Manning.
15. Thomas Chance and Mary Richardson.

- June 15. Thomas Chance and Rebecca Price.
15. Nicholas Harrison and Margaret Graham.
29. Tho^s Marine and Tamsey Noble.
- July 9. John Fields and Esther Meekins.
12. James Bell and Marg^t Willoughby.
13. Levi Plummer and Margaret Purnell.
21. John Ervine and Mary Wadman.
- August 6. John Carter and Lydia Hubbert.
8. William Gall and Mary Scott.
11. Jeoffrey Horney and Lucretia Scott.
18. John Wootters and Eliz^a All.
23. Daniel Crowem Jr. and Rachel Adams.
25. Uriah Mathews and Polly Lee.
- September 7. Tilghman Blades and Ann Lawfull.
16. Vincent Lowe Price and Eliz^a Garey.
19. William Anthony and Eliz^a Haddaway.
20. Abram Evitt and Mary Stevens.
29. Nicholas Price and Frances Harris.
- October 15. James Baggs and Nancy Mason.
16. John Nucomb and Mary Swift.
- November 2. Rob^t Pwym and Margaret Reynolds.
2. James Hobbs and Rachel Reynolds.
5. Michael Smith and Elizabeth Harris.
18. John Baker and Sarah Broadaway.
22. Rich^d Lockerman and Ann Wood.
- December 3. William Perry and Elizabeth Porter.
10. William Elliott and Sarah Robinson.
10. Parish Garner and Ann Elliott.
20. Samuel Douglass and Mary Nevens.
28. Henry Powell and Dorothy Holland.
30. Nath^l Cooper and Nancy Needels.
31. Levin Noble and Ann Ward.
31. Roger Scully and Rachel Harris.

1780.

- January 8. Hynson Glanding and Mary Gannon.
10. David Richards and Tamsey Eaton.

- January 15. Joseph Durdan and Elizabeth Dickinson.
 19. Greenberry Mathews and Ann Montiene.
- February 2. William Love and Elizabeth Parratt.
 James Camper and Sarah Batcheldor.
 William Talboy and Elizabeth Scott.
 7. Charles Scoudrick and Rebekah Wright.
 8. John Robinson and Elizabeth Thorman.
 9. James Black Jr. and Tacy Oldfield.
 12. Samuel Casson and Rebekah Worrell.
 20. Nicholas Bright and Ann Anthony.
 21. John Harrison and Elizabeth Seth.
- March 8. Omderton Blades and Sarah Bowdle.
 28. Nicholas Dyall and Mary Dean.
 29. Thomas Leverton and Lydia Calston.
 29. Isaac Parlett and Jane Hamilton.
- April 5. Joseph Stack and Elizabeth Banning.
 20. William Fisher and Susannah Webster.
- May 9. Thomas Banning and Mary White.
 27. Jesse Vinson and Sarah Meredith.
- June 21. Roger Fountain and Mary Eaton.
- July 17. Mathew Derochbonne and Sarah Wootters.
 19. Richard Lyden and Martha Hooper.
- August 8. Thomas Mathews and Mary Ann Jackson.
 9. Massey Fountain and Henrietta Hicks.
 19. Timothy Lane Price and Sarah Parratt.
 31. Philemon Downes and Elizabeth Tillotson.
 31. Thomas Smith and Nancy White.
- September 2. William Jackson and Tryphenia Garrett.
 4. Hezekiah Talmon and Ann Story.
 11. John Smith and Elonor Anthony.
 12. Arthur Clark and Mary Farrowfield.
 22. Abner Clemmons and Margaret Morgan.
 27. Nathan Gladston and Ann Hobbs.
- October 17. Henry Martindale and Nancy Nicols.
 George Euberts and Rebecca Herrington.
 James Eubanks and Margt. Herrington.
 Abel Chilton and Mary Swann.

- October 18. Thomas Hall and Naomi Hammond.
John Corn and Tamsey Rowin.
19. Harrison Monticue and Nancy Lemarr.
John Spurrey and Elizabeth Everett.
James Fountain and Elenor Bell.
27. Richard Warner and Mary Jones.
28. Solomon Carter and Rhoda Webster.
George Morgan and Africa Towers.
- November 9. Job Garrett and Priscilla Hignett.
13. Greenbury Mathews and Sarah Pratt.
19. Nath^l Harrington and Lydia Nicols.
20. Archibald Jackson and Sukey Reed.
25. Ezekel Dean and Diana Bell.
- December 3. William Hutton Jr. and Catharine Jackson.
4. John Morgan and Sarah Chaffinch.
5. Philip Walker and Margaret Dickinson.
8. Henry Willis and Ann Connerlyd.
13. Nehemiah Cooper and Elizabeth Morgan.
17. Benjamin Huggins and Sarah Plummer.
19. William Webb and Comfort Holson.
20. Rizdon Bozman and Henrietta Alford.

1781.

- January 3. Clousberry Matthews and Mary Slaughter.
3. Thomas Burk and Elizabeth Turner.
10. Robert Walker and Sarah Lemarr.
10. James Cahall and Nelly Dawson.
13. Benjamin Sutton and Rhode Toottle.
23. John Salisbury and Lydia Horney.
25. Edmund Blades and Mary Bownes.
29. Charles Nenderford and Sarah Moodsley.
30. John Warren and Ann Western.
- February 1. Jacob Wildgoose and Sarah Blades.
3. John Carpenter and Mary Lawrence.
24. Richard Roe and Sally Glanding.
26. Richard Mitchell and Sarah Carter.
- March 5. John Stevens Jr. and Elizabeth Andrews.

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- March 6. Solomon Morgan and Alice Holdbrook.
13. Isaac Bradley and Elizabeth Casson.
16. David Melvill and Sarah Medford.
20. James Morgan and Justina Cremeen.
April 26. Thomas Turner and Ann Andrew.
May 15. Thomas Cooper Jr. and Elizabeth Colston.
17. James Morris and Rebecca Barnett.
29. Ralph Green and Mary Gambell.
June 9. Valentine Green and Jane Sylvester.
11. John Hardcastle and Jane Potter.
18. Samuel Southray and Hannah Blades.
20. Batchelor Chance Jr. and Nancy Dunning.
" William Fountain and Elizabeth Satterfield.
21. Robert Orrell and Margaret Bayley.
22. John Cooper Jr. and Rachel Conner.
26. David Webber and Mary Andrew.
July 16. John Foster Leverton and Hannah Wilson.
24. John Ryall and Mary Davis.
October 2. James Culbreth and Sarah Covington.
20. Richard Willoughby and Elizabeth Lawrence.
November 1. Solomon Scott and Elizabeth Baggs.
26. Charles Lemarr and Mary Jump.
December 16. James Jones and Susannah Jones.
20. Christopher Wilson and Sarah Dixon.
21. Andrew Bush and Elizabeth Sparklin.

1782.

- January 11. Shadrach Dyall and Nancy Horney.
21. Richard Cooper and Sarah Alford.
February 7. Edward Carter and Mary Webb.
24. Thomas J. Condrick and Margaret Monuett.
March 23. William Cecil and Rhoda Skinner.
April 9. Robert Bell and Mary Fountain.
13. John Pippen and Hetty Thornton.
May 22. W^m Robinson and Marg^t Driver.
June 19. Jacob Jump and Lucretia Reed.

- June 29. W^m Andrew and Rachel Ponce.
July 16. John Derochbound and Mary Boone.
August 21. Richard Wootters and Mary Price.
September 10. Henry Turner Jr. and Sarah Blades.
12. Allemby Jump and Nancy Hardecastle.
October 26. John Gibson and Mary Massey.
November 4. James Stafford and Esther Andrews.
December 28. Wm. Meads Satterfield and Ann Dukes.
29. Joseph Bell and Margaret Sewell.

1783.

- January 1. Kerrington Sylvester and Sophia Mason.
4. Mathews Garrett and Mary Mason.
20. Howell Kenton and Elizabeth Downes.
21. Nathan Harrington and Mary Moborough.
February 26. Richard Mason Jr. and Rebekah Hardecastle.
May 12. Thos. White Meeds and Mary Cooper.
21. John Green and Elizabeth Phillips.
June 5. Samuel Ball and Lydia Kerap.
John Kemp and Ruth Ball.
25. Wm. Fountain and Margaret Morgan.
July 18. John Russum and Tryphena Sylvester.
August 11. Robert Williams and Ann Clark.
September 16. Andrew Satterfield and Deborah Stevens.
October 6. Garey Levertton and Mary Spenceer.
10. William Bell Jr. and Margaret Talbott.
10. James Overstock and Elizabeth Perry.
November 12. Samuel Sparklin and Tamsey Andrew.
17. Baptist Davis and Ann Genn.
20. Joseph Parratt and Julia Thomas.
26. James Parratt and Sarah Hutchings.
December 13. John King and Ann Smith.
Richard Willis and Elizabeth Greenbaugh.
15. Charles Critchett and Margaret Webb.
William Coursey Jr. and Mary Thomas.
16. Francis Rowins and Elizabeth Lord.
22. Richard Kinnard and Elizabeth Stanton.
30. Nathan Hill and Rachel Lewis.

1784.

- January 14. John Clark and Martha Lyden.
 17. Henry Dickinson and Anna Hirdman.
 24. Thomas Blades and Keziah Cremeen.
 April 6. Thomas Harrington and Rebekah Slaughter.
 19. John Diggin and Tamsey Thomas.
 28. James Hambleton and Dorothy Ozwell.
 May 26. Nathan Smith and Elizabeth Keen.
 June 11. James Hardecastle and Sarah Parratt.
 27. Zadoc Harvey and Elizabeth Faston.
 July 17. Jacob Lockerman and Elizabeth Clark.
 August 17. Philip Larey and Priscilla Lecompt.
 19. William Walter and Nancy Driver.
 30. Thomas Baynard Jr. and Rebeckah Sangston.
 October 19. Mathew Chilton and Hannah Wootters.
 20. James Ratcliff and Mary Alls.
 November 2. George Nelson and Margaret Stradley.
 16. Thomas Tootle and Sarah Brown.
 19. William Cannon and Henrietta Wheatley.
 Solomon Jump and Sarah Cannon.
 Noah Mason and Izabel Hunter.

1785.

- January 3. William Mason and Nancy Baggs.
 20. John Fisher and Katharine Holt.
 27. Abner Clements and Lydia Stewart.
 February 2. Jonathan Gary and Sousana Dickinson.
 8. George Wilson and Sally Cooper.
 22. Ezekel Hunter Jr. and Prudence Boone.
 23. Peter Chance and Rebecca Boone.
 March 6. John Harrison and Elizth. Scissarson.
 9. Eliza[?] Clark and Elizabeth Robinson.
 12. Samuel Denny and Anna Montecue.
 16. Thomas Roe and Tilly Porter.
 18. Giles Hicks and Margaret Chalmers.
 April 26. Thomson Wootters and Elizabeth Jarman.

- May 3. Richard Swift and Sarah Reynolds.
30. John Blades and Lucretia Turner.
June 7. Thomas Purnell and Katharine Hargidine.
14. Charles Baker and Frances Willis.
July 14. Henry Calston and Rebecca Mason.
15. Levin Thomas and Elizabeth Ganze.
16. Edwin Luncford and Sarah Kelley.
29. Robert Sherwin and Mary Mobray.
August 17. Aaron Lewis and Sapphira Griffith.
18. Thomas Lewis Jr. and Rebecca Griffith.
23. Richard Perry and Deborah Sitterson.
26. William Dail and Nancy Barnes.
September 21. Samuel Darggins and Ann Johnston.
October 5. Mathias Freeman and Juliet Dudley.
11. James Johnson and Elizabeth Russum.
November 25. Alexander McConnell and Dorothy Le
Compte.
December 9. William Purnell Jr. and Elizabeth Cooper.
27. John Townsend and Sarah Slaughter.
" James Fleharty and Susannah Hopkins.
28. James Wilson and Sarah Cooper.

1786.

- January 9. William Kelley and Roxanna Wing.
18. Griffith Callahan and Ann Wood.
19. Olive[?] Jump and Mary Wootters.
26. Samuel Sylvester and Sarah Phillips.
31. Isaac Baggs and Elizabeth Clark.
March 12. Wm. Everingham and Elizabeth Willis.
April 19. Stephen Cooper and Priscilla Scott.
May 15. James Cohlins and Sarah Perry.
16. Andrew Jump and Letitia Boon.
20. George Townsend and Margaret Bell.
June 19. John Robertson and Margaret Stevens.
23. Josiah Leach and Alice Parratt.
July 8. James Mathews and Margaret Oram.
15. Solomon Colbourn and Rebecca Coursey.

- December 18. Nathan Sewell and Elizabeth Norris.
 22. Charles Manship and Mary Keene.
 " Edward Dudley and Rebecca Colston.
 27. Giles Hiche and Mary Colston.
 28. Daniel Jones and Cleah Cannon.

1787.

- January 9. William Kirby and Sarah Haddaway.
 16. John Freeman and Margaret Clark.
 27. Benjamin Boone and Ann Hall.
 29. Daniel Valliant and Elizabeth Alford.
 February 8. Elijah Andrews and Mary Noble.
 16. John Crennen and Rebecca Lynch.
 18. James Aaron and Grace Wildgood.
 March 12. Ellis Thomas and Mary Harris.
 15. Henry Dickinson and Deborah Perry.
 19. John Royall and Ann Evans.
 21. John Slaughter and Elizabeth Hynson.
 April 5. Thomas Hitchings and Fanny Reynolds.
 6. James Jump and Elizabeth Ridgaway.
 16. William Parker and Elizabeth Nicols.
 May 8. Henry Covington and Susanna Boone.
 June 20. James Hardcastle and Elizabeth Baggs.
 July 14. John Cooper and Sarah Cooper.
 17. James Love and Rebecca Eagle.
 25. Robert Sylvester and Rebecca Boone.
 August 11. James Turner and Ann Elliott.
 28. James Cohee and Mary Brice.
 September 5. Samuel Collins and Deborah Satterfield.
 25. Francis Elliott and Elizabeth Orrell.
 26. William Ryon and Sarah Alford.
 October 9. James Slaughter and Priscilla Harrington.
 November 3. James Grayless and Elizabeth Wheatley.
 12. Benoin Sherwin and Ann Stradley.
 13. Richard Collison and Penelope Bush.
 19. Solomon Brown and Ann Boon.
 24. Isaac Nicols and Celia Wright.

- November 28. Caleb Kerby and Margaret Shields.
December 1. Robert Hardcastle and Susanah Garey.
8. James Leverton and Lydia Kenton.

1788.

- January 22. Richard Willis and Bethany Gwoty.
February 2. Jacob Seth and Ann Pennington.
7. Thos. Whadman and Henrietta Yoe.
10. William Sherwood and Sarah Mitchell.
April 3. Richard Andrew and Mary Hill.
June 10. Aaron Hardcastle and Arabella Stokely.
13. James Munnett and Mary Kenderdine.
" James Sleete and Ann Manship.
14. James Harrington and Ann McKinny.
27. William Harper and Amelia Holden.
July 26. Jacob Boon and Catharine Whitby.
August 1. John Roe and Elizabeth Rawley.
5. Noah Mason and Nancy Jackson.
6. Mathew Jones and Sarah White.
7. Edward Andrew and Prudence Walker.
16. Richard Clarkson and Priscilla Brown.
25. Owen Connelly and Elizabeth Layton.
" Jonathan Hughey and Ann Robinson.
31. John Barcross and Sarah Hayes.
September 3. Jacob Andrew and Priscilla Law.
October 21. Robert Dixon and Ann Andrew.
28. Rizdon Fountain and Rachel Saulsbury.
November 8. Henry Downes and Margaret Green.
12. James Towers Jr. and Mary Hobbs.
" James Towers and Tamsey Bland.
15. Perry Sutton and Nancy Dawson.
18. James Cheezum and Nancy Tottel.
20. Burton Loftis and Sussana Baynard.
28. Richard Start and Ann Harris.

1789.

- February 8. Elijah Williamson and Lely Wheatley.
24. Benjamin Jackson and Rebecca Parrott.

- March 9. William Lane and Sarah George.
 11. Perry Young and Rachel Stack.
 13. Henry Kemp and Mary Layton.
 18. Josiah Starling and Amelia Nicols.
 30. Levin Noble and Mary White Ward.
- April 12. John Scott and Ann Talboy.
- May 29. William Vault and Mary Tumpillian.
 30. Alexander Talson and Rebecca Boon.
- June 19. John Shepherd and Fanny Foster.
- July 14. Robert Postlethwaite and Nancy Kenton.
 27. James Meredith and Anna Statia Ewing.
 28. Thos. Baynard and Elizabeth Slaughter.
 29. Robt. Edge and Mary Pynfield.
- August 5. John Flowers and Elizabeth Clank.
 11. James Kenton and Sarah Micton.
 15. Ralph Colscott and Mary Swiggett.
 18. James Swann and Lydia Faulkner.
 24. Francis Sellers and Elizabeth Downes.
 29. John Harrison and Esther Blades.
- September 8. James Fountain and Margaret Saulsbury.
 12. Jonathan Stevens and Frances Hignitt.
 15. Daniel Herring and Rachel Cohee.
 19. John Willoughby and Celia Connelly.
 " James Faulker and Sophia Minner.
 29. Wm. Wheatley and Sidney Glandon.
- October 3. Charles Blair and Ann Stevens.
 " John Merchant and Phener Jackson.
 9. James Purnell and Elizabeth Neal.
 " Daniel Dawson and Ann Willis.
 " Daniel Bell and Ann Coulbourn.
- November 2. Thomas Slaughter and Mary Kelly.
 13. John Brown and Fanney Coursey.
 19. George Martin and Elizabeth Nicols.
 29. James Beaver and Ann Hughes.
- December 2. John Minner Jr. and Elizabeth Nunam.
 24. William Clift and Elizabeth Broadway.
 28. Joshua Lucas and Deborah Willis.

1790.

- January 5. Peter Collison and Sarah Johnson.
14. Luke Andrew and Rhody Blades.
16. Thomas White Brown and Lucretia Cannon.
30. Abraham Ross and Elizabeth Green.
- February 2. Thomas Baxter and Mary Hughes.
3. Philip Thomas and Sarah James.
16. John Quinn and Elizabeth Townsend.
- March 2. Jeremiah Montigue and Elizabeth Clough.
3. Noah Dawson and Margaret Andrew.
5. John Martindale and Mary Manship.
13. William Harrison and Penelope Collison.
19. Emory Craynor and Susannah Lyon.
23. George Garey and May Andrew.
- April 2. Perry Ward Stewart and Mary Manship.
" John Salterfield and Sarah Williams.
7. Robert Boon and Sarah Hunter.
10. Thomas Bright and Nelly Robinson.
17. Risdon Cooper and Elizabeth Mace.
21. Peter Taylor Causey and Elizabeth Wilson.
22. John Lucas and Rebecca Cooper.
- May 3. Jesse Grayless and Sarah Andrew.
11. Purnell Jump and Elizabeth Broadway.
12. John Green and Sarah Smith.
17. Bernnett Wherrett and Rebecca Scott.
18. William Diggins and Margaret Chairs.
25. Abraham Ray and Nancy Travers.
- June 7. William Richardson Jr. and Elizabeth Dickinson.
- July 9. Richard Wilcott and Rebecca Cheezam.
20. Elsbury Burt and Sarah Hutchings.
25. Ezekel Hunter and Sarah Sylvester.
27. John Hutchings and Fanny Harrington.
- August 3. Elijah Pitsham and Elizabeth Swift.
5. John Waddell and Elizabeth Wright.
12. Jonathan Conner and Della Crickett.
17. David Webber and Catharine Isgate.

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- August 20. Hugh Lindsey and Mary Caulk.
September 3. Vincent Pinkine and Catharine Cooper.
John Lucas and Caroline Scott.
October 1. John Fleharty and Esther Hopkins.
21. Samuel Johnson and Hannah Jackson.
November 2. John Bradley and Rebecca Jump.
5. John Jump and Henrietta Lee.
6. David Jones and Tamsey Connerty.
10. Levin Claudge and Rachel Jump.
Benjamin Linthicum and Rebecca Dixon.
11. Timothy Plummer and Sarah Vickers.
John Bowdle and Mary Towers.
12. Isaac Purnill and Patty Sylvester.
December 10. William Andrew and Margaret Beauchamp.
13. Joseph Crockett and Rebecca Blades.
14. Thomas Swift and Sarah Mason.
15. William Jacobs and Mary Dawson.
22. James Chairs Webb and Nancy Hicals.

1791.

- January 1. William Gibson and Elizabeth Sangston.
2. Joseph Stack and Rebecca Lewis.
3. James Sisk and Mary Bowdle.
4. Henry Mason and Mary Clark.
Archibald Flemming and Sarah Wilson.
11. Alexander Forsyth and Margaret Smith.
14. Henry Turner Jr. and Rebecca Eaton.
18. John Adams and Mary Russom.
Joshua Temple and Nancy Wilson.
27. John Morgan and Sarah Clift.
31. William Bright and Elizabeth Shephard.
February 4. Jacob Watkins and Elizabeth Hobbs.
7. William Shaw and Polly Sylvester.
8. William Crafford and Ann Harbert.
12. Henry Casson and Polly Nabb.
12. Joseph Bowdel and Polly Blades.
15. John Fountain Jr. and Deborah Fountain.

- February 23. Saml. Willoughby and Amelia Howard.
March 3. Alexander — and Nancy Price.
6. Woolman Hughey and Polly Johnson.
7. John Seth and Nancy Meredith.
8. John Martindale and Margaret Saulsbury.
15. John Dodd and Polly Jump.
22. Thomas Clen Denning and Hannah Burt.
31. Thomas Katts and Polly Waddell.
April 6. Caleb Bouvier and Sidney Harrington.
28. William Dail and Mary Eaton.
May 3. Joseph Dixon and Ann With.
5. Peter Edmordson and Elizabeth Driver.
23. James Dudley and Mary Burton.
June 1. Daniel Keene and Margaret Bill.
11. John Dickinson and Ann Walker.
30. Nehemiah Townsend and Winifred Fountain.
July 8. Nicholson Harrison and Hester Hall.
17. Thos. Frampton and Elizabeth Kelly.
21. Joshua Hobbs and Rhody Cranmer.
27. William All and Isabel Boon.
30. Samuel Lecompte and Sarah Benney.
August 3. Benjamin Jump and Sidney Carter.
6. Daniel Hobbs and Elizabeth White.
November 17. Robert Walker and Margaret Valliant.
18. Levin Hicks and Elizabeth Stewart.
20. Tristram Wright and Elizabeth Waddell.
22. Samuel Chatman and Sarah Nunam.
23. Nehemiah Andrew and Anna Davis.
28. Emanuel Crayner and Susannah Wadman.
December 18. Acquilla Jackson and Penelope Biscow.
20. John Watkins and Elizabeth Ruhard.

1792.

- January 3. Thomas Cooper and Elizabeth Whirrit.
Elijah Satterfield and Elizabeth Dukes.
William Dukes and Lydia Harris.

- January 4. James Anderson and Celia Harris.
 9. Thomas Smith and Rhody Cooper.
 17. Barnett McCombs and Sarah Sunarr.
 20. Solomon Downes Cranor and Elizabeth
 Morriston.
 26. Richard Harrington and Rebecca Harrington.
 February 14. Levin Saulsbury and Mary Cremun.
 15. James Ewing and Elizabeth Griffith.
 " James Peters and Sarah Hignault.
 21. James Whiteley and Rebecca Culbreth.
 " Solomon Atkinson and Mary Kenton.
 March 8. Aaron Dut and Ann Dawson.
 22. John Hendsley and Sarah Clark.
 April 3. Daniel Holbrook and Rebecca Towers.
 4. Solomon Wilson and Elizabeth Craynor.
 25. Zadwick Lain and Amelia Gray.
 May 19. Solomon Richardson and Mary Moberry.
 June 1. James Waddell and Mary Saulsbury.
 5. Zebulon Dixon and Nancy Garrett.
 Jonathan Wilson and Mary Saulsbury.
 James Wheatley and ———.
 19. David Webber and Mary Ann Wootters.
 26. Henry Garmon and Sarah Bush.
 Nehemiah Draper and Sidney Barwick.
 July 24. Richard Martindale and Sarah Martindale.
 Thomas Harvey and Nelly Beadley.
 27. William Wadman and Nancy Craynor.
 31. Henry Baggs and Elizabeth Roe.
 August 7. Isaac Boon and Ann Boon.
 21. William Clough and Elizabeth Monticue.
 Isaac Merrick and Rachel Sylvester.
 29. George Collins and Nice Hubbert.
 September 15. Aaron Dawley and Nancy Purnell.
 25. Levin Charles and Henrietta Thaughey.
 Henry Kenton and Lydia Downes.
 October 17. Owen McQuality and Jane Harris.

- October 27. John Jones and Sarah Caulk.
November 13. James Wilson and Elizabeth Hardeastle.
James Boon and Sarah Boon.
December 8. James Plummer and Letitia Clift.
14. Nathan Jones and Rebecca Swift.
Dovington Chane and Esther Gosling.
18. William Mobrary and Rhoda Ross.
John Carter Jr. and Lavinia Rumbley.
20. Robinson Morrison and Ann Hignutt.
22. Joseph Fleharty and Margaret Cook.
Thomas Truman and Sarah Kinimint.
25. Robert Meredith and Nancy Chance.

1793.

- January 3. Jacob Covey and Mary Camper.
22. James Coarsey and Rebecca Harper.
29. Edward White 3rd and Elizabeth Fountain.
30. William Walker and Rebecca Cruman.
February 7. Stephen Theodore Johnson and Mary Clarke.
12. John Ball and Fanny Vinson.
March 23. Solomon Brown and Parthema Furnis.
Noah Jackson and Elizabeth Smith.
23. Levin Tute and Deborah Eaton.
May 2. Israel Knotts and Sarah Martindall.
17. Richard Ridgeway and Henny Townsend.
20. Aaron Manship and Nancy Mathews.
28. Samuel Barron and Marthy Cox.
William Casson and Letitia Swift.
30. Henry Stewart and Sarah Foster.
June 4. Elisha Chaffinch and Mary Craynor.
12. Henry Willis and Rhody Batchelor.
21. Richard Pearson and Deborah Hopkins.
July 20. Mathias Clifton and Eliza Blunt.
23. Thomas Stewart and Polly Collinson.
24. Greenberry Banning and Nancy Clarke.
August 9. Saml. Fountain and Sarah Lawrence.
13. Richard Swift and Rachel Smith.

- August 14. Solomon Clarke and Sarah Swift.
 20. Thomas Winchester and Nancy Priort.
 September 27. Thomas Mason and Eliza Saven.
 November 19. William Potter and Ann Richardson.
 22. Roger Malock and Sarah Dill.
 26. John Cheshire and Rachel Martindall.
 December 16. Thomas Webster and Sarah Smith.
 18. Nicholas Linch and Mary Ruse.
 20. Thomas Bartlett and Mary Thomas.
 21. Cornelius Johnson and Sarah Brannock.
 William Wheeler and Mary Lyden.
 24. Christopher Pratt and Rebecca Trunen.
 26. Edward Perry and Elizabeth Walker.
 30. Joseph Rogers and Frances Smith.
 30. Levin Crossman and Sarah Collins.
 31. Nathaniel Stafford and Sarah Hobbs.

1794.

- January 6. Benedict Nunam and Rachel Benson.
 14. Thomas Carslake and Margaret Luse.
 15. John Harris and Seina Willis.
 21. Isaac Munnitt and Rebecca Chilton.
 February 1. David Dean and Elizabeth Moore.
 5. Ephraim Grayless and Peggy Wheatley.
 11. Robert Sylvester and Frances Boon.
 Philip Porter and Rebecca Glass.
 12. James Draper and Levis White.
 20. John Claredge and Rachel Smith.
 22. Benjamin Todd and Mary Harvey.
 25. Henry Rhodes and Rachel Simmons.
 27. William Waddell and Nancy Cheezum.
 March 1. Henry Nicols 3rd. and Margaret Keene.
 11. Andrew Kinneman and Christian Keene.
 20. William Colston and Mary Debilbiss.
 April 17. John Sylvester and Prudence Sundick.
 25. Daniel Baynard and Nancy Parrott.
 William Starkey and Deborah Gibson.

- June 5. William Hignutt and Ann Dillon.
11. William Taylor and Elizabeth Faulkner.
16. John Knus and Sarah Sumners.
17. John Shepperd and Sarah Eaton.
20. Robert Hefferson and Judith Pennarr.
- July 19. Charles Sebudrach and Sarah Cocklin.
21. John Fluharty and Eliza Vallant.
Samuel Emerson and Ann Anderson.
23. Wm. Kirkman and Eliza Spurry.
26. Vincent Taylor and Elizabeth Martindall.
Thomas Andran and Heziah Blades.
- August 1. William Faris and Luvenah Alford.
13. John Ward and Sarah Grayloss.
19. John Peters and Mary Hignutt.
Mathew Smith and Eliza Ewing.
Joseph Mann and Eliza Blades.
20. John A Sangston and Mary Kenton.
- September 5. Solomon Diggins and Rachel Condon.
8. Thomas Towers and Esther Collins.
Ja^s Minner and Darkey Faulkner.
- November 17. John Green and Elizabeth Smill.
28. Wm. Ryon Jr. and Nancy Graham.
- December 2. John Grigg and Cynthia Minner.
18. Wm. Reeves and Mary Taylor.
23. William Travers and Jann Haslett.
31. Thomas Griffith and Darkey Eaton.

1795.

- January 3. James McKnitt and Julia Robinson.
8. James Wiltegott and Nancy Flaharty.
" Thos. Waddell and Sarah Batchelor.
13. William Priest and Naomi Carmine.
William Harper and Sarah Carmine.
29. Samuel Elliott and Hannah Clark.
- February 14. Jas. Anderson and Nancy Jackson.
- April 4. William Ross and Margaret Kelley.
- June 18. John Diggins and Elizabeth Cooper.

- June 20. Thomas Tylor and Mary Alford.
 22. Amos Warren and Wealthy Baynord.
- July 4. Thomas Hawkins and Ada Borjan.
 17. Robt. Beauchamp and Mary Wilson.
 29. Thomas Berry and Jaminah Pratt.
- August 5. Richard Dove and Esther Chileut.
 13. Joshua Cooper and Lydia Clark.
 15. Nehemiah Andrew and Phœba Sutton.
 William Keene and Rebecca Floyd.
 20. William Webb and Rachel Diggins.
 James Bell and Isabella Jump.
 John Highbanks and Esther Ridgeway.
 Levin Clark and Elizabeth Nice.
 Henry Garey and Abigail Chilton.
- September 7. Sol. Hubbert and Africa Russnur.
 30. Cain Davis and Mary Carter.
- October 28. Tam Cerlan D. Sangston and Mary Stevens.
- November 17. Daniel Morgan and Sarah Towers.
 Edward Carter Sr. and Lela Jones.
 24. James Stewart and Esther Pratt.
 28. Callahan Jones and Rebecca Carmine.
- December 2. Thomas Carmine and Lovey Harris.
 9. Wm. Hardeastle and Mary Jump.
 15. Wm. Towers and Celia Russell.
 15. Rigby Thomas and Delilah Barnett.
 19. Thomas Meeds and Mary Swift.
 22. Aaron Chance and Sarah Love.

1796.

- January 11. David Waddell and Elizabeth Brannock.
 12. Geo. Thompson and Henny Kenton.
 19. Levi Dukes and Deborah Saulsbury.
 21. Jonathan Beck and Rebecca Nicol.
 22. Daniel Wooters and Elizabeth Wooters.
- February 2. Robert Pearce and Sarah Hardeastle.
 9. Alum Parker and Rhody Willis.
 20. Thos. Beauchamp and Mary Todd.

- February 23. Ezekiel Murdock and Rutha Ireland.
Robt. Hefferson and Letitia Porter.
- March 5. William Slaughter and Susannah Rhodes.
7. James Swiggett and Ann Harrington.
15. Tilghman Chance and Ann Harper.
30. Thomas Priest and Aisey Jump.
John Murphy and Susannah Slaughter.
- April 14. Robert Williams and Mary Stunnors.
16. Absalom Tribitt and Ann Draper.
- May 17. Henry Dean and Tamsey Covey.
25. Mark Foster and Eleoner Cole.
30. Andrew McCollorton and Mary Vanly.
- June 22. William Shehan and Sarah Sylvestor.
25. David Sylvestor and Elinor Tarrorsfold.
- July 19. Asa Brady and Nancy Hollingsworth.
- August 6. John Orom and Mary Edgell.
10. Andrew Baggs and Henrietta Mason.
13. David Sisk and Elizabeth Foster.
16. Thomas Cooper and Rebecea Nobb.
Jeremiah Vinson and Prudence Hunter.
30. Melvon Andrews and Celia Andrew.
31. John A. Sangston and Rachel Sharp.
- September 6. Richard Warner and Parthy Nelson.
S. Talbott and Ann Postlethwaite.
24. Thomas Carmine and Susannah Andrew.
Thomas Monticue and Hannah Dodd.
26. Joseph Wright and Anna Hatia Meredith.
26. Jacob Numar and Nancy Cotrile.
- October 10. Nathan Whitby and Mary Fountaine.
11. Peter Chance and Elenor Farrfield.
Harrison Montigue and Triphemia Fountain.
12. Anderson Porter and Bershiba Jester.
15. Robt. Hardeastle Jr. and Sarah Baynord.
26. John Billitor and Margaret Fountain.
- November 8. Shelby Jump and Elizabeth Jump.
- December 3. Elijah Cromean and Ann Dawson.

- December 10. David Wilson and Mary Williams.
 13. William Rumble and Margaret Perry.
 27. William Warren and Lovie Draper.
 28. Levin Swiggett and Peggy Forsythe.

1797.

- January 3. James Dixon and Henrietta Vinson.
 James Herring and Cynthia Chance.
 5. Philip Rhodes and Mary Cony.
 William Boone and Elizabeth Driver.
 9. John Monticue and Rachel Roe.
 17. Joa. C. Willowby and Sophia Beauchamp.
 23. Levin Hobbs and Sarah Roe.
 31. William Young and Mary Dewoohburne.
- February 3. Amos Hollingsworth and Lucretia Bradley.
 6. Amasa Robinson and Mary Nicols Douglass.
 7. Edward Price and Mary George.
 Andrew Price and Sarah Brine.
 21. Wm. McComakin and Mary Robinson.
 22. Joshua Soward and Robena Johnson.
 Stephen Trusty and Alice Canoy.
 Nehemiah Saulsbury and Sarah Koons.
- March 11. Stephen Lucas and Elizabeth Gibson.
 29. John Scribner and Robena Collins.
- April 4. John Ireland and Esther Johnson.
 Daniel Swiggett and Sallie Clarke.
- May 2. P. Martindall and Elizabeth Orton.
 4. Thomas Daffin and Rebecca Dickinson.
 24. Nehemiah Riley and Susanua White.
 26. Thomas Orem and Julia Taylor.
 30. Josiah Genn and Rachel Hardecastle.
 31. Thomas Jump and Nancy King.
- June 13. Nicholas Loveday and Mary Shirwood.
 24. William Miller and Ann Manship.
 26. Philemon Spencer and Nancy Baggs.
 27. Joshua Craynor and Rhoda Eaton.
- July 4. John Nabb and Susanna Jaickson.

- July 12. Charles Citizen and Sarah Tholley.
16. Richard Small and Letty Ross.
30. William Swift and Addah Swift.
- August 1. Nathan Hunter and Susanna Cox.
10. John Stanton and Elizabeth Connolly.
16. Peter Mathews and Ann McGram.
28. John Faiross and Nancy Blades.
31. George Bland and Elizabeth Caulk.
- September 1. Horatio Sharpe and Prissilla Pritchett.
25. Johnson Hobbs and Sarah Griffith.
- October 2. Pritchett Ross and Rhoda Wright.
9. Waitman Gaslin and Margaret Causey.
24. Peter Sharpe and Elizabeth Fountain.
27. Joseph Eaton and Rachel Prouce.

Book No. 3.

- November 1. Henry Harrington and Nancy Catrap.
4. Caleb Clarke and Prudence Taylor.
8. Francis Davis and Elizabeth Genn.
22. Solomon Cannon and Rebecca Mason.
27. James Jakes and Elizabeth Webber.
- December 11. Abidnigo Bodfield and Nancy Chilton.
12. Peter Hardcastle and Mary Baynard.
16. John Rumble and Parentha Blades.
19. Samuel Alford and Barsheba Kelly.
“ Manapy Koon and Elenor Stewart.
20. Zackariah Gowty and Lucretia Andrew.
27. Robt. McPherson and Mary Walker.
27. James Smith and Minty Russell.

1798.

- January 2. Philemon Harrington and Lydia Parrott.
3. Cain Davis and Nancy Stubbs.
6. Able Griffith and Allopia Andrews.
8. Isaiah Blades and Ritta Connerly.
9. Jonathan Stewart and Margaret Walker.
11. Robert Sylvester and Sidney Jump.

- January 11. Purnell Sylvester and Esther Jump.
 12. John Barwick and Deborah Roe.
 16. Moses Boon and Polly Sylvester.
 23. Thos. Coursey and Margaret Sylvester.
 25. Thos. Wootters and Dorothy Williams.
 29. Charles Dean and Sarah Turnor.
 31. Daniel Dukes and Sarah Evitts.
- February 3. Levin Blades and Rosannah Kelley.
 22. James Vinson and Rebecca Henly.
 27. Jeremiah Nicols and Kitty Andrews.
 Levin Williams and Sarah Wright.
- March 5. Joshua Listor and Barbary Kid.
 7. Henry Hill and Mary Girrald.
 15. Peter Rich and Prudence Lane.
 22. Alex. Maxwell Jr. and Eliza Gibson.
 27. William Young and Eliza Loveday.
- April 13. Richard Harrington and Mary Casson.
 18. Charles White and Margaret Fiddeman.
- May 8. James Henigatt and Remis Fountain.
 15. Noah Mason and Margaret Bell.
- June 2. William Todd and Nancy Griffith.
 12. William Prusk and Nancy Merrick.
 13. Nicholas Benson and Mary Kinnamont.
 15. Richard Griffith and Lydia —.
 16. Owen Cooper and Lydia Dwiggins.
 25. Nehemiah Causey and Ann Pitisy.
- July 3. Seth Hill Evitts and Rebecca Wilson.
 20. Lemuel Cahee and Rachel Hargadine.
 24. Robinson Stevens and Jane Collins.
 25. Samuel Davidson and Deborah Ross.
 28. Nicholas Hopkins and Rebecca Perry.
- August 2. Cyrus Bell and Sarah Dawson.
 6. William Colliston and Sarah Stevens.
 30. John Wright and Ann Webb.
- September 3. Marmaduke Spencer and Sarah Sieth.
 14. Ross Thompson and Polly Dudley.
 “ William Dillahay and Ada Harris.

- September 24. George Newtner and Mary Swift.
29. Richard Handcock and Rebecca Pinder.
- October 1. Peter Wright and Esther Ross.
George Sewell and Nancy Hopkins.
3. William Berridge and Sarah Piterkin.
4. Thomas Baker and Rebecca Andrews.
16. Thomas Gannon and Sarah Harper.
17. Thomas Pearson and Peggy Lane.
23. James Webber and Mary Farrowfield.
24. Owen Boon and Elizabeth Robinson.
27. Cornelius Towers and Elizabeth Carmine.
" Nathan Bourke and Sarah Noling.
- November 5. Edward Swift and Hannah Boon.
13. Thomas Bartlett and Biddy Prince.
19. William Black and Elizabeth Lyon.
28. William Harris and Elizabeth Carter.
- December 4. John Towers and Elizabeth Stubbs.
6. Thomas Jewell and Terressa Jester.
18. Samuel Culbreth and Susannah Smothers.
19. James Ward and Lucretia Dawson.
19. James Breeding and Anna Gibson.
20. James Hunter and Deborah Harvey.
26. John Gary and Hester Whitby.
28. Thomas Bartlete and Mary Eaton.
31. James Jones and Rachel Clarke.

1799.

- January 4. Peter Jump and Mary Jump.
" John Lane and Elizabeth Mauship.
" Thomas Withgatt and Elizabeth Orem.
8. William Young and Henrietta Montigue.
Andrew Beachamp and Fanny Eaton.
Isaac Lee and Ann Stidham.
15. John Knots and Cynthia Gouty.
" William A. Cooper and Ann George.
16. Thomas Kidd and Lydia Manship.
22. James Hubbard and Charlotte Breeding.

- January 22. Thomas Wing and Sarah Duhadaway.
 " Jesse Turner and Elizabeth Ewing.
 23. James Harrison and Alice Delahay.
 William Emerson and Dorothy Waddell.
 28. Solomon Minner and Rebecca Herd.
 John Richardson and Susan Ewing.

- February 1. William Gray and Nancy Jump.
 " Moses Cohe and Sarah Maltee.
 4. William Manship and Nancy Thorp.
 6. Arthur Travers and Nancy Rich.
 11. James Barwick and Nancy Roe.
 13. Thos. Hardecastle and Sarah Pearce.
 19. Wm. Satterfield and Elizabeth Mark.
 " Andrew Peters and Mary Ann Breeding.
 26. James Price and Ann Kenton.
 William B. Whitby and Sarah Boon.

- March 6. William Loftas and Elizabeth Mounticue.
 12. Isaac Chance and Sarah Chance.
 — Flemming and Araminta Willis.
 13. Nathan Russell and Nancy Sparkes.
 21. George Price and Nancy Dwiggins.
 27. James Russum and Deborah Plummer.

- April 9. Edward Fountain and Fanny Bent.
 19. Sewell Handy and Harriott Hutchings.
 23. William Bradley and Esther Cooper.
 30. Robert Marshall and Nancy Cohee.

- May 13. Solomon Bartlett and Mary Nunam.

- June 1. Joseph Price and Sarah Bordley.
 21. John Blunt and Sarah Malony.
 25. Zebulon Hopkins and Sarah Barwick.
 26. William Hopkins and Anna Lyden.
 27. John Eagle and Sarah Townsend.

- July 4. Turburt Kern and Hester Hynson.
 20. Clemont Wheelen and Peggy Starky.
 26. James Corrie and Mary Downes.
 27. Edgar Andrew and Anna Wright.

- August 4. Edward Barwick and Sarah Jump.

- August 14. Benjamin Roe and Betsy Bodfield.
26. Robert Peters and Tamsey Eaton.
" Richard Lyden and Betsey Fountain.
- September 3. James Stevans and Mary Dillon.
24. Zebedee Whiteley and Esther Wright.
" William Lucas and Sarah Hubbard.
26. Anderton Carmine and Elizabeth Fisher.
- October 2. John Russam and Ann ——.
17. John Smoot and Elizabeth Douglass.
21. John Moore and Sarah Fleharty.
- November 7. John M. Beath and Elizabeth Whiteley.
9. Emory Sylvester and Tilly Blunt.
- December 2. Francis Mastin and Rebecca Farrele.
3. Nicholas Stubbs and Nancy Pattison.
10. James Thowley and Mary Porter.
12. Joseph Cromean and Polly Malcom.
16. Cain Andrew and Sarah Willis.
17. Elijah Strodley and Lydia Minner.
23. Solomon Swann and Sarah Teat.
Jabez Caldwell and Sarah Hardcastle.
Thomas Saulsbury and Nancy Downes.

(To be continued.)

(Continued from page 235.)

1770	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
July 19	Brig ^t Content	Samuel Workman	Joseph Pennell Charles Moore both of Philadelphia	New England	45
July 16	Schooner Nancy	Thomas Whitlock	George Gibson Thomas Whitlock both of Philadelphia	North Carolina	40
July 25	Snow Minerva	John Oliver	James Mease Matthew Mease John Mease William Miller all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	70
July 26	Brig ^t Harmony	Thomas Rodgers	Thomas Rodgers Thomas Wharton Anthony Stocker all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	70
July 25	Schooner Amelia	William Ivory	Samuel Ingles Peter Long both of Virginia	Boston, Province of Massachusetts Bay	30
July 30	Sloop Anna	William Richardson	John Spence John Purnell Robins both of Maryland	Province of Maryland	25

July 30	Sloop Leveridge	John Walsh	John Walsh of Philadelphia	Virginia	25
July 25	Ship Polly & Peggy	Henry Hubbs	Benjamin Swett of N. Jersey Thomas Guy James Stewart both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	80
Aug. 8	Schooner Speedwell	William Round	Aaron ——— William Round both of Indian River	Indian River	25
Aug. 27	Sloop Santa Maria	Thomas Bell	John Kennedy a British merchant residing in the Island of Porto Rico Messrs Willing & Morris Stephen Moylan William Marshall all of Philadelphia	Kingston, Province Massachusetts Bay	of 70
Aug. 29	Sloop Polly	Charles West	Charles West of Philadelphia	Salem, New Jersey	25
Sept. 4	Brig ^t Juliana	Samuel Nuttel	Anthony Stocker of Philadelphia John Wilcocks Thomas Wharton, Jr	Philadelphia	130

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.				
1770	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built
Sept. 7	Schooner Betsy	Henry Styles	Henry Styles of Philadelphia	Kingston, Province Massachusetts Bay
Sept. 20	Brig ^t Nancy	Thomas Murdoch	Samuel Murdoch Thomas Murdoch both of Philadelphia	Salem, New Jersey
Sept. 15	Sloop Belease	William Cannon	Daniel Clarke Edward Batchelor both of Philadelphia	Pennsylvania
Oct. 2	Sloop Liberty	Ezekiel Hand	Ezekiel Hand of New Jersey	Province of New Jersey
Oct. 5	Ship George	Samuel Martin	Archibald McCall of Philadelphia	Philadelphia
Oct. 8	Ship Britannia	Nathaniel Falconer	David Barclay John Barclay John Harford Thomas Powell all of London Joshua Fisher Thomas Fisher Samuel Fisher all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia
Oct. 26	Brig ^t Queen of the May	Andrew May	Andrew May of Philadelphia	Philadelphia
				50

Nov. 3	Sloop Polly	William Casey	Samuel Inglis Peter Long both of Virginia	Philadelphia	25
Oct. 26	Ship Two Brothers	Robert Adams	Peter Chevalier John Chevalier both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	130
Oct. 4	Ship Don Carolus	Terence Connor	Edward Forrest a British subject residing at Lisbon	A British built vessel, re- built in Cork	100
			John & David Moylan of Cork		
			Stephen Moylan of Philadelphia		
Oct. 26	Brig ^t Dove	Daniel Brown	Daniel Martin of Boston	Province of Massachu- setts Bay	60
Oct. 5	Brig ^t Success	Joseph Gilpin, Jr	Joseph Shallcross Vincent Gilpin Joseph Tatnall William Pyle all of Wilmington	Wilmington, County of New Castle on Dela- ware	37
Sept. 8	Schooner Swan	Thomas Rollings	Jonathan Rumford, Junr of Wilmington	Wilmington, County of New Castle on Dela- ware	35
Nov. 7	Sloop Betsy	Charles Jenkins	Charles Jenkins	Hanover, Province of Massachusetts Bay	25

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.

1770	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
Oct. 11	Ship Lark	Charles Biddle	Matthias Aspden of Philadelphia	Colony of Rhode Island	80
Nov. 28	Brig ^t Greyhound	George Catton	Thomas Penrose Isaac Penrose both of Philadelphia	New England	20
Nov. 29	Ship Philadelphia	James Malcom	John McNeile John Tolbert both of Philadelphia John McAllister of Bally Castle in the King- dom of Ireland	Gloucester, New Jersey	100
Nov. 29	Brig ^t Friendship	Joseph Blewer	Daniel Robinson Joseph Blewer both of Philadelphia Daniel & Isaac Bourdeaux of S ^c Carolina	Philadelphia	40
Nov. 30	Ship Charming Molly	Robert Gill	Donald Malcom Edward Nivinson both of the Island of Jamaica Samuel Howell of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	150

Dec. 1	Ship Catharine	Hugh Lile	Andrew Hodge Samuel Jackson John Bayard Blair McClenachan all of Philadelphia Richard Watt of the Island of Jamaica	Philadelphia	70
Dec. 1	Schooner Polly	John Huddleston		Island of St. Johns in the Gulf of St. Lawrence	15
Nov. 22	Snow Phœbe	David McCullough	John McCarter David McCullough of Philadelphia John Heaton of Philadelphia George Kennedy Joseph Carson both of Philadelphia	Rhode Island	60
Dec. 3	Schooner Sally	Thomas Calvert		North Carolina	20
Nov. 3	Brig ^t Polly	David McCutcheon		Falmouth, Province of Massachusetts Bay	100
Dec. 5	Ship Hercules	George Woolsey		—	—
Nov. 29	Schooner Susanna	John McLeod	Jacob Bright Christopher Pechin Benjamin Carman all of Philadelphia Richard Neave of London Richard Neave, Jun ^r	Philadelphia	30
Dec. 13	Snow Sally	William Shroudy		Baltimore County, Mary- land	150

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.				
1770	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built Times
Dec. 7	Ship Minerva	Thomas Arnott	George Elgin & James Crawford & Co. British merchants residing at Rotterdam	Newbury Port, in the 140 Province of Massachu- setts Bay
			Robert Morris	
			Thomas Willing both of Philadelphia	
			Thomas Arnott	
Dec. 17	Ship Pennsylvania Packet	Peter La Cocq	Joseph Huddle Philip Moore both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia 150
Dec. 19	Sloop Charming Polly	George Dill	John Sipple George Dill both of Kent County	Kent Co., on Delaware 15
Dec. 17	Ship Venus	Patrick Crawford	James Thompson Andrew Gregg William McKean all of Londonderry, Ireland	Philadelphia 100
			Andrew Caldwell of Philadelphia	
Dec. 22	Ship Kitty and Peggy	Duncan Ferguson	James Blair George Fullerton both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia 120

Dec. 24	Sloop Chance	Thos. Armstrong	Thomas Yorke of Philadelphia	Dorchester County, Prov- ince of Maryland	30
Dec. 22	Ship Hope	Peter Young	Richard Wells	New England	120
Dec. 31	Brig ^d Sally	James Cochran	Joseph Wilson Andrew Caldwell	Dublin, Ireland	30
Dec. 31	Brig ^d Eagle	Alexander Caine	both of Philadelphia Joseph Wilson Andrew Caldwell	A prize legally condemned at the Island of Jamaica	45
Dec. 31	Brig ^d Connolly	Robert Miller	both of Philadelphia Joseph Wilson Andrew Caldwell	Londonderry, Ireland	100
1771 Jan. 3	Ship New Industry	William Miller	both of Philadelphia Magnus Miller	Philadelphia	90
Jan. 10	Snow Sarah	Samuel Corry	Samuel Purviance & Son William Corry Samuel Corry	Philadelphia	80
1770 Dec. 29	Ship John	John McCartin	all of Philadelphia Richard Watt George Venables both of Liverpool	Philadelphia	150
1771 Jan. 22	Ship Sally	John Hazelwood	John McCartin John Hazelwood James Penrose	Philadelphia	110
Jan. 26	Schooner Ann	Patrick Stafford	Patrick Stafford	Indian River	20

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.				
	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Tons
1771 Jan. 28	Schooner Charming Nancy	John Mulloyny	John Slayton Terence Fitzpatrick both of Halifax John Mulloyny	50
Jan. 28	Schooner Speedwell	Purnell Johnston	Lewes on Delaware	25
March 6	Brig ^t Charles Town Packet	Samuel Wright	John James of South Carolina Joshua Cresson Uriah Woolman William Pusey William Lippincott Benedict Dorsey all of Philadelphia William Brown	90
1770 March 9	Sloop Jeany	Thomas Bell	Kingham, Province of Massachusetts Bay	45
1771 March 27	Schooner Chance	Samuel Williams	Connecticut	35
March 27	Brig ^t New Speedwell	William Gamble	Reese Meredith of Philadelphia Thomas Lake of Philadelphia	90
March 27	Schooner King Fisher	Charles Hart	Charles Hart of Philadelphia	10
April 4	Schooner Sally	Henry Treen	John Grigg of Connecticut Province of New York	20

April 17	Sloop Nancy	William Watson	William Watson of New Castle on Delaware	Pennsylvania	25
April 19	Sloop Success	Luke Hogan	John Campbell Luke Hogan	Egg Harbour, Province of New Jersey	15
April 19	Schooner Don Carlos	Terence Connor	Terence Connor	Province of Massachu- setts Bay	35
April 23	Shallop Elisabeth	James Willets	James Willets John Townsend both of Cape May, New Jersey	Philadelphia	15
April 26	Schooner Speedwell	Joseph Davies	John Cox, Junr of Philadelphia Joseph Davies	Lewes on Delaware	25
April 27	Ship Catharine	Peter Young	John Steinmetz Henry Keppele Henry Keppele, Junr all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	120
April 24	Brig' Ann	James Robison	Andrew May	Philadelphia	35
May 7	Sloop Greenwich Packet	Constant Waithman	John Sheppard of New Jersey Constant Waithman	Province of New Jersey	18
May 13	Ship Damask Rose	John Macpherson	John Macpherson of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	70
May 22	Schooner Nancy	Jeremiah Harkies	Jeremiah Harkies of Philadelphia	North Carolina	40

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—*Continued.*

<i>1771</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>	<i>Tons</i>
May 9	Brig' Charlotte	James Montgomery	James Montgomery of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	65
June 5	Sloop Nancy	Martin West	Jacob West of New Castle County	Philadelphia	12
			Martin West of Philadelphia		
June 11	Sloop Hopewell	Stiles Conyers	Thomas Smith of Philadelphia	Bermuda	20
June 5	Schooner Horatio	George Barwick	Samuel Smith of London	New York	20
			Richard Brew a British subject residing at Annapolis, in Africa		
<i>1770</i>			James Scarle of Philadelphia		
Dec. 17	Sloop Betsy	John Foster	Robert Smith sail maker, of Philadelphia	A Prize taken by His Majesty's ship Enterprize New Jersey	30
<i>1771</i>			James Latimer of New Port, County of New Castle on Delaware		
March 25	Schooner Happy Return	Thomas Eastwick	John McCallmont Elias Boys Messrs Samuel Purviance & Son		35

June 18	Sloop Rebecca	William Budden	John Duffield James Budden both of Philadelphia	Dartmouth, Province of Massachusetts Bay	40
June 18	Sloop Hannah	George May	Thomas Burke Mordecai Lewis Thomas Roker all of Philadelphia	New Haven	45
June 22	Sloop Adventure	Edward Yorke	Matthias Aspyden of Philadelphia	Virginia	35
May 15	Ship Britannia	Joseph Brown	Samuel Millin of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	185
June 27	Ship Margaret	Robert Spier	John Buchanan George Buchanan William Stuart James Semple John Barbour all of Scotland	Philadelphia	120
June 18	Ship Esther	Isaac Guilton	Robert Spier Peter Chevalier of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	130
July 2	Sloop Elizabeth	Thomas Wiley	John Chevalier	Colony of Connecticut	40
June 20	Brig' Patty & Polly	William Crippin	Thomas Wiley John Gibbon Robert Collins both of Philadelphia	North Carolina	60

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.

1771	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
July 9	Sloop Polly	Joseph Pledger	Joseph Pledger	New Jersey	25
July 15	Brig ^t Conolly	Robert Miller	Andrew Caldwell Joseph Willson both of Philadelphia	Londonderry, Kingdom of Ireland	109
July 9	Ship Commerce	Charles Alexander	Thomas Willing Robert Morris John Nixon all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	140
July 22	Sloop Hannah	John Taylor	Peter Ridge of Philadelphia Andrew Lawrence	On Delaware, in this Province	15
Aug. 13	Sloop Success	John Lockton	George Kennedy John Lockton Thomas Alexander	Philadelphia	30
Aug. 10	Schooner Polly	John Webb	John Watkins of Philadelphia	New Jersey	15
Aug. 16	Schooner George	John Sibbald, Jun ^r	John Sibbald of Philadelphia	Haverhill, Province of Massachusetts Bay	30
Aug. 20	Schooner Prussian Hero	Henry Crick	John Roxbury Henry Crick	Philadelphia	6
Aug. 21	Ship Concord	Joseph Volans	Abel James Henry Drinker both of Philadelphia John Parrock	Philadelphia	100

Aug. 21	Schooner Industry	John Barry	John Dugan Stephen Barden both of Philadelphia John Barry George Mead of Philadelphia Thomas Fitz Simons Jonathan Fawcett Thomas Frisby Henderson both of Maryland Hezekiah Anthony	Philadelphia	45
Aug. 27	Brig ^t Kitty	Martin Fearnes		New England	30
Sept. 3	Sloop Polly	William Henderson		New Jersey	7
Sept. 2	Sloop Louis	Robert Brason		Province of Massachu- setts Bay	10
Sept. 19	Ship Elizabeth & Mary	George Rowe	John Barnes Thomas Hero Ridgate Charles Cooper all of Maryland George Goodwin George Ord both of Philadelphia Archibald McCall Richard Dennis William Ball both of Philadelphia William Bingham of Philadelphia Robert Montgomery	Philadelphia	115
Sept. 19	Brig ^t Unity	George Ord		New England	55
Sept. 25	Brig ^t Molly	George Catton		Philadelphia	85
Sept. 27	Brig ^t Elizabeth	John Davidson		New England	60
Oct. 5	Brig ^t Elizabeth	Robert Montgomery		White Clay Creek on Delaware	40

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.				
1771	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built
Oct.	7 Sloop Nancy	David Golding	David Golding James Golding William Golding all of New Jersey	New Jersey
Oct.	7 Sloop Prosperity	Thomas Campbell	Thomas Campbell of New Jersey	New England
Oct.	9 Schooner Deborah	Benjamin Canby	Sampson Levy Thomas Canby both of Philadelphia	New England
Oct.	7 Brig' Chance	James Taylor	Benjamin Canby of Wilmington Samuel Mifflin James Craig both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia
Oct.	16 Sloop Betsey	Robert Thompson	John Towers of Philadelphia	Philadelphia County
Oct.	25 Schooner Polly	Levin Milby	Levin Milby of Indian River Hundred, Sussex Co., Pa. Henry Bell of Maryland	Broadkill
				15

Oct. 28	Schooner Nicey	Joseph Houston	John Carey of Sussex Co. on Delaware	Indian River	10
Oct. 25	Schooner Polly	William Kollock	Joseph Houston William Kollock Nemiah Edge both of Sussex Co. on Delaware	Indian River	25
Oct. 30	Ship Lydia	Thomas Dean	Jeremiah Warder Jeremiah Warder, Jr both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	150
Nov. 1	Schooner Lydia	Joshua Allen	Thomas Saltar Stacy Hepburn Joshua Allen all of Philadelphia	Choptank River, Maryland	80
Oct. 18	Ship King George	Magnus Miller	Magnus Miller of Philadelphia	A Prize legally condemned	70
Nov. 11	Schooner Mary	James Ross	James Ross of Philadelphia	Indian River	35
Oct. 31	Ship King of Portugal	Richard Bulkley	Messrs Parr and Bulkley British merchants residing at Lisbon	Philadelphia	120
Nov. 15	Ship Sally	Samuel Covel	Jacob Winney of Philadelphia Thomas Penrose Samuel Penrose both of Philadelphia Isaac Penrose	Philadelphia	110

1771	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Nov. 15	Schooner Willing Maid	William Bowington	Messrs Emanuel & Jehu Ayres Samuel & Joshua Baker Thomas Trotter William Stretch George Douglass all of Philadelphia Hugh McCulloch James Cooper both of Philadelphia Henry Laurens of South Carolina William Fisher of Philadelphia Benjamin Loxley of Philadelphia Joseph Wharton, Jr of Philadelphia Thomas Alexander of Philadelphia George Kennedy William Marshall	Kensington, Pennsylvania	5
Nov. 7	Ship Charming Sally	James Cooper		Philadelphia	160
Nov. 4	Brig ^t Fisher	William Chisman		Province of Georgia	70
Nov. 7	Snow Live Oak	Ralph Moore		Philadelphia	70
Nov. 20	Snow Alsop	Sampson Harvey		Philadelphia	140
Nov. 23	Brig ^t Jenny	John Lockton		New Castle, Province of Massachusetts Bay	75
Nov. 25	Brig ^t Resolution	William Marshall		Lynn, Province of Mass- achusetts Bay	80
Nov. 28	Ship Otter	George Catton	Joseph Donaldson	Piscataqua	80

Nov. 28	Brig ^t Industry	William Keith	William Keith of Philadelphia	New England	60
Nov. 30	Sloop Success	William Lawrence	Robert Morris Thomas Willing both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	30
Dec. 3	Brig ^t George	Peter Creighton	Miles Sherbrooke James Creighton both of New York	Philadelphia	50
Dec. 6	Ship Phoenix	Hugh Lyle	Peter Creighton Blair McClenachan of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	120
Dec. 13	Brig ^t Recovery	William Steel	Samuel Jackson Samuel Inglis Peter Long both of Virginia	Rhode Island	60
Dec. 16	Ship Peggy	Edward Yorke	Thomas Yorke Philip Moore Samuel Mifflin all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	100
Dec. 16	Brig ^t Charming Nancy	John Cox	Robert Waln Jacob Wincey both of Philadelphia	Kensington, Pa.	85
Dec. 18	Schooner Patty	John Jones	John Jones	Choptank River, Maryland	20

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.

1771	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
Dec. 30	Sloop Peggy	Edward Bingley	Simon Sherlock	Scituate, Province	of 30
1772			Edward Bingley	Massachusetts Bay	
Jan. 2	Ship Richard Penn	Isaac All	Messrs Nash, Eddowes & Petrie of London	Philadelphia	200
			Conyngham & Nesbit		
			Daniel Williams & Son		
			Miles & Wister		
			Joseph Swift		
			Mease & Caldwell		
			Hubley & Graff		
			Thomas & George Midlin		
			Carson & Barclay		
			all of Philadelphia		
			William Mitchell		
Jan. 15	Brig ^t Kitty	Martin Fearn	George Mead	New England	30
			of Philadelphia		
			Thomas Fitz Simmons		
Jan. 14	Brig ^t Sally	Alexander Hunter	Peter Chevalier	New Port, Colony of	50
			of Philadelphia	Rhode Island	
			John Chevalier		
Jan. 18	Brig ^t Resolution	James Garrigue	William Smith	Province of Massachu-	40
			of Philadelphia	setts Bay	

Feb. 1	Ship Charming Peggy	Samuel Davison	John Steinmetz Henry Keppele, Sr both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	105
Feb. 4	Brig ^t Nancy	James Fell	John Jones of Philadelphia	Great Britain	40
Jan. 15	Ship Phebe & Peggy	David McCullough	James Longhead William Duncan David Duncan both of Philadelphia David McCullough	Philadelphia	150
Feb. 20	Ship Newry's Assist- ance	Robert Cunningham	John Dickson of Newry Samuel Fisher Joseph Donaldson both of Philadelphia John Pringle Thomas Smith of Philadelphia William Hartsborn John Harper both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	100
March 6	Ship Elizabeth	Henry Robinson	Moore Fuman of Philadelphia William Cox Townsend White	Philadelphia	95
March 3	Brig ^t Becky	John Harper, Jun ^r		Philadelphia	80
Feb. 27	Ship Fame	Townsend White, Jr		Philadelphia	75

April 23	Ship Content	William Price	Charles Moore	New England	45
April 28	Schooner Speedwell	Woolsey Waples	Joshua Hill of Maryland	Indian River	10
			Woolsey Waples		
May 2	Schooner Fanny	William Cannon	of Sussex on Delaware		
			Edward Ditchelor	Province of Massachu-	35
May 5	Sloop Patty	Samuel Correy	John Bazalee	setts Bay	
			Andrew Miller	Philadelphia	15
			both of Philadelphia		
May 2	Sloop Hope	Sinclair Seymour	Benjamin Marshall	Dartmouth, Province of	40
			of Philadelphia	Massachusetts Bay	
			Chris ^r Marshall, J ^r		
			Cha ^s Marshall		
May 11	Ship Fame	W ^m Gamble	Blair McClenahan	Philadelphia	100
			Samuel Jackson		
			both of Philadelphia		
May 14	Brig ^t Speedwell	Anthony Askey	Anthony Askey	New Castle	40
May 9	Schooner King Tam- meny	Robert Shewell, J ^r	Stacy Hepburn	Connecticut	35
			of Philadelphia		
			Robert Shewell, J ^r		
May 23	Schooner Kingston	Robert Patterson	Redmond Conyngham	Philadelphia	40
			John Maxwell Nesbit		
			both of Philadelphia		

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.				
1775	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built
May 26	Ship Lyon	John Hamilton	John Ross of Philadelphia	Philadelphia
May 28	Schooner Polly	Rouse Harrison	Rouse Harrison	Broadkiln on Delaware Salem, New Jersey
May 28	Brig' Betsy	David McCutcheon	Joseph Carson	
			John Patterson	
			both of Philadelphia	
			John Wilson	
June 5	Sloop Sally	Richard Inkson	James Ash	Pennsylvania
			of Philadelphia	
			Richard Inkson	
June 8	Brig' Charles Town Packett	Samuel Wright	John James	Kensington, Pa.
			Joseph Atkinson	
			William Sykes	
			all of South Carolina	
			Uriah Woolman	
			of Philadelphia	
June 9	Ship Pennsylvania Fanner	Charles Robinson	James Blair	Pennsylvania
			George Fullerton	
			both of Philadelphia	
June 17	Sloop Tryall	John Gensell	William Cox	Connecticut
			Moore Furman	
			both of Philadelphia	
			John Gensell	
				Tons
				165
				7
				80
				15
				90
				90
				35

July	1	Sloop Hawko	James Segine	Isaac Murrogh of Indian River James Segine	New Jersey	10
July	8	Sloop Nancy & Peggy	Alexander Mills	Duncan Ferges of Philadelphia Alexander Mills	Newberry, Province of Massachusetts Bay	30
July	12	Sloop Susanna	John Dillon	William McMurray of New Jersey John Dillon	Long Island	10
July	14	Ship Gloucester	John Savage	Moses Franks Isaac Levy David Franks	New Jersey	230
July	16	Brig ^d Hanover Planter	W ^m McCulloch	Mess ^{rs} Somerwell & Noble Hugh Lennox	Maryland	50
Aug.	8	Schooner Hetty	Stephen Benezet	William Straker John Duffield both of Philadelphia James Budden	Dartmouth, Province of Massachusetts Bay	45
Aug.	11	Schooner Becky	Robert Harris	Robert Harris Alexander Phoenix Charles Allen	River St. Johns, Province of East Florida	30
Aug.	12	Sloop Polly	Robert Burton	Robert Burton	Indian River	12
Aug.	29	Schooner Betsy	Abraham Gurling	Nicholas Hymen of Philadelphia Abraham Gurling	Kingston, Province of Massachusetts Bay	30

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.

1772	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
Sept. 3	Schooner Nancy	Daniel Badger	Ralph Collins	Kensington, Pa.	45
Aug. 19	Schooner Charming Nancy	Ezekiel Hand	Charles Read	New England	50
Sept. 8	Ship James & Mary Ann	William Budden	William Straker of Philadelphia James Budden	Philadelphia	100
Sept. 10	Brig ^t Harmony	James Fairey	Thomas Wharton of Philadelphia Anthony Stocker	Philadelphia	70
Sept. 26	Sloop Scaflower	James Grasberry	James Grasberry	New England	15
Sept. 28	Brig ^t Ann	James Robinson	Andrew Hodge Andrew May both of Philadelphia John Bayard	Philadelphia	35
Sept. 22	Sloop Adrian	John Gensell	William Cox Moore Furman both of Philadelphia	Bermuda	25
Oct. 2	Brig ^t Tobago	James Scott	Anthony Richardson of London James Scott	Virginia	156
Oct. 5	Sloop Sally	John Watlington	John Watlington	New England	39

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Oct.	9	Sloop Peggy	John Barry	Reese Meredith Samuel Meredith both of Philadelphia George Clymer William Neate of London George Emilen, Jr. of Philadelphia Magnus Miller Thomas Murdoch Samuel Murdoch Peter Knight of Philadelphia Thomas Saltar John Lardner John Little both of Philadelphia Isaac Melcher Matthias Aspden John Duffield John Heaton William Straker James Budden both of Philadelphia	Bermuda	25
Oct.	9	Ship Cæsar	William Miller		Philadelphia	150
Oct.	9	Schooner Chance	Thomas Murdoch		Boston	35
Oct.	10	Brig ^t Carolina	Alexander Sweeny		North Carolina, Seized for illicit Trade and legally condemned Maryland	80
Oct.	16	Sloop Chance	John Ross			30
Oct.	19	Ship Lark	Thomas Powell		Rhode Island	80
Oct.	26	Snow Polly	John Scott		Philadelphia	70
Oct.	26	Sloop Greyhound	Richard Mason		Kent Co. on Delaware	10
Oct.	31	Brig ^t Harriot	Peter Young		Piscataqua	90

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.

1772	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
Nov. 4	Ship Newry Packet	David Campbell	Samuel Fisher Joseph Donaldson John Pringle all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	115
Nov. 4	Schooner Rachel	Leonard Hammond	Leonard Hammond	Quebec	20
Nov. 6	Schooner Polly	Richard Inkson	Thomas Denton Richard Inkson James Ash all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	30
Oct. 27	Sloop Sally	Charles Lowe	Thomas Yorke of Philadelphia Charles Lowe	Philadelphia	20
Nov. 9	Ship Nancy & Sukey	James Robeson	William Harvey	N. Carolina	85
Nov. 17	Ship Charming Nancy	James Craig	James Craig William Miller both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	120
Nov. 24	Brig ^t Susanna	William Carlile	William Morrell Jacob Bright Christopher Pechin both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	30
Nov. 24	Ship Charming Nancy	Charles Biddle	Matthias Aspden of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	80

Nov. 17	Brig ^t Hope	William Lang	Robert Willson of Philadelphia William Lang	New York	65
Nov. 28	Brig ^t Grenadoes Packet	Francis Illingworth	Isaac Wikoff Peter Wikoff both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	65
Nov. 9	Schooner Ann	James Watt	David Sproat	Indian River	25
Nov. 6	Ship Margaret	Robert Speir	John Buchanan William Stewart & Co. of Glasgow David Sproat of Philadelphia Robert Speir	Philadelphia	120
Dec. 7	Ship Arundle	William Manson	Thomas Horne John Kemp both of London	Philadelphia	310
Nov. 17	Ship King of Prussia	William Adamson	Jacob Winey of Philadelphia Benjamin Harbeson	Philadelphia	150
Dec. 5	Brig ^t Peggy	Samuel Wilson	Thomas Yorke	South Carolina	30
Dec. 14	Brig ^t Delaware	Edward Bingley	Stacy Hepburn	Philadelphia	40
Dec. 18	Schooner King Tam- mony	Joshua Allen	Robert Shewell both of Philadelphia	Connecticut	35
Dec. 26	Sloop Jenny	Robert Bell	Thomas Wiley of Philadelphia Robert Bell	Guilford, Connecticut	15

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—*Continued.*

<i>1772</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Dec. 23	Ship Alexander	James Hunter	Robert Alexander, Esq. of the Kingdom of Ireland Samuel Carson William Mitchell both of Philadelphia Thomas Barclay Benjamin Gibbs Stacy Hepburn both of Philadelphia Robert Shewell, Jr.	Kensington, Pa.	200
Dec. 29	Sloop Lively	Robert Shewell, Jr.		New Haven	45

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

LETTER OF GOVERNOR JOHN PENN.—

RAMSGATE, Sep^r 23^d 1783

DEAR SIR

A ship bound from Amsterdam to Philadelphia having put in here, from the Downs in distress, gives me an opportunity of writing you a few lines to ask you how you do, & I hope my letter will find you well. We have been here a fortnight for the sake of Sea Bathing & Peggy Allen who is a pretty genteel girl is with us. Mr. & Mrs. Delancey & their family are here also. The view of the coast of France & the Downs where there are always a great many vessels, & a number continually going to & coming from London make it very amusing & the country about Ramsgate is very pleasant where we often take airings in the morning & sometimes go to Margate which is only four miles from hence. I generally take a walk every morning to the harbour which puts me in mind of our travels along the wharves at Phil^a & though I do not see quite as many sail as there, yet by turning my eye to the Downs I am amply rewarded by a prodigious number that lay at anchor there. The Island of Thanet in which this place is situated likewise affords great amusement for an antiquary, there being several spots in it famous for the battles that were fought between the Danes & Saxons & the remains of a Roman Castle near Sandwich about six miles from hence, which was the station of Julius Caesar's ships when he invaded Britain. But as your new Government must now take place, undoubtedly your country will far surpass this, as the arts & Sciences & everything that is polite & elegant will find place amongst you & this poor little spot will have nothing but to envy your growing greatness; though I cannot find anybody who trouble themselves much more about you than if you did not exist & in general it is thought America is no great loss to this Country. The account of your grand Procession headed by Major *Pancake* afforded matter of ridicule & Laughter to many people in this small though *great* Island & notwithstanding you are so very high there I find you are considered in a very low light here. However I wish the country well & shall be happy to hear of the good effects this new Plan of Government may produce amongst you & if by this means you can place men of honor & sense at the head of your particular Governments, you may in time retrieve your lost credit & reputation in Europe, which I am sorry to say is at present very low indeed. Mrs. Penn has just received a letter from Peggy which she will answer soon & begs her love to her & all the family. I beg also to be remembered to all the family and am

Dear Sir

Yours affectionately

JOHN PENN

CAPTAIN SAMUEL CULBERTSON, 1776.—Among the Family Papers of Mr. Samuel Rea is the following bill of his great-grandfather, Cap-

tain Samuel Culbertson, of Fifth Battalion Cumberland County Associators, Colonel James Armstrong :

THE HON^{BLE} CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

Augt 23,
1776.

To RICH^D JACOBS, *Dr.*

To 44 meals Dyet for my Company of the fifth Battalion of militia off Cumberland County, on their march To Trenton certified $\pounds$

SAM^L CULBERTSON, *Capt.*

ROBERT BELL'S BOOK-STORE was located at the southeast corner of Third and Pear Streets. The building was taken down in 1842. It had formerly been occupied by the Union Library Company. Bell was a Scotchman, sold books and held book auctions ; he also kept a circulating library, "where sentimentalists, whether ladies or gentlemen may become readers by subscribing for one month, or three months, or by agreement for a single book." On his sign he announced "Jewels and Diamonds for Sentimentalists." The building later came into possession of the Corporation of Christ Church, and was occupied for school purposes. X.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The frontispiece of the present number of THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY represents the "Assembly Hall" of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania just before the improvements now in progress were commenced.

On Tuesday afternoon May 24, 1904, his Excellency S. W. Pennypacker, Governor of the Commonwealth and President of The Historical Society, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen, members of the Society and invited guests, broke ground for the new fire-proof building of the Society. Hon. Wayne McVeagh, ex-United States Attorney-General, acted as chairman, and Hon. John Weaver, Mayor of Philadelphia, Major W. H. Lambert, and William Drayton, Esq., made remarks. At the conclusion of the ceremonies a luncheon was served. The Building Committee consists of John F. Lewis, Esq., Chairman, Hon. S. W. Pennypacker, Hon. James T. Mitchell, Colonel William Brooke Rawle, Major W. H. Lambert, Colonel John P. Nicholson, Edward Robins, and William Drayton.

LETTER OF COLONEL RICHARD BUTLER, OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE.—The original of the following interesting letter is in the Archive Department of the State Library, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania :

CAMP VALLEY FORGE, 26th. March 1778.

SIR

It is with pain I sit down to address your Excellency at a time that I am sensible your mind is taken up in the many Calls of Your Country that demand your Care & Particular Attention—but I think I should be wanting in the trust you have reposed in me, were I to neglect letting you know the wants of the Regt. I have the honour to Command in the Service of ye States ; I find Sir that the men are good and Can be much depended on as brave Soldiers, and that nothing but their Naked Situ-

ation induces any of them to Leave me, the want of Cloathing is the first thing that makes A Soldier think little of himself, the want of Pay, & Provisions Irregularly serv'd. will make him Uneasy, but that is not the Case with these, (they are well paid & fed,) therefore I think had I Cloathing for them I would Venture to Vouch for their Conduct both as to their bravery & fidelity, and am Certain it would be very Conducive to their health. I am Sorry to Inform your Excellency that there has not been A blanket to five men through the whole winter, and the Chief of them but one Shirt, and many none; (Indeed I may almost say with Sir John Falstaff one & a half to A Compy.) this your Excellency may depend is the case, but I will do my Endeavour to keep them together, and nurse them as well as I Can, in hopes your Excellency and the Supreme Council will afford me Relief as soon as Possible, Shall hope the honor of a line on the Subject as it will give great weight to my Assertions of speedy Relief —

I Remain With the Most Profound Respect

Your Excellencys most Obedt. & very Humble
Servt.

RICHD. BUTLER *Col 9th. P. Regt.*

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR WHARTON.

ROBERT PROUD, THE TUTOR AND HISTORIAN.—The following biographical notes of Robert Proud, the author of "History of Pennsylvania," are extracted from the *Lucks County Patriot* of 1826:

"Robert Proud I was well acquainted with, for more than the last thirty years of his life; and am, perhaps, one of the only persons now living to whom he related his biography. He was a large, majestic English gentleman, always neatly dressed in their mode: he wore a large grey wig, and a hat half sprung. He had received a collegiate education in the languages, mathematics and medicine, and began life with flattering expectations. But, as he expressed it, the wind always blew in his face—that he failed in business and was disappointed in love. Mortified, he determined to turn his back upon the world, and having but his learning to depend on for bread, and always of a serious turn of mind, he resolved to join the Quakers and emigrate to Pennsylvania. In Philadelphia, for thirty years, he taught in the Friends' Latin and Greek School. From old wounds learning to guard against the shafts of Cupid, he never married. . . .

"Robert Proud was supposed to have injured his health by too sedentary a life in his school and collecting the material for his history. He was advised to resign his school and take more exercise and fresh air, and his history was written after life declined. . . ."

PRIVATE THOMAS BOYD'S ACCOUNT OF HIS SUFFERINGS WHILE A PRISONER OF WAR IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, 1776.—Boyd enlisted in the company of Captain Gilbert Gibbs (William Wallace was then second lieutenant), Eighth Battalion Chester County Associators, Colonel Patterson Bell, and was captured at Fort Washington. The original manuscript, in the handwriting of Rev. John Carmichael, was presented to The Historical Society of Pennsylvania by Simon Gratz, Esq.

Thomas Boyd of the Township of West Caln in the County of Chester in Pennsylvania, Freeholder, having from a Sincere regard to the interest of America entered himself a private Soldier in Captain Wallace's Company of the Flying Camp and having the misfortune of being made a prisoner with the rest of our Troops that were taken at Fort Washington; & being now called to evidence on Solemn oath what treatment he & the rest of his fellow prisoners received from the Enemy while in their power in New York doth say as followeth.

That early on the fatal Saturday they were taken prisoners they eat their Breakfast and from that time until the Tuesday following about eleven o'clock A.M. neither himself or any of his fellow prisoners to his knowledge received the least crum of any kind of sort to put in their mouths from the Enemy. That they were of prisoners put in one Church, to the best of his Judgment between Six & Seven hundred; that at the time above said they received three Days Rations—their bread was in his opinion the dirty crumbs & Sweepings of old mouldy biscuits; about three pints of which, or six biscuits if they received their bread in whole biscuits with about four ounces of beef or pork—a pint of good peas, one ounce of butter—a gill of rice—this was their Starving all of allowances per man for three days—that once they were served with good biscuit and once with good loaf to raise their apitite to Starve with the keener sensation of hunger—that they were obliged to do with their wretched allowance four days instead of three, being always cheated one day of any rations each time. That when in this Starving condition they were allowed no Straw or hay to lay on or any fuel to warm them or cook their meat, but one cart load of wood per week for them all. That the English officers Sensible of our extreme necessity came into the Church to 'list such as Soldiers into bloody Howe's barbarous Army.

But the officers of the Tyrant not meeting with the success they expected their after usage if possible was more barbarous. That for using some boards of the floor of the Church for fuel they were barbarously flogged, that to increase their wretchedness they were not allowed a proper place to ease nature—that now the officers as before read Howe's proclamation proffered pardon & protection and ready money to 'list in their diabolical Service. We were vexed to see any so dastardly as to accept the offer as some mean Souls did, but thanks to Heaven the bulk of us chose to perish rather than prostitute our conscience in the Service of the Emissary of the Prince of Darkness.

That now the prisoners dying in great numbers every day and a certain Sergeant of the English Army coming to take every morning the number of the dead the past 24 hours would as the number was given reply very cheerfully, "Very well, good riddance of so many Rebels—hoped in that manner to be soon rid of them." That some were carried away, and one in particular thrown with the dead in the pit before he was dead.

This Deponent firmly believes that as they were put into that Church in the same wretched Situation they were taken prisoners without their blankets or any part of their baggage or clothes or linens to change them, and then meeting such unheard of barbarous usage, those who died there and since, which is alas the most of them perished with cold and hunger.

LETTER OF REV. FRANCIS ALISON, 1776.—

PHILAD^A August y^e 20, 1776.

COZEN ROBERT

I received yours dated at Ty July y^e 30th by Dr. Stringer, but had not y^e pleasure of yours of y^e fourth of July by Lieutenant Bartielson, nor do I know where he lives. I was from y^e first to y^e fourteenth of August in New London, y^r mother & brother & friends there are all well; she lives where you left her, & they are provided pretty well in hay for their Cattle this approaching winter. Benjamin must be with you before this comes to hand, as he is appointed Surgeon [*torn*] Battalion & Frank is now with a Battalion of the Militia from New London [*torn*] their Physician & Surgeon, & lies at y^e new blazing star at Staten Island. [*torn*] sent you a News paper, but the news are hardly worth y^r notice, they are [*torn*] changing, & still fresh news destroy y^e taste of what we had last. We have a Conv[en]tion of about 90 persons elected out of every county in y^e Province to form a new constitution. They have formd a bill of Rights; that is in y^e main pretty well; but they seem hardly equal to y^e Task to form a new plan of Government. Nothing is yet determin'd finally, but the assembly is to make all laws without any check from y^e Governor & counsel; They propose to have a Council to be chosen yearly and a Governor or a president, who shall execute the laws and appoint all officers, magistrates, Judges &c, & these shall continue no longer than five years without a new appointment; These are some of the outlines, & some are for laying aside all our present laws, & making a few plain simple easy ones; others are for keeping the present laws, with some alterations; They are mostly honest well meaning Country men, who are employed; but intirely unacquainted with such high matters. Our fears & prayers & our whole attention is to our army at New York. The Militia of this Province & Maryland are marching well armd, & with great spirits to New York, & Jersey; but are raw & undisciplined, & too rash & self confident, & secure, for which I fear that they will suffer.

I am sorry for y^r hard campagne, but hope y^t you will wether it, & y^r Military skill & reputation will rise in proportion to y^r dangers & sufferings. I am glad y^t you were advanced to be a lieutenant, & would rejoice to hear y^t you were a Cap^t if I can serve you this way, depend on it. I do not expect y^t you can be recalled till y^r time be up, & if after this, if you can serve to advantage elsewhere, I wish you would do it. You will now get fresh provisions & better fare & I hope [*torn*] all recover your health & spirits. Blaney Alison is mate in a [*torn*]; & John Alison y^r Uncle John's son is gone in a Maryland Battalion, [*torn*] York, so that many of my friends are in y^e contest, I pray God to preserve [*torn*] Your aunt & cousins Join in love to you, which please to accept from y^r friend & Uncle

FRA: ALISON.

SOCIETY OF UNITED BOWMEN.—The *United States Gazette* of September 10, 1835, contains the following account of an anniversary celebration by the United Bowmen:

Yesterday was the anniversary of the company of "UNITED BOWMEN," which holds its charter from the ancient company in England, that traces its line of existence almost to the merry days of the hero of Sherwood forest.

According to the custom of the company, cards of invitation were issued, and between 3 and 4 o'clock, the guests assembled to the number of about twelve hundred, at the elegant seat of Mr. NORRIS, on Turner's Lane. Nearly two hundred carriages were ranged along the lane, and in the extensive avenue to the mansion.

From the east side of the extensive lawn in front of the house, was separated by extended lines, an area about fifty yards wide by one hundred and twenty long, for the exercises of the Bowmen. Midway on the east side of the area, was erected a very handsome marquee, in which was Johnson's admirable band of music. Opposite that tent, on the west side of the area, was a table most tastefully decorated, upon which were placed the premiums; and without the line, on the north and the west side, were seats for the ladies, who watched with earnestness the movements of the archers. Among the company were representations of all the liberal professions, and all classes of citizens who had leisure and taste for such enjoyment. Some of the young ladies and gentlemen kindly gave up their places of advantage to their seniors, and we wished them pleasant strolls as they paired off along the delightful walks of the place. How thoughtful thus to give place to the old.

The gentlemen of the Company wore their uniform, which consisted of green frock coats, trimmed with gold, with an arrow on their collars, white pantaloons and green caps; pendant to a black leathern girdle were the appliances of their craft. Their bows were truly beautiful, and the arrows were of the most approved shape and finish. The targets were placed near each extremity of the area, the sporting distance being eighty yards. The company was divided into two classes—each class was ranged near its own target, and one member of each stepped forward, and both discharged their arrows at the opposite targets; these then stepped aside and another two came forward—and thus till all had discharged their arrows. Near each target stood a neatly dressed lad, with silk flags in his hat, and as an arrow struck the target, he waved a flag of the color of the circle hit. The bowmen would march, to the sound of music, in file to the opposite extremity, gather up their arrows, and the captain of the target, Mr. Krumbhaar, mark upon a card the number which the members had gained. The centre, or gold spot counting nine and each ring counting two less, as one receded from the centre. The two lads, with their flags, moved always towards the target opposite the bowmen. Whenever an arrow struck the centre or gold spot, the band gave a flourish with their trumpets.

As time for closing the contest drew near, it was evident that the ladies had taken an interest in the proceedings, and they were anxious to learn the result—to know who were to receive the splendid premiums. The contest was close, and the difference between the few who gained and the many who missed, was very small.

The first premium was the companies' "bowl"—a massive silver vessel, weighing 150 ounces, bearing various devices and inscriptions, and receiving from each *yearly* holder some additional ornament. This is held for one year only. The other premiums are retained by the winners.

The second premium was a handsome silver arrow, to bear the winner's name, date, and the inscription, SECUNDUS HOC CONTENTUS ABITO.

The third motto [*sic*] was a handsome silver wassail cup, the stem representing a quiver.

When the tally card was reckoned up, the premiums were thus awarded by the captain of the target, with a suitable address.

FIRST PREMIUM, the Company's bowl, to FRANKLIN PEALE—37 shots, counting 144.

SECOND PREMIUM to S. P. GRIFFITHS, JR.—33 shots, counting 129.

THIRD PREMIUM to W. H. W. DARLEY. This premium is given for the arrow placed nearest to the centre of the target without any reference to the number previously gained. It was obtained by Mr. D, at the last shot in the afternoon.

The company was delighted with the place and the means of enjoyment; and when some observed, that in a single round there had been several misses, we heard a young lady archly observe, that there were more "*misses*" than hits. She did less than justice to the fair part of the company. We are too old to talk about such things, but we have good reason to believe that the *united* company were not the only bowmen of the afternoon.

We are sure that we express the feelings of the very numerous and highly respectable guests, when we refer with grateful pleasure to the liberal courtesy of the United Bowmen, and to their arrangements for the entire accommodation of those who witnessed their elegant and healthful exercises.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ORDERLY-BOOK OF LIEUTENANT WILLIAM TORRY, SECOND MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY, 1779.—Captain A. A. Folsom, of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, Massachusetts, contributes the following Orders relative to Pennsylvania officers, extracted from the Orderly-Book of Lieutenant Torry. William Torry was born October 30, 1751, at Plymouth, and died October 22, 1828, at Hanover. Twenty-three of his Orderly-Books, when he was adjutant of the Second Massachusetts Infantry, have been preserved, and are owned by his grandson Benjamin B. Torry, of Boston.

HEAD QUARTERS Sept. 21st 1779.

The General C. Martial whereof Colonel Putnam is President is dissolved & another Ordered to set tomorrow morn'g Nine O Clock, for the Tryal of all Persons that shall be brought before them. Colo. Bradford to Preside. Pens^a Connecticut and Mary^d Line give each a Lieut. Colo. or Major and two Captains, and the Garrison three Cap^{ts} for Members.

At the G. C. Martial whereof Colo. Putnam was President Colo. Rich^d Butler was Try'd upon the following charges. 1st for Endeavoring to Excite the Soldiers of Cap^t Ashmead's Comp^y to Mutiny by ordering the Non Com^d officers Not to obey any Orders of his (Cap^t Ashmead's) 2^d for treating Cap^t Ashmead in an unprecedented and un-officer-like Manner by refusing him Liberty to wait on Gen^l Wayne to complain of Ill treatment, and seek redress, and sending him under Guard, from the Light Inf^y Camp to West Point, after having received Colo. Stewart's Orders, to go to the Light Inf^y and take the Com^d of his (Capt. Ashmead's) Company.

The Court are of Opinion that Colo. Butler is Not Guilty of the first Charge, they do acquit him of refusing Cap^t Ashmead Liberty to wait on Gen^l Wayne, to complain of Ill treatment, and seek redress. They are of opinion that Colo. Butler, was not Justifiable in sending Cap^t

Ashmead from the Light Inf^y to West Point, being a breach of Article 5th Section 18th of the Articles of War, and do Sentence Him to be reprimanded by the Comd^r Officer of the Light Infantry.

The Command^r in Chief approves the Sentence, and directs it to be carried into Execution. at the same time he thinks Colo. Butler's conduct Blameable in not admitting Capt. Ashmead to see Gen^l Wayne, unless he would engage to comply with a condition, which Colo. Butler had the Right to annex. Nor was there any Need of such a Condition, as there were always Proper means of enforcing discipline, if Cap^t Ashmead after applying to Gen^l Wayne had Persisted in refractory Behaviour to Prevent any misunderstanding in future.

HEAD QUARTERS, 15th Oct. 1779.

Parole, *Sullivan*. C Sign, *Success Seneca*.

Brigadier tomorrow, Gen. Irvine.

The Commander in Chief is Happy in the Opportunity of Congratulating the Army, on the further Success, by advices just received. Col^o Broadhead with the Continental Troops under his command, and a body of Militia, and Volunteers, has penetrated about 180 Miles into the Indian Country, lying on the Allegheny river, burnt Ten of the Munciey and Seneca Towns in that Quarter, containing 165 Houses, destroyed all their Fields of Corn, computed to Comprehend 500 acres; obliging the Savages to flee before him with the greatest Precipitation, and to leave behind them many Skins and other articles of value. The only opposition the Savages ventur'd to give our Troops on this occasion, was near Cusenshing about 40 of their Warriors on their way to commit Barbarities on our frontier Settlers, were met there by Lieut. Harden of the 8th Penna. Reg^t at the Head of one of our advanced Parties composed of 23 Men of which eight were of our Friends of the Delaware Nation, who immediately attacked the Savages and put them to route with the loss of five killed on the spot and all of their Canoes, Blankets, Shirts, and Provisions, of which (as is usual for them when going into action), they had divested themselves, and also of several Arms—two of our Men and one of our Delaware friends very slightly wounded in the action, which was the only damage we Sustained in the Enterprise.

The activity, Perseverance, and Firmness, which marked the Conduct of Colo. Broadhead, and that of all the Officers, and men of every description in the Expedition, do them the greatest honor and their Services justly Intitle them to the thanks, and to this Testimonial of the Gen^ls acknowledgments.

LETTER OF GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE TO JOHN ARMSTRONG Esq. (contributed by Frederick Schober).—

HEADQUARTERS GREENVILLE 15th May, 1791.

DEAR SIR.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, which I should have done sooner but for want of time. I sincerely wish that you had continued in the service of the United States, because I have always entertained a high opinion of your military abilities even when a subaltern in the late war.

At and before the time of your resignation [*obliterated*] Majority, on the 27th of November 1792, vice Major Beatty, which vacancy was

to have been filled by you, "if acquitted," but as you were in arrest, no nomination was made by the President.

How far, or whether your resignation (under the then existing circumstances) will operate in any degree against your receiving the pay and emoluments of a Major, from that day until the day of your resignation, I am not competent to judge, that business can only be determined at the War Office, where I must beg leave to refer you. The Secretary of War is in possession of the proceedings of your Court Martial, together with the copies of all such letters as passed between you and General Wilkinson, upon that occasion, copies of which were also transmitted to me by that General at the same time.

Were I to hazard a conjecture, there will not be a war with Britain, nor do I at present, know of any intention of withdrawing the Army from this country, but the contrary.

I am with esteem

Your most obedient

and very

Humble Servant

ANTY WAYNE.

JOHN ARMSTRONG Esq.

Book Notices.

A HISTORY OF BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, 1741-1892, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF ITS FOUNDERS AND THEIR EARLY ACTIVITY IN AMERICA. By Rt. Rev. J. Mortimer Levering. Bethlehem, 1903. 8vo, 809 pp.

A history of Bethlehem must necessarily include that of the Moravian Church [Unitas Fratrum] in Pennsylvania; and now, after years of much fanciful and erroneous writing has been indulged in, relating to that church and its principal seat in America, we have at last an adequate presentation of the subject. The reverend author spent many years of diligent research in the archives of his church, which abound in a wealth of original documentary material, and his recognized ability and learning, with the strict accuracy for which his writings are notable, make him the best fitted to undertake the work. Each chapter has peculiar points of merit, and the work will long remain the standard, as it is the first authoritative consideration of the history of the Moravians in Pennsylvania. The volume is well printed and liberally illustrated, most of them reproductions of rare paintings and drawings, and, what the usefulness of a book depends in a large degree upon, is well indexed.

THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE, edited by Francis Trevelyan Miller. The "Indian number" of this enterprising quarterly, with its art cover and lavishly illustrated, contains many articles of graphical and historical worth. "The First American: the Indian," by Mrs. Sara Thomson Kinney, president of the Connecticut Indian Association; "The Passing of the Red Man," by Herbert Randall; "The Broadening Influences in American Education," by Dr. C. H. Smith, of Yale; "The Birth-place of American Democracy," by Mrs. John Marshall Holcombe; and "Winsted," by Robert S. Hulbert and Edward B. Eaton, are of especial interest.

THE ISSUE. By George Morgan. J. B. Lippincott Co. Illustrated. Price, \$1.50.

George Morgan has successfully interwoven history and romance in his latest novel "The Issue." Covering a period of about thirty years, perhaps the most important of our country's existence, his vivid pictures stop at the bloody crisis of Gettysburg. Mr. Morgan introduces a comprehensive array of types characteristic of this era, among whom mingle the historical forms of Webster and Clay, of Lincoln, Lee, and the other great men who helped make events. The book is especially valuable in enabling us, of another century, to look back at our countrymen of several generations ago and see them, portrayed with great accuracy, under conditions so different from the present.

THE YOUTH OF WASHINGTON.—In the April number of *The Century Magazine*, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell contributes the first instalment of his serial, "The Youth of Washington," told in the form of an autobiography. This unique study, combining the interest of historical fact with that of fiction, leads us to imagine Washington in his old age recording the incidents of his early life. It will attract much attention and be widely read.

PROCEEDINGS AND COLLECTIONS OF THE WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Vol. VIII. Wilkesbarre, 1904. 8vo, 329 pp. Illustrated. Price, \$5.

The publications of this Society generally contain papers that cover the double field of its researches,—history and geology. Those of Professor Peck, of Lafayette College, Dr. Frederick Corss, and Rev. David Craft are very valuable and interesting. There are, however, two elaborate historical papers deserving of special notice: "Count Zinzendorf and the Moravian and Indian Occupancy of the Wyoming Valley, 1742-1763," by Dr. F. C. Johnson; and "The Reminiscences of David Hayfield Conyngham, 1750-1834," by Rev. Horace E. Hayden.

The history of the Moravian mission among the Indians of the Wyoming Valley is exhaustively treated by Dr. Johnson, who had access to the numerous official diaries of the missionaries in the Moravian archives at Bethlehem. When these missionaries entered the valley the Indians were rapidly disappearing, but they remained faithful to the remnant who were to be found there up to the date of the death of Teedyuscung. "The Reminiscences of David Hayfield Conyngham," who was a son of Redmond Conyngham, the distinguished merchant of Philadelphia, are recorded in most interesting fashion, and are rendered doubly valuable by being profusely annotated by Mr. Hayden with rich historical data.

All the papers are liberally illustrated, and the make-up of the volume highly commendable.

THE BARONY OF THE ROSE. AN HISTORICAL MONOGRAPH. By Grace Stuart Reid. 4to, 58 pp. For sale by G. S. Reid, 781 Park Avenue, New York City. Price, \$1.25.

This readable book gives an interesting history of the picturesque Moravian town of Nazareth, Pennsylvania; its investiture with the right of court baron and rental of a June rose; its ancient buildings, and the polity and customs of the Moravians. The book is the outcome of much research among various original sources, and tales from the unwritten annals of the town have been introduced. Thirty-two illustrations add interest to the text. The book is well printed and attractively bound.



COL. JOSEPH SHIPPEN.

Joseph Shippen Esq

THE
PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE
OF
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

VOL. XXVIII.

1904.

No. 4.

THE ENGLISH ANCESTORS OF THE SHIPPEN FAMILY
AND EDWARD SHIPPEN, OF PHILADELPHIA.

BY THOMAS WILLING BALCH.

Among those who in the second part of the seventeenth century left England for the New World, not to escape political or religious persecution, but to better their fortune, was Edward Shippen, of Methley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.¹

In the month of September, 1902, the writer of this paper, after visiting the College of Arms in London and collecting the information in the collections there concerning the Shippen family of Yorkshire, went to Methley.

When "Letters and Papers relating chiefly to the Provincial History of Pennsylvania, with Some Notices of the Writer,"² by Thomas Balch, were privately printed in 1855,

¹ In collecting some of the information embodied in this paper the writer received most courteous aid from the Rev. Henry Armstrong Hall, Rector of Methley, and also from Dr. John Woolf Jordan, Librarian of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

² In preparing this article free use has been made of "Letters and Papers," etc., which were printed in 1855 at the request of The Histori-

Mr. Balch was not able to state, from the then accessible information, from what place in Yorkshire Edward Shippen, the founder of the family in America, had come, nor who his mother was, nor anything further of his father than that his name was William. It was known from deeds in this country that Edward Shippen was born in the year 1639. In the "Memoirs" of James Logan, Edward Shippen is made to say that "Alethey" was, at the time of his birth, the residence of his father. This, however, was "presumed to be a misprint, or an error of the copyist, there being no such place, as far as ascertained."¹ Nor could it be said with certainty in 1855 whether the Shippens were of English origin or whether they had emigrated to Yorkshire from the Netherlands, and in the "Letters and Papers" the then available evidence as to the original nationality of the family, whether of English or Dutch origin, was merely marshalled.

To-day, with the additional facts that have become accessible in the course of half a century, it can be stated, as it could not in 1855, that the Shippens were of English origin, and did not come into Yorkshire over the North Sea from the Low Countries during the persecutions of the Duke of Alva.

There is a family tradition, confirmed by a letter of Edward Shippen, "of Lancaster," written in 1741,² that the

cal Society of Pennsylvania. Owing to the great quantity of letters in that work written by or to members of the Shippen family, it has been spoken of often as "The Shippen Papers."

¹ "Letters and Papers," etc., p. vi.

² This letter of Edward Shippen, "of Lancaster," is dated from Chester, Pennsylvania.

"DEAR SIR :—

"If you should happen to see Mr. Ralph Peters, be pleased to ask him whether he can put me in a way to dispossess my Cousin Margaret Jeykil (formerly Shippen) of a Small Estate in Hillam at Yorkshire (which I have been told has been in our Family five hundred years). It is a Copy hold. I have heard it yields ten or fifteen pounds per an.

Shippens were settled at Hillam, a hamlet in the ancient parish of Monk Fryston, in Yorkshire, as early as the thirteenth century. There is nothing further known to prove this tradition, and it may be true. In any case, at the dawn of the Reformation the Shippens were established at Hillam, in the parish of Monk Fryston. The Rev. Henry Armstrong Hall, rector of Methley, one of the neighboring parishes to that of Monk Fryston, writes,—

“The order of Thomas Cromwell, for keeping parish registers, was promulgated in 1537, and the registers of Monk Fryston commenced in 1538; so near the commencement as September of the following year

My Grandfather [Edward Shippen the emigrant] who reaped the benefit of it many years, Gave it by will to my Uncle Edwd Shippen & told him at the time of making his will if it was not for the aversion he always had to entailing Estates, he would entail Hillam Estate on his family. Some Short time afterwards my Uncle died & leaving but one child & heir viz: The above mentioned Margaret gave it by will to my father J. S. & the male heirs of his body.

“My Uncle Thomas Story in England not knowing I imagine of the devise of my uncle but hearing of his Death took the trouble upon him to get my Said Cousin entred Tenant; as soon as my father heard of this he wrote to Tho. Story & told him exactly how the thing was, upon which Tho. Story wrote him an answer & let him know that as Margt Shippen was a near relation he might be contented to let her have the benefit of it for a while as her mother was poor, & the Child had nothing left her that she could then command but Sayes he you may have the possession at any time on paying a fine of five pounds & producing the will. And about two years ago I Sent my Grandfathers & my Uncle's will to Mr Peters with the Mayors & Notary Publicks Seal. If you can Serve me in this affair you will do me a Singular favour I heartily wish you a good Voyage & am

“Dear Sir

“Your Sincere friend

“& humble Servt

EDWD SHIPPEN

“P.S.

“I would Sell Said Estate
for one hundred & fifty pounds
Sterling without Charge E S

“Chester the 9th 7br 1741”

(1539) there is the entry, 'Jenet Shippen christined the XXIIth day,' and between this date and 1678 there are about forty Shippen entries, the latest of which are in 1622-3 and 1624-5. There were Shippens, however, in many of the villages adjacent to Monk Fryston, and to this day there is a farm-house called Shippen in the parish of Barwick-in-Elmet,¹ six or seven miles to the northwest of Monk Fryston. The word 'shippen' is in every-day use in agricultural Yorkshire, at the present time, and denotes a partly covered cattle-yard, and there are persons bearing the name Shippen still to be found in Leeds and the neighborhood.

"Monk Fryston is in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and lies about thirteen miles southeast of Leeds and fifteen miles south of York. Here William Shippen—the father of the emigrant—appears to have been born about the year 1600, but by some mischance his name is not to be found in the Monk Fryston registers. What is certain is that he migrated to Methley,—the 'Alethey' above mentioned,—a village about seven miles to the west of Monk Fryston, and that there, on July 16, 1626, he married Mary Nunnes or Nuns."

William Shippen, in his new home at Methley, became a man of local prominence, for in 1642 he was overseer of the poor, and in 1654 overseer of highways. He died in 1681 at Stockport in Cheshire, where he was living with his son William. His wife, Mary Nunes, the daughter of John Nunes, of a substantial yeoman family, long established at Methley, and of Effam Crosfeld, his wife, was baptized at Methley on October 11, 1592, and buried there May 25, 1672. John Nunes and Effam Crosfeld were married at Methley October 17, 1584. William Shippen himself spent his declining years with his son William, rector of Stockport, and died there in 1681. William and Mary (Nunes) Shippen had six children, all born at Methley:

Robert Shippen, baptized May 20, 1627.

Mary Shippen, " June 24, 1629.

Ann Shippen, " November 21, 1630.

Dorathe Shippen, " February 9, 1631.

William Shippen, " July 2, 1637.

Edward Shippen, " March 5, 1639.

¹ Elmet or Elmete was the great forest which in Saxon days stretched across mid-Yorkshire. Leeds, Barwick, Sherburn, and probably Monk Fryston were all villages in the forest.

Of these, Robert, Ann, and Dorathe died young at Methley, and Mary married, in 1663, William Chapman, of the neighboring town of Normanton. Of the two remaining children, William remained in England and Edward came to America.

I. William Shippen, baptized at Methley July 2, 1637; studied and graduated at University College, Oxford, receiving his B.A. in 1656 and his M.A. in 1659. "He was afterwards Proctor of the University, 1664, and at length Rector of Stockport in Cheshire; and author of 'The Christian's Triumph over Death,' a sermon preached at the funeral of Richard Leigh, Esq. He is D.D., not of this University, if I mistake not, but by diploma of Dr. Wm. Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury."

He died in 1693, and was buried under the chancel of the church. The Rev. William Shippen had four sons:

1. Edward Shippen, born in 1671, M.A. and M.D., Brasenose College, Oxford, who subsequently succeeded his brother Robert as Professor of Music at Gresham College. He was a physician, and is supposed to have married Frances, daughter of Peter Leigh, of Lynne.¹

2. William Shippen, born in 1673 and died in 1743; he was buried in St. Andrew's Church, Holborn, London. Educated at Westminster and Brasenose College, Oxford, he was called to the Bar from the Middle Temple in 1693. He sat in five Parliaments from 1716 to his death in 1743. He was the incorruptible leader of the Jacobites. In his speeches he spoke his mind clearly and fearlessly, and to such purpose that on one occasion, for reflecting on the policy of the King, he was confined in the Tower of London. It was of him that Pope wrote,—

"I love to pour out all myself, as plain
As downright Shippen, or as old Montaigne."

¹ Burke's "Landed Gentry," London, 1850. See under Tatton, of Withenshaw, p. 1355.

Lord Dover, in his edition of the letters of Sir Horace Walpole, brother of Sir Robert Walpole,¹ says of Shippen,—

“‘Honest Will Shippen,’ as he was called, or ‘Downright Shippen,’ as Pope terms him, was a zealous Jacobite member of Parliament, possessed of considerable talents, and a vehement opposer of Sir Robert Walpole’s government. He, however, did justice to that able Minister, for he was accustomed to say, ‘Robin and I are honest men; but as for those fellows in long perriwigs,’ (meaning the Tories of the day) ‘they only want to get into office themselves.’ He was the author of a satirical poem, entitled ‘Faction Displayed,’ which possesses considerable merit.”

Sir Robert Walpole said of Shippen, “Some are corrupt, but I will tell you of one who is not; Shippen is not.”²

On one occasion the Prince of Wales, to show his satisfaction with a speech of Shippen, sent the sturdy Jacobite leader, by General Churchhill, Groom of his Bedchamber, a thousand pounds sterling, which Shippen refused.³

William Shippen married Frances Stote, daughter of Sir Richard Stote.⁴ Of Shippen and his wife Lord Mahon says,⁵—

¹ “Letters of Horace Walpole, Earl of Oxford, to Sir Horace Mann,” edited by Lord Dover, London, 1833, Vol. I. p. 45, note.

In a letter dated at Somerset House, December 10, 1741, Sir Horace Walpole writes to Sir Horace Mann,—

“On Tuesday we had the Speech; there were great differences among the party; the Jacobites, with Shippen and Lord Somerset [afterwards fourth Duke of Beaufort] at their head, were for a division, Pulteney and the Patriots against one; the ill-success in the House of Lords had frightened them: we had no division, but a very warm battle between Sir R. [Walpole] and Pulteney.”

² “Walpoliana,” Vol. I. p. 38.

³ “A Century of Anecdote from 1760 to 1860,” by John Timbs, London, 1864, p. 127.

⁴ Burke’s “Landed Gentry,” London, 1850. See under Bewicke, of Close House, p. 92.

⁵ “The History of England from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Versailles, 1713–1783,” by Lord Mahon, Boston, 1853, Vol. III. p. 30.

1914, Vol. 1, No. 1, January 1, 1914, page 1.

The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association, as published in the January issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, 1914, Vol. 1, No. 1, page 1.

1. Dr. J. C. Smith, 1234 Main St., New York, N. Y.

2. Dr. J. D. Jones, 5678 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

3. Dr. J. E. Brown, 9101 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.

4. Dr. J. F. White, 11111 1st St., New York, N. Y.

"Shippen, whom the public voice still proclaimed as the great leader of the Jacobites, was thought by them so weak as to be left out of all their consultations. Shippen, at this time, was sixty-eight, and his energy, perhaps, much impaired. But, as it seems to me, even his earlier reputation grew much more from his courage, his incorruptibility, his good humored frankness of purpose, than from any superior eloquence or talent. Horace Walpole, the younger, describes his speeches as spirited in sentiment, but generally uttered in a low tone of voice, with too great rapidity and with his glove held before his mouth—certainly not the portrait of a great orator! It is said that he had some skill in poetry, yet it does not seem that he was known or prized by any eminent men without the House of Commons. His father was Rector of Stockport, and his paternal inheritance had been small; he acquired, however, an ample fortune by marriage. His wife was extremely penurious, and, as a relation gently expressed it, 'with a peculiarity of temper, and unwilling to mix in society; she was much noticed by Queen Caroline, but steadily declined all connection with the Court. Shippen himself, like Pulteney, was not free from the odious taint of avarice; when not attending Parliament, he lived chiefly in a hired house on Richmond Hill, and it is remarkable, that neither of these distinguished politicians, though each wealthy, possessed that chief pride and delight of an English gentleman—a country seat.' "

Apropos of this view of Lord Mahon, we find in "Letters and Papers" this criticism: ¹

"Whether or not, Lord Mahon, who claims to present a fair and impartial narrative to his readers, has done full justice to Shippen, may be a question. That Shippen possessed, in a high degree, all the virtues ascribed to him by the historian, is, of course, unquestionable. The courage and integrity which animated him in such dangerous and agitated times, were truly noble; such as neither danger could daunt, nor temptation undermine, nor discouragement diminish. With what a fine spirit does he protest against a standing army, though his earnest efforts against 'a burden heavy and dangerous to the people' had so often failed. 'Sir; I now stand up to make my anniversary oration against a standing army. I have made one and twenty already, of which fifteen have never been seconded, and this will probably be the sixteenth.' Not the less, though, was he bound to do his duty.

"But courage, integrity and good temper, though sufficient to render him a prominent actor amongst the Jacobites, were not enough to con-

¹ Page x. *et seq.*

stitute him their leader in a body like the House of Commons; that too, during a long service of many years, with such men as Walpole, Pulteney, Stanhope, Barnard, as associates and antagonists. He must have had, as the debates fully show, both the sagacity and the eloquence of an accomplished statesman.

"Perhaps Lord Mahon's judgment was warped by the fact, that Shippen was at the head of the commission appointed to examine and sift General Stanhope's accounts, as Envoy and as Commander-in-Chief. However candid or correct his recital may be as to other matters, it loses those characteristics whenever the individual or the subject touches the house of Stanhope or the American Revolution. His partiality for his family is a weakness excusable in the eyes of many, and harmless, except where it presents his story to the injury of others. Such is the case as to the character which he has drawn of this 'Parliament man;' and though not disposed to use his own words, and say 'that it implies not merely literary failure, but moral guilt;' we may at least protest against the manner in which he appears to 'lower the fame of a political adversary.'"

Shippen's character and conduct are well illustrated in the report of the proceedings in Parliament, when he was sent to the Tower.

"In this speech, Mr. Shippen overshot himself so far in his expressions, as to give too much advantage against him, to such as perhaps were not over-backward to lay hold of it: His words that gave the offence were to the following purpose, '*That the second paragraph of the King's speech seemed rather to be calculated for the meridian of Germany, than Great Britain; and that 'twas a great misfortune, that the King was a Stranger to our language and constitution.*' These expressions gave offence to several members, and in particular to Mr. Lechmere, who having taken them down in writing, urged, 'That those words were a scandalous invective against the King's person and government, of which the house ought to shew the highest resentment, and therefore moved, That the member who spoke those offensive words should be sent to the Tower.' Mr. Lechmere was seconded by Mr. Cowper, brother of the Lord Chancellor, and back'd by Sir Joseph Jekyll, and some others: Upon which Mr. Robert Walpole said, 'That if the words in question were spoken by the member on whom they were charged, the Tower was too light a punishment for his rashness; but as what he had said in the heat of his debate might have been misunderstood, he was for allowing him the liberty of explaining himself.' Mr. Snell, Mr. Hutchinson, and some other gentlemen, spoke also in behalf of Mr.

Shippen, intending, chiefly, to give him an opportunity of retracting or excusing what he had said; which Mr. Shippen not thinking proper to do, several speeches were made upon the question, Whether the words taken down in writing were the same as he had spoken? A gentleman having suggested, That there was no precedent of a censure passed on a member of the house, for words spoken in a Committee, Sir Charles Hotham produced instances of the contrary; and, on the other hand, Mr. Shippen having maintained what he had advanced, it was, at last, resolved by a majority of 196 votes against about 100, That the words taken down in writing were spoken by Mr. Shippen. It was then about nine o'clock in the evening, and it being moved and carried, That the Chairman leave the chair; Mr. Speaker resumed his place, and Mr. Farrer reported from the said Committee, 'That exceptions having been taken to some words spoken in the Committee, by William Shippen, Esq., a member of the house, the Committee, had directed him to report the words to the house.' Which being done accordingly, and candles ordered to be brought in, Mr. Shippen was heard in his place, and then withdrew. After this it was moved, that the question might be put, 'That the words spoken by William Shippen, Esq., (a member of this house) are highly dishonorable to, and unjustly reflecting on his Majesty's person and government.' Which occasioned a debate that lasted 'till past 11 o'clock; when the question being put, was carried in the affirmative by 175 voices against 81; and thereupon ordered, 'That William Shippen, Esq., be, for the said offence, committed prisoner to his Majesty's Tower of London, and that Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant accordingly.'"¹

Of a speech by Shippen in the Commons (1720) the Countess of Cowper writes in her diary,—

"Shippen upbraided Walpole terribly in Debate with having chid the Committee of Supply for fear of such an indiscreet method as this to raise Money, and now with moving and helping the Court to it in this manner. He spoke long, and very well—the better for being in the Right."²

Something of his political views are expressed in the following speech in the House of Commons:

¹ "Debates in Parliament, 1717–21" (December 4, 1717), p. 20.

² "Diary of Mary Countess Cowper, Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess of Wales, 1714–1720," London, John Murray, 1854; May 5, 1720, p. 160.

"For my part I am not ashamed nor afraid to affirm, that thirty years have made no change in any of my political opinions; I am now grown old in this house, but that experience which is the consequence of age has only confirmed the principles with which I enter'd it many years ago; time has verified the predictions which I formerly utter'd, and I have seen my conjectures ripen'd into knowledge. I should be therefore without excuse, if either terror could affright, or the hope of advantage allure me from the declaration of my opinions; opinions, which I was not deterred from asserting, when the prospect of a longer life than I can now expect might have added to the temptations of ambition, or aggravated the terrors of poverty and disgrace; opinions, for which I would willingly have suffered the severest censures, even when I had espoused them only in compliance with reason, without the infallible certainty of experience. Of truth it has been always observed, Sir, that every day adds to its establishment, and that falsehoods, however specious, however supported by power, or established by confederacies, are unable to stand before the stroke of time: Against the inconveniences and vexations of long life, may be set the pleasure of discovering truth, perhaps the only pleasure that age affords. Nor is it a slight satisfaction to a man not utterly infatuated or depraved, to find opportunities of rectifying his notions, and regulating his conduct by new lights. But much greater is the happiness of that man, to whom every day brings a new proof of the reasonableness of his former determinations, and who finds, by the most unerring test, that his life has been spent in promotion of doctrines beneficial to mankind. This, Sir, is the happiness which I now enjoy, and for which those who never shall attain it, must look for an equivalent in lucrative employment, honorary titles, pompous equipages, and splendid palaces. These, Sir, are the advantages which are to be gained by a seasonable variation of principles, and by a ready compliance with the prevailing fashion of opinions; advantages, which I indeed cannot envy, when they are purchased at so high a price."¹

3. Robert Shippen, born in 1675. He received his M.A. July 22, 1693, was Fellow of Brasenose, and Professor of Music at Gresham College; he held several preferments. In 1710 he became Principal of Brasenose, and in 1718 Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University. He is buried in Brasenose Chapel, where there is his bust and an epitaph in Latin by Dr. Frewin, of which the following is a free translation:

¹ "Debates in Parliament, 1741-2," pp. 102, 103.



“Robert Shippen, Professor of Sacred Theology
Who amongst the Mertonians
Well Versed in the knowledge of Literature
And the rules of Philosophy
Was first a Fellow of this College
Afterwards for Thirty Five Years
Warden

Meanwhile five times vice-Chancellor of the University.

A man, if ever such there was,
Prompt, diligent and faithful

In promoting the interests & advantage of his friends
Careful, expert and unwearied

In enlarging the revenue & emoluments of the College
Watchful, bold and resolute

In maintaining and defending the rights & privileges of the University.

Died 24 November A.D. 1745—Aged 70 years.

Most deeply lamented by his friends, the College and the University.”

“William Seyborne Esquire
A nephew by a sister
To his greatly revered Uncle
And who honored him living and dead,
Hath erected
This memorial of his love and duty.”

The tablet is about eight feet in length, surmounted with a bust of Robert Shippen, terminating with the shield of the Shippen coat of arms. There appears to have been a certain degree of intimacy between Robert and his American cousin, Joseph. His book-plate is preserved in the American branch of the family (see opposite page).¹

4. John Shippen, baptized by his father at Stockport, July 5, 1678. He was a merchant in Spain and British consul at Lisbon; died unmarried in September, 1747; and is buried in St. Andrew's, Holborn, London.

5. The Rev. William Shippen also had a daughter named Anne; for Edward Willes, one of the Judges of the Court

¹There is also a copy in The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

of King's Bench in 1767, married Anne Taylor, daughter of Anne, sister of William Shippen, M. P.¹

II. Edward Shippen, the emigrant, was baptized on March 5, 1639, at Methley, not far from the manufacturing city of Leeds; the Loidis-in-Elmet of Saxon days, now the sixth city of the United Kingdom, with a population of nearly half a million. The name Methley probably originally meant the middle pasture land between the rivers Calder and Aire. To-day Methley Church is almost, with the exception of the steeple, which is an eighteenth-century addition, as it was when Edward Shippen lived at Methley. He came over to America and settled in Boston in 1668. There he engaged in mercantile pursuits with much success, as it appears that, upon his removal to Philadelphia, some twenty-five years later, he was computed to be worth at least ten thousand pounds sterling,—a sum by no means inconsiderable in those days, particularly in a new country. In 1669 he was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, showing that he was still at that time a member of the Protestant Church of England. Two years later he married Elizabeth Lybrand, a Quakeress; this marriage led him to become a Quaker. Owing to his new religion, he was subjected to severe persecution. In 1677 he was twice "publicly whipped." In various ways he was subjected to great annoyance, until finally, about 1693-4, Edward Shippen decided to take refuge in Pennsylvania.

It would seem to have taken him about a year to perfect the disposal of his estate in Boston and transfer it to Philadelphia. In this latter city his wealth, his fine personal appearance, his house on Second Street, styled "a princely mansion," his talents, and his high character speedily obtained for him such position and influence that on July 9, 1695, he was elected Speaker of the Assembly; in 1699 he

¹ Burke's "Landed Gentry," London, 1850. See under Willes of Astrop House, p. 1592.

was made Chief-Justice;¹ and on October 25, 1701, William Penn named him in the Charter as the mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

"Penn, as is well known, gave the most anxious consideration to his selection of officers to govern the new city.² He thoroughly appreciated the importance of a correct choice. It was, to borrow a military phrase, the base-line of his operations. The success of his whole enterprise turned upon it; the consciousness of which, apart from any other motives, political or philanthropic, was sufficient to stimulate him to the utmost caution and deliberation in his choice of incumbents. In Shippen he found a man of courage, energy, integrity, intelligence, and sagacity; whose unspotted moral character was ample earnest to the citizens that the executive power would be exercised with the strictest justice and fidelity; whose active business habits and bravery equally assured them of the chief magistrate's resolution and promptness, whilst his high social position gave dignity to the office."

From 1702 to 1704 Edward Shippen was President of the Governor's Council, and for about six months, when there was no Governor in the Province, he was acting Governor. In 1704 he contracted his third marriage, which led to his separation from the Society of Friends. After that, apparently, he retired from public life, except that he continued to advise upon public affairs, as is shown by Penn's letter, dated 24th 5th month, 1712, where Edward Shippen is addressed, in connection with Isaac Norris, Thomas Story, and others. Edward Shippen died at Philadelphia October 2, 1712.

"No one could wish to detract in the slightest degree from Penn's merits; but we are taught to render 'honor to whom honor is due.'³ In doing so, we must needs say that a great, if not the greatest, portion of the glory of building up the Commonwealth which was 'founded by deeds of peace' is due to Shippen, Norris, and Logan, and men like them; the men who, here, in the new country itself, fostered commerce, developed the resources of the Province, set the best of examples, by

¹ "Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series," Vol. IX. (1879) p. 629.

² "Letters and Papers," etc., p. xvii.

³ "Ibid., p. xviii.

disdaining no proper toil in their respective vocations, yet neglected not the refinements and graces of letters and polite society."

Edward Shippen married in 1671 his first wife, Elizabeth Lybrand, of Boston; they had eight children, from whom are descended the Shippen family in America.

He married at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1690, his second wife, Rebecca Richardson, widow of Francis Richardson, of New York. They had a daughter, Elizabeth, born in 1691, who died the following year, about which time Mrs. Shippen also died.

Edward Shippen married in 1704 his third wife, Elizabeth James, widow of Thomas James, of Bristol, England (her maiden name was Wilcox); they had

John Shippen, who died an infant.

William Shippen, who died in 1731, about twenty-five years of age.

Among the descendants of Edward Shippen and his first wife, Elizabeth Lybrand, many reached to positions of influence and distinction both under the Colonial and the State governments. In 1727 their son Joseph Shippen joined Franklin in founding the Junto,¹ "for mutual in-

¹ The association consisted of Benjamin Franklin, Joseph Shippen, Hugh Roberts, William Coleman, Philip Syng, Enoch Flower, Joseph Wharton, William Griffiths, Luke Morris, Joseph Turner, Joseph Trotter, Samuel Jervis, Samuel Rhodes, Joseph Brintnall, Nicholas Scull, William Parson, and Thomas Godfrey. Hazard's "Register," Vol. XV. p. 184. See also Sparks's "Franklin," Vol. I. p. 83.

Joseph Shippen married Abigail Grosse, of Huguenot descent, at Boston, July 28, 1702. She died at Philadelphia June 28, 1716. Their children were:

1. Edward, born in Boston, July 9, 1703, known as "of Lancaster."
2. Elizabeth, born in Philadelphia, and died young.
3. Joseph, born in Philadelphia, known in the family as "Gentleman Joe."
4. William, died young.
5. Anne, born August 5, 1710, married Charles Willings.
6. William, born October 1, 1712, known as Dr. William Shippen, *the Elder*.
7. Elizabeth, born September 28, 1714, and died young.

formation and the promotion of the public good." It was the forerunner of our now numerous learned societies, such as The Historical Society of Pennsylvania (1822) and the American Philosophical Society (1743). Of the emigrant's grandsons, Edward Shippen, designated as "of Lancaster," to distinguish him from others of the same name, was much esteemed and respected throughout the Province. Among his other services to the community may be mentioned that he "laid out" Shippensburg, and that in 1744 he was elected mayor of the city of Philadelphia. He was also one of the founders, in 1746, of the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, and for twenty years was one of its trustees. He served as a county judge both under the Provincial and the State governments, subscribed to the University of Pennsylvania, and was an accomplished French scholar, a rare thing in those days. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, March 8, 1768. Of his sons, one, Edward Shippen, who was also a member of the Philosophical Society, became in 1791 a Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and afterwards, in 1799, by appointment of Governor McKean, Chief-Justice of the Commonwealth. Another son, Joseph Shippen, who graduated at Princeton in 1753, rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Provincial army. As such he took part in General Forbes's expedition that captured Fort Duquesne. After the troops were disbanded he visited Europe, and on his return was made Secretary of the Province. He took an interest in the fine arts, was elected, January 19, 1768, a member of the American Philosophical Society, and was one of the gentlemen who aided Benjamin West to visit and study in Europe. On June 16, 1786, he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County.¹

And, *en passant*, it is worth remembering, for the truth of history, that the Chief-Justice's two daughters, Margaret, known as "Pretty Peggy," and her sister Sarah, were not

¹ "Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series," Vol. III. (1875) p. 738.

present at the much-talked-of Meschianza Ball. The young ladies were invited, their names were on the programme, and their dresses were actually prepared, but at the last moment their father refused his consent to their appearing at the dance, and although they were in a "dancing fury," they spent the night in tears in their own room in the big brick house on Fourth Street.¹

Another Joseph Shippen, a brother of Edward Shippen, "of Lancaster," was a subscriber to the First Philadelphia Assembly dances in 1748.² Owing to the gay, luxurious life that he led, and which, as appears from his brother's letters, wasted his patrimony, he was known in the family by the name of "Gentleman Joe."

Another grandson of the emigrant who gained distinction was William Shippen, generally known as Dr. William Shippen, *the Elder*. He was born at Philadelphia October 1, 1712, and died there November 4, 1801. He inherited his father's desire to explore the domains of physical science, and no doubt the Junto had its influence in shaping his course in life. Conscious of the deficiencies for medical education in America, and animated by a patriotic desire to remedy them, Dr. Shippen trained his son, known as Dr. William Shippen, *the Younger*, for that profession, sent him to Europe for further study, and on his return (1762) encouraged him to commence a series of lectures on anatomy in one of the large rooms of the State-House. Dr. William

¹ On this point see "The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography," Vol. III. (1879) p. 366, note 2; "Two or Three Old Letters;" "The Pennsylvania Magazine," etc., Vol. XXIII. (1899) p. 187. Miss Elizabeth Footman, then a girl of only sixteen, and on intimate terms with the Misses Shippen, and who afterwards married their brother Edward, said repeatedly in after-life that of her own knowledge she knew that Margaret and Sarah Shippen were not at the fête, but spent the night as described above.

² The assemblies were first given in 1748 under the management of four directors: John Swift, who was also the secretary and treasurer; John Inglis, John Wallace, and Lynford Lardner. Swift and Lardner were born in England, and Inglis and Wallace in Scotland.

Shippen, *the Elder*, and Dr. William Shippen, *the Younger*, were both elected at the same time in November, 1767, members of the American Philosophical Society. Dr. Shippen, *the Elder*, was elected on November 20, 1778, by the Assembly of Pennsylvania, a member of the Continental Congress.¹ At the end of the year, November 13, 1779, he was re-elected. An examination of the records shows that Dr. Shippen, in spite of his advanced years, was steadily at his post, and that his vote and conduct were those of an honest, intelligent, high-minded, patriotic gentleman, who thought only of his country's welfare. Dr. Shippen, *the Elder*, was also a vice-president of the American Philosophical Society, one of the first physicians to the Pennsylvania Hospital,² and one of the founders of the Second Presbyterian Church, and a member of it for nearly sixty years.³

¹ By some strange perversity which seems to attend the various members of the Shippen family, Dr. William Shippen, *the Younger* (the son), has been substituted by some writers for Dr. William Shippen, *the Elder* (the father), as a member of the Continental Congress. The "Journals of Congress" prove that it was the elder Dr. Shippen that sat in the Continental Congress.

"Wednesday, November 25, 1778.

"Mr. Roberdeau, Mr. Clingan and Mr. Searle, three delegates from Pennsylvania, attended, and produced the credentials of the delegates of the state, which were read, and are as follows:

"'In general Assembly of Pennsylvania, Friday, November 20, 1778.

"'The order of the day being called for and read, the house proceeded by ballot to the election of delegates in Congress for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were chosen, viz. Daniel Roberdeau, William Clingan, Edward Biddle, John Armstrong, William Shippen, the elder, Samuel Atlee, and James Searle, Esq.'"—"Journals of Congress: containing their Proceedings from January 1, 1778, to January 1, 1779," Vol. IV. p. 485.

² "The Early History of Medicine in Philadelphia," by George W. Norris, M.D., Philadelphia, 1886, p. 21.

³ In reference to the religious belief of the Shippens, see a letter of Edward Burd to William Rawle, dated at Philadelphia, December 17, 1825, from which it appears that some of the Shippens were Quakers, others Episcopalians, and the rest Presbyterians.—THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY, Vol. XXIII. (1899) p. 202.

The name of Shippen is woven in the history of Philadelphia. Almost at once upon Edward Shippen's arrival in this city, seeking a refuge from religious oppression in Massachusetts, he took a leading and influential part in the public affairs of the town; and in subsequent years the family bore an important rôle in shaping the development of the city. The mayors it has given to Philadelphia set a high standard of honor in that office. Not long since an honorable bearer of the name went to his long rest. The present Bainbridge Street formerly was called Shippen Street. Without disturbing this memorial to the memory of a gallant officer who a century ago helped forward the commercial freedom of the high seas and also proved incidentally that the United States were a world power at that time,—a fact which in the last few years seems to have been forgotten,—may it not be suggested that it would be appropriate for the present city fathers to perpetuate the name of the mayor named by William Penn in the City Charter of 1701 in one of the *new* avenues or boulevards with which it is proposed to encircle and beautify the greater city of the future?

LETTERS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON TO CHARLES
WILLSON PEALE, 1796-1825.

BY HORACE W. SELLERS.

(Concluded from page 319.)

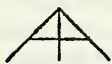
MONTICELLO, April 17th, 1813.

DEAR SIR :—

I have long owed you a letter for your favor of Aug. 19th, when I received eight days ago that of March 2nd, 1812, a slip of the pen, I suppose, for 1813, and the pamphlet accompanying it strengthens the supposition. I thank you for the pamphlet, it is full of good sense & wholesome advice, and I am making all my grandchildren married and unmarried read it, and the story of farmer Jenkins will I hope remain in their minds through life. Both of your letters are on the subject of your agricultural occupations, and both prove the ardor with which you are pursuing them, but when I observe that you take an active part in the bodily labor of the farm, your zeal and age give me uneasiness for the result.

Your position that a small farm, well worked and well manned, will produce more than a larger one ill-tended, is undoubtedly true in a certain degree. There are extremes in this as well as in all other cases. The true medium may really be considered and stated as a mathematical problem. "Given the quantum of labor within our command, and land ad libitum offering its spontaneous contributions: Required the proportion in which these two elements should be employed to produce a Maximum?" It is a difficult problem, varying probably in every country according to the relative value of land and labor. The spontaneous energies of the earth are a gift of nature, but they require the labor of man to direct their operation, and the question is, so to husband his labor as to turn the greatest quantity of this useful

action of the earth to his benefit. Ploughing deep, your recipe for killing weeds, is also the recipe for almost everything good in farming. The plough is to the farmer what the wand is to the Sorcerer. Its effect is really like sorcery. In the country wherein I live we have discovered a new use for it, equal in value almost to its services before known. Our country is hilly, and we have been in the habit of ploughing in strait rows, whether up and down hill, in oblique lines, or however they led; and our soil was all rapidly running into the rivers. We now plough horizontally following the curvations of the hills and hollows, on the dead level, however crooked the lines may be. Every furrow thus acts as a reservoir to receive and retain the waters, all of which go to the benefit of the growing plant, instead of running off into the streams. In a farm horizontally and deeply ploughed, scarcely an ounce of soil is now carried off from it. In point of beauty nothing can exceed that of the waving lines & rows winding along the face of the hills and valleys. The horses draw much easier on the dead level, and it is in fact a conversion of hilly grounds into a plain. The improvement of our soil from this cause, the last half dozen years, strikes everyone with wonder. For this improvement we are indebted to my son-in-law, Mr. Randolph, the best farmer, I believe, in the United States, and who has taught us to make more than two blades of corn to grow where only one grew before. If your farm is hilly, let me beseech you to make a trial of this method. To direct the plough horizontally we take a rafter



level of this form A boy of 13 or 14 is able to work it round the hill; a still smaller one with a little trough marking the points traced by the feet of the level. The plough follows running through these marks. The leveler having completed one level line through the field, moves with his level 30 or 40 yards up or down the hill, and runs another which is marked in like manner & traced by the plough. And having thus run what may be called guide furrows every 30 or 40

yards through the field the ploughman runs the furrows of the intervals parallel to these in proportion. However as the declivity of the hill varies in different parts of the line, the guide furrows will approach or recede from each other in different parts of the line, and the parallel furrows will at length touch in one part, when far asunder in others, leaving unploughed gores between them. These gores we plough separately. They occasion short rows & turnings, which are a little inconvenient, but not materially so. I pray you to try this Recipe for hilly grounds. You will say with me 'probatum et', and I shall have the happiness of being some use to you, and through your example to your neighbors, and of adding something solid to the assurances of my great esteem and respect.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

WASHINGTON, May 15th.

DEAR Sir:—

I arrived here the night before last, and yesterday received from the post office your favor of April 29th, with others which had been accumulating there for me. I hasten to answer it in order that the polygraph desk you have in hand for me may have the benefit of the improvements you mention, to wit:

The screw to move the stay pen.

The improvements in the pen-bar.

Hawkins' improvement by a stay to govern the horizontal machinery and the consequent improvement of the supporting springs attached to an extra piece.

The bar instead of the brass frame, & the heavy ruler, the brass frame being a great obstacle to using the desk for ordinary writing.

And the brass pins instead of two colours of cloth.

My suggestion as to the manner of making the solid bed was meant to be submitted entirely to yourself & your cabinet maker, and so also was the size, as I had made my drawing from memory only, not having one of your polygraphs before me.

I shall be glad to receive the desk as soon as possible, the one I now use being considerably faulty. I am entirely against the folding into the form of a writing box, because it increases the size, and the hinges are an eye sore and in the way. As soon as I get one quite to my mind I shall probably desire one or two more, and perhaps recommend them to the offices. Mr. Barnes tells me you have not yet informed him of the price to be remitted. He will forward it the moment you will be so kind as to name it either to him or myself. Accept my friendly salutations.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

It is long, my dear sir, since we have exchanged a letter. Our former correspondence had always some little matter of business interspersed, but this being at an end, I shall still be anxious to hear from you sometimes, and to know that you are well and happy. I know indeed that your system is that of contentment under any situation. I have heard that you have retired from the city to a farm, and that you give your whole time to that. Does not the Museum suffer? And is the farm as interesting? Here, as you know, we are all farmers, but not in a pleasing style. We have so little labor in proportion to our land, that although perhaps we make more profit from the same labor we cannot give to our grounds that style of beauty which satisfies the eye of the amateur. Our rotations are corn, wheat & clover, or corn, wheat, clover and clover, or wheat, corn, wheat, clover and clover, preceding the clover by a plaitering, but some, instead of clover, substitute mere rest, and all are slovenly enough. We are adding the care of Merino sheep. I have often thought that if heaven had given me choice of my position and calling, it should have been on a rich spot of earth, well watered, and near a good market for the productions of the garden. No occupation is so delightful to me as the culture of the earth, and no culture comparable to that of the garden. Such a variety of subjects, someone always coming to perfection, the failure of one thing repaired by the success of another, &

instead of one harvest a continued one through the year. Under a total want of demand, except for our family table, I am still devoted to the garden, but though an old man I am but a young gardener. Your application to whatever you are engaged in I know to be incessant, but Sundays and rainy days are always days of writing for the farmer. Think of me sometimes when you have your pen in hand, and give me information of your health and occupations; and be always assured of my great esteem & respect.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MR. PEALE.

MONTICELLO, June 13th, 1815.

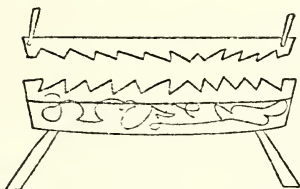
DEAR SIR:—

In your favor of May 2nd you ask my advice on the best mode of selling your Museum, on which however I really am not qualified to advise. This depends entirely on the genius and habits of those among whom you live, with which you are so much better acquainted. I wish first it may be disposed of the most to your advantage, and 2nd that it may not be separated. If profit be regarded, the purchaser must keep it in Philadelphia, where alone the number and taste of the inhabitants can ensure its maintenance. It will be yet sometime (perhaps a month) before my workmen will be free to make the plough I shall send you. You will be at perfect liberty to use the form of the mould board, as all the world is, having never thought of monopolizing by patent any useful idea which happens to offer itself to me: and the permission to do this is doing a great deal more harm than good. There is a late instance in this state of a rascal going through every part of it, and swindling the mill owners, under a patent of 2 years old only, out of 20,000D. for the use of winged-gudgeons which they have had in their mills for 20 years, everyone preferring to pay 10D. unjustly rather than to be dragged into a federal court 1, 2 or 300 miles distant. I think the corn-sheller you describe with two cylinders is exactly the one made in a neighboring county where they are sold at 20D.

I propose to take some opportunity of seeing how it performs. The reason of the derangement of machines with wooden cylinders of any length is the springing of the timber, to which white oak has a peculiar disposition. For that reason we prefer pine as the least apt to spring. You once told me of what wood you made the bars of the pen-frame in the Polygraph, as springing less than any other wood, and I have often wished to recollect it but cannot. We give up here the cleaning of clover seed, because it comes up so much more certainly when sown in the husk, 7 bushels of which is more easily obtained for the acre than the 3 pints of clean seed, which the sowing box requires. We use the machine you describe for crushing corn-cobs, & for which Oliver Evans has obtained a patent, altho' to my knowledge the same machine has been made by a smith in Georgetown these 16 years for crushing plaister, and he made one for me 12 years ago, long before Evans' patent. The only difference is that he fixes his horizontally and Evans vertically, yet I chose to pay Evans' patent price for one rather than be involved in a law suit of 2 or 300D. cost. We are now afraid to use our ploughs, every part of which has been patented, although used ever since the fabulous days of Ceres. On the subject of the spinning Jenny, which I so much prefer to the Arkwright machines, for simplicity, ease of repair, cheapness of material and work, your neighbor Dr. Allison of Burlington has made a beautiful improvement by a very simple addition for the preparatory operation of roving. These are much the best machines for family and country use. For fulling in our families we use the simplest thing in the world. We make a bench of the widest plank we can get, say half a yard wide at least, of thick and heavy stuff. We cut notches cross wise of that 2 in. long and 1 in. deep, the perpendicular side of the notch fronting the middle one from both ends. On that we lay a 4 in. board 6 ft. long, with a pin for a handle in each end, and notched as the under one. A board is nailed on each side of the under one, to keep the

upper in place as it is shoved backward and forward and the cloth properly moistened is laid between them. 2 hands full 20 yards in two hours.

Our threshing machines are universally in England fixed with Dutch fans for winnowing, but not with us because we thrash immediately after harvest to prevent weevil, and were our grain then laid up in bulk without the



chaff in it, it would heat and rot. Ever and affectionately yours,
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MONTICELLO, August 17th, 1816.

DEAR SIR:—

In yours of July 7th you informed me you had found a young watchmaker of good character disposed to come here, who had taken time to consider of it. Hearing nothing further of him, & being now within a fortnight of departure to Bedford where I shall be 6 weeks I am anxious to know of a certainty, because were he to come during my absence he might not find the same facilities for first establishment as were I here. I have a good deal also which might employ his days until work should come in. I am sorry to be troublesome to you, but rely on your often experienced goodness for apology. Ever and affectionately yours

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MR. PEALE.

MONTICELLO, December 24th, 1816.

DEAR SIR:—

I received in October a letter from Mr. McIlhenny, whom you were so kind as to recommend as a watchmaker, informing me he would come on to establish himself at Charlottesville as soon as he could hear from me. I was just about setting out on a journey to Bedford, and answered him therefore by advising him to postpone his coming till my return. He did so and arrived in Charlottesville by the

stage on Wednesday last. Thursday was rainy. On Friday he came here, I kept him all night, and on Saturday morning went with him to Charlottesville, presented and recommended him to the principal persons there, procured him a shop in the very best and most public position, undertook to the landlord for his year's rent and board, and assuring him of all other necessary aid until he could stand on his own legs, I left him in Charlottesville, on his promise to come to Monticello Monday morning to repair 3 or 4 clocks & as many watches which we had needing it, while his landlord would be fitting up the room for him. On Sunday morning without a word of explanation, as far as I have learnt, to any body, he got into the stage with all his baggage, and went off. I can conjecture no cause for this. A watchmaker in Stanton (40 miles above this) who had received some work from this quarter, heard that I was procuring a person of that trade to come here. Mr. McIlhenny coming thro' Stanton called at that watchmaker's (Logan) and Logan discovered that he was the person. He instantly put one of his men into the same stage which brought McIlhenny, who on his arrival in Charlottesville engaged a house, but the remoteness of this and the entire patronage of the place which I had insured to McIlhenny, with his excellent stand left him nothing to fear from that competition. I have thought it best to state these things to you lest his friends might think I had not fulfilled my proffers of aid to him, or discouragement be produced to any other real master of the business who might be disposed to come and relieve us from the bungler whom this incident has brought upon us. It is an excellent stand for a sober, correct and good workman. I am not the less thankful to you for the trouble you were so kind as to take in relieving our wants. Something erratic and feeble in the texture of this young man's mind will I suspect prevent his becoming stationary and industrious anywhere. I salute you with affection and respect.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

MONTICELLO, March 15th, 1817.

DEAR SIR :—

Your favor of February 28th came to hand yesterday evening only. Mr. McIlhenny is right in saying he left a letter for me, but I did not get it till a month after he went away. However all is well. We have had the good fortune to get a Swiss from Newschatel, inferior I think to no watch-maker I have ever known, sober, industrious and moderate. He brought me recommendations from Doctor Patterson & Mr. Harlaer. He completely knocks down the opposition bungler who came from Stanton to contest the ground with Mr. McIlhenny, gets more work than he can do, and sells more watches than he could have done in Philadelphia. Brought up among the mountains of Switzerland he is delighted with ours. I admire you in the variety of vocations to which you can give your attention. I cannot do this. I wish to be always reading, and am vexed with everything which takes me from it. With respect to my letters to you mentioning some agricultural practices, make what use you please of them, only not giving my name. This would draw letters upon me, which are the affliction of my life by the drudgery they subject me to in writing answers. We have sometimes practised the feeding with our corn-stalks. We chop them in a trough with a hatchet, which is a guillotine, you know, worked by hand. I doubt if the descending force added by the arm to the gravity of the hatchet is as laborious as would be the lifting power exercised to raise a guillotine of such weight as that its gravity alone should produce the same effect. But trial alone can prove this, as everything else in life, and as it has proved to me the value of your friendship and produced for it the sincere return of mine.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

C. W. PEALE, Esq.

MONTICELLO, February 18th, 1818.

DEAR SIR :—

Your favor of January 15th is received, and I am indebted to you for others; but the torpitude of increasing

years, added to a stiffening wrist making writing a slow and painful operation, makes me a slow correspondent. I promised you a plough so long ago I dare say you have forgotten it, but I have this day sent it to Richmond to be forwarded to you. I claim nothing in it but the mould board. As it has never been in the ground, it will probably, as all other new ploughs, need some little rectification, to make it perform its functions. You ask my opinion of a new invention of spectacles. I never heard of them before and am at a loss to understand how those of 3 ft. focus can be made conveniently to direct the operations of the human hand which with difficulty can be extended to that distance. However the invention answers an useful purpose, if it adds to your amusement, and I rejoice to learn that new improvements in your art increase your attachment to it; for one of the evils of age is the loss of interest in most of those employments which in earlier life constituted our happiness. I am sorry to learn that you have still difficulties on the subject of your Museum. This ought not to be so, and the functionaries of your government ought to understand how much they are indebted to you for this great ornament to your City and State. My great enjoyment is reading, but an oppressive correspondence rarely permits me to look into a book. Wishing you many years of good health and of life busied to your mind, I salute you with affection and respect.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MR. PEALE.

POPLAR FOREST, NEAR LYNCHBURG, August 7th, 1819.

MY GOOD FRIEND:—

Passing considerable portions of my time at this place, I keep for use here the portable Polygraph which Mr. Hawkins was so kind as to send me, but I have had the misfortune to break one of its ink glasses, which suspends its use, as no such thing can be gotten here, and to whom can I apply to replace it but to a friend in small things as well as great. Without apology therefore I enclose you the

gauge of my glass, and pray you to procure one for me. I think it may be so securely packed in paste board as not to be in danger of being broken in the mail. Address it to me, if you please, at Monticello, where I shall be before it can come to me. For such a trifle I will say nothing about repayment, and yet if ever I can find means to remit such a fraction, it shall be done. I salute you with constant and affectionate esteem and respect.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MR. PEALE.

MONTICELLO, April 22nd, 1820.

I thank you dear sir for the razor strap you have been so kind as to send me, which is the more acceptable as I am but a poor barber. I shall immediately avail myself of its abridgement of labor in razor strapping. With respect to the plough, your observations are entirely just, as I know by my own experience. The first ploughs I made were 9 in. longer, and so effectual in their functions and so easy to govern that when once entered and in motion, I have made the ploughman let go the handle, and the plough has gone on for some steps as steadily, and as even as a boat on the water. But at that time, 30 years ago, the passion of this state was for light ploughs, and I yielded to the cry for shortening them. Do not therefore, dear Sir, take the trouble of sending me one, for besides my having in my family workmen well skilled in making them, I have in fact resigned all business of this kind to my grandson, your old acquaintance, who is among the most industrious and best farmers of our state. Although my ill health and my physician forbid my approach to the writing table, I break through their injunctions to acknowledge your letter and to renew the assurances of my constant friendship and respect.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MONTICELLO, Aug. 26th, 1820.

DEAR SIR :—

I ought sooner to have thanked you for your sketch of the Court of death, which we have all contemplated with

great approbation of the composition and design. It presents to the eye more morality than many written volumes and with impressions much more durable and indelible. I have been sensible that the Scriptural paintings in the Catholic Churches produce deeper impressions on the people generally than they receive from reading the books themselves, with much more good to others. I hope Mr. Rembrandt Peale will receive for himself not only the future fame he is destined to acquire, but immediate and just compensation and comfort for the present, for I sincerely wish prosperity and happiness to you and all yours.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

C. W. PEALE, Esq.

MONTICELLO, December 28th, 1820.

DEAR SIR:—

‘Nothing is troublesome which we do willingly’ is an excellent apophthegm, and which can be applied to no mind more truly than yours. On this ground I am sure you will be so good as to exchange the pair of ink-glasses you sent me, & which the furnisher will doubtless exchange. They are a little too large to enter the sockets of the polygraph I keep in Bedford, as I found on a late visit to that place. I return them to you in a box of wood, in the bottom of which I have had a mortise made of the true size. Glasses which will enter that freely will exactly answer. Knowing the friendly interest you take in my health, I will add that it is not quite confirmed, but is improving slowly. My stiffening wrist in the meantime gets worse, & will ere long deprive me quite of the use of the pen. Ever and affectionately yours,

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MR. PEALE.

MONTICELLO, October 23rd, 1822.

DEAR SIR:—

I could never be a day without thinking of you, were it only for my daily labors at the Polygraph for which I am indebted to you. It is indeed an excellent one, and after

12 or 14 years of hard service it has failed in nothing except the spiral springs of silver wire which suspend the pen frame. These are all but disabled, and my fingers are too clumsy to venture to rectify them, were they susceptible of it. I am tempted to ask you if you have ever thought of trying a cord of elastic gum. If this would answer, its simplicity would admit any bungler to prepare and apply it.

It is right for old friends, now and then to ask each other how they do? The question is short and will give little trouble either to ask or answer. I ask it therefore, observing in exchange that my own health is tolerably good, but that I am too weak to walk further than my garden without suffering, altho' I ride without fatigue 6 or 8 miles every day, and sometimes 20. I salute you with constant and affectionate friendship and respect.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MR. PEALE.

MONTICELLO, February 26th, 1823.

DEAR SIR:—

Your favor of the 8th has been received with the Polygraph wire you were so kind as to send me. Your friendly attentions to my little wants kindle the most lively sentiments of thankfulness in me. The breaking of an ink-glass, the derangement of a wire, which cannot be supplied in a country situation like ours, would render an instrument of cost and of incalculable value entirely useless; as both of my Polygraphs would have been, but for your kind attentions.

It must be a circumstance of vast comfort to you to be blest with sons capable of maintaining such an establishment as you have effected. It has been a wonderful accomplishment, is an honor to the U.S. and merits their patronage.

The fractured bone of my arm is well reunited, but my hand and fingers are in discouraging condition, rendered entirely useless by a dull oedematous swelling, which has at one time been threatening, and altho' better is still obstinate. It is more than three months since the accident, and

yet it indicates no definite term. This misfortune with the crippled state of my right hand also renders me very helpless, and all but incapable of writing. Ever and affectionately yours,

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MONTICELLO, July 18th, 1824.

DEAR SIR:—

I do not wonder that visitors to your Museum come from afar. If not equal to some in Europe it possesses much which they have not. Of the advantage of Mr. Waterton's mode of preserving animal subjects with sublimate instead of arsenic you are the best judge. I greatly wish success to Rembrandt in his new enterprise of the equestrian portrait of General Washington. He is no doubt however aware of the partialities of the public functionaries to economy and that with some it is the first object. He may meet disappointment at that market, but at that of the world I presume he is safe. Among your greatest happinesses must be the possession of such sons, so devoted to the arts of taste as well as of use, and so successful in them, and the continuance in the same powers at an age so advanced as yours is a blessing indeed. My eyes are good, also. I use spectacles only at night; and I am particularly happy at not needing your teeth of porcelain. I have lost one only by age, the rest continuing sound. I ride every day from 3 or 4 to 8 or 10 miles without fatigue, but I am little able to walk, and never further than my garden. I should indeed have been happy to have received the visit you meditated in the spring. Yet in the fall it will be more gratifying to you, in so much as our central and principal building will be more advanced, that which is to unite all into one whole, and give it the unity, the want of which has hitherto lessened its impression. We shall want a fresco painted for one of the apartments, which however is not yet ready and perhaps may not be until the next year. I asked, by way of post-script in a letter to Mr. Vaughan whether there is such an

artist in the U.S. His answer leaves it doubtful, and our job is too small to think of inviting one from Italy where they are as plenty as oil painters with us. Your letters give me a great pleasure, altho my difficulties of writing do not always permit me to count letter for letter. I do not the less preserve you ever & constantly in my affections and great respect.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

C. W. PEALE.

MONTICELLO, September 15th, 1825.

DEAR SIR:—

I received yesterday, and with great pleasure, your favor of the 10th, informing me of your good health, which I hope may long continue. For 7 years past mine has been sensibly declining, and latterly is quite broken down. I have now been confined to the house, and chiefly to my couch, for 4 months, by a derangement of the urinary system, which as yet exhibits no prospect of a definite termination. I think your resignation to your sons of the care of your Museum, as you propose, entirely wise; it is now some years since I turned over to my grandson all my worldly affairs. Without this indeed I could not have carried on those of our University. For the last 7 years they have occupied the whole of my time; and so far the institution promises all the success I could have expected. We have as yet been only six months in operation, and have 110 students; and at our next commencement the numbers will be beyond the extent of our accommodations. We have great reason to be pleased so far with their order and diligence, which I think will continue. A visit from you, making Monticello your headquarters, would give me great pleasure, and the more should my health improve, so as to enable me to accompany you. Your new arrangement with your sons will I hope give you leisure for it.

The excellent Polygraph you furnished me with 16 or 18 years ago has continued to perform its functions well till within a 12 month past. By the mere wearing of its joints, as

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I suppose, it became at last so rickety that I was obliged to give it up; and believing nobody but yourself could put it to rights, I have held it up for a safe hand to whom I could trust its transportation to you. Such an one now occurs, by Mr. Heiskell, a merchant, and neighbor of mine, who sets out for Philadelphia by the stage about the 20th to procure his annual supply of merchandise. He will deliver it to you on his arrival in Philadelphia and if you could immediately take it in hand, it may be ready in time for his bringing it back. He will also pay you the expense of repairs, and of several little things, as spiral chains, inkpots etc, which you have been heretofore so kind as to furnish me for my polygraphs. The beautiful little portable one which Mr. Hawkins sent me is now in a similar rickety condition, and I am sorry that, being at a distant place, where I have kept it for use, I cannot send it by this favorable opportunity. I shall have it brought here and forward it to you by some future conveyance. During the 12 months that the one now sent has been disabled, I have had double drudgery to perform in writing, which has been very oppressive, and now, I hope will be relieved.

Accept the assurance of my affectionate attachment and respect.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MONTICELLO, December 4th, 1825.

DEAR SIR:—

Mr. Heiskill delivered my Polygraph safe and in good condition, and when I consider how much time and labor it has saved me since his return I look back with regret to that which I have lost by the want of it a year or two. The gold pens write charmingly as free pens, and I use them for my common writing in preference to the quill, but when applied to the polygraph I find that they make the shank of the copying pen so long as to wobble and be unsteady. I return therefore to the old pen point as best. But why not make these of gold also, and save the everlasting trouble of mending the pens? As I see no reason to doubt

the preference of the golden point, I have cut two of quill which exactly suit and fit between the two leaves of the nib of my pen-tube. I shall be very glad if your artist will make me a pair of gold points of the same length, breadth, thickness and form, very exactly. The pen-tube itself having its screw so worn as no longer to command motion in the pen, I am obliged to send it to you, for we have no body here who can do anything of the kind. Whether the old thread can be cut deeper or a new screw must be made you will be best judge. I have stuck one of my model points into the nib of this, and the other is detached. In making a remittance to Mr. Vaughan of a fractional sum there will be a fractional balance of 3 or 4 D. over which I pray him to pay over to you to cover these little jobs, and the sooner you can send me the tube and points by mail, the sooner I can resume the use of my polygraph.

On the 15th inst. I shall have an opportunity by a student of our University returning to Philadelphia for the vacation, to send you my other Polygraph, which needs a little rectification only. God bless you and long preserve a life past in doing so many kindnesses to your friends. My health is improving, and I am now able to get on my horse again.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MR. PEALE.

MONTICELLO, Dec. 28, 1825.

DEAR SIR:—

In mine of the 1st I mentioned that I would send my other Polygraph by Mr. Millar of Germantown a student of ours who would return after vacation. I did so and he promised to call on you with it on his arrival in Philadelphia, which would be about the 20th. Since that I have had full trial of my gold pen points which I received safely in yours of the 9th. They answer so perfectly and so much better than anything else which I have tried that I will pray you to put the same kind into the one you have in hand. Ever and affectionately

Yours,

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

ENGRAVED WORKS OF DAVID EDWIN.

(Not mentioned in Mr. Hildeburn's List.)

BY MANTLE FIELDING.

[THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY published in 1894 a most interesting list of engravings by David Edwin, compiled by Mr. Charles R. Hildeburn. Since that time a number of portraits have been found, and it is hoped that the following additions, together with a list of subject prints, will be of interest to the collectors of the works of David Edwin.]

JOSEPH ADDISON.

Full bust, head to left. (under) Edwin sc. Addison. Published by R. Johnson; 1805. H. $3\frac{2}{16}$ ". Oval. (The Poetical Works of Joseph Addison 16° Philadelphia. 1805.)

ALEXANDER 1ST. EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Bust, in uniform, cocked hat, to right (under) D. Edwin sc. Alexander 1st. Emperor of Russia. Vig. in rectangle. H. $4\frac{9}{16}$ "—W. $3\frac{7}{16}$ ".

I. As described.

II. (above) Farrand, Mallory & Co. Boston.

WM BAINBRIDGE.

Commodore W^m Bainbridge of the United States Navy. ("of the United States Navy" in open letters.) H. $3\frac{3}{4}$ "—W. $3\frac{1}{8}$ ". Stuart pinx. Edwin sc.

JOHN BERNARD.

(Not fully noted in Hildeburn.)

Full bust, head slightly to left. (under) T. B. Freeman excudit/ D. Edwin Sc/ Mr. Bernard, Comedian/ Phila. Published by T. B. Freeman May 1st 1796./ Oval. Line border. H. 6"—W. $4\frac{12}{16}$ ".

NOTE.—Hildeburn mentions having seen only one print of this portrait, and that an imperfect one, cut close, in Philips's collection in the

Academy of Fine Arts. A perfect impression with full margin is in collection of portraits, Ridgway Branch of Philadelphia Library, Philadelphia.

D^R BLACKMORE.

Full bust, in robes, with wig. Head to right, nearly full face. Oval. H. 3.1/16"—W. 2.8/16". (under) D. Edwin. fe. D^R Blackmore. Published by R. Johnson.

EDM^D BURKE.

Right Hon^{ble} Edm^d Burke. (under) D. Edwin fe. Three quarters to left, with spectacles. Oval. H. 3.3/16"—W. 2.12/16".

ROBERT BURNS.

Full bust, head to right, body to left. (under) Edwin sc. Oval. H. 2.3/4"—W. 2.1/8". Oval.

ADAM CLARK.

Full bust, with cocked hat. Head to left, nearly full face. Oval. H. 3.3/8"—W. 2/11/16". (under) Edwin sc. Adam Clark, L.L.D.

JOHN CRAWFORD.

Bust, head to right. (under) The late John Crawford M.D./R.D.G.M. of Masons in Maryland./ D. Edwin sc/. Engraved agreeably to a resolution of Cassia Lodge, No. 45, as a tribute of personal/ regard & of respect, for the many virtues that adorn his character./ H. 3.2/16"—W. 2.8/16". Oval.

M^R DUFF AS HAMLET.

Williams del! Edwin & Boyd sc. Bust to right, head to left. Vig. H. 3.5/16"—W. 3". (Polyanthos—August 1812.)

PETER FRANCISCO.

This representation of Peter Francisco's gallant action with nine of Tarleton's Cavalry, in sight of four hundred men, which took place in Amelia Co. Virginia in 1781, is respectfully inscribed to him by James Webster and James

Warrell. Designed by Warrell, Drawn by Barralet. Engraved by D. Edwin,—Rectangle. H. 20"—W. 25.7/8"—Published December 1" 1814.

DR FRANKLIN AGED 84.

Full bust, head to left, with spectacles. Oval. H. 2.1/2"—W. 2". (under) C. W. Peale Pinx. D. Edwin sc.

FREDERICK WILLIAM III. AND HIS WIFE.

Frederick William III, King of Prussia and Louisa Augustina Wilhelmina Amelia of Mecklenbourg Strelitz his Wife. Busts, profiles to left (under) D. Edwin sc. Oval in rectangle. H. 4.7/16"—W. 3.3/8".

I. As described.

II. (above) Farrand, Mallory & Co. Boston.

Published in "Ladie's & Gentlemen's Cabinet of Extracts, or Mirror of Wonder, and Amusements being Choice Selections in Nature & Art." Boston. Published by J. Teal. (quarto.)

SOLOMON GESSNER.

Bust, in profile, to right. (under) D. Edwin fc: Gessner. Publish'd by J. Savage Jan^y 1st 1802. H. 4"—W. 3.1/8". Oval.

JOHN HAWKESWORTH.

Full bust, head to right. (under) D. Edwin fc: John Hawkesworth L L D. H. 3.6/16"—W. 2.11/16". Oval.

I. As described.

II. Modern restrike.

HENRY IV.

Bust, to left. Oval. (over print)/ Parsons' Genuine Edition of Hume's England./ (under) /Engrav'd by Edwin, from an Original Painting./ Henry IV./ Engraved for J. Parsons, 21, Paternoster Row, August 17. 1793./

I. As described.

II. First and last lines erased.

HOMER.

Bust, on engraved title. The Analectic Magazine Volume III Philadelphia. Published by M. Thomas, N^o 52 Chestnut St. 1814 (under) C. R. Leslie Del. Edwin sc. Over the bust—"Sparsas Colligere Frondes." Vig. H. 2.7/8"—W. 4.3/8".

MARIE ANTOINETTE.

Louis XVI/ and/ Marie Antoinette/ Engrav'd by D. Edwin from the original just Pub'd at Paris./ Publish'd by G. G. J. and J. Robinson Paternoster Row. Full busts, in double circle, 2.3/8" within rectangle 4.1/8" x 2.9/16".

LUTHER MARTIN.

Bust, to right. (under) Edwin sc. H. 3"—2.7/16".

I. As described.

II. Luther Martin(fac-simile)added. A Modern Restrike.

SULIMAN MELLIMELNI.

Bust, with high fez, to left. (under) Edwin Sc. H. 3.5/16"—W. 2.11/16".

I. As described.

II. Before "Edwin Sc."

HARRIET ATWOOD NEWELL.

Nearly half length, to right. (under) W. Doyle pinx't D. Edwin sc. M^{rs} Harriet Newell. Published by Samuel T. Armstrong Printer and Bookseller N^o 50 Cornhill Boston. H. 3.5/16"—W. 2.10/16". Oval.

I. As described in Hildeburn.

II. "Published by Samuel T. Armstrong Printer and Bookseller N^o 50 Cornhill Boston." erased and the following substituted:—"M^{rs} Harriet Newell./ Wife of the Rev. Samuel Newell, died at Port/ Louis in the Isle of France, Nov. 30th 1812 in the 20th/ year of her age, having accompanied her husband in/ the benevolent attempt to preach Christ to the Heathen."

BRIG^R GEN^L PIKE.

Late of the United States Army./ Fell at the Capture of York on Lake Ontario. Half length—uniform to right. Rectangle. Peale pinxt. D. Edwin. H. 4.15/16"—W. 3.15/16".

PLUTARCH.

Bust, in profile, to right (under) D: Edwin fc. H. 3.6/16"—W. 2.12/16".

W. SHAKSPEARE.

Bust, to right, (under) D. Edwin sc./ W. Shakspeare/ Oval. H. 4"—W. 3.3/16"/ Monroe & Francis Third Edition./ (Shakspeare Works. 9 Vols 12° Boston, 1810.)

JOHN WALKER.

Full bust, to left. (under) Edwin Sc. John Walker. Engraved for D. Mallory & C° Boston. H. 3.6/16"—W. 2.9/16". Oval.

I. As described in Hildeburn.

II. "Engraved for D. Mallory & C° Boston." erased.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Bust to right, profile. Circle. Obverse of a medal inscribed "G. Washington Pres. Unit. Sta." on same plate, the reverse inscribed, "Commiss Resigned: Presidency Relinq. 1797" Diameter 1.10/16".

NOTE.—This print is ascribed to Edwin by Mr. Chas. H. Hart.

SUBJECT PRINTS. .

CAIN AND ABEL.

(above) The/ Death of Abel/ In Five Books,/ From the/ German of Gessner,/ Harrison Jun^r Sculp^t/ With/ New Idyls./ Philadelphia:/ Printed by Tho^s L. Plowman./ 1802./ Cain standing with club in attitude of striking Abel kneeling,

surrounded by clouds, figure in back-ground. (under) D. Edwin sc. H. 3.11/16"—W. 3.14/16".

ELECTRICITY.

Configurations made by means of electricity H. 9"—W. 8" (under) D. Edwin Sc.

THE CREATION OF EVE.

Adam and Eve; figures surrounded by rocks; clouds above; Adam reclines against boulder,—Eve with arms stretched above to light in clouds, stands or leans beside him. Rectangle. H. 5.3/4"—W. 3.14/16". Right corner.—D. Edwin sc.

SCULPTURE PLATE I./

Drawn by H. Howard. Engraved by D. Edwin./ From an Antique Marble Group of Cupid & Psyche in the Capitol./ Rectangle. H. 8.7/8"—W. 6".

PSYCHE.

Frontispiece/ (Octagon, with kneeling Psyche putting arrows in quiver.) D. Edwin sc./ "Then kneeling down," etc. etc., 5 lines Pub. by Belcher & Armstrong N. 70 State Street, Boston 1808.

THE SEASONS.

The Seasons, by James Thompson. (Frontpiece) Female figures draped in the position of flying; below the earth surrounded by clouds over which they are spreading a cloak. H. 1.1/8"—W. 2.1/4". Singleton. del. Vig. Baltimore. Published by F. Lucas. jun.

THE VIRGIN MARY & CHILD.

Raphael Pinxt. D. Edwin sc. (Engraved for Collin's Quarto Bible. Third edition, 1814.) Rectangle. H. 5.7/16."—W. 4.5/16". Relettered for Fourth Edition 1816. Edwin & Maverick sc. Also in Paul Wright's Life of Christ. 4° Schenectady 1814.

THE DARLING ASLEEP.

Vignette of female seated with moon-faced infant on her lap. 8 lines. (under) D. Edwin.

I. As described.

II. "D. Edwin" erased and "Engraved for the Casket," etc. added.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Ancient Musical Instruments. Plate I. (8 figures.) D. Edwin sc.

ANATOMICAL PLATES.

Anatomy of the Head and Viscera. (2 plates on one sheet.) Plate III C. Bell. del. D. Edwin sc. Plate VII. C. Bell del. D. Edwin sc.

Anatomy of the Heart. Plate I. Fig. 1. Fig. 2. C. Bell del. D. Edwin sculp.

Anatomy of the Head and Neck. Plate III. C. Bell del. D. Edwin sc.

Anatomy of the Head. Plate IV. Fig. 1. Section of Head. Fig. 2. Arteries. C. Bell. D. Edwin sculp.

Anatomy of the Brain. Plate V. C. Bell del. D. Edwin sculp.

Anatomy of the Arm and Shoulder. Plate VI. C. Bell del. D. Edwin.

Anatomy of the Hand. Additional plate VI. C. Cheyne del. D. Edwin sculp.

Anatomy of the Viscera. Plate VII. C. Bell del. D. Edwin sculp.

Anatomy of the Arteries and Trunk. Plate VIII. C. Bell D. Edwin sculp.

Anatomy of the Leg Anterior. Plate IX. C. Bell del. D. Edwin sculp.

Anatomy of the Leg Posterior. Plate X. C. Bell del. D. Edwin sculp.

PRAYER BOOK FRONTISPIECE.

Engraved title with vignette. Edwin sc. to Book of Common Prayer, Philadelphia, 1812.

THE PORTFOLIO.

Vol. II. (Frontpiece.) Child lightly draped, crowned with flowers. D. Edwin sc. H. 2.3/8"—W. 2.1/2". Published by Bradford & Inskeep, Philadelphia, and Inskeep & Bradford, New York.

Vol. 4. (Frontpiece.) Female figure, seated with Cupids. Vignette. Philadelphia. Published by Bradford & Inskeep and Inskeep & Bradford, New York.

Vol. 5. (Frontpiece.) Nude child as Bachanti, reclining against tiger, crowned with vines. D. Edwin sc. H. 2.1/8"—W. 4.1/8" Philadelphia. Published by Bradford & Inskeep and Inskeep & Bradford, New York 1811.

Vol. 6. (Frontpiece.) Angel, with lyre, foot resting on top of globe. Edwin sc. H. 2.11/16"—W. 2" Philadelphia. Published by Bradford & Inskeep and Inskeep & Bradford, New York 1811.

Vol. 7. (Frontpiece.) Group, Female figures with cupids sacrificing to the graces. Edwin sc. H. 2.3/4"—W. 3.3/4" Philadelphia. Published by Bradford & Inskeep and Inskeep & Bradford, New York 1813.

INFANCY OF THE SCOTTISH MUSIC

Oval, Shepard & Shepardess with dog,—landscape background. (under) Cosway R. A. Pinxt D. Edwin Sculpt (four lines)

"He tun'd his pipe & reed sae sweet,
The birds stood list'ning by ;
Ev'n the dull cattle stood & gaz'd,
Charm'd wi his melody."

(over)

Infancy of the Scottish Music H. 4.3/16"—W. 6.2/16"
borderline 2/16"

MARRIAGE LICENSES OF CAROLINE COUNTY, MARYLAND, 1774-1815.

CONTRIBUTED BY HENRY DOWNES CRANOR.

(Concluded from page 345.)

1800.

- | | |
|----------|---|
| January | 1. William Ross and Ann Causey. |
| | 8. Thomas Harding and Bethany ———. |
| | Egdell Scondrach and Sally Edgell. |
| | 14. Thomas Reynolds and Frances Smith. |
| | 16. W ^m . Vickers and Ritty Pritchett. |
| | 18. Jeremiah Rhodes and Sarah Cooper. |
| | 22. Andrew Covey and Sarah Morgan. |
| | 24. Robert Jordan and Dorcas Hopkins. |
| February | 8. John Hancock and Sally Boon. |
| | 17. Henry Coursey and Rachel Merrick. |
| March | 18. William Elliott and Rebecca Banoick. |
| | Daniel Stevens and Juliana Waddell. |
| | 25. John Lee and Nancy Boon. |
| April | 7. Joshua Lucas and Elizabeth Valliant. |
| | 29. Stephen Lucas and Leah Lecompte. |
| May | 1. James Harris and Lovey Parker. |
| | 13. John Cooper and Lydia Cooper. |
| | “ Thomas Garrett and Nancy Frampton. |
| | 17. William Plummer and Rebecca Booker. |
| | 20. John Corrie and Rachel ———. |
| June | 16. Hezekiah Satterfield and Peggy Diggins. |
| | 22. George Price and Nancy Williamson. |
| July | 29. Thomas Jones and Ann Hollingsworth. |
| | 30. Levin Wright and Mary Ward. |
| August | 2. John Cooper and Sarah Smith. |
| | 20. Samuel Lyons and Dorcas Craynor. |
| | 26. Miles Hearnese and Sarah Glandon. |

- September 3. Robert Stewart and Nancy Chance.
11. Charles Case and Precilla Mereditts.
22. Joseph Vickers and Betsy Davis.
23. Josiah Genn and Margaret Barker.
- October 28. Andrew Oram and Elizabeth —.
- November 4. John Clough and Hannah Prate.
8. Peregrine Byard and Arabella Hardecastle.
11. Elijah Barwick and Ann Evitts.
12. Giles Hicks and Nancy Fountaine.
15. Joseph Talbot and Elizabeth Mason.
29. John Clark and Christiana O'Donald.
29. Solomon Brown and Hester Boon.
- December 3. Nathaniel Sitterfield and Nisah Cahall.
8. Peter Thilcute and Polly Dean.
12. Paul Connaway and Priscilla Gauslin.
13. Edmond Farrele and Elizabeth Winchester.
17. John Council and Patty Clemants.
20. John Ashland and Elizabeth Welsh.
22. White B. Smith and Airey Brown.
24. John Street and Mary Herrin.
29. Joseph W. Cerod and Rachel Birth.

1801.

- January 3. Thomas Fountain and Mary Manship.
3. Levi Burt and Sally Swift.
6. Ephraim Faulkner and Esther Harrowfield.
6. Garritson Waddle and Elizabeth Fisher.
11. Peter Hubbord and Mary Collins.
12. John Martindale and Charlotte Montague.
17. James Black and Rachel Swift.
23. Sanders Griffin and Mary Sherman.
24. James Nicols and Elizabeth Blades.
24. James Wilson and Lydia Baynard.
27. Henry Garey and Hannah Sylvester.
30. Neils Neall and Lydia —.
- February 3. William Dillin and Nancy Morgan.
“ Nathan Plumer [?] and Sarah Boon.

- February 4. Alex. Able and Rebecca Reed.
 12. James Price and Mary Richardson.
 24. Elbert Downes and Ann Chilcott.
 28. John Dougherty and Prudence Fountain.
- March 10. Stanton Carroll and Sarah Manship.
 14. Anderton Blades and Randle Towers.
- April 1. William Cafran and Milly Snil.
 9. Griffith Cooper and Sophia Favour.
- May 2. William Hall and Livisy Slaughter.
 4. Charles Rouse and Nancy Butler.
 21. Lewis Rhodes and Fanny Orrell.
 25. Samuel Lecompte and Polly Price.
 " Noble Vickers and Rebecca Plummer.
- June 2. Nathl. Perry and Sarah Harper.
 3. Christopher Swift and Francy Rolph.
 Solomon Robinson and Sophia C. Denny.
 9. Levi Dukes and Nancy Alcock.
 William M^cNeese and Lydia Hopkins.
 19. Thomas Mumfert and Elizabeth Lunarr.
 23. William Williams and Sarah Mason.
 26. Archibald Cohn and Triphenia Morgan.
 " William Faulkner and Prudence Towers.
 27. Charles Critchett and Ann Manship.
- July 11. James Colescott and Polly Davis.
 16. Elijah Phillips and Betsy Dial.
 James Dickinson and Letitia Price.
 21. John Saulsbury and Elizabeth Sharpe.
 23. Andrew Hall and Sarah Meeds.
- August 1. Joshua Craynor and Naomi Vain.
 17. Daniel Voshell and Elizabeth Williams.
 " Jonathan Jacobs and Sarah Wright.
 19. Samuel Wooters and Sally Cartrope.
 20. William Connoly and Mary Jackson.
 25. John Cooper and Margaret Valliant.
 " Philemon Spencer and Eliza Boutle.
- September 5. Thomas Boush and Eliza ———.
 13. Nathaniel Ellsbury and Margarett Smith.

- September 16. Thomas Coursey and Mary Boon.
Thomas Duhadaway and Mary Wright.
20. William B. Smith and — Downes.
25. Cloudsbury Williamson and Polly Scott.
29. Abner Roe and Mary Irwin.
“ Christopher Driver and Polly Glann.
- October 2. Nathan Cooper and Anna Stewart.
7. Resdon Fountaine and Elizabeth —.
27. Thos. Brannock and Nancy Brannock.
“ Shadriack Cooper and Rachel Shery.
- November 3. Isaac Doram and Charlotte Henry.
7. Thomas Hooper and Jane Burgess.
16. Thomas Hicks and Eliza Alcock.
17. John Boon and Peggy Mason.
- December 10. James Clements and Mary Johnson.
19. Henry Williams and Lydia Craynor.
21. Joshua Cooper and Ann Wilson.
27. William Priest and Betsy Dick.
31. William Bourke and Elizabeth Gray.

1802.

- January 4. Aaron Griffith and Nancy Colliston.
5. James Caulk and Sarah Clough.
Daniel W. Dickinson and Ann Richardson.
12. William Roe and Patty Brades.
17. John Sullivan and Rebecca Hubbart.
19. Asbury Upaton and Nancy Hurd.
21. Joseph W. Walls and Rebecca George.
23. Vachel Keene and Sarah Fauntleroy.
“ Shadrach Dean and Rebecca Ruse.
“ Thomas King and Eliza. Lawrence.
26. Peter Eaton and Rebecca Willis.
- February 9. Robert Roe and Nancy Coxselle.
16. Richard Whitby and Darkey Boon.
20. John Wilson and Margaret Russell.
“ Samuel Hardecastle and Francina Fall.
24. Thomas Andrew and Amelia Dilton.

- March 3. William Kelly and Elizabeth Willis.
 " William Faulkner and Sally Gibson.
 3. John Williams and Susannah Thomas.
 9. John Gibson and Elizabeth Whitby.
 14. John C. Lewis and Mary Ruver.
 17. Robert Jarman and Elizabeth Genn.
 30. John Camper and Polly Dean.
- April 8. Aaron Dut and Anna Simpson.
 21. William Downes and Mary Saulsbury, at
 Cambridge.
- May 11. James Boon and Sarah Caramine.
 25. Andrew Chilton and Catharine Davis.
 28. Thomas Bright and Jane Robinson.
- June 5. James Barwick and ——— ———.
 15. Burton Faulkner and Elizabeth Barker.
- July 6. Elisha Burt and Catharine Smootters.
 " James Polwell and Sarah Bush.
 " James Coursey and Rebecca Jackson.
 10. John Ruth and Ann Seth.
 14. Andrew Sullivane and Kitty Tims.
 19. William Council and Polly Ewing.
 20. John Satterfield and Ann Parkinson.
 " William Brown and Margaret Longfellow.
 28. Thomas Wherrett and Rebecca Covey.
- August 16. John Barker and Celia Andrews.
 17. Tilghman Andrew and Rebecca Currie.
 18. Thomas Diggins and Wealthy Warner.
 21. John Hunnsay and Charlotte ———.
 25. William Warner and Polly Diggins.
 27. William Boon and Rebecca Saulsbury.
 " William Saulsbury and Tamsey Dodd.
 28. James Plumer and Eliza Taylor.
 " James Griffith and Mariaim Morris.
- September 2. Tilghman Warner and Rhoda Stevens.
 4. William Bonner and Charity Willis.
 27. James Stranghan and Priscilla Slaughter.
- October 19. S. Wootten and Levice Wright.

- October 26. Peter Richardson and Nancy Mowbray.
November 5. Joel Clements and Margaret Roe.
 " Richard Swift and Minty Baggs.
 " Neal Rhodes and ——— Higmitt.
18. Thos. Saulsbury and Nancy Downes.
December 1. Athel Stewart and Sarah Dudley.
 " Henry Harris and Rebecca Downes.
20. Thomas Chambers and Elizabeth Priest.
21. Dennis Eaton and Mary Chilcutt.
22. Nathan Barwick and Mary Kinnerront.
23. Noah Slaughter and Esther Keon.
 " Henry Banberry and Eliza Malcolm.
30. William Colscott and Eliza Miller.
31. James Clements and Anna Swift.

1803.

- January 7. John Longfellow and Jane Walker.
 7. William Stevens and Letta Gowtee.
17. James Byrn and Henrietta Meeds.
25. Henry Jones and Eliza Taylor.
February 1. William Dut and Ann Layton.
 2. Washington Young and Ann ———.
 8. Alex. Challslum and Rebecca Whitby.
11. Solomon Dean and Eliza Stevens.
March 3. Nathan Bradley and Winnifred Willis.
 8. John Morriston and Lydia Frampton.
April 1. Rebecca Clements and Tamza Morris.
 7. William Jump and Ann Price.
12. Samuel Booker and Leah Coper.
20. John Doe and Sarah Roe.
27. Ebrahim Jump and Lidney Carter.
May 3. Samuel Emerson and Mary Butler.
 11. William Steel and Maria Price.
 17. Brownell Melvin and Margaret Craddock.
 20. M—— Collison and Sarah Cade.
June 6. George Hall and Mary Steedham.
 7. John Cahall and Margaret Shaw.

- June 11. Samuel Garner and Mary Baker.
 18. Alexander Talson and Sallie Council.
 21. William Kelley and Rachel Leverton.
- July 5. Stephen Sheiron and Sidney Williamson.
 26. Nass Roe and Lydia Whittington.
 28. Jesse Founder and Margaret Eagle.
 " William Cavin and Margaret Stevens.
- August 13. Charles Morgan and Stirling Andrew.
 24. Olive [?] Saulsbury and Charlotte Griffin.
 31. Thomas Willis and Launtia Willis.
- September 3. James M. Broom and Ann Driver.
 15. Elisha Milford and Celia Willis.
 20. Henry Swiggett and Henrietta Mitchell.
 " John Boon and Priscilla Fountain.
- October 6. Thomas Smith and Charlotte Blunts.
 8. Nathan Russell and Elizabeth Sparks.
 11. John Thomas and Mizza Lloyd.
 11. Isaac Anderson and Mary Smith.
 18. William Thowley and Sarah Sylvester.
 29. Nathan Shawmhawn and Frances Nicols.
- November 8. Charley Prin and Deborah Hunter.
 9. John Martin and Nany Eaton.
 11. James Baueker and Hiphena Thomas.
 11. Edward Holbrook and Mabel Boon.
 16. Stephen Stanford and Henrietta Clark.
 " William Reese and Sarah Sharpe.
 22. Richard Wilson and Sophia Satterfield.
 26. Channy Ridgaway and Elizath Carty.
 28. Edward Barwick and Sarah Hubbard.
 29. William Oxenham and Fanny Price.
- December 6. John Collscott and Sarah Stevens.
 7. Curtis Connelly and Sarah Carmine.
 13. Mordicaw — and Elizth. Oram.
 15. Stephen Rynor and Anna Casson.
 20. — Fountain and Sally May.
 " William Towers and Margaret Wooters.
 20. Thomas Turpin and Sarah Richardson.

- December 21. William Smith and Sarah Dean.
Thomas Hurd and Marry Harris.
22. Thos. Carpenter and Deborah Kinnamon.
24. Lodman Shields and Rachel George.
28. Philip Russom and Nanny Knatts.
30. Joseph Newham and Naomy Andrew.

1804.

- January 5. James Newnoe and Christianna Brown.
12. James Caulk and Rebecca Keene.
26. Joseph Durdon and Susan Sangston.
31. Abner Roe and Elizabeth Satterfield.
" Levy Russom and Cynthia Knotts.
- February 4. John Wootters and Fanny Willis.
Daniel Swiggett and Elizabeth Mathews.
6. Tristram Carman and Jenny Dawson.
8. Daniel Bartlett and Trippinah Cohie.
" William Jones and Jane Roe.
- March 5. George Ringgold and Sarah Ratcliff.
10. Edward Carter and Nanny Whitby.
13. Henry Casson and Addah Swift.
16. Isaac Pool and Lydia Wright.
17. Thomas Chambers and Polly Faulkner.
19. Stephen Wing and Esther Nash.
27. John Clements and Rachel Newell.
29. Henry Thawley and Sarah Hunter.
- April 5. James Edmondson and Sophia C. Robinson.
9. Robert Roun and Sarah Seword.
10. Edward Thowley and Nancy Ringgold.
17. Henry Mason and Nanny Johnson.
21. John Dean and Margaret Kinnamont.
25. Nathan Satterfield and Peggy Rudd.
- May 29. James Gray and Charlotte Hudson.
- June 5. Nathan Baynord and Sarah ——.
13. James — and Sarah Lee.
18. Clement Todd and Darkas Fountain.
23. John Williams and Rubecah Tamson.

- June 25. Thomas McGuire and Channy Carman.
 26. Nath^l Satterfield and Elizth. Cahalle.
 " James Morgan and Mary Andrew.
- July 14. John Ross and Pheby Boon.
 24. John Smith and Rhoda Perry.
 " Thomas Beal and Hannah Swift.
 25. Jacob Hickman and Britania Eaton.
 30. James Wheatley and Elizth. Morton.
 31. John Pritchett and Rachel Spencer.
- August 11. Wm. D. Glover and Sally Byor.
 18. James Harvey and Nanny Johnson.
 " Daniel Lyon and Fanny Camper.
 28. Henry Martindall and Nany Dwoaikbure.
- September 1. John Kinnamon and Mary Webber.
 15. Thomas Connolly and Lydia Harvey.
 18. William Parratt and Anna Kirby.
 21. William Willoughby and Esther Hopkins.
 29. Joseph Dean and Nany Cop——.
- October 3. Lawrence Porter and Margaret Morgan.
 " Joshua Williams and Margaret Thorp.
 23. Samuel Mason and Margaret Clarke.
 24. Beauchamp Eaton and Margaret Stubbs.
- November 6. Anderson Porter and Jane Ewing.
 " Allen Wood and Fanny Warren.
 12. Andrew Lord and Margaret Collins.
 21. Samuel Black and Grace Darem.
 29. Thos. Richardson and Sarah Denny.
- December 11. Andrew Fountain and Elizabeth Moore.
 18. Joseph Coxe and Priscilla Roe.
 " Joseph Wood and Rachel Plummer.
 31. Shadrick Chilcutt and Elizabeth Blades.
 " Thomas Ruse and Margaret Andrew.

1805.

- January 1. Martain Alford and Britanna Pritchett.
 2. William Slaughter and Prudence Taylor.
 5. Emory Russell and Ann Morgan.

- January 8. Selte Sprouce and Lucretia Turner.
- February 1. William Jackson and Rebecca Faulkner.
" Alexander Griffith and Mary Collison.
5. Hugh Valliant and Helender Taylor.
11. James McComb and Elizabeth Lindere.
12. James Sharwood and Nanny Tailor.
16. Emory Satterfield and Elizabeth Colgan.
26. Fredk. Halbrook and Rachel Craynor.
- March 1. John Stevens and Elizabeth Willis.
8. William Coursey and Sarah Jones.
- April 20. Henry Nicholson 3rd and Elizabeth Sellers.
- May 7. Samuel Coursey and Rebina Kirby.
25. Thomas Connor and Rhoda Eaton.
25. William Higniett and Sarah Peters.
30. Benjamin Kemp and Sally Price.
- June 17. Thomas Thawley and Nancy King.
22. John White and Levey Wingate.
25. William Thawley and Nanny Jump.
- July 9. Thomas Valliant Jr. and Anna Tarton.
11. John Green and Mary Swan.
21. Henry Meeds and Martha Ashford.
23. James Thawley and Rebina Boon.
27. Thomas Kemp and Ann Prouse.
30. Levin Wingate and Margaret Meeds.
- August 3. William Cannon and Milliy Emory.
7. Richard Saulsbury and Rachel Smith.
14. William Fountain and Ann Cooper.
17. Benjamin Atwell and Rebina Soward.
28. Francis Elliott and Sarah Wirthgolt.
29. Elijah Russell Jr. and Ann Talboy.
- September 3. David Roe and Nanny Wilson.
11. Andrew Manship and Margaret Russell.
23. Thomas Plummer and Margaret Holland.
24. Joseph Carmine and Elizabeth Fitzpatrick.
26. John Barns and Eleanor Warren.
- October 14. Warner Busteed and Sarah Bell.
17. Caleb Connelly and Polly Blades.

- October 24. Reuben Vane and Rhoda Bitlitor.
 November 30. Henry Austin and Rachel Young.
 Robert Cade and Ann Austin.
 Mathew Traverse and Sally Poh.
 Andrew Collison and Nelly Stubbs.
 Mathew Saulsbury and Elizabeth George.
 December 9. James Ruh and Araminta Hard.
 16. John Malony and Elizabeth Charles.
 21. Solomon Carter and Sarah Puraelle.
 25. John Jackson and Mary Ann Webber.
 28. Samuel Denny and Rebecca Thawley.
 31. Thomas Binding and Sophia Harvey.
 " James Wheeler and Frances Willis.
 " Simeon Johnson and Rebecca Rouse.

1806.

- January 11. George Graham and Henrietta Willis.
 15. Joseph Newman and Ann Willoughby.
 20. John Delanaway and Mary Jones.
 23. John Beauchamp and Mary Driver.
 " Thomas Smith and Charlotte Martindall.
 29. Peter Chilcutt and Elizabeth Smith.
 February 4. Edward Price and Margaret Casson.
 6. Thomas Cooper and Rebecca Bell.
 11. William Andrew and Rebecca Harris.
 13. William Harris and Lucretia Ward.
 March 7. Moses Craynor and Nancy Seneca.
 8. Thomas Sylvester and Margaret Stradley.
 10. Charles Hubbard and Ruth Lawler.
 13. William P. Rolph and Sarah Nawlee.
 15. Aquilla Vinson and Nancy Vinson.
 18. Jacob Carneau and Susan Orum.
 19. John Dute and Rachel Simpson.
 27. James Clements Jr. and Mary Roe.
 April 3. William Poor and Nanny Barker.
 4. Moses Hopkins and Sarah Plummer.
 10. Thomas Jenkins and Mary Pigg.

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- April 19. Jeremiah Rhodes and Elizabeth Orrell.
25. John Dean and Amelia Nicols.
26. Shadrach Glanding and Alice Barwick.
29. Williams Summers and Dolly Fab.
- May 19. Robt. Hutchinson and Keziah Partridge.
24. Ambrose Hobbs and Elizabeth Cannon.
27. Stephen Lewis and Margaret Ruband.
- June 7. Elijah Morris and Martha Morgan.
10. David Smith and Celia Swiggett.
21. Peter Eaton and Rachel Eaton.
- July 19. Jesse Leverton and Mary Eaton.
22. Abner Leah and Mary Chairs.
- August 2. Garretson Blades and Ann Mitchell.
9. Charles Mittle and Lydia Swann.
19. Richard Price and Isabella Austin.
20. Vinson Emerson and Mary Austin.
26. Thomas Larimore and Mary Blades.
27. Samuel Cradock and Nanny Baynord.
- September 6. William Fisher and Keziah Boon.
9. Samuel Denny and Sarah Jones.
16. Noah Eaton and Nancy Scadrick.
" Edgell Scondrach and Ann Pirt.
17. Mathew Hardecastle and Polly Willis.
26. Andrew Bawning and Sally Bowdle.
27. Sullivane Bell and Rachel Jump.
- October 14. Walter Jenkins and Elenor Valliant.
15. Richard Philips and Javenty Pratty.
" Thomas Swann and Sarah Roe.
- November 5. George Reed and Mary Harrington.
7. Bruffett Vinson and Ann Roe.
8. Henry Costen and Ann O'Bryan.
15. William Jester and Nancy Coursey.
" Daniel Bartlett and Elizabeth Harris.
27. William Cahall and Elizabeth Cox.
Nathan Jones and Sarah Swift.
- December 2. John McCombs and Cynthia Ridgaway.
11. Andrew Reed and Elenor Causey.

- December 13. William Burt and Mary Pippin.
 " Noah Swift and Elizabeth Meredith.
16. Curtis Eaton and Lavica Connelly.
20. Benjamin McNeese and Mary Faulkner.
23. Ephraim Greenhawk and Lydia Taylor.
25. Daniel Anthony and Abigail Garey.
26. Jesse Blades and Elizabeth Thomas.
27. Nathaniel Thomas and Elizabeth Cavender.
31. William Cahall Jr. and Frances Roe.

1807.

- January 8. Richard Hudson and Elizabeth Dillen.
10. Thomas Turner and Sally Sparklin.
13. William Gardner and Naney Young.
14. James Sweedlin and Sophia Porter.
27. Jonathan Eaton and Mary Stubbs.
29. Brumovell Millven and Margaret P. Wilson.
 " William G. Smith and Nancy Dawson.
- February 6. Zechariah Goutee and Mary Stevens.
14. Joseph Frampton and Peggy Carner.
17. Samuel Thawley and Elizabeth Elliott.
27. John Berry and Ann Kelly.
- March 3. Thomas Seymore and Mary Ann Turner.
3. Henry Austin and Mary Warner.
4. Richard Keene and Henrietta Boon.
 Richard Stubbs and Roda Hall.
21. Andrew Morgan and Mary Morrison.
25. Nathan Hobbs and Anna Dillen.
28. Henry Dean and Ann Blades.
 " Jesse Wood and Elizth. Butler.
- April 1. Charles Dean and Prudence Ruh.
2. John Harrington and Sarah Countess.
9. Thomas Jaikson and Mary Dawson.
11. John Jaikson and Rachel Russum.
25. Jacob Diel and Margaret Critchett.
 " Samuel Crayner and Ann Pearce.
29. Bennett Wherrett and Peggy Saulsbury.

- May 2. Isaac Swan and Nancy Chance.
19. John Cox and Izabella Harrington.
- June 2. Joseph Boon and Tilly Mason.
11. James Keene and Eliza Ann Lucindy Carney.
16. David Neal and Elizabeth Kelley.
- July 1. Caleb Smith and Comfort Russell.
8. Saulsbury Cannon and Ann Critchett.
21. Thomas Wibber and Nancy Garrett.
29. William Milson and Thisay Pippin.
30. Curtis Beauchamp and Nancy Clarke.
31. John Pennington and Eliza Mumford.
- August 6. James Lane and Relena Slaughter.
" Thomas Hill and Charlotte Smith.
11. Daniel Young and Sarah Cheiznou.
" Anaren Willoughby and Hersey Jenkins.
12. Charles Hubbard and Rebena Anthony.
14. Thomas Bradly and Rebena Baynord.
15. Major Bradley and Sophia Caldwell.
25. Curtis Dean and Keziah Williams.
" John Plummer and Mary Turner.
29. George Brownie and Sarah Pritchett.
" Levin Eaton and Mary Cockrin.
- September 1. Henry Bolton and Mary Holmer.
" Solomon Dean and Lilly Dill.
29. Samuel Mathews and Nancy Roe.
- October 22. James Sangston and Sarah Stevens.
23. Capy Pritchett and Lydia Willoughby.
- November 7. James Greenlee and Esther Willoughby.
10. Richard Mason and Sarah Scott.
16. Zachariah Winwright and Nelley Davis.
23. Timothy Caldwell and Nancy Williams.
28. Thomas Sylvester and Rachel Hopkins.
- December 8. Gilbert Scott and Ann Roe.
14. Joshua Wright and Nancy Hutchinson.
19. John Shanks and Lydia Baynard.
30. Isaac Nicols and Elizabeth Fountain.

1808.

- January 2. Eli Sharklin and Nancy Nicols.
 5. John Williamson and Britanna Todd.
 6. Thomas Orem and Rachel Brown.
 12. Nathan Grayless and Sarah Evitt.
 13. John P. Price and Mary Davis.
 19. James S. Colscott and Lucretia Hardesty.
 23. Michael Bateman and Sarah Merrick.
 " John Saulsbury and Margaret Manship.
- February 1. James Pearce and Ann Green.
 9. William Sewell and Lucretia Cannon.
 13. Gilden Hughecall and Mary Wilson.
 22. Gilbert Faulkner and Elizabeth Dill.
 25. William Chilton and Nancy Postlethwaite.
 25. Jonathan Grault and Lydia Knotts.
- March 7. Andrew Fountain and Nancy Fountain.
 8. Thomas Hubbard and Mary Lyons.
 " William Connolly and Sophia Eaton.
 23. William Burton and Susan Wright.
 27. Nathan Slaughter and Celey Bartlett.
- April 2. Henry Grayham and Elizabeth Smith.
 9. John Chilcutt and Ann Rouse.
 9. Isaac Bayley and Mary Fountain.
 Daniel Webster and Elizabeth Wilson.
 19. Saml. Pinfield and Sarah Hye.
 26. Josiah Ginn and Margaret Newcomb.
- May 3. Peter Wilson and Ann Roe.
 10. William Gardner and Rebecca Carpenter.
 20. Jesse Eaton and Peggy Bartlett.
 27. William Green and Rita Rigby.
 29. Stephen Lucas and Sally Keene.
- June 11. Daniel Smithe and Elizabeth Price.
 14. Samuel Carter and Nancy Croney.
 17. William Lowe and Rebecca Wolcott.
 18. Lloyd Lord and Elizabeth Knotts.
- July 12. Absalom Meredith and Margaret Hines.
 30. Tilghman Todd and Mary Fountain.

- August 6. Robert Jones and Elizabeth Willis.
11. Benjamin Faulker and Nancy Clough.
13. Ambrose Hobbs and Nancy Stevens.
15. John Comica and Ann Baynard.
- September 3. Edward Street and Sarah Barnes.
6. Daniel Stevens and Nancy Cannon.
" James Gray and Nancy Sherman.
10. Joseph Kidd and Elizabeth Morris.
20. James Bartlett and Mary Roe.
29. John Saulsbury and Margaret Virden.
- October 3. James Wright of John and Mary Kelley.
10. Andrew Beuchamp and Nancy Andrew.
15. Staten Berry and Nancy Morriston.
" Pierre W. Stewart and Sarah Carroll.
" John Baynard and Rachel Harris.
22. Aaron Duke and Rebecca Blades.
- November 12. James Butler and Mary Smith.
14. Levin Charles and Mary Hurd.
16. Henry Covington and Ann Fisher.
- December 8. John Ponce and Elizabeth Johnson.
13. Henry Friend and Mary Aldridge.
16. Casson Fountain and Martha Fisher.
28. James Harrison and Nancy Martindale.
30. Michael Hubbard and Rhoda Sullivan.
31. Peter Pinfield and Mary Harris.

1809.

- January 2. Levi Chance and Sally Roe.
3. John Andrew and Tamsey Andrew.
4. George Collison and Sally Lyden.
7. John Graham and Anna Ritta Dawson.
7. Thomas Kirby and Britanne Morgan.
9. James Nooner and Lydia Morriston.
12. James Allen and Elizabeth Powell.
19. Solomon Clifte and Anne Clarke.
24. John Handy and Rebecca Nicols.
" Henry Pearce and ——— Townsend.

January 25. Joseph Clarke and Mary Hudson.

February 1. John Riley and Nancy Hudson.

Arthur Willis and Nancy Wright.

9. Henry Willoughby and Philadelphia Willoughby.

20. Levin Willoughby and Darcos Stuart.

21. Nathan Shaunahan and Esther Brooks.

27. Collison Pritchett and Nancy Peters.

28. Austin Foster and Henny Stokes.

28. Nathan Monticue and Elizabeth Boon.

March 14. William Whiteley and Elizabeth Baynord.

14. James Johnson and Nancy Whiteley.

14. Henry Austin and Elizabeth Austin.

21. Parrott Roe and Rebecca Roe.

April 1. Azle Stevens and Nancy Andrew.

4. William Fountain and Sarah Barton.

17. Ezekiel Gullitt and Lucretia Jump.

18. William Wheatley and Bath. Chance.

24. Eli Connelly and Margaret Johnson.

May 4. Levin Stack and Sally Brown.

8. Thomas Vinson and Margaret Stokes.

19. John Burnett and Sally Neall.

20. John Barrott and Polly Hurd.

31. William Hooper and Sally Clark.

June 8. Levi Russom and Sally Bradley.

" James Pearce and Elizabeth Colston.

14. Richard Cantwell and Levisa Andrew.

21. Samuel Lucas and Ann Mc Cormick.

July 16. William Rich and Henrietta Glover.

17. William Aarons and Rebecca Holland.

18. Gibson Andrew and Rebecca Townsend.

22. Christopher Smith and Polly Caulk.

25. William Polk and Livinia Causey.

29. William Wales and Elizabeth Dawson.

August 4. Charles Clayton and Hannah Chambers.

8. Benjamin Hall and Betsey Binding.

9. William Pratt and Mary Carmean.

- August 17. Henry Jaques and Sarah Hopkins.
19. Nathan Corkin and Rebecca Willis.
22. Peter Hinsley and Rebecca Chambers.
26. George Newlee and Hannah Burte.
30. Washington Adams and Jane Wolford.
" Evans Price and Susan Burton.
- September 4. James Manlove and Jane Turner.
5. James Barwick and Anna Price.
6. William Roe and Sally Pearce.
13. George Bozman and Nancy Sharpe.
25. Weedon Thawley and Mary Whittington.
- October 4. David Anthony and Nancy Alls.
6. Jesse Hubbard and Elizabeth Kelly.
9. Abner Roe and Nancy Harris.
10. Charles Jewell and Elth. Erwin.
13. Samuel Parker and Elizabeth Nobll.
31. Pennell Emerson and Hannah Turner.
- November 2. Thomas Pearson and Ann Anthony.
16. Thomas Willis and Lovey Cranor.
23. Benson Dill and Polly Kinney.
- December 2. Richard Swift and Sarah Brown.
6. Garman Cade and Nancy Dulaney.
19. Gove Smith and Rosannah Lewis.
20. William Jewell and Sarah Jewell.
23. Charles Gelding and Elizabeth Swift.

1810.

- January 16. Andrew Sheppard and Nelly Pritchett.
25. Edward Flinn and Nancy Saulsbury.
30. Tilghman Connelly and Ann Satterfield.
- February 8. Richard Gore and Ann Barwick.
9. Isaac Robinson and Sarah Wing.
12. William T. Clarke and Rachel Boon.
14. Edward Gibson and Louisa Parkinson.
17. John B. Smith and Polly Fountain.
20. Jacob Derochbrane and Polly Welsh.
21. Fountain Collison and Elizabeth Draper.

- March 6. Solomon Kenton and Margaret Hambleton.
 16. Henry Fisher and Rebecca Kelly.
- May 2. Levin Stevens and Polly Rich.
- June 6. William Raynard and Polly Warren.
 12. Stephen Dawley and Nancy Everingham.
 23. Emanuel Swift and Elizabeth Jump.
 25. Thomas Kinsley and Eleoner Sylvester.
 30. Abraham Thompson and Margaret Plummer.
- July 2. Henry Emory and Henrietta M. Blake.
 12. James Roe and Mary Mood.
 " Isaac Smith and Sally Laverton.
 27. Ezekiel Trice and Elizabeth Chilcut.
- August 4. Nathan Brown and Nelly Johnson.
 " Thomas Culbreth and Ann Hardecastle.
 16. Solomon Wooters and Elizabeth Ross.
 27. Jeremiah Beauchamp and Sally Chilcutt.
 29. John McDaniel and Mary Cornelius.
- September 21. Thomas Genn and Nancy Bradley.
 " David Neale and Celia Collins.
- October 13. Thamas Black and Elizabeth Brown.
 30. Jonas Farrowfield and Elizabeth Price.
- November 14. Joseph Miller and Elizabeth Baynord.
 17. John Lane and Elizabeth Isgitt.
- December 4. Nimrod Andrew and Nancy Collins.
 15. Daniel Cheezum and Sarah Walker.
 " Edward Todd and Elizabeth Sullevane.
 20. John Clements and Nancy Milburn.
 26. William Manship and Ann Plummer.
 28. John A. Batchelder and Lucy Harding.
 29. Peter Covey and Peggie Eaton.

1811.

- January 2. David Harrington and Elizabeth Catrip.
 11. John Poor and Nancy Genn.
 15. Edward I. Wilson and Henrietta Brooke.
 " James Le Compte and Elizabeth Le Compte.
 23. Garretson Reese and Deborah Willoughby.

- January 24. Jeremiah Vinson and Elizabeth Johnson.
25. Samuel Andrew and Lesha Carroll.
28. Isaac Ridout and Sarah Mattee.
29. James Meloney and Mary Williams.
- February 8. Charles Stokes and Ann Leach.
18. Mathew Stokes and Elizabeth Jones.
21. Anthony Ross and Elizabeth Richardson.
28. Benjamin Roe and Angeline Briley.
- March 12. James Wootter and Sarah Vincent.
" John Fisher and Tamsey Peters.
" Peter Jump and Rachel Austin.
19. John Hynson and Sally Jones.
19. Thomas Boyce and Sarah Johnson.
- April 4. James Horney and Mary Keene.
5. Daniel Caulk and Priscilla Roe.
16. Richard Wilson and Ann Matilda Cole.
20. Jeremiah Rhoads and Rachel Seth.
25. Jeremiah Marriss and Sarah Clarke.
- May 4. Levin Hicks and Elizabeth Loveday.
14. Nicholas W. Dorsey and Elizabeth Strangton.
- June 6. David Sylvester and Mary Clements.
6. Robert Stevens and Hester Driver.
18. William Turner and Ann Dudley.
- July 8. Levin Wert and Sarah Dean.
9. Andrew Clarke and Lydia Bartoe.
19. William Adams and Julianna Blunt.
23. Jesse Collins and Peggy Andrew.
27. Nicholas Millington and Lucretia Blades.
- August 14. Thomas Bending and Lotty Stokes.
15. Thomas Duhadaway and Rebecca Faulkner.
17. James Caulk and Mary Hayes.
21. Elijah Blades and Polly Bowdle.
22. Joseph Harrison and Peggy Emerson.
27. Robert Fountain and Jane Clendening.
28. Peter Chance and Ann Webber.
- September 5. Abraham Trice and Sally W. Clayland.
19. Joseph Anthony and Nancy Turner.

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- September 23. William Colston and Deborah Barwick.
24. Nathan Grayless and Charlotte Johnson.
26. William Faulkner and Delia Moore.
26. Daniel Helms and Lehaner Haddox.
26. John Lister and Mary Kidden.
- October 5. Thomas Wood and Kezia Morgan.
8. John Perry and Fanny Lucas.
10. Charles Tildon and Sally Townsend.
22. Sylvester Cannon and Kitty Davis.
28. Levin Watkins and Milly Andrew.
“ Richard Andrew and Mary Story.
- November 20. Jeremiah Jefferies and Amelia Wainwright.
27. Jacob Gordon and Susan Kemp.
29. John Sterling and Sophia Smith.
30. John Newman and Patty Jewell.
- December 7. William Orrell and Mary Harcastle.
17. Noah Chance and Polly Thawley of Edward.
21. Ephraim Draper and Mary Cooper.
27. Thomas Dunawin and Polly Anderson.
31. William Nicols and Elizabeth Dawson.

1812.

- January 2. John Wilson and Mary Moore.
3. Garretson Turner and Sally Gowty.
11. William Millington and Ann Knotts.
18. Southy Prewett and Rachel Kelly.
24. Thomas Vandyke and Sally Hooper.
- February 1. Mathew Harding and Polly Wheatley.
5. Elijah Chance and Rebecca Vault.
23. Giles Haky and Henrietta Fountain.
26. Peter Morgan and Rachel Cockein.
- March 4. Thomas Walker and Rebecca Cox.
9. Daniel Brown and Lavinia Stevens.
10. Abel Griffith and Mary Stevens.
26. John Collison and Elizabeth Butler.
31. John Seth and Nancy McGinnis.
- April 11. George Prouse and Ann Satterfield.

- April 15. Daniel Anthony and Sally Faulkner.
22. James Sangston and Ann Robinson.
24. Solomon Pippin and Fanny Brown.
- May 5. William Waddell and Nancy Davis.
" Nehemiah Allen and Henry Jewell.
" Samuel Chance and Ann Pinfield.
7. William Alford and Ann Crawford.
18. George Andrew and Elizabeth Morgan.
21. William Sewell and Lovey Carmine.
- July 2. Robert Porter and Ann Cradock.
21. Henry Jump and Marice Parrott.
25. John Irvine and Elizabeth Hughes.
28. Andrew Baggs and Fanny Strangton.
" Mier Cahill and Elizabeth Briley.
30. Robert Sylvester and Mary Duhaniei.
- August 4. Richard Harrington and Elizabeth Faulkner.
6. Jesse Connelly and Sophia Thomas.
20. Samuel Mackey and Mary Crawford.
28. Samuel Satterfield and Sarah Willis.
- September 5. Henry Willis and Sarah Porter.
12. William Faulkner and Peggy Melville.
17. Warren Dawson and Nancy Griffith.
25. Emory Willis and Margt. Fornerder.
26. Andrew Price and Rebecca Clarke.
29. Richard Willoughby and Deborah Lawrence.
- October 7. Elisha Draper and Ann Collison.
15. Abraham Pritchett and Rodoh Kelley.
20. Nathan Todd and Polly Fountain.
- November 13. William Oldfield and Rebecca Cahall.
14. George Spurry and Adolpha Stokes.
" Richard Willoughby and Tamsey Gray.
18. James Ridgeway and Nancy Jump.
19. Brannock Smith and Peggy Esbary.
25. Short Willis and Polly Griffith.
- December 15. Risdon Smith and Mary Robinson.
" John Morgan and Lucretia Whemett.
16. William Kelley and Rachel Ward.

- December 16. William Grayley and Elizabeth Hughey.
 26. Jonathan Butler and Ann Bush.
 29. Foster Boon and Rebecca Countiss.
 29. John Dupee and Nancy Lane.

1813.

- January 2. Clement Hubbard and Sally Eaton.
 7. James Orrell and Elizabeth Orrell.
 11. Nathan Jump and Elizabeth Sylvester.
 12. Edward Pritchett and Nancy Wheeler.
 13. Solomon Twiford and Catharine Boon.
 14. Samuel Gelin and Fanny Barcus.
 16. Nathaniel Talbot and Rachel Hall.
 27. William Stubbs and Elizabeth Conaway.
- February 3. David Harrington and Sarah Faulkner.
 6. Samuel Paine and Elizabeth Brown.
 13. Seth Russom and Mary Phillips.
 15. Elijah Fisher and Ann Scott.
 18. James H. Fleharty and Nancy Saunders.
 22. James Hubbard and Ann Cortin.
- March 2. David Roe and Elizabeth Pippin.
 " Samuel Milbourn and Sarah Pippin.
 " James Banning and Polly Brown.
 18. William Wright and Rebecca Dukes.
 20. John Eaton and Rebecca Hicks.
 30. John Godwin and Elizabeth Hall.
 " Francis H. Hally and Elizabeth Taylor.
- April 3. Henry Thawley and Sarah Chippey.
 3. Emanuel Cranor and Polly Wodman.
 5. Watson Fountain and Elizabeth Barwick.
 5. William Green and Mary M^cCarty.
 6. Joseph Bell and Fanny Le Compte.
 8. George Millington and Ann Scott.
 20. William Keene and Allenora Pratt.
 29. Athel Stewart and Margaret Dudley.
- June 1. Atwell Chance and Susan Baynord.

- June 5. Robert Wootters and Mary Warner.
15. Jesse Blades and Nancy Walker.
23. Charley Grayless and Margaret Lucas.
- July 17. John Lane and Elizabeth Cotner.
20. Thomas Clendening and Letitia West.
- August 25. Lewis Willis and Elenor Dillon.
" George Newlee and Mary Burt.
- September 4. Richardson Stubbs and Esther Watkins.
8. Nathan Jones and Rebecca Rich.
9. William Haghlett and Many Richards.
" James Pearce and Mary Roberts.
15. James Perry and Charity Carlile.
17. Levin Murphy and Hannah Taylor.
22. Thomas Wainwright and Rebecca Bordey.
23. William Morgan and Elizabeth Taylor.
27. Thomas Corkin and Elizabeth Snow.
- October 7. Jonathan Porter and Nancy Russom.
9. George Dill and Nancy Barney.
12. John Emory and Caroline —
28. William Wootters and Levice Mathers.
" Richard Skinner and Sophia Sudler.
- November 2. Samuel Talbott and Anne Manship.
" Purnell Fisher and Mary Wheeler.
3. William Mittle and Peggy Andrew.
9. — Fountain and Sally Hall.
" John Gainer and Henrietta Ross.
25. Philip Le Compte and Peggy Willoughby.
- December 14. John Stevens and Nancy Andrew.
14. Richard Andrew and Sally Turner.
16. George Manship and Mary Steel.
18. John Clark and Elizabeth Barcus.
21. Andrew K. Russell and Catharine Whiteley.
22. Thomas Anderson and Elizabeth Dawson.
23. John Gill and Elizabeth Shaw.
24. Abel Gouty and Elizabeth Wheelton.
29. John Hutson and Elizabeth Wilk.
31. John Handcock and Susan Green.

1814.

- January 6. William Oxenham and Hester Jump.
 12. Curtis Towers and Elizabeth Russell.
 18. Samuel Roe and Elizabeth Leath.
 22. Joseph Harrison and Mary Melony.
 24. Ezekiel Cooper and Louisa Baggs.
 31. Horatio Sharpe and Sarah Carroll.
- February 1. Elijah Higinett and Sally Vincent.
 8. John Taylor and Elizabeth Jones.
 " Richard Gore and Fanny Wood.
 14. John Clarke and Ruth Vinson.
 15. Thomas Priest and Elizabeth Bradly.
- March 3. Alex. C. Flynn and Sarah Holmes.
 15. Seth Godwin and Ann Harrington.
 22. Peter Todd and Rebecca Dean.
- April 16. John Barces and Fanny Pratt.
 " John Simpson and Wilheminah Griffin.
- May —. Noah Black and Margaret Keets.
 21. George Dawson and Rebecca Haddon.
 24. Bowdle Blades and Rhoby Tunely.
 31. Samuel Faulkner and Elizabeth McNeth.
 " Caleb Dehortz and Ann Price.
- June 7. Thomas Postlethwait and Henrietta P. Hard-
 castle.
 18. James Carty and Sally Walker.
 23. Abraham Griffith and Mary Manship.
 27. James Seavy and Caroline Mathews.
 29. Greenbury Sullivan and Elizabeth Garey.
- July 22. Nathaniel Thomas and Mary Baynord.
 25. Thomas Fountain and Mariah Coursey.
- August 6. Noble Andrew and Ann Willes.
 8. James Hughes and Margaret Satterfield.
 8. John Fleharty and Fanny Harris.
 10. John Parkinson and Lydia Clarke.
 15. William Stewart and Mary Steel.
- September 3. William Wheatley and Frances Newman.
 13. Thomas Breeding and Elizabeth Dukes.

- September 14. Peter Chance and Elizabeth Greenhook.
16. John Hutchings and Lydia Hughes.
October 19. Richard Flowers and Celia Blades.
24. William Stevens and Ebey Andrews.
26. George Prewitt and Mary Hordikin.
November 15. Joseph Crumpton and Ann Dillon.
" Isaac Clements and Nancy Burt.
December 1. Gideon Cooper and Mary Greenell.
5. Thomas Council and Susan Williams.
8. John Prouse and Sally Lord.
10. Daniel Fountain and Margt. Quality.
" Cretchu Lord and Lydia Harrington.
17. Elijah Lyons and Sally Sullivan.
" Levin Blades and Margaret Willis.
20. Richard Lemar and Mary Williams.
22. John Warner and Dorcas Carmean.
24. Edward White and Elizabeth Hubbard.
27. William Choffinch and Dorcas Manship.
31. Thomas Williams and Elizabeth Chipman.
" Allen Connelly and Margaret Davis.
" William Covey and Ameleka Covey.

1815.

- January 3. Absalom Adams and Mary Bartlett.
" Henry Carmean and Maria Walcott.
4. Joseph Price and Sally Russom.
5. Thomas McCrakin and Fanny Strahan.
9. Baynard Harris and Sarah Baily.
11. John Hubbard and Ann Kelly.
12. Vinson Morris and Sarah Stewart.
16. Andrew Barton and Deliza Kelly.
18. John Cheezum and Mary North.
21. Samuel Lucas and Maria B. Manship.
24. William Hurd and Elizabeth Rich.
February 2. Elijah Blades and Mary Dodd.
2. Henry Collins and Mary Cranor.
" Daniel Helm and Dorcas Lyons.

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- February 18. Aaron Wilson and Sarah Gill.
- March 9. David M. Man and Lucy Choffinch.
11. Robert Bishop and Elizabeth Millington.
26. Solomon Brown and Henrietta Smith.
29. William Parrott and Eliza Chance.
- April 26. Charles Price and Margaret Forman.
- May 8. Aaron Lister and Nancy Warren.
10. Stephen Sanford and Rachel Sheppard.
25. Peter Holding and Mary Pearse.
- June 1. Thomas Wadman and Margaret Saulsbury.
5. James Townsend and Deborah Connelly.
6. William Wright of Caleb and Elonor Dukes.
8. Merchant Cooper and Margaret Plummer.
13. Perry Pippin and Mary Newlee.
17. James Collins and Mary Adams.
" Isaac Hyatt and Ann W. Dickinson.
19. James Pearce and Harriet Charles.
27. Ennalls Collins and Mahala Harding.
29. Samuel Thayrp and Viney Wright.
- July 4. Nathan Grayless and Sarah Le Compte.
6. Henry Meeds and Ann Blunt.
8. William Collins and Mary Wilkinson.
15. Isaac Cox and Sarah ——.
17. James Coalston and Frances E. Hardecastle.
20. William Miller and Rachel Coursey.
- August 9. James Gray and Mehaley Hubbard.
14. William Keetes and Sarah King.
15. Samuel Trewitt and Ann Money.
20. Joseph P. W. Richardson and Lucy B. Potter.
23. Abner Roe and Elizabeth Miller.
" William Christopher and Mary Eaton.
31. John Harris and Sarah Stack.
- September 1. Joshua Boon and Rebecca Bradley.
5. Thomas Burchenal and Juliana Errickson.
12. William Gibson and Isabella Watkins.
13. Henry Willoughby and Elizabeth Casson.

- September 22. Edmond H. Owens and Margretta Turner.
26. James Faulkner and Ann Collins.
28. Nimrod Barwick and Nancy Webb.
- October 6. Thomas Connelly and Sarah Davis.
7. Elijah Fisher and Nelly Brown.
24. Charles Willis and Nancy Steel.
- November 16. William T. Coursey and Priscilla Sharp.
20. Henry B. Hooper and Maria Jefferies.
29. William Jewell and Susau Erwin.
- December 9. John Roe and Ann Barwick.
12. John Beauchamp and Mary Andrew.
" Thomas Camper and Levica Rowens.
" John Miller and Mary Kidd.
14. Brison Gill and Ann Fountain.

PENNSYLVANIA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

BY LOTHROP WITHINGTON, 30 LITTLE RUSSELL STREET, W. C., LONDON.

(Including "Gleanings" by Henry F. Waters, not before printed.)

(Continued from page 175.)

JOHN PENNINGTON, Amersham Woodside, Bucks, Gentleman. Will 31 May 1708; proved 2 June 1710. To Brother Daniell Wharley and Thomas Ellwood of Coleshill in parish of Amersham, county Hertford, messuage "Beale house" where I dwell in said parish of Amersham, alsoe "Wallnutt-tree Farme" (137 acres) in Westbeer and Sturrey, Kent, alsoe "Palme-Tree Farme" (20 acres) in ditto, alsoe "Goodneston Farme" (160 acres) in Goodnestone, Feversham, and Graveney, Kent, Alsoe "Ewell Farme" in Feversham, Goodnestone, Herne Hill, and Graveney, Kent, some of them or one of them in Kent in occupation of James Compers, all in trust, to pay debts &c. then to use of my Neice Mary Pennington for 99 years if she soe long live, then to her issue, in default to my nephew Isaac Pennington and his issue, in default Wallnut Tree and Palme Tree Farms to my said [*sic*] sister Mary Wharley, and rest of said messuages to my Nephew William Penn for 99 years if he soe long live, and then to his issue, in default to my Neice Letitia Aubrey and issue, then to said sister Mary Wharley &c. &c. Executors, if brother Edward Pennington die, discharged of all debts due. To nephew Isaac Pennington my silver cup with an handle and the Cypher of my name engraven, alsoe Silver Pottinger with my coate of armes thereon. To nephew Daniell Wharley Silver Bason. To Nephew Isaac Wharley silver cann with my armes thereon. To Nephew Henry Wharley largest Silver Sugar Box. To Nephew Edward Wharley Silver Pottinger with cypher of my name. To neice Mary Pennington my Two Ear'd Silver cup and second beste Suite of Damaske. Rest of plate and house-

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hold goods to sister Mary Wharley. My body I desire Interred in Burying Ground at New Jourdaines in Parrish called St. Giles Chalfont, County of Bucks, near my dear and loving Father and Mother. To poor for Bread £10, one half to St. Giles Chalfont and one half to the part of Amersham which lies in said county of Bucks. To William Grimsdale of St. Peters Chalfont, Bucks, Maltster, and William Russell of St. Giles Chalfont, yeoman, £10 to be disposed of by them and executors. To man servant all woollen apparell; to maid all wearing Linnen. To said Nephews Daniel, Isaac, Henry, and Edward Wharley £50 a peece at 21. To nephew Isaac Pennington ditto. Executors: brother Daniell Wharley, and said Thomas Ellwood. Witnesses: Harb^t Springett, John Page, Joseph David. 17 August 1708, Neither executor to be answerable for acts of other. Witnesses: Ann Cockersall, John Page, Codicil 2^d day of the Month called May 1710, John Pennington of Hamlett of Woodside parish of Agmundesham, Bucks, Gent. Aunt Judith Molineux being dead, executors to raise £1000 out of Goudestown, and pay £400 to nephew Isaac Pennington in West New Jersey in America (son of brother Edward Pennington) and £200 each to nephews Daniel Wharley and Isaac Wharley and £100 each to Henry Wharley and Edward Wharley &c. Witnesses: Timothy Wingfield, Richard Boveingden, Stephen Salter. Codicil 5 of month called May 1710. To neice Mary Pennington rent charges of £30 a year &c. To two servants Adam Sharp my man and Anne Cockersall £10 each. To friend Thomas Elwood all Books, Manuscripts &c. Witnesses: John Hill, Richard Boveingden, Stephen Salter. *Smith, 126.*

WILLIAM PENNINGTON of London, merchant. Will 4 January 1688/9; proved 15 April 1689. To sisters Abigail Corbet, Bridget Moore, and Judith Mollineux £100 each. To nephew William Pennington £200. To nephews John and Edward Pennington and Neice Mary Wharley £100 each. To Elizabeth Massey Spinster with whom I

dwelt all plate household goods &c. To Rebecca Zachary, widow, late wife of Thomas Zachary, and Ann Buller, widow, and Mary Williamson, widow, £10 each. To Francis Smartfont of London, Silver Wyer Drawer, £100. To former servant Arthur Robinson 500 peices of Eight or 4000 Ryalls plate old Spanish Coine. To former Servant John Peachy £50. Residue to nephew Daniell Wharley of George Yard, Lumbard Street, woollen Draper, executor. To Nicholas Gould of Dorchester and Richard Onslow and John Gray merchants £10 each. Witnesses: William Cumberland, William Cumberland, junior.

Ent, 53.

JOSHUA HOLLAND, St. Paul Shadwell, Middlesex, Mariner. Will 17 May 1690; proved 26 May 1690. To servant maid Sarah Wilkinson lease of Lower most tenement in the alley at King David Fort in Shadwell, paying ground rent of 5s per annum to my Sonn John Holland now in America, and proportional part toward clearing the dreine. To said sonne John Holland remaining four messuages att King David Fort, seruant maid Sarah Wilkinson to take rents &c. till John Arrive in England. If John die before he arrive, then the tenements to my two sons Thanks Holland and Francis Jackson. To sons John Holland, Thanks Holland, and Francis Jackson £200 each. To my daughter Elizabeth now in Pensilvania £150. To granddaughter Mary Slany £50 at 21 or marriage &c. Rest to sons Thanks Holland and Francis Jackson, executors. Witnesses: Nicholas Manstell, Ann Pritchard, Thomas Quilter, Proved by Thanks Holland, reserving to other executor Francis Jackson.

Dyke, 73.

ALEXANDER PARKER of George Yard, Lumbard street, Citty of London, Haberdasher of small wares. Will 6 day of the Moneth called March, 1st year of Reigne of King William over England, &c., 1688/9; proved 5 April 1689. To daughter Anna Parker all goods in her possession. To my executrixes all reall Estate in England and in the province of Pensilvania to be sold, and money added to

personal estate. Debts being paid, overplus to be divided amonge my other five children, viz:—Mary Parker, Ellen Parker, Elizabeth Parker, Alexander Parker, and John Parker. Executrixes: Daughter in law Prudence Wager and Daughter Mary Parker. Witnesses: Thomas Howkins, Cha: Fox, Edmund Cox. Codicill 6 March (so called), 1688/9. Trusty and beloved freinds William Crouch, William Ingram, Danⁿ Wharley, Hen: Goldney to be overseers. And further my faithfull and welbeloved freindes Geo: Fox, Francis Camfeild, Wm. Mead, Jno: Osgood, Tho: Greene, Jno: Etteridge, Walter Meers, Wm. Shewen, Tho: Harbe, Gilbert Latey, Charles Bathurst, Wm. Macket, Edw'd Man, Steven Cripp, James Packer, Geo: Whitehead, all of London and Middlesex, also Charles Hartford, Rich^d Sned, Tho: Callawhill, Charles Jones, Sen^r, Charles Jones, Junior, of Bristoll, also Michael Jones of London be concerned for my children by their christian advice. Also my youngest son John Parker be taken care of, executrixes and overseers to make what provision the Estate will beare for him in particular, he having no Legacy left him by his Grandfather Wm. Goodson deceased. Sealed 8th of first month called March 1688/9. I desire Sarah Matthewes and Mary Wasse to be added to their Assistance. Witnesses: Cha: Fox, Rob^t Bicknell, Edmund Cox. *Ent, 53.*

HENRY WHEARLEY, Island of Barbadoes, merchant. Will 22 Thirdmonth called May, 1685, 1st King James II; proved 14 November 1685. To wife Sarah Whearley one-third of estate in this Island and elsewhere in lieu of dower, and after her decease her third to brother Daniel Whearley of Lond^o. Also to wife furniture in her chambers and £100. To Brother Abraham Whearley now in Pensilvania £70 forthwith, also debt of about £32 he owes, and also £100 more if he happen to be much in want or stand in need, provided he become sober and deserving, which I leave to discretion of my Executors (Brother Daniell being one) to judge. To sister Anne Phillippo, wife of George Phillippo

of Lond^o, £100. To Brother Daniell Whearley copyhold tenement called "Chelmesford" in Hunsden, Herts, of which a surrender was made 3 September 1674, also freehold in Hunsdon in occupation of Henry Whearley, Husbandman, and all rest of estate. Executor: Brother Daniel Whearley. Executor in trust in England: Capt. Willm. Walker of Lond^o, Ironmonger. Executors in trust in this Island: Wm. Bicknell, merchant, and Captain Wm. Dymmok, who are empowered to dispose of goods, Negro Slaves &c. Witnesses: Tho: Bread, Jno: Sumers, Valentin Tregenard, Richard Vaux. A true copy of will proved in Barbadoes, attested 11 November 1687 by Jno: Whetstone, Dep^y Ser^y. Proved in Prerogative Court of Canterbury by brother Daniell Whearley, executor, 26 April 1689.

Ent, 55.

JOHN JONES of Philadelphia, province of Pensilvania, merchant. Will 4 July 1721; proved 11 December 1723. Debts being paid, all residue of estate in Dominion of Wales or other part of Great Britten or elsewhere to wife Joane Joanes, but Friends Mr. John Lloyd of Ragat and Robert price of Cefn reeg authorized to sell any part of estate in Wales if necessary. Executrix: wife Joane. Witnesses Jno: Cadwalader, Edward Roberts, Pet: Evans. Philad: 17 January 1722/3, affirmation of John Cadwalade [*sic*] and Edward Roberts, being of people called Quakers.

Richmond, 260.

MATTHEW PAYNE late of Pennsylvania, widdower. Administration 4 October 1686 to his son Edmund Payne.

Admon. Act Book 1686, folio 154.

WILLIAM HAYNESWORTH, St. Andrewes, Holborne, Cittizen and Shipwright of London. Will 3 November 1682; proved 28 November 1682. To wife Jane Haynesworth my messuage with Bowling Green and Bowling Bare in St. Andrewes Holborne, Middlesex, paying £15 to my brother in law William Penn for use of my brother Charles

Haynesworth and during rest of lease while Charles Haynesworth is unmarried Allow his meate and drink, lodging, &c. reversions of estate to said brother Charles Haynesworth, then to brother in law William Penn paying £15 yearly viz: to my nephew Samuel Haynesworth son of brother Samuell Haynesworth, Sarah Penn daughter of brother in law William Penn and William Gearing son of John Gearing, deceased, late brother of said wife, £5 each. To brother Samuell Haynesworth, brother in law William Penn and friend Doctor Abraham Hargrave, and friend William Stephen each 10s for rings. Rest to wife Jane Haynesworth, but at her decease to brother Charles Haynesworth two silver Tankards of £8 and £5 value, to brother in law William Penn great ditto of £12, and to wife's sister Mary Gearing ditto of £5. Executrix: wife Jane Haynesworth, and after her death brother in law William Penn. Witnesses: George Emmerton, John Brampton, Rich. Malaber. Proved by executrix. *Cottle, 131.*

ROBERT CARSON of City of Philadelphia in North America, Merchant, now residing at Strabane in Ireland. Will 10 May 1783; proved 20 September 1784. To brother in law Thomas Higgins of Head Elk in Maryland in North America and William Lecky of City of Derry, Alderman, all Lands in Strabane, county Tyrone, Ireland, in trust, to suffer my Mother Barbara Carson to take profitts for life, then to Nephew Samuel Carson Higgins, son of aforesaid Thomas Higgins by my late sister Nichola Carson, and if he die, to said Thomas Higgins, then to said William Lecky of said City, alderman. Executors: said William Lecky and Thomas Higgins. Signed at Londonderry. Witnesses: John Coningham, Arch^d Boyd, John Clark. Proved by William Lecky, executor, in Prerogative Court of Ireland 31 August 1784, reserving to Thomas Higgins. [Extracted from the Registry of H. M's Court of Prerogative in Ireland.]

Rockingham, 497.

JAMES TRENT of Towne of Invernes, Shire of Murry, Kingdom of Scotland, merchant, at present in Province of Pensilvania. Will 30 October 1697; proved 1 November 1698. To brother William Trent of Philadelphia, merchant, all goods, money, plate, stock in shipping &c. and more particularly one eighth of Ship Charles and her serials (?) and cargo (whereof Edward Burwash is comander) and also money, goods &c. in hands of Thomas Footts of London, merchant, Patrick Footts of Edinburgh, Kingdom of Scotland, Merchant, or David Amya of Gettingburgh in Kingdom of Sweedland, merchant. Executor: Brother William Trent. Sworn upon oath 29 July 1698 before William Markham, Esq., Lieutenant Governor of the Province, and ordinary, by Wm. Trent, executor, and John Farmer, John Moore, and Rebeckah Moore, witnesses. Proved by executor.

Lort, 241.

JOHN ECKLEY of the Lee, parish of Kimbelton, county Hereford, and now of Town and county of Haverford West, merchant. Will 17 July 1686; proved 1 February 1698/9. To brother in law John Vaston of Doclop, Herefordshire, yeoman, £5 to be guardian over my son John Eckley. To said son John Eckley £50 lent to George Phillips of Lawton, parish of Kingsland, deceased, on mortgage, and all goods at the Lee at 21, he to combine lease to John Rowles of Rowdenham, county Hereford, or else £50 to executor and all goods to mother in law Mary Prichard of Almely. To brother in law Sampson Lloyd of the Lee £5. To poore of Kimbelton £5 to be distributed by said brother in law John Vaston and Sampson Lloyd. To faithful friend William Bach of Town of Leominster, county Hereford, gent, one Guinea. To the poor of Philadelphia in Pennsylvania £10 of that country's money. To now wife Sarah Eckley mesuage where I dwell and also messuage wherein Morgan Cornock and Thomas Williams dwell on West side of Bridgestreet in Haverford West and all my lot of land on front of Scolkill River in Philadelphia aforesaid together

with the dwelling house thereupon erected and built. And all my Lott of Land wth thappurtenances in the Second Street in Philadelphia together with the houses thereon erected and built and my plantation adjoining township of Radnor in Pennsylvania, and all other lands in Pennsylvania, and also "Great Fernocks" in Rudbaxton, county Pembroke, in possession of Richard Sparkes. Also to wife £50 lent on mortgage to Jonathan Rawlings of Broadwood, county Hereford, and £10 payable from Joⁿ Vaston, late of Worcester, Tanner, and rest of estate in Haverford West, Pennsylvania &c. Witnesses: Roger Prichard, John Hardyman, Thos. Evans. 1 February 1690 administration to Jacob Lewis, Peregrin Musgrave, and Richard Stafford, junior, for Sara Eckley, deceased, while living relict, executrix, and residuary legatee named in the will of John Eckley late of Philadelphia in the Province of Pensilvania deceased, &c.

Pett, 22.

RICHARD HOSKINS of the Province of Pensilvania in America, Merchant, now resident at London. Will 4 May 1700; proved 20 March 1700/1. To sonn Aurelius Hoskins all messuages, lands, &c. in Pensilvania. To four daughters Martha, Mercy, Mary, and Anne Hoskins four bedds and late wife's and daughter's weareing apparell and such Lynnen &c. as executors in Pensilvania direct. Rest of estate in Pensilvania to sonn Aurelius Hoskins. To friends Phillip Collins, Planter, and John Groves, merchant, both of Island of Barbadoes, all estate in said Island, as executors in trust to sell same, and deducting £7 per cent for pains and £50 Barbados money for Dr. Thomas Loore my Phisitian for extraordinary pains in my sickness in London, sending same to friend Edward Shippen and Samuel Carpenter at Pensilvania. To friend Theorder Eccleston executor in trust for in and near London, all stock in London, to shipp same to Edward Shippen and Samuel Carpenter at Pensilvania. Edward Shippen and Samuel Carpenter to pay £100 Barbadoes money to sonn Aurelius Hoskins and

£30 to friend David Lloyd for great care and paines in educating said sonn, and said Edward Shippen and Samuel Carpenter to employ remainder with advice of said David Lloyd for advancement of four daughters Martha, Mercy, Mary, and Anne Hoskins. Executors: Edward Shippen, Samuel Carpenter, David Lloyd. Witnesses: John Ellis, Charles Owen, John Booker. Proved by Theorder Eccleston, executor in London, reserving to Philip Collins and John Groves for Barbadoes and to Edward Shippen, Samuel Carpenter, and David Lloyd for Pensilvania. *Dyer, 38.*

ZACHARIAH RICHARDSON. Will 21 December 1735; proved 23 February 1735/6. London.—God be Glorified forever. To be Interred in ye Dear Friends Burial Ground. To my Loving wife desiring she may fix her heart upon the more durable Thing than any Injoyment here all estate and for debts all costs due me in Chancery Suit Obtained against Andrew Hamilton of Philadelphia. When wife is possessed of estate in Philadelphia to give to my four sisters £5 each. Executors: Wife Rebecca Richardson and friend Thomas Bincks. Witnesses: Sam. Binks, Nathaniel Reed. Codicil 26 December 1735. Friend John Warner also executor. Witnesses: John Warriner, Eliza. Clark.

Derby, 41.

WILLIAM ROYDON, Citizen and Grocer of London. Will 20 May 1692; proved 3 January 1695/6. To brother Robert Roydon of Whitham, Eessex, Maltster, £50. To three neeces Elizabeth, Ann, and Margaret, daughters of Sister Elizabeth Wright late of Totham, Essex, deceased, £20 each. To Eme, wife of Richard Crews of St. George, Southwarke, Careman £10. To John Tizacke of City of London, Merchant, £10. To loving friends and Trustees Andrew Robinson and William Cooper of West New Jersie in America for care of my estate there £5 apiece. To Brother Robert Roydon all estate in West New Jersie, Pensilvany in America, or in England. Executor: John

Tizack. Witnesses: Joseph Stevens, Richard Maynwarding, Step. Holland. [Late of Philadelphia in Province of Pennsylvania, deceased. Probate Act Book.] *Bond, 147.*

JOHN PACKER, of Moorton, parish of Thornbury, Gloucestershire, yeoman. Will 25 of month called March 1726; proved 5 April 1750. To cousin Edward Gregory son of William Gregory of Gaunts Ircott, parish of Almondsbury, county Gloucester, yeoman, by Mary his late wife deceased, all lands in Thornbury, paying £20 yearly to my Brother William Packer for life, and £20 to John Gregory another son, and £50 to Martha Gregory, daughter of said William Gregory and Mary his late wife, and if either die before 21 to the survivors, also £5 apeece to cousins Daniel Weare and John Weare, and cousins William Roach the younger and Israel Roach, sons of cousin William Roach of the City of Bristol, Tyler. To John Brenton, son of William Brenton and Jane his wife of Birmingham in the province of Pensilvania in America one moyety of all my lands in said province of Pensilvania, paying to the brothers of said John Brenton £10 apeece of that country money. To Mary Wyeth, daughter of John Wyeth of Birmingham aforesaid, 100 acres of my land in pensilvania. To said William Brenton and Joseph Brenton his son all my lands in Kennett Township in said province of Pensilvania in trust for such poor people called Quakers as belong to the Monthly Meeting of said people called Quakers at Concord in said province of pensilvania. To poor Friends called Quakers belonging to Monthly Meeting of Thornbury £5 out of lands. To said William Gregory and Thomas Allway of Thornbury, mercer, £10 each to act as trustees of Edward Gregory. Rest to brother William Parker [*sic*]. Executors: William Gregory and Thomas Allway. Witnesses: Bowy Clarke, William Burton, Mary Edwards. Administration of John Packer late of Morton, parish of Thornbury, county Gloucester, but at Pensilvania beyond the seas, Batchelor, deceased, to Isaac

Roach cousin german and next of kin, William Gregory and Thomas Allman, executors, and brother William Packer, residuary legatee, dying in lifetime of testator.

Greenly, 124.

PETER WALTER of High Littleton, Somerset, clothier. Will 24 8th month called October 1700; proved 5 December 1700. To wife Mary £60 already paid by William Reeve of Winscum and £100 and her goods before marriage &c. To daughter Christian Walter £8 yearly for life out of lands in Midsomernorton &c. To my six grandchildren in Pennsylvania £5 apiece on their father's acquittance. To grandchildren Elizabeth Walter, Mary Walter, and Katherine Walter, daughters of Son Peter Walter £10 each at 21. To John Cowling of Stanton drew and John Hipsley of Chew magna £5 for the people called Quakers in County Somerset. Having brought up granddaughter Sarah Walter and granddaughter Deborah Walter (now wife of Thomas Marsh) they to release claim on lands in Midsomer Norton &c. &c. To son Peter Walter land in Midsomernorton &c. Executors: John Cowling of Stanton drew, John Hipsley of Chew magna, and Joseph Hull of Bradford Wilts. Witnesses: Wm. Reeve, Thomas Beene, Jonathan Tyler. Proved on affirmation of John Cowling, John Hipsley, and Joseph Hull.

Noel, 186.

LAWRENCE GROWDON, St. Merryn, Cornwall, pewterer, being an aged man. Will 5 March 1707/8; proved 26 October 1708. To my son Joseph Growden of the Province of Pensilvania, all my Title in one propriety or manner of Land within the province of Pensilvania (except 3000 acres thereof) for life with power to lease for 99 years or two or three lives. To Grand Son Lawrence Growdon the 3000 acres aforesaid in Pensilvania and after death of his father all the propriety in said province of Pensylvania. Trustees for Lawrence during his minority: William Hooper of Padstow, John Peter of St. Minver, Thomas

Leverton of St. Merryn and John Crocker of Liskeard, with power to depute to two or more friends of ours in said province of Pensylvania to act as Trustees &c. To grandson Lawrence Growdon my Number of years in Moyety or halfendale of the Barton of Trevasse in parish of St. Merryn, but if he die, to his brother Joseph Growdon, and if he die, to my grand daughter Jenepher Hooper, now wife of William Hooper aforesaid. To said grand daughter Jenepher Hooper Corners Tenement (held of Joseph Saule, Esq) in St. Austell for two years, also £50. To William Hooper, who married my grand daughter Jenepher aforesaid, my Barton of Treveglas in St. Merryn, paying to Thomas Leverton or Frances his now wife yearly for seven years One Hogshead of good Cyder, if any be made of the Orchard in said Barton. To Martha Hooper, Jenepher Hooper, and Elizabeth Hooper, daughters of said William Hooper, £100 each, and to Grace Hooper, another daughter, £50, all at 21. To Joan Trefage of St. Austell £20. To kinswoman Mary Growdon, daughter of William Growdon of Sherbrooke, Devon, £50 To John Peter of St. Minver and Richard Hutchins Jun. of St. Austell £5 to be distributed at Two Quarterly Meetings to poore Friends, Members of Tregangees Meeting, also £5 for rebuilding Walls of our Burying place at Tregangees. To Frances, now wife of Thomas Leverton aforesaid, one broad piece of good gold. To Elizabeth Body, or by what name she be now called, daughter of Andrew Evans of St. Ewe £5. To Judith Slade, late of Truro one Guinea of gold. To Lawrence Growdon, son of Lawrence Growdon late of Whithall 20s. when out of apprentize. To Thomas Browne a Blind Man of Minchinet 40s. To each servant 20s. To servant John Ivie £5, and to servant Jane Martyn £3. Rest to grandson Lawrence Growdon, son of Joseph Growdon of Pensilvania, executor. Trustees to act during minority. Witnesses: Thomas Eplet, John Bulson, John George, Jane Martyn. Proved by oath of William Hooper and Thomas Leverton and John Crocker, by affirmations

by act of Parliament, reserving to John Peter. Proved 7 February 1715/16 by Lawrence Growdon, executor, now of age. *Barrett, 239.*

JOHN HACKETT of Pensilvania. Will 27 March 1721; proved 25 February 1730/1. "In case I dye this voyage I give and bequeath to sister Mary Bolter £5, to Brother Thomas Bolter £5, to Brother Thomas Hackett £5, and what remains of my Estate I give and bequeath to my Father John Hackett of the city Worcester." Administration of John Hackett late of Pensilvania in America, bachelor, deceased, with will annexed, by affirmation according to manner of Pensilvania, to brother Thomas Hackett, father Thomas Hackett residuary legatee [no executor being named] being also deceased. *Isham, 37.*

DAVID OWEN of St. James, Westminster, gent. Will 21 July 1763; proved 12 June 1767. To Griffith Edwards of Little Wyld Street in parish of St. Giles in the fields, Middlesex, Taylor, and Nephew George Morgan of Brecknock, county Brecknock, South Wales, Gentleman, all Ready Money, Government Securities, or Parliamentary Funds in trust to pay debts and legacies and rest to be divided to Brothers John Morgan and George Morgan of Neavern, county Pembroke, and Jacob Morgan of Haverfordwest, smith, and their children and children of late sister Catharine Phillips, sister Martha Roberts and children, sister Mary — and children, sister Elizabeth Aynon and children, and said nephew George Morgan, to children at 21 &c. To nephew George Morgan apparel, linnen, and silver watch. To Mrs. Margaret Dodd of parish of St. James £100 and my silver pint mugg. To children of late brother Thomas Morgan of Pennsylvania £40, but if only one £20 &c. Executors: Griffith Edwards and George Morgan. Witnesses: Edw. Inge, Wm. Inge. *Legard, 236.*

CHRISTOPHER CROW of London, Barber Surgeon. Will 5 August 1724; proved 3 September 1724. Unto my

nephew John Crow twenty Pensilvania Shares which I purchased of Thomas Story. To niece Elizabeth Crow £500 at marriage or 21. To my father Christopher Crow £10 per annum for life. To Thomas Browne of Long Alley, Dyer, £20 for the use of Friends Workhouse. To John Bell of Lombard street £10 to put out two boys belonging to the Bull and Mouth monthly meeting. To niece Elizabeth Bonnell £100 at marriage or 21. To Daniel Phillips, M.D., executor, 50 guineas. Rest to sister Mary Crow. Witnesses: James Kent, James Burton, John Bell.

Bolton, 204.

WILLIAM FRENCH of Kingston upon Thames. Will 22 July 1739; proved 11 May 1744. To wife, executrix, all goods, paying to son and daughter William and Sarah French at 15 £10 each. "Item I will and bequeave to my Brother Cherry John French after my Decease (that is now in pensilvania) the sum of seven pounds if Lawfully demanded by him by his letter of Attorney." Witnesses: William Browne, John Harris, Wm. Tattinshall. Proved by Alice French widow and executrix.

Commissary of Surrey, register Cheslyn (1740-46), no folios.

THOMAS NEW of Bristol in Great Britain, now residing in City of Philadelphia in Province of Pensilvania, marriner. Will 30 May, 1728; proved 11 January 1731/2. All goods and lands to dear and loving wife Elizabeth and child (if borne alive) wherewith she is supposed to be enseint. Executor of estate in Pensilvania and East and West New Jersey: Friend William Attwood of Philadelphia, Merchant. Executor of estate in Bristol and other parts of the world (Pensilvania and East and West New Jersey excepted): wife Elizabeth. Witnesses: John White, John Smith, Charles Brockden, Joseph Breintnall. Proved by Elizabeth Reynolds als New (now wife of Joseph Reynolds) executor for Bristol and all the earth except Pensilvania and East and West New Jersey.

Bedford, 20.

(To be continued.)

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.

(Concluded from page 374.)

177	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
Jan. 7	Sloop Jenny	James Cochran	George Trenchard, Jr. James Cochran	New Jersey	12
Jan. 11	Sloop Kitty	George Catton	Samuel Fisher of Philadelphia Joseph Donaldson James Catton	Dartmouth, Province of Massachusetts Bay	40
Jan. 12	Sloop Peggy	Samuel Walker	Charles Massey Samuel Massey	Province of Massachu- setts Bay	30
March 5	Brig ^t Barbados Packet	William Hawkins	both of Philadelphia James Latimer Richard Latimer George Latimer John McCalmont	Philadelphia	65
March 5	Schooner Industry	Nathaniel Monro	all of New Castle on Dela- ware	Philadelphia	45
March 11	Brig ^t Two Brothers	James Martin	Nathaniel Monro	Maryland	70
March 6	Schooner Mary	John Welsh	David Beveridge Tobias Rudolph of Philadelphia James Robinson	Newbury, Province of Massachusetts Bay	28

March 11	Brig ^t Mary	James Garrigues	Mordecai Lewis of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	40
March 16	Schooner Happy Return	James Graisbury	Thomas Roker Thomas Ludlam of Cape May, N. J.	Accomack, Virginia	27
March 16	Schooner Molly	Thomas Callender	James Graisbury	Virginia	25
March 19	Schooner Dolphin	John Cary	John Wilcocks Sannuel Cary of Indian River	Cedar Creek on Delaware	20
March 19	Sloop Hope	George May	John Cary	Philadelphia	16
March 22	Schooner Catherine	John Mulloyny	George Price	Philadelphia	60
—	Brig ^t Peggy & Sally	Gerald Forester	John Mulloyny Thomas Wharton, Jr of Philadelphia	North Carolina	60
March 29	Schooner Farmer	Nehemiah Field	Anthony Stocker James Thompson of Lewes Town	Lewes on Delaware	25
April 1	Brig ^t Broker	David Campbell	Nehemiah Field Thomas Yorke	Province of Massachu- setts Bay	40
April 2	Brig ^t Addison	Thomas Cardell	James Pemberton Ezekiel Edwards both of Philadelphia	Kensington, Pa.	65

1773	SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.			
	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>
April 8	Ship Richard	William Ainsworth	John Postelthwaite John Benson both of Liverpool Andrew Caldwell of Philadelphia Joseph Wilson Thomas Willing Robert Morris Thomas Morris all of Philadelphia Ennis Read of the Island of Jamaica Philip Stimpson Samuel Mifflin Joseph Whitall Thomas Willing Robert Morris both of Philadelphia Thomas Morris Samuel Howell Samuel Howell, Jr George Douglass Thomas Hockley	Philadelphia 150
April 16	Ship West Indian	Philip Stimpson		Philadelphia 150
April 19	Schooner Tryal	David Harrow		
April 21	Brig ^t Delaware	James Smith		Philadelphia 30
April 22	Ship Maria	James Dyson		North Carolina 40 Philadelphia 140
April 29	Brig ^t Peggy	James Garrigues		Wilmington on Delaware 75
April 27	Schooner Nelly	Nicholas Vallance		Boston 35

April 16	Brig ^t Prince of Wales	John Woods	John Woods	Bermuda	80
April 15	Snow Jane	Thomas Whitlock	Peter Chevalier of Philadelphia	Kensington, Pa.	90
May 7	Brig ^t James	Rob : Robinson	John Chevalier Hugh McCulloch	Christiana Creek on Delaware	50
April 17	Schooner Dolphin	Thomas Wiley	Thomas Wiley	aware	
April 27	Snow Harmony	Wilkinson Timmons	Christopher Marshall, Jr Charles Marshall	Wilmington on Delaware	10
May 7	Schooner Liberty	Samuel Roberts	Wilkinson Timmons Benjamin Marshall William Bellamy of Philadelphia	Boston	90
May 13	Schooner Polly	Robert Tuill	Samuel Roberts	Lewes on Delaware	15
June 1	Sloop Sally	Israel Holland	Robert Stevenson William Holland of Indian River	Bermuda	30
May 20	Ship Sally	Geo. Gilbert	Israel Holland	Broadkiln on Delaware	25
June 9	Brig ^t Lowther	Michael Power	Samuel Shoemaker Stephen Blacket of Barbadoes		
June 11	Sloop York	Isaac Buck	Hezekiah Williams Lewis Pancoke of Philadelphia William Fullerton	Sussex Co. on Delaware	90
				York, Province of Massa- chusetts Bay	100
				On Delaware	5

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.

1773	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
June 11	Sloop Tryal	Thomas Crippen	Sanl Howell, Jr of Philadelphia George Douglass Peter Knight of Philadelphia Thomas Saltar	Connecticut	35
June 18	Brig ^t Monmouth	John Ute	Joshua Maddox Wallace Woolsey Hathaway James Young of Philadelphia Henry Dougherty Benjamin Carman	North Carolina	80
June 19	Brig ^t Polly	John Lockton		Philadelphia	50
June 21	Schooner Mayflower	Woolsey Hathaway		Sussex on Delaware	10
June 11	Sloop Norfolk Packet	Henry Dougherty		Accomack	15
June 11	Sloop Sally	—		Province of Massachu- setts Bay Philadelphia	50 160
July 3	Ship America	John Brice	Richard Caldwell of London Derry in the Kingdom of Ireland James Caldwell John Roberts of Liverpool Joseph Wharton, Jun ^r John Hyde of Philadelphia	Province of New Jersey	40
July 8	Schooner Hannah	John Howe			
July 10	Sloop Peggy	John Hyde		Philadelphia	12

July 7	Ship Delaware	Wingate Newman	Moses Franks of London	Philadelphia	300
July 12	Ship James and Rebecca	William Willock	David Franks William Willock Arthur Morson both of the Island of Antigua	Philadelphia	120
June 23	Ship American	Gerald Forrester	William Willock Anthony Stocker of Philadelphia Thomas Wharton, Jr Magnus Miller George Enlen, Jr Thomas Willing Robert Morris both of Philadelphia Thomas Morris Angus Maclean of Jamaica	Philadelphia	130
July 15	Brig ^t Bachelor	William Hinson	Aneas Urquhart Margaret Duncan William Duncan both of Philadelphia Robert Hardie	Londonderry	45
July 15	Brig ^t Repeal	Charles Alexander		Swansey	40
July 15	Sloop Polly	John Davidson		Almsbury in New England	40
July 10	Snow Patty & Peggy	Robert Hardie		Salem, New Jersey	80

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—*Continued.*

1775	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
July	7	Brig ^t Sea Nymph	Joseph Blewer	Daniel Bourdeaux Isaac Bourdeaux both of Charles Town, South Carolina	90
			Daniel Robinson of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	
			Joseph Blewer		
July	29	Brig ^t Nancy	Thomas Armstrong	John Mease of Philadelphia	40
			John Jones	Great Britain	
Aug.	2	Schooner Molly	George May	Virginia	25
Aug.	9	Ship Rebecca	Laton Albro	Philadelphia	90
Aug.	7	Ship Clementina	Patrick Brown	Philadelphia	135
			William MacMurtrie		
			John Ross		
Aug.	10	Ship Minerva	Francis Feariss	Philadelphia	100
July	7	Brig ^t Princess of Orange	Henry Norris	Province of New York	50
			Stacy Hepburn of Philadelphia		
Aug.	12	Schooner Happy Return	William Downes	Philadelphia	10
			Philip Moore of Philadelphia William Downes		

Aug. 26	Sloop Speedwell	Thomas Barnard	Joseph Huddle of Philadelphia Thomas Barnard	Long Island, N. Y.	25
Aug. 31	Brig ^t Friendship	Francis Illingworth	Isaac Wikoff of Philadelphia Peter Wikoff	Philadelphia	40
Sept. 1	Brig ^t . John & Richard	Downing Wilkinson	James Straker John Wilkinson James Budden William Straker all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	60
Sept. 7	Brig ^t Cornelia	James Russel	Joseph Harper of Philadelphia James King	Virginia	30
Sept. 9	Sloop Seaflower	James Graceberry	Thomas Ludlam of New Jersey	On Delaware	5
Sept. 8	Ship Aurora	W ^m Price	James Graceberry Benjamin Gibbs of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	150
Sept. 17	Sloop Lydia	Stephen Cawley	William North Stephen Cawley	Virginia	13
Sept. 23	Schooner Happy Return	Isaac Buck	George Morin of Philadelphia William Fullerton	Accomack in Virginia	15

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.				
1775	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built Tons
Sept. 24	Sloop Sally	Charles Lowe	Robert Threlfal David Anderson both of Grenadoes	Philadelphia 20
Sept. 24	Sloop Three Brothers	Thomas Dewick	Charles Lowe	Connecticut 20
Oct. 4	Ship Centurion	William Kerlin	Alexander Mills Reese Meredith George Clymer Samuel Meredith	Philadelphia 80
Oct. 5	Brigt. Catharine	John Tolly	John Tolly	Pennsylvania 20
Oct. 19	Brigt. Globe	John Cox	Thomas Yorke of Philadelphia	Kensington, Pa. 85
Oct. 21	Brigt. King George	Barnt De Klyn	Benjamin Gibbs Rob. Shewell, Jun Barnt De Klyn	New Haven 45
Oct. 22	Brigt. Betsy	John Patton	Stacy Hepburne David Beveridge of Philadelphia	In His Majesty's Planta- tions in America 50
Oct. 26	Snow Nancy	Peter Robinson	Joseph Wharton, Jr of Philadelphia	Kensington, Pa. 80
Oct. 30	Shallop Sally	John Dickinson	John Purnell	On Delaware 10
Nov. 2	Schooner Betay	Elisha Lawrence	John Dickinson Elisha Lawrence of Philadelphia	Sussex Co. on Delaware 20

Nov. 4	Ship Peace & Plenty	Charles McKenzie	Waddel Cunningham of Belfast, Ireland Hamilton Young Robert Ross Waddell both of New York in America	Philadelphia	100
Oct. 22	Schooner Elizabeth	Benjamin Greenway	Charles McKenzie Thomas Bramall of Philadelphia Edward Batchelor William Morrel James Craig both of Philadelphia Andrew Waid	New England	40
Nov. 9	Ship Lovely Lass	Andrew Waid	Thomas Willing Robert Morris Thomas Morris Thomas Willing Robert Morris Thomas Morris Mark Davis & Co. Thomas Adlam John Powell Samuel Smith	Philadelphia	120
Oct. 30	Ship St. George	John Inglis, Jr.		Philadelphia	200
Nov. 15	Ship Britania	James Dickson		Philadelphia	270
Nov. 16	Ship Clarendon	W ^m Townsend		Philadelphia	150

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.— <i>Continued.</i>					
1773	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Nov. 17	Schooner Two Brothers	Thomas Campbell	James Goulder of New Jersey	Broadkiln on Delaware	15
Nov. 19	Ship Delaware	Alexander Cain	Thomas Campbell John Arnstrong James Lecky both of the City of Dublin in Ireland	Philadelphia	150
Nov. 20	Ship Becky & Debby	Samuel Williams	Samuel Fisher of Philadelphia Joseph Donaldson John Fassett	Philadelphia	100
Nov. 26	Schooner Farmer's Delight	John Fassett		Broadkiln on Delaware	12
Oct. 28	Brigt. Fancy	Thomas Murdoch	Richard S. Smith Samuel Murdoch Thomas Murdoch John Wilcocks of Philadelphia William Duncan David Duncan both of Philadelphia James Stuart Samuel Jackson both of Philadelphia	On Delaware	40
Nov. 30	Ship Woodmass	Thomas Callender		Philadelphia	130
Dec. 2	Ship Liberty	Charles Thompson		Philadelphia	110
Dec. 2	Ship Friendship	Thomas Jaun		Philadelphia	75

Dec.	2	Ship Prosperity	William McCulloch	James Stuart of Philadelphia William McCulloch William Morrell John Craig William Craig George Noble Francis Somerville all of Philadelphia Hugh Lennox Samuel Meredith Reese Meredith George Clymer Philip Moore John Gill both of Philadelphia John Hazellee of Philadelphia Andrew Miller William Allibone William Hope William Glenn Thomas Chambers Abraham McCausland Thomas Barclay	Philadelphia	120
Dec.	7	Brig ^t Lovely Lass	James Peter		Philadelphia	60
Dec.	—	Schooner Dolphin	Thomas Wiley		Wilmington on Delaware	10
Dec.	14	Schooner Patty	Mark Cullen		Philadelphia	40
Dec.	16	Schooner Polly	Isaac Buck		Philadelphia	25
Dec.	4	Sloop Fanny	William Allibone Robert George		Salem, New Jersey Philadelphia	25 160

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.

1773	Vessel	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
Dec. 11	Ship Molly	George Johnston	Thomas Penrose Jonathan Penrose Thomas Willing Robert Morris Thomas Morris all of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	160
Dec. 17	Snow Live Oak	William Barber	Thomas Willing Robert Morris Thomas Morris	Philadelphia	70
Dec. 15	Brig ^t Adrian	James Duncan	William Coxe Moore Furnan both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	50
Dec. 20	Ship Minerva	Cuthbert Lindsay	Joseph Wilson of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	100
Dec. 22	Ship Swift	Samuel Davison	Thomas Yorke of Philadelphia	Barbadoes	80
Dec. 7	Brig ^t John	John Ashnead	Hezekiah Williams	Province of Maryland	75
Dec. 31	Ship Minerva	Robert Mackay	Andrew Gregg James Thompson of Londonderry Andrew Caldwell	Philadelphia	160

Dec. 23	Schooner Betsy	Robert Patterson	Benjamin Carman Samuel Howell George Douglass all of Philadelphia	Province of Massachu- setts Bay	60
Dec. 23	Brigt Industry	Peter Hodgkinson	James Craig of Philadelphia	Swanzy	40
Dec. 28	Schooner Sally	Oswell Eve, Jr.	Oswell Eve	Honduras	20
Dec. 29	Brigt Agnes	Joseph Mather	Philip Moore of Philadelphia	Province of Maryland	85
Dec. 23	Brigt. Mount Holly	Gamaliel Bayley	George Fullerton Joseph Burr John Bispham Joseph Ridgeway Thomas Reynolds all of New Jersey	New Jersey	50
Feb. 23	Sloop Peggy	Stephen Decatur	Joseph Cowperthwait of Philadelphia Jacob Cowperthwait Robert Jones William Mitchell of Philadelphia Thomas Barclay Benjamin Marshall of Philadelphia Christopher Marshall, Jr. Charles Marshall	New England	25
March 1	Brigt. Nancy	John Bruce		Province of Massachu- setts Bay	50
March 4	Sloop Hope	Thomas Dewick		Province of Massachu- setts Bay	40

1774

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.

1774	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
March 12	Schooner Henrietta	George Catton	Thomas Fitzsimmons of Philadelphia	New England	35
March 16	Brigt. Free Mason	David Wilkins	George Mead John Gill Phillip Moore both of Philadelphia	New England	60
March 19	Schooner Nancy	Jonathan Wood	Richard Sheepshanks	Murtherkiln on the River Delaware	20
March 21	Brigt. Dolphin	John Hunn	Thomas Harper of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	60
March 23	Schooner Recovery	Joseph Bennett, Jr.	Joseph Bennett	Connecticut	37
March 24	Brigt. King George	Robert Shewell, Jr.	Robert Shewell, Jr.	New Haven	45
March 26	Sloop Spry	John Stillwell	William Horne of Cape May, Mariner	Cape May	25
April 2	Sloop Sally	William Martin	John Stillwell John Towers	Cohansey Creek, Province of East Jersey	15
April 2	Brigt. John & Richard	Downing Wilkinson	William Straker James Budden both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	60
April 2	Ship Union	William Hamilton	Joseph Wharton, Jr. of Philadelphia Neill Malcolm William Neate	Philadelphia	250

March 23	Bright. Venus	Patrick Barry	Thomas Willing Robert Morris Thomas Morris all of Philadelphia	Wilmington on Delaware	40
April 9	Sloop Hetty	William Watson	John Cox William Watson both of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	25
April 6	Bright. Hope	Thomas Potts	Richard Hoare a British merchant residing in Honduras	Liverpool	100
April 14	Sloop Betsy	John Kerr	Thomas Potts David Beveridge	New Jersey	25
April 19	Sloop Fanny	John Burrows	Jacob Miller Emanuel Eyre Ship Carpenters, of Ken- sington, Pa.	Bristol, Province of Massa- chusetts Bay	50
April 26	Sloop Charming Peggy	Francis Gilbert	Samuel Bruster James Cuming of Quebec	Acomac	15
April 30	Schooner Yorke	William Carlisle	John White Swift Joseph Donaldson, Jr. William Smith both of Philadelphia	River St. Johns, Province of East Florida	30
April 28	Ship Nancy & Polly	Woolman Sutton	Anthony Stocker of Philadelphia Thomas Wharton, Jr.	Philadelphia	120

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.

1774	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
April 26	Schooner Charming Polly	Leonard Hammond	Leonard Hammond Thomas Mason John Patton	Philadelphia	40
May 3	Ship Delaware	Alexander Cain	John Armstrong of the City of Dublin Andrew Caldwell	Philadelphia	150
April 25	Schooner Lively	John Welsh	Tobias Rudolph James Robinson Joseph Whitall of Philadelphia	Province of Massachu- setts Bay Philadelphia	55 80
May 4	Brigt. Jamaica Packet	Richard Stansbury	Hilary Baker, Jr. William Sheaff	Wilmington	50
April 21	Brigt. Rebecca	John Shields	John Shields		
May 7	Brigt. Carpenter	Charles Jenkins	Charles Jenkins	Philadelphia	109
May 7	Ship Ann	John Chatham	Andrew Hodge John Bayard	Philadelphia	60
May 10	Ship Sally	Samuel Covell	William Hodge, Jr. Samuel Penrose Isaac Penrose	Philadelphia	110
May 12	Ship Sally	Seymour Hood	Thomas Clifford Thomas Clifford, Jr. John Clifford	Philadelphia	130

May 11	Schooner Polly	John Foster	John Painter	Pennsylvania	15
May 14	Schooner Hetty	Alexander Dyar	John Foster Andrew Miller Alexander Dyar	Province of Massachu- setts Bay	45
May 14	Sloop Sarah & Elizabeth	Nathaniel Tylee	Nathaniel Tylee	New Jersey	10
May 17	Schooner Polly	Joseph Gamble	Joseph Gamble	Philadelphia	15
April 28	Ship Ranger	Samuel Wilson	John Duffield	Philadelphia	200
May 19	Schooner Dolphin	William Price	Stephen Shewell William Craig	Connecticut	35
May 14	Sloop Montreal	George May	Joseph Shewell	Virginia	35
May 25	Ship Charming Nancy	Robert Tyrie	John Bondfield Joseph Wharton, Jr. William Morrell William McMurtrie William Miller	Philadelphia	120
May 28	Schooner Nelly	John Scott	Matthew Cunian	Boston	35
May 30	Schooner Carpenter's Delight	Thomas Purnell	David Evans Thomas Purnell	Sussex Co. on Delaware	10
June 3	Ship Catharine	Seymour Hood	John Patton Thomas Mason	Philadelphia	70
May 31	Brigt. Betsy	Samuel Savadge	Thomas Barnard Joseph Huddle	Province of Massachu- setts Bay	25
June 1	Brigt. Marigold	Robert Torrens	Blair McClenahan	Province of Massachu- setts Bay	50

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—*Continued.*

1774	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
May 29	Brig ^t Helena & Mary	Charles McCarthy	Philip Roche of Limerick	Philadelphia	100
June 16	Brig ^t Ranger	Cha ^s Biddle	Isaac Hazlehurst	New England	60
June 9	Brig ^t . Greyhound	Joshua Allen	Matthias Aspden Stacy Hepburn	N ^o Carolina	40
June 16	Brig ^t Lucy	John Pyner	John Duffield	New Haven	70
June 17	Brig ^t Charlotte	Peter Parker	Joseph Pons David Beveridge	Province of Massachu- setts Bay	35
June 17	Schooner Felicity	Allen Moore	John Duffield	Virginia	30
June 21	Ship Jane	Conolly McCausland	James Stirling of Wallworth	Philadelphia	180
			James Mitchel of Londonderry		
			Thomas Barelay		
			Conolly McCausland		
June 23	Brig ^t . Nancy	John Kent	Charles Lyon	Pennsylvania	30
June 16	Schooner Hope	Thomas Foster	Edward Batchelor	Maryland	50
			Thomas Assheton		
June 20	Ship Belle	Thomas Jones	Moses Franks of London	Province of Massachu- setts Bay	170
			David Franks		

June 24	Sloop Betsy	John Goodwin	Daniel Roberdeau	Rhode Island	30
June 30	Sloop Catharine	James Round Morris	John Morris	Maryland	25
June 30	Brig ^t Mount Holly	Gamaliel Bayley	Joseph Swift	New Jersey	50
			William Smith		
June 22	Brig ^t Polly	William Greenway	Benjamin Gumbes	Philadelphia	80
			Jacob Howell		
July 9	Brig ^t Nancy	William Adamson	Joseph Whitall	New Jersey	60
			Richard Vaux		
July 16	Schooner Success	John Rosberry	Henry Rich of Charlestown	Philadelphia	30
			John Rosberry		
July 22	Brig ^t Anna	James Foster	Josiah Hewes	North Carolina	35
July 23	Schooner Prosperity	Robert French	William Patterson of Philadelphia	Virginia	20
			William Hodge, Jr		
July 27	Brig ^t Ann	Andrew May	Andrew May	South Carolina	30
July 4	Ship Chalkley	Edward Spain	Abel James	Philadelphia	180
			Henry Drinker		
Aug. 5	Ship Albion	Thomas Crippen	Joseph Whitall	Philadelphia	105
Aug. 6	Schooner Elizabeth	William Brown	David Sproat	Philadelphia	30
Aug. 17	Ship Elizabeth	John Brown	Benj ^a Fuller	York, Province of Massa-	100
			Samuel Fisher	chusetts Bay	
			Joseph Fisher		
			all of Philadelphia		
			Andrew Bunner		

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.— <i>Continued.</i>				
1774	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built Tons
Aug. 10	Brig ^t Lowther	John Smith	Hezekiah Williams	York, Province of Massa- chusetts Bay 100
Aug. 19	Sloop Catharine	Samuel Walden	Alexander Rutherford	Philadelphia 15
Aug. 20	Brig ^t George	William Hayman	George Meade of Philadelphia	Philadelphia 90
Aug. 25	Sloop Betsy	Philip Lacy	Thomas Fitz Simmons	County of Philadelphia North Carolina 30
Aug. 20	Schooner Kitty	James Robinson	Ralph Moore	
			Foster McConnell	
Aug. 26	Brig ^t Jenny	John Lockton	Joshua Maddox Wallace Mess ^{rs} Shirley & Price of South Carolina	Rhode Island 60
			Thomas Mason	New Jersey 10
			George Moore	
			both of Philadelphia	
			John Patton	
Aug. 28	Sloop Polly	John Franklin	Isaac Morrough of Indian River	Connecticut North Carolina 16 60
			John Franklin	
Aug. 27	Sloop Faithful Brother	Charles Berat	Charles Berat	
Aug. 29	Snow Polly	Henry Turhurst	Francis C. Hasenclever of Philadelphia Stacy Hepburn	

Aug. 31	Schooner James	Darrell Livingston	James Stiles	Bermuda	45
Sept. 2	Schooner Endeavour	Daniel Badger	Joseph Donaldson Alexander Kidd	Province of Massachu- setts Bay	15
Aug. 30	Brig ^t Two Friends	Richard Inkson	James Ash of Philadelphia	Rhode Island	40
Sept. 8	Brig ^t Felicity	Robert Harris	Richard Inkson	Virginia	156
Sept. 19	Ship Betsy	Samuel Kyle	Joseph Pons	Salem, New Jersey	80
Sept. 21	Ship Caesar	William Miller	Joseph Carson William Neate of London	Philadelphia	200
			Magnus Miller		
			Caleb Emlen		
			both of Philadelphia		
Sept. 23	Schooner Hetty	Thomas Pitt	George Emlen, Jr.	New Jersey	40
Sept. 23	Brig ^t Nancy	James Martin	Thomas Yorke	New Jersey	50
Sept. 28	Ship Union	James Steel	David Beveridge Peter Chevalier	Philadelphia	150
			Joseph Bullock		
			John Chevalier		
Sept. 28	Sloop Jenny	Daniel Badger	Daniel Badger	New Jersey	15
Oct. 6	Schooner Diamond	John Dilworth	John Dilworth	Philadelphia	12
Oct. 15	Sloop Montego Packet	David Loggan	Neil Malcolm William Neate both of London	Cape May	16
			Joseph Wharton, Jr.		

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.

1774	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
Oct. 15	Sloop Hopewell	— Thompson	John Noyes Robert Uniack both of Nova Scotia	New Jersey	20
Oct. 13	Brig ^t Polly	Robert Lightbody	Moses Veledehier Jonathan Dawes Abijah Dawes Rumford Dawes	Province of Massachu- setts Bay	50
Oct. 10	Ship Augustus	George Geddis	William Neate of London Magnus Miller of Philadelphia George Eulen, Jr. Thomas Batt	Philadelphia	150
Oct. 21	Sloop Fly	— Galway		Province of Massachu- setts Bay	35
Oct. 12	Brig ^t Betsy	Edward Yorke	Edward Yorke	New England	50
Oct. 14	Schooner Happy Return	John King	Edward Batchelor Thomas Assheton Thomas Bramhall	New Jersey	35
Oct. 29	Ship Grace	Fred ^x McCausland	Blair McClenachan	Connecticut	95
Oct. 29	Brig ^t Potowmack	George Rowe	John Ross of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	75

Nov. 9	Ship Liberty	Nathaniel Moore	James Latimer Elias Boys Fergus Mellwain Jonathan Rumford, Jr. Robert Bridges Thomas Willing Robert Morris Thomas Peurose all of Philadelphia Thomas Morris Matthew Mease Thomas W. Smith Ricloff Albertson Hugh Wallace Alexander Wallace Redmond Conyngham John Maxwell Nesbitt Jacob Harman Mordecai Lewis Samuel Meredith George Clymer Reese Meredith all of Philadelphia John Coburne	Wilmington on Delaware	170
Nov. 10	Ship Pomona	John Green		Philadelphia	200
Nov. 10	Ship Richard Penn	Isaac All		Philadelphia	200
Nov. 3	Ship Commerce	James Willson		Philadelphia	150
Nov. 10	Sloop New York Packet	Joseph Rivers		New York	15
Aug. 25	Ship Sally	Francis Feariss		Philadelphia	200
Nov. 7	Brig ^t Sally	William Stevens		Philadelphia	90
Nov. 23	Ship Bisset	John Vickary		Philadelphia	120

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—*Continued.*

1774	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
Nov. 25	Ship Harmony Hall	Benjamin Greenway	Edward Batchelor of Newburn	North Carolina	90
Nov. 19	Brig ^t Charlestown Packet	Samuel Wright	Thomas Assheton Richard Lushington John James James Nelson all of South Carolina William Sykes	Pennsylvania	90
Dec. 3	Ship Duke of York	Robert Torrens	Blair McClenachan	Philadelphia	90
Dec. 7	Brig ^t Jane	Daniel Kennicutt	John Brown of Philadelphia Samuel Penrose	Connecticut	60
Dec. 6	Schooner Diligence	James Wilson	James Wilson	Province of East Florida	30
Dec. 10	Ship Ceres	Lambert Wickes	James Ringgold of Maryland Lambert Wickes	Philadelphia	150
Dec. 16	Sloop Maria	Samuel Ball	Samuel Smith of London Richard Brew a Bristol (<i>sic</i>) subject resid- ing in Africa Robert Ritchie	Philadelphia	40

Published by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Subscription prices: Five dollars per annum in advance. Single copies, fifteen cents. Payment in advance. Orders, notices, and communications should be addressed to the Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Entered as second-class matter, June 26, 1907, under post office number 384, at Chicago, Ill., under special permission of the post office and inspection service at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 16, 1918. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 16, 1918.

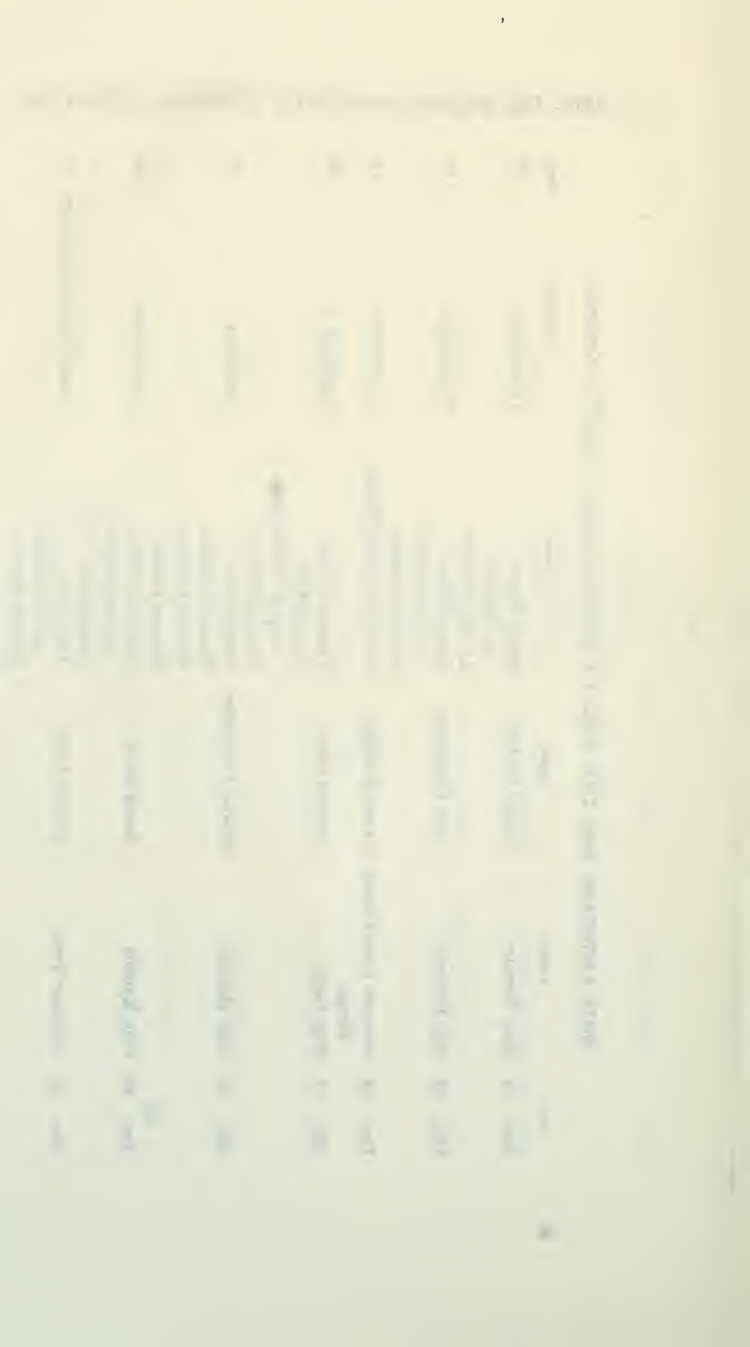
Postmaster: This publication is entered as second-class matter, June 26, 1907, under post office number 384, at Chicago, Ill., under special permission of the post office and inspection service at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 16, 1918.

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Published by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 17	Ship Recovery	David McCullough	Peter January of Philadelphia James Giles of Newry	Philadelphia	180
Dec. 13	Sloop Nancy	James Erwin	David McCullough Daniel Robinson of Philadelphia Henry Lisle	Virginia	30
Dec. 19	Ship Black Prince	John Barry	Thomas Willing Robert Morris Thomas Morris John Wharton all of Philadelphia John Nixon	Philadelphia	200
Dec. 20	Ship Catharine	James McNeil	James Lecky of Dublin Joseph Willson Townsend White William Coxe	Philadelphia	160
Dec. 20	Brig ^t Nancy	William Carlisle	John White John Smith Jacob Proby	New York	50
Dec. 23	Sloop Free Mason	Jacob Proby	Christopher Marshall, Jr. Charles Marshall Wilkinson Timmons Benjamin Marshall	New Jersey	12
Dec. 22	Brig ^t Dove	Wilkinson Timmons		North Carolina	80

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.				
1774	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built Tons
Dec. 23	Sloop Mercury	George Buchan	Simon Taylor of Jamaica	Philadelphia 20
Dec. 23	Ship Rebecca	John Hazelwood	A'neas Urquhart John Philips of Philadelphia	Philadelphia 180
Dec. 28	Schooner Pennsylvania Farmer	James McNight	William Duncan Joshua Maddox Wallace	Lewes Town 12
Dec. 31	Brig ^t Hetty	Jacobus Lott	Thomas Willing Robert Morris both of Philadelphia	Maryland 70
Dec. 22	Brig ^t Harriott	Samuel Devonshire	Thomas Morris Henry Rider Thomas Asheton Edward Batchelor Thomas Bramall Benjamin Gibbs of Philadelphia	Barbadoes 80
1775 Jan. 20	Ship Myrtilla	James Caton	James Caton John Little of Philadelphia	Philadelphia 180
Jan. 27	Schooner Tryal	Richard Ham	Richard Ham	Lewes Town on Delaware 10



Feb. 7	Brig ^t John	John Blyth	Andrew Caldwell	Londonderry in the King-	100
				dom of Ireland	
Feb. 15	Brig ^t George	William Hayman	Clement Sewell	Philadelphia	90
Feb. 22	Ship Unity	William Glover	Samuel Johnson	Philadelphia	80
			of Philadelphia		
Jan. 26	Ship Tyger	Thomas Fell	James Stewart	Philadelphia	200
			James France		
			Thomas Fell		
			Samuel Carson		
			Robert Dinwiddie	Philadelphia	180
			Robert Crawford		
			James King		
			Alexander Brown		
			all of Glasgow		
			Andrew Troop	Eggharbour, New Jersey	120
			William Smith	Philadelphia	170
			John Wilcocks	Philadelphia	400
			Moses Franks		
			of London		
			David Franks	Philadelphia	200
			Jacob Winey		
			James Budden		
			William Straker		
			all of Philadelphia		
March 2	Brig ^t Rachel	John Clay			
March 3	Ship Alfred	Tho ^s Callender			
Feb. 14	Ship Mars	Wingate Newman			
March 15	Ship Lord Camden	James Clubb			

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.				
1775	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Tons
March 10	Ship Barclay	Paul Coxé	Thomas Barclay William Mitchell both of Philadelphia	180
March 3	Ship America	George Ord	Paul Coxé Samuel R. Fisher Joshua Fisher Thomas Fisher Jabez Fisher Maud Fisher Edward Hare	200
March 21	Sloop Speedwell	Edward Hare		
March 24	Schooner Polly	James Allen	A. Buckle Boyd of Philadelphia Robert Bullock Edward Yorke Elair McClenachan Anthony Stocker of Philadelphia Thomas Wharton, Jr. Conrad Vanderwhite of Philadelphia John Lockhart	Province of Massachu- setts Bay 20 Province of Massachu- setts Bay 15 New Jersey 60 Pennsylvania 30 Philadelphia 130 Maryland 25
March 27	Brig ^t Sally	Edward Yorke		
April 5	Brig ^t Nancy	John Ritchie		
April 7	Ship Olive Branch	James Hathorn		
April 28	Sloop Peggy	John Lockhart		

May	1	Schooner Delaware	Robert Cook	Richard Rundle	Province of Massachu- setts Bay	65
May	1	Schooner Tryal	David Long	Joseph Walters David Long	Broadkilm on Delaware	20
May	8	Ship Delaware	Alexander Cain	John Mitchell, Jr.	Philadelphia	150
May	6	Ship Phoebe	Robert Pomery	Robert White Smith Fosset	Philadelphia	20
May	6	Brig ^t Rebecca & Polly	Arthur Culnan	Arthur Culnan of Cork	New York	40
May	10	Schooner Lively	Holton Johnston	Holton Johnston	Lynn, Province of Massa- chusetts Bay	80
May	16	Sloop Peace & Plenty	Randal Mumford	John Morton Josiah Hewes	Province of Massachu- setts Bay	40
May	16	Brig ^t Dolphin	Hugh Smith	Stephen Shewell Joseph Shewell	Philadelphia	40
May	11	Schooner Susanna	James Wilson	Thomas Saltar	Province of Massachu- setts Bay	50
May	18	Ship Jane	John Mathie	John Campbell John Kepper Alexander Morrison Gabriel Wood all of Greenock John Mathie	Philadelphia	170
May	19	Brig ^t Woodbridge	Samuel Pote	Richard Rundle	Province of Massachu- setts Bay	60

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SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—*Continued.*

1775	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
May 23	Sloop Prudence	Henry Norris	George Moren	Connecticut	30
May 19	Sloop Betsy	Valentine Wightman	William Fullerton William Redwood Benjamin Burkett Valentine Wightman	Rhode Island	40
May 25	Schooner Jeany	Robert Brisson	Robert Brisson	New Providence	40
May 27	Schooner Molly	George Robotham	Jeremiah Warder, Sr Jeremiah Warder, Jr John Warder	Province of Massachusetts Bay	50
May 27	Brig ^t Betsy and Nancy	Patrick Flynn	James Stuart	New England	40
May 29	Brig ^t Polly	James Robinson	Foster McConnell	Rhode Island	50
May 29	Brig ^t Olive Branch	Joy Castle	Charles Wharton of Philadelphia Joy Castle	New England	80
May 31	Brig ^t Industry	William Wilcomb	John Reynell of Philadelphia	Newbury Port	80
June 2	Ship Hibernia	James McCay	Samuel Coates James Thompson of London Derry James McCay	Philadelphia	160
June 3	Sloop Monmouth	Perkins Allen	Thomas Saltar	New England	90
June 13	Schooner Ranger	Michael Dawson	Michael Dawson	Philadelphia	20

June 13	Schooner Nelly and Nancy	Daniel Robins	Daniel Robins	Philadelphia	25
June 16	Ship Mars	Magnus Miller	William Brown of Janaica	Philadelphia	200
June 16	Brig ^t Industry	Henry Hubbs	George Emlen, Jr.	Swansey	40
June 17	Brig ^t Sally	John Welsh	Daniel Bancroft	Pennsylvania	20
June 19	Schooner Sally and Nancy	James Fell	William Bingham	Philadelphia	35
June 26	Ship Hancock & Adams	Charles Forrest	Blair McCleanahan	Philadelphia	100
June 23	Sloop Joseph	Thomas Ridley	Josiah Hewes	Province of Massachu- setts Bay	30
June 27	Brig ^t Venus	James Meares	James Lecky of Dublin	Rhode Island	70
June 29	Brig ^t Hannah	Philemon Cassady	James Meares Thomas Wharton of Philadelphia	Province of Massachu- setts Bay	80
June 29	Schooner Polly	Alexander Guy	Isaac Wharton John Reynell of Philadelphia	Province of Massachu- setts Bay	60
June 30	Sloop Polly	James Garrigues	Samuel Coates	New England	40
July 6	Schooner Fair Lady	Samuel Nuttle	John Hart	New England	60
June 22	Sloop Sally	James Bowes	William Bingham	Rhode Island	30
July 7	Schooner Lovely Lass	Matthew Strong	James Cochran Matthew Strong	Lewes on Delaware	10

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—Continued.

1775	Vessels	Masters	Owners	Where built	Tons
July 10	Schooner Charlotte	Joseph Northey	Andrew Cabot	New England	45
July 10	Schooner Hannah	James Neille	Henry Oakman	New England	60
July 15	Ship John	James Peter	James Mease	Philadelphia	180
			Thomas Mifflin		
			Jonathan Mifflin		
			all of Philadelphia		
			Samuel Caldwell		
			Thomas Wharton		
			of Philadelphia		
July 14	Brig ^t Triton	John Morse	Isaac Wharton	New England	90
			John Fotts	—	
			of Philadelphia		
July 15	Ship Rittenhouse	Robert French	Thomas Yorke		135
			Matthew Deal		
			of Indian River	Indian River	10
July 15	Schooner Neptune	Robert Schoolfield	Robert Schoolfield		
			William Workman		
			William Sykes		
			of Philadelphia	Rhode Island	34
July 12	Brig ^t Polly	William Workman	Thomas Lee		
			John Whitall	New England	120
			of Savannah La Mar	Philadelphia	80
July 17	Brig ^t Pluto	Thomas Lee			
July 18	Brig ^t Jamaica Packet	Richard Stanbury			

July 18	Schooner Polly	James Willson	James Willson	Cohanzy	15
July 19	Sloop Swift	Nicholas Hyman	Andrew Miller	Colony of New York	15
July 18	Ship Concord	Joseph Smith	Andrew Hodge	Philadelphia	100
			William Hodge		
July 19	Brig ^t S ^t Patrick	Bernard Gallagher	John Bayard	New England	90
			Lawton & Brown of Cork		
			Foster McConnell		
July 19	Ship Barclay	Paul Cox	John Brown	Philadelphia	180
			of Liverpool		
			Paul Cox		
July 19	Sloop Polly	Edward Brush	Edward Brush	Cohanzy	15
July 25	Schooner Polly	John Foster	William Bagwell	Lewes on Delaware	10
			of Indian River		
Aug. 8	Snow Polly	Samuel Jenkins	John Foster	Philadelphia	70
			Joseph Bainfield		
			of Falmouth, Great Britain		
			Samuel Jenkins		
Aug. 8	Schooner Nancy	William Clarke	William Clarke	New England	30
June 7	Schooner Farmer	Nehemiah Field	Nehemiah Field	Lewes on Delaware	15
Aug. 17	Ship Clarendon	John Denniston	William Coats	Philadelphia	120
			Thomas Whitlaw		
			both of Glasgow		
Aug. 17	Brig ^t Langdon	Robert Lightbody	John Denniston	New England	50
			Joshua Maddox Wallace		

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—*Continued.*

<i>1776</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Aug. 7	Schooner Dolphin	Thomas Dewet	Henry Smith of Sussex Co. on Delaware	Prime Hook, Sussex Co. on Delaware	10
Aug. 25	Brig ^d Peace	John Durry	James Woods Robert Patterson of Londonderry	Wilmington	50
Aug. 26	Brig ^d Sally	Peter Ridg	John Durry		
Aug. 29	Ship Cæsar	William Miller	Peter Ridg William Brown of Jamaica, merchant Henry Chapman John Platt Henry Appleton & Sampson Wright Executors of the last Will & Testament of Wil- liam Neate, late of Lon- don, deceased	New England Philadelphia	40 200
Sept. 1	Sloop Nancy	Henry Norris	George Emilen, Jr.	Virginia	30
Aug. 15	Ship Becky	John Adams	Adam Ekart Charles Jones of Jamaica John Dean	New England	60

Sept.	5	Schooner Keziah	James Leech	Isaac Anderson	New England	15
Sept.	6	Sloop Polly	John Sands	Dennis Crohan	Province of Massachusetts Bay	30
Sept.	7	Brig ^t Lovely Lass	William Castle	George Noble Hugh Lenox William McMurtre Francis Somerville Jesse Williamson John Dean	Philadelphia	60
Sept.	8	Schooner Peace	Richard O'Neal			
Sept.	6	Sloop Phoenix	John Sherdon		Boston	30
Sept.	9	Ship Catharine	George Buchan	George Moore of London James Craig Daniel Roberdeau Joseph Whittall Richard Vaux Richard Neave of London Richard Neave, Jr. James Henry John Campbell John Butler Archibald Moore all of Philadelphia	Province of Massachusetts Bay	45
Sept.	9	Sloop Betsy	Thomas Pott		Philadelphia	160
Sept.	11	Brig ^t Black Prince	John Campbell		Rhode Island	30
Oct.	26	Schooner Nancy	Archibald Moore		Connecticut	15
					Lewes on Delaware	10

SHIP REGISTERS FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, 1726-1775.—*Continued.*

<i>1775</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Where built</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Dec. 16	Brig ^d Broker	John Smart	Thomas Yorke of Philadelphia	New England	50
<i>1773</i>					
Dec. 22	Schooner Brothers	Richard Stanbury	Richard Stanbury	Virginia	35
<i>1775</i>					
Dec. 21	Sloop Success	Rob ^t Lightbody	George Meade of Philadelphia	Province of Massachu- setts Bay	40
			Thomas Fitz Simmons		
Dec. 27	Sloop Mifflin	Thomas Palmer	Elias Boys Ferguson McIlvaine both of Philadelphia	Wilmington on Delaware	15
			Robert Bridges		
Dec. 26	Brig ^d Two Friends	Dougal MacGregor	Dougal MacGregor	Philadelphia	100
<i>1776</i>			Robert Campbell		
Jan. 23	Brig ^d Recovery	Ralph Walker	George Latimer of New Castle	Rhode Island	30
			Ralph Walker		
			Thomas Kain		
			John Littler		
			Jacob Balderson		
			Jonathan Rumford, Jr		
			Aaron Musgrave		
Feb. 1	Ship Neave	William Stevens	Jacob Harman Mordcaai Lewis	Philadelphia	150

Feb. 24	Schooner James	Randal Mumford	James Stiles of Bermuda Joseph Donaldson, Jr. of St. Christophers Joseph Donaldson William Straker of Barbadoes James Budden of Bridge Town in Barba- does	Bermuda	35
Feb. 24	Ship Lord Cambden	James Clubb		Philadelphia	200
March 4	Ship Fame	Hugh Lyle	Hugh Lyle of Londonderry James Crawford of Londonderry Richard Neave Richard Neave, Jr. both of London William & James Douglass of Glasgow William Price of London	Philadelphia	100
Feb. 14	Brig ^t Minerva	John Winning		Rhode Island	60
March 9	Ship Elizabeth	Robert Campbell		Province of Massachu- setts Bay	190
March 9	Brig ^t Betsy	Patrick Flynn		Pennsylvania	85
March 16	Ship Olive Branch	W ^m McCulloch	Hon. Simon Taylor Angus McBean both of Jamaica	Philadelphia	120

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

LETTER OF JOSIAH W. GIBBS TO MRS. PERRY, 1784.

PHILAD^A 16th October 1784.

DEAR MRS. PERRY

The bearer my honor'd friend Solomon Meers sets of for your Country on the Morrow—Surrounded as I am with Bussiness perplex'd as I am with the multiplicity of occurrences I must devote two Minutes to inform of our Welfare. Betsy & Billy are both tolerable well except the latter she has (poor little Lark) the hooping Cough but thro' the Blessing of Heaven not bad. Mrs. Gibbs is very well & all join in Love to you & Miss Nancy Perry. I wish we could take a Tour to your delightful Village, free from the Noise & Bustle of a Town, we could enjoy the pleasure of Retirement & of seeing our Friends, but this we must postpone for the present.

Inclosed is Invo'. & Bill of Lading for Sundry Merchandize ship't on Board the Sloop Seaflower Cap^t Treat am^t £106.3.3 which is passed to your Debit. I am sorry that we could not supply you with all the Articles in your Memorandum, but our Goods are not all come in, hope these sent will answer & would recommend your selling for a small profit, as we can at any time supply you with more & shall think myself happy if I can render you any Service. With much Esteem I am

Your friend & Ser^t

JOSIAH W. GIBBS.

A FARCE, BY HON. WILLIAM ELLERY, OF RHODE ISLAND, found among his papers, and a copy made for the use of THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE, by Miss Henrietta Ellery.

A FARCE.

The Theatre represents the Robin Hood Society in their hall, the President sitting under a canopy.

SCENE.

*Pomposo, Glorioso, Whiggo.**Pomposo rises and addresses himself to the President.*

I rise, Sir, to propose a plan
Of vast importance to each State,
I'm sure 'twill suit us to a man
And not excite the least debate.
In dirty chairs too long we've sat,
Too long on naked floors we've stood,
I cannot think of this or that
But boiling choler fires my blood.

No great distinction, Sir, besides
 Marks as it ought, each patriot sage,
 Great evils, Sir, that State betides
 Where dressed alike is prince and page.
 Let chairs be bought of costly wood,
 The bottoms stuff'd with down of geese—
 How can we feel in proper mood
 Unless we sit at perfect ease? .
 Let carpet Gobelin o'erspread,
 And hide the knotty, homely floor,
 Let Freedom's Cap, adorn each head
 And flowing robes make cits adore
 Our dignities. Alas! too long
 We've passed unnoticed through the street,
 Or when we've mingled with the throng
 Not one our noble selves would greet.

Glorioso seconds the motion.

I second, Sir, my worthy friend,
 And these amendments pray for
 That members each have paper,
 Sand, pen, ink, wax and wafer.
 I move besides to fix the rank
 Of —— least some awkward wight
 When —— makes the dinner frank
 Instead of left should take the right.
 Or in procession thrust his nose
 Proudly before his noble betters,
 Or dare his body interpose
 Sages among renowned for letters.
 To members title I propose
 To give of Excellency,
 Or somewhat which they may suppose
 As well will suit the proudest fancy.
 For President is placèd far
 By title proud, above his peers.
 Such marked distinction I abhor.
 Members! I wish you'd lend your ears
 To this and every mention'd head.
 I burn t' advance to highest pitch
 And make our glory widely spread
 As far as Fame her flight can stretch.

Pomposo seconds ye amendment.

Whiggo.

Could flowing robes make language flow
 Or Caps of Freedom sense impart,
 Carpet's gay tints make fancy glow
 Or cushioned chairs improve the heart;
 Could titles high exalt the soul
 To form some wise, some great design;
 Could rank the passions' rage control
 And make confederate orders shine

All might agree with hand and heart
 To urge and push these motions through ;—
 But, Sir, we know pomp can't impart
 Good sense, or give finance a sous.
 Besides, what would our cits opine
 Who think we ardent lust for power?
 Trust me they'd lash in keenest lines
 And all their vengeance on us pour.
 In vain you'd quote old Greece and Rome,
 And talk of lictors, aye and fasces ;
 They'd tell you, Sirs, pray look at home
 Nor sequents be like servile asses ;—
 Let motions and amendments all
 Sink in commitment's deepest pit ;
 None for report will on them call
 'Till —— lose all sense and wit.

They were committed.

FINIS.

THE EARL OF RANFURLY, Governor of New Zealand, and his Private Secretary, Major Dudley Alexander, both descendants of William Penn, visited The Historical Society of Pennsylvania on August 17, 1904, and examined the Penn manuscripts and relics.

PATRICK SULLIVAN, who enlisted in Captain Michael Doudel's company of riflemen from York County June 25, 1775, served throughout the war for independence. After his term of enlistment expired in the First Battalion of Riflemen, Colonel William Thompson, he re-enlisted for two years from July 1, 1776, in Captain James Grier's company, First Pennsylvania Continental Line. At the battle of Germantown he was wounded in the leg, and discharged in 1778. In a few months he again enlisted, this time in the Second Pennsylvania Continental Line, and at the siege of Yorktown was wounded in the groin. He was discharged from the Continental army in 1783, and later became a pensioner. This sturdy veteran's last service was under Wayne in his campaign against the Indians in 1794, after which he became a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Book Notices.

LETTERS AND PAPERS RELATING TO THE ALASKA FRONTIER. Edited by Edwin Swift Balch, A.B. (Harvard). Philadelphia. Press of Allen, Lane & Scott. 1904.

In this work the editor has collected a number of newspaper editorials and items and some letters relating to the Alaska boundary question.

YEAR-BOOK OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY, 1904. New York. 8vo, 95 and 256 pp.

Again this annual makes its appearance, compiled by the master hand of the Secretary of the Society. The lists of officers, members, and reports for the past year are followed by a special contribution by Mr. Ferree, entitled "Pennsylvania: A Primer," which presents in concise

form the essential facts of Pennsylvania history. Intended to serve as a summary of Pennsylvania affairs, available for the busy man searching for facts only, the narrative form has been abandoned and the text arranged in paragraphs, which in their turn are gathered together into related chapters. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Mr. Ferree for his valuable compilation. The work is copiously illustrated, which adds interest to the text, and is well indexed. Reprints of the "Primer" have been made, and may be purchased of the compiler at 7 Warren Street, New York City.

THE HISTORY AND ROSTER OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S GUARD, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS WASHINGTON'S LIFE-GUARD. By C. E. Godfrey. 8vo, 302 pp. Illustrated. Price, \$5. Stevenson-Smith Co., Washington, D. C.

The history of the Guard dates from its formation at Cambridge, Mass., March 12, 1776, until it was mustered out on Constitution Island, opposite West Point, N. Y., December 20, 1783. Of the 339 officers and men, 81 were from Massachusetts, 49 from New Hampshire, 8 from Rhode Island, 31 from Connecticut, 9 from New York, 18 from New Jersey, 41 from Pennsylvania, 7 from Maryland, 67 from Virginia, 11 from North Carolina, and 17 unknown. The records of the officers and men show when and where they entered the service, rank, company and regiment, when transferred to the Guard, the battles in which they participated, casualties, and continuity of service. The appendix contains the journal of Elijah Fisher. Among the illustrations are the Muster-Roll of the Infantry Guard, the first Pay-Roll of the Cavalry Guard, the flag of the Guard, and fac-simile signatures of the officers and men.

A SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By William H. Mace. New York. Rand, McNally & Co. 465 pp.

Professor Mace states in his preface that elementary text-books on history should be so simple and transparent in style that the child can come into immediate possession of the meaning without overcoming obstacles in the shape of strange words and involved sentences, and that to impress great historical scenes upon the mind of the young is as important as to paint them on canvas. His school history, therefore, is well conceived and the conception has been admirably carried out. The illustrations are meritorious and profuse, and the work is well printed and produced.

THE POUND AND KESTER FAMILIES. By John E. Hunt. Chicago, 1904. 8vo, 623 pp.

This work contains an account of the ancestry of both the Pound and Kester families, running back prior to 1685, and a genealogical account of the descendants of the two common ancestors, John Pound and William Kester. A sketch of the Kester family, by William F. Kester, and a description of a trip down the Ohio River on a flat-boat in 1786, by Joseph Liston, are interesting additions. John Pound was an early settler of Piscataway, New Jersey, where he died in 1690. Where he came from or the date when he settled in New Jersey has not been determined. The ancestors of the Küsters came from Crefeld, Germany, and were among the early settlers of Germantown. The compiler has

expended much labor upon the records and displayed ability in the systematic arrangement of the material. A full index of names will prove useful for those wishing information about the descendants of the two families. The price of the work is \$3.50 per copy, postage paid, and it may be obtained of John E. Hunt, Esq., 97 Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

THE SCHWENKFELDERS IN PENNSYLVANIA: AN HISTORICAL SKETCH.

By Howard Wiegner Kriebel. Lancaster, Pennsylvania, 1904.
8vo, 246 pp.

This historical sketch of the Schwenkfelders is the latest contribution published by the Pennsylvania German Society to the history of the early German Protestant denominations, which found in Pennsylvania the religious toleration denied them in their native land. Their founder, Caspar Schwenkfeld von Ossing, was a Silesian nobleman of liberal education and well read in the classics, and a contemporary of Luther. The movements of the Reformation attracted his attention; but, differing in some points from Luther and others on the doctrine of the Holy Communion, all connection with them was severed. Nevertheless, Schwenkfeld gained many adherents, wrote numerous learned treatises, and after many trials died at Ulm in 1562. His followers, owing to repeated persecutions between 1590 and 1720, finally left their homes and sought shelter in Saxony, where they remained unmolested until 1733, when the Saxon government withdrew its protection. In May of 1734 forty families, led by George Wiegner, left the estate of Count Zinzendorf, and in September arrived at Philadelphia, having dropped the plan of settling in Georgia, and found homes principally in what are now the counties of Montgomery, Berks, Bucks, and Lehigh. Their first minister was George Weiss, who died in 1760. The author of this valuable work has had in its preparation access to original material and gives us a careful and straightforward history of his people and their labors in Pennsylvania. The make-up of the volume is attractive and the numerous illustrations are unusually interesting.

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