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OF

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Vol. XXXI.

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# Right Worshipful Brethren

Shes Accompanie our Brother W. Jones Meeting by whom we present You our  
Love and Regards hoping that all will prize the *Remembrance Craft* upon Health and Prosperity

We having in the regard for our Brother W. Jones Meeting the *Remembrance Craft* hope You will  
accept him as one who has given this the *Third* *Supper of Remembrance* and appeared to us worthy of Your regard wherever aspected  
Which we desire the King rapidly admitted and become a Member of our Lodge — We therefore desire you'll do him whatever  
services lie in Your Power which we shall esteem as some services and contrive every Opportunity to return the *Remembrance* being

Worthy Brethren

From

The Lodge House in Bridge Street

Philadelphia

the 17<sup>th</sup> of September

5756,

J. Allicocke Secretary

The Master Wardens and Brethren  
Young Uninitiated Lodge

do now take my leave

Wm Jones Brothers and  
most Worthy Servants  
William Smith Master

W. Jones

S. Warden

William Giselton J. Warden

THE OLDEST MASONIC CERTIFICATE IN EXISTENCE KNOWN TO THE CRAFT  
ISSUED BY PHILADELPHIA LODGE, No 3, WHICH WAS WARRANTED BY R W GRAND MASTER  
BROTHER BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, SEPTEMBER 5, A. D. 1749. A. L. 549



THE  
PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE  
OF  
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BEBBER'S TOWNSHIP  
AND THE  
DUTCH PATROONS OF PENNSYLVANIA.<sup>1</sup>

BY HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

Since the publication of a Biography of Hendrick Pannebecker thirteen years ago, additional facts have come to light which give a broader significance to his life, and make him a more conspicuous, and almost a unique figure in the early history of the Province of Pennsylvania. Research had disclosed that he spoke three languages, Dutch, German, and English; that he wrote a conveyancer's hand and drew deeds; that he surveyed for the Penns' a number of their manors and laid out most of the early roads in Philadelphia County; that he owned four thousand and twelve acres of land; that he possessed a library of books, one of which in MS. has recently been secured by the Rev. A. Stapleton, and in it a contemporary theologian has written "Henrich Pannebecker habet virtuosem uxorem;" that he was described in certain

<sup>1</sup> This paper has been prepared mainly from deeds and original documents in my own possession, for some of the most important of which I am indebted to the thoughtful kindness of Mr. Franklin S. Reiff of Skippackville, Pa.







recorded instruments as a gentleman, and offended Henry Melchior Muhlenberg by his pride and sense of "important family connections;" and that he was on terms of personal friendship with Edward Shippen, Israel Pemberton, Richard Hill, James Logan and Isaac Norris. It now appears that he became the head of an inland colony, and the proprietor of an extensive Township, since divided into two of the present townships of Montgomery County, with certain manorial privileges and at least a quasi jurisdiction over the people.

On the 10th of March 1682 William Penn conveyed to Dirck Sipman of Crefeld five thousand acres of land in Pennsylvania, and on the 11th of June, 1683, to Govert Remke, likewise of Crefeld, one thousand acres, upon the condition that a certain number of families were to be taken across the ocean to settle upon them. The arrangement was more than a sale of land, since it contained this provision for a settlement, and when Sipman sold two hundred of his acres Aug. 16th, 1685, to Peter Schumacher, then in Rotterdam on his way from Kriegsheim in the Palatinate to Germantown, the purchaser agreed for "himself and his family to settle upon and dwell on the said two hundred acres of land", and to secure compliance he bound "his person and all his goods without reservation". It is plain from the letter of Pastorius of March 7th, 1684, that the Dutch and German immigrants who founded Germantown expected to receive their grant along a navigable stream, to have a little province of their own, free from the sway of the English, or, as Penn described it, "a new Franckenland," and that promises to this effect had been made on his behalf by Benjamin Furly, his Rotterdam agent. Of the purchase of Sipman, five hundred and eighty-eight acres, and of the purchase of Remke, one hundred and sixty-one acres were located and surveyed in Germantown. By a deed in the Dutch language Jan. 14th, 1686, Remke sold his unlocated land to Sipman. By another deed in the Dutch language, Sipman sold his entire interest, including the lands of



Remke, to Matthias Van Bebber, a Dutch merchant, who came to Germantown in 1687, son of Jacob Isaacs Van Bebber, one of the first Crefeld purchasers.

The deed was irregular and was confirmed by the attorneys of Sipman May 13, 1698. Van Bebber had the lands located upon the Skippack Creek, a branch of the Perkiomen, and the first stream of any importance met in going northward after leaving the Wissahickon. The tract was supposed to contain five thousand acres, but a more accurate survey showed that it included six thousand and one hundred and sixty-six acres, or nearly ten square miles. Van Bebber paid the difference in value to Penn, and secured a patent Feb. 22, 1702. It was described by rather perishable marks as follows:

"Beginning at a Hickory Sapling at the corner of Edward Lane's and, from thence by a line of marked trees northeast one thousand and forty four perches to a stake by a white oak marked from thence by a line of marked trees northwest nine hundred and eighty eight perches to a stake by a marked black oak thence southwest five hundred and thirty four perches to a stake in William Harmar's line thence by the said line eighty eight perches to a stake again by the said William Harmar's land southwest five hundred and ten perches to a white oak by the corner of the said William Harmar's land, then southeast by the said Edward Lane's land nine hundred perches to the place of beginning."

At the time of the issue of the patent, the tract was already called Bebber's Township, and it bore that name as late as the publication of Scull's map of the province in 1759. It covered substantially the same territory as is included within the two present townships of Skippack and Perkiomen. The patent gave to Van Bebber "all mines, minerals, quarries, meadows, marshes, swamps, cripples, savannahs, woods, underwood, timber and trees, ways, passages, waters, liberties, profits, commodities and appurtenances," the right to "Hawke, Hunt, Fish and Fowl," and to hold the lands "in free and common socage by fealty only." Van Bebber at once began the settlement of his Township and since it extended across two considerable streams of water, and was





further removed from English influence, he no doubt believed that it would possess advantages over Germantown and prove to be more attractive to the Dutch and German incomers who had been disappointed in that location. In all probability he had had a previous understanding with Pannebecker, who, immediately after the grant, with his brother-in-law, Johannes Umstat, removed from Germantown to the Skippack. Other settlers in 1702 were Johannes Kuster, Claus Jansen, and Jan Krey. In 1704 came John Jacobs who founded one of the most influential of our colonial families. A grandson, Joseph Jacobs, a merchant in Philadelphia, was a signer of the non-importation resolutions of 1765, and Treasurer of the Association Library. His brother John was the last speaker of the assembly before the revolution, and of him Benjamin Rush reported that he had been in favor of a Republican form of government for twenty years before that time. Another brother, Benjamin, was a member of the Philadelphia County Committee of Safety in 1775, and signed some of the Issues of Colonial Currency; a fourth brother, Israel, was a member from Pennsylvania of the second United States Congress; a sister Elizabeth married Col. Caleb Parry, killed at Long Island; and a sister Hannah married the famous astronomer and mechanic, David Rittenhouse. In 1706 came John Newberry, Thomas Wiseman, Edward Beer, Dirck Renberg, William Renberg, together with Gerhard In de Hoffen and Herman In de Hoffen (De Haven) known of old in the Dutch books of Martyrology, and whose great tombstones, with their ancient inscriptions, give dignity to the Mennonite meeting house on the Skippack. They were followed in 1708 by Daniel Desmond, a name evidently French in origin, and now converted into Dismant, Johannes Scholl, some of whose descendants became manufacturers of iron and achieved distinction in the wars; Christopher Zimmerman, Hermannus Kuster, one of my own forefathers in the sixth generation, who is said, with what truth I knew not, to hark back to Peter Kuster, the martyr, and Lawrence



Koster, the inventor of printing at Haerlem, and forward to Gen. George A. Custer, killed on the plains; and by Cornelius Dewees and William Dewees whose son, Col. Wm. Dewees, was Sheriff of the County, and owned a mill at Valley Forge which the British burned in 1777. In 1709 came Andrew Strayer and three brothers from the village of Wolfsheim in the Palatinate, Martin Kolb, long a noted Mennonite preacher, Johannes Kolb, who owned a Dutch copy of Erasmus, and Jacob Kolb, later killed by a cider press; in 1716 Solomon Dubois from Ulster County, New York; and in 1727 Paul Fried. Ere long the settlement on the Skippack became known over the continent of Europe. There are many references to it in the *Geistliche Fama*, the *Büdingische Sammlung*, *Fresenius Nachrichten*, the *Hallesche Nachrichten*, and similar publications. A pamphlet published in Holland in 1731, giving information concerning "*De Colonie en Kerke van Pensylvanien*" is confined almost exclusively to affairs on the Skippack. When George Whitefield came to America he did not go to the Chester valley, or to the Susquehanna, but he did preach at Skippack. The Skippack road, laid out in 1713 to the Settlement, and a few years later extended four miles further to Pennypacker's Mills on the Perkiomen, became one of the three main thoroughfares to Philadelphia, over which a part of Braddock's army marched, going westward in 1755, and the Continental army marched under Washington, going eastward in 1777.

Van Bebber never lived in his Township, but in 1704 moved from Philadelphia to Bohemia Manor, Maryland, where he died in 1739, owning a part of the manor and many lands, and leaving a large family, the later members of which became distinguished in the life of Delaware, Maryland, and the West. The name has been introduced into modern literature by Richard Harding Davis. The representative of Van Bebber in the settlement and the man of affairs among its people, laying out their roads, surveying their lands, supervising their real estate transactions,





drawing their deeds, and taking charge of such matters as brought them into relations with the Province and other communities was Pannebecker. An examination of the deeds which have been saved from the maw of time almost invariably shows his participation in the arrangements made between the parties, and, in most instances, he appears as a witness. In the deed from Van Bebber and Hermana his wife to Johannes Fried, April 8, 1724, for 123 acres now in my possession, they describe Pannebecker as their attorney with power and authority to deliver seisin of the land, and it is altogether probable from the absence of Van Bebber, the necessity for some personal direction of affairs and the prompt movement of Pannebecker after the patent had been secured, that some such relation had existed from the beginning.

The people of Skippack, June 2, 1713, presented a petition to the county court saying that "pretty many families are already settled and probably not a few more to settle" in that region, but that no road had yet been laid out, that "what paths have been hitherto used are only upon suffrance and liable to be fenced up" and asking that a road or cart way be established "from the upper end of said Township down to the Wide Marsh or Farmer's Mill." Favorable action was taken resulting in the laying out of the Skippack Road, the surveys for which there is reason to believe Pannebecker made. He was one of the signers of the petition.

On the 8th of June, 1717, Van Bebber and his wife, in consideration of "the true love and singular affection he the said Matthias Van Bebber bears to them and all theirs," conveyed one hundred acres of land to Henry Sellen, Claus Jansen, Henry Kolb, Martin Kolb, Jacob Kolb, Michael Ziegler and Hermannus Kuster, reserving an annual rental of one shilling and four pence to hold to them "the survivors and survivor of them and to the heirs and assigns of the said survivors or survivor for ever" upon the trust that "it shall be lawful for all and every the inhabitants of



the aboves'd Bebbers Township to build a school house, and fence in a sufficient Burying place upon the herein granted one hundred acres of land there to have their children and those of their respective families taught and instructed, and to bury their dead." So far as I know these provisions are without precedent in our annals, and have never been followed elsewhere. There are many instances where men have given lands and money for the support of some church, or philanthropic scheme, with which they have been associated or in which they were interested, but the recognition of a duty to provide for the education of all of the children of a township and the burial of all of the dead, and that for all time, the setting apart of so large a domain as one hundred acres, for the purpose, and the expression of his affection for them, are not at all characteristic of a mere sale of lands, but indicate the patroonship or overlordship of the extensive Dutch grants, like that of Van Rensselaer at Albany, accompanied by a sense of obligation to see that the needs of the people are anticipated. The deed was written by Pastorius and witnessed by Pannebecker. Since the two parties and the other witness, Isaac Van Bebber, were all then living at Bohemia Manor, it is probable that he took the deed there to be executed.

The trust so established led to consequences which in one respect at least were more important than could have been foreseen. The School was conducted by Christopher Dock "the pious Schoolmaster on the Skippack," whose memory I some years ago revived, and who has since been written about by Edward Eggleston, Martin G. Brumbaugh and become famous; and it was here in 1750 that he wrote the earliest American essay upon Pedagogy and in 1764 upon Etiquette. All of the trustees were members of the Mennonite Church and their selection was due no doubt to the fact that the greater number of the settlers belonged to that sect, and that the affiliations of Van Bebber were with it. Eight years later, March 30th, 1725, they, being then all still living, executed a declaration of trust, brought about





doubtless by the determination to build a meeting house, which purpose was that year accomplished. This declaration set forth :

“ Which s'd land & premisses were so as afores'd convey'd unto us by the direction and appointment of the Inhabitants of Bebbertownship afores'd belonging to the meeting of the people Called Menonists (alias Menisten) & the above recited deed poll was so made or Intended to us in trust to the Intend only that we or such or so many of us as shall be & Continue in unity & religious fellowship with the s'd people & remain members of the s'd meeting of the Menonists (alias Menisten) whereunto we now do belong should stand & be seized of the s'd land & premisses in & by the s'd deed poll granted To the uses & Intends hereinafter mentioned & declared & under the Conditions provisos & Restrictions hereinafter limited & expressed & to no other use Intend or purpose whatsoever, that is to say For the benefit use & behoof of the poor of the s'd people called Menonists (alias Menisten) in Bebbertownship afores'd forever And for a place to Erect a meeting house for the use & Service of the s'd people, & for a place to bury their dead, as also for all & every the Inhabitants of the s'd Bebbertownship to build a school house & fence in a sufficient burying place upon the s'd one hundred acres of land there to have their Children & those of their respective families taught & Instructed & to bury their dead Provided always that neither we nor any of us nor any other person or persons Succeeding us in this trust who shall be declared by the members of the s'd meeting for the time being to be out of unity with them shall be Capable to Execute this trust while we or they shall so remain But that in all such cases as also when any of us or others Succeeding us in the trust afores'd shall hapen to depart this life then it shall & may be lawfull to & for the members of the s'd meeting as often as occasion shall require to make Choice of others to mannage & execute the s'd trust instead of such as shall so fall away or be deceased. And upon this further trust & Confidence that we & the Survivor of us & the heirs of such survivor should upon the request of the members of the s'd meeting either assign over the s'd trust or Convey & Settle the s'd one hundred acres of land & premisses to such person or persons as the members of the s'd meeting shall order or appoint To & For the uses Intends & Services afores'd Now Know Ye that we the s'd Henry Sellen, Claus Jansen, Henry Kolb, Martin Kolb, Jacob Kolb, Michael Ziegler & Hermanus Kuster do hereby acknowledge that we are nominated in the s'd recited deed poll by & on the behalf of the s'd people called Menonisten (alias Menisten) and that we are therein trusted only by & for the members of the s'd meeting and that we do not claim to

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The Journal of the American Medical Association is published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays. It is published by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610. The subscription price is five dollars per annum in advance. Single copies are fifteen cents. The journal is entered as second-class matter, May 26, 1917. Postpaid at special rate of \$3.00 per annum. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917. Copyright, 1919, by American Medical Association.



have any right or Intrest in the s'd Land and premises or any part thereof to our own use & benefit."

By this declaration the trustees endeavored, while maintaining the original trust of providing for the education of the children of all the inhabitants of the township, and for the burying of their dead, to so extend its purposes that the land should be held for the benefit of the poor of the Menonites, and for the erection of a meeting house for the people of that sect, and, on the other hand to so restrict it, that only members in good standing in this meeting could act as trustees. They also make the statement that their selection was due to a nomination made by the members of the meeting. It is plain they were acting under the guidance of some one more or less familiar with the forms of conveyancing, but unacquainted with the principles of the law. The deed shows the characteristic peculiarities of the handwriting of Pannebecker. For many years Pastorius used a seal with the device of a Sheep above which were his initials "F. D. P." He had been dead seven years. His seal, however, was used upon this declaration seven times, and likewise upon the deed to Johannes Fried before referred to in 1724, which indicates that it was at that time in the possession of some one living in Skippack. It could be no other than Pannebecker, and this leads to the query as to whether or not he had secured the forms and other paraphernalia of Pastorius after the death of the "Pennsylvania Pilgrim." The witnesses were Hans George Reiff, a member of the German Reformed Church, who wrote a neat signature, and Antonius Heilmann, a Lutheran living at the Trappe. Whether this selection of witnesses was the result of chance alone, or had some purpose, it is impossible to determine.

In the deed of 1717 from Van Bebber there was a reservation of an annual rent of one shilling and four pence "current silver money of Pensilvania" to be paid to him and his heirs on the first day of each March for ever. It is evident that this reservation was not intended in any sense

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as the consideration for the conveyance or any part of it. The consideration is fully stated. It was customary in the proprietary deeds of the time to reserve the payment of a modicum of corn, wheat, roses, money, or other tangible thing, in recognition of the fealty due to the lord of the fee, and in retention of the idea of the duty of service which was incident to the feudal system. This thought, insisted upon by Van Bebber, as something owed to him and conceded by his purchasers, will be found in all of his deeds, and it is further evidence that his relation to the people of this settlement was considered by him and them to be that of a Patroon as well as a vendor. It was regarded as so important that it was expressed even in a gift to the Trustees of a charity. On the 17th of June, 1737, two years before his death, Van Bebber executed to six of the trustees, Jacob Kolb being then dead, a release of his annual rent to the extent of "six pence sterling for fifty acres of the within specified or mentioned land, the other fifty acres being for the use and benefit of the Dutch Baptist Society, being excepted, reserved and foreprized together with the proportionable part of the yearly Quitrent accruing to the Chief Lord of the Fee." This language is somewhat obscure, but it shows that the reservation was to the lord of the fee, there being likewise a quitrent to Penn, the Chief Lord of the Fee. The amount was of so little importance that the four pence were forgotten entirely. The lands have ever since been retained and still belong to the Mennonite meeting, so early and well endowed, and the venerable place with its important associations and hallowed graveyard deserves more attention than it has hitherto of recent years received. The Dutch Bible used in the meeting house is still in existence.

By order of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, upon petition of the residents, the township was regularly laid out and surveyed in 1725 and given the name of "Skeppack and Perkiomen," and thereafter the earlier name of Bebber began to fade and disappear into the distance. The effort was made, under the direction of





Pannebecker, who secured the signatures to the petition, and gave his assistance to those who were unable to write. The names attached to the petition are Klas Jansen, Johan Umstat, Peter Bon, Henry Pannebecker, Hermanus Kuster, Paulus Frid, Johannes van Fossen, Johannes Friedt, Hans Tetweiller, Jacob Scheimer, Paul Friedt, Willem Weirman, Nicholas H—st, Henrich Kolb, Martin Kolb, Jacob Kolb, Jacob Merckley, Arnold van Fossen, Isaac Dubois, Huppert Kassel, John Pawling, John Jacobs, Richard Jacob, Michael Ziegler, Christoph Dock, Hans Volweiller, Valentin Hunsicker, Richard Göbel, Matthias Teissen, Arnold Van Vossen, Jacob Op de Graff, George Merckle, Daniel Deesmont, and Peter Jansen.

In the spring of 1728, horrid war raised its grisly front almost in the midst of this scene of quiet and peace, causing untold agitation throughout the settlement, and terror to the inhabitants. During the month of April, there were repeated rumors of threatened attacks by bodies of hostile Indians. On the 29th a communication was sent to Philadelphia to Governor Patrick Gordon, signed by a number of people living on what was then the frontier, mostly Germans and Welsh, informing him "That the Indians are Consulting against us;" that the people were so disturbed that "Several Families have left their Plantations with what Effects they could possibly carry away Women in Childbed being forced to Expose themselves to the Coldness of ye air whereby their lives are in Danger;" and asking him to take such measures with respect to the situation that they might be freed from these alarms. This warning does not appear to have aroused the Governor to the necessity for action. A few days later eleven Indians in their war paint, fully armed, and under the command of a "Spanish Indian," appeared only five miles beyond the borders of Bebber's Township, and, going from house to house, compelled the people to supply them with victuals and drink. Twenty men gathered together for defence, some of them armed with guns, and some with swords, started in pursuit



of the Indians, and, overtaking them, sent two of their number to parley with the leader. He refused to receive the messengers and, raising a sword, ordered his braves to fire. They obeyed, and two of the settlers were wounded. The latter returned the fire, the doughty Spanish Indian was hit and fell, but arising, "run into the Woods after his Party, having left his Gun and Match Coat behind him." As was to be expected, the affair was much exaggerated. It was widely reported that there was a general uprising of the savages, that this band was only the advance guard of the host with which the forests were filled, and that already several of the German settlers at Tulpehocken and elsewhere had been killed. The whole country was aroused, and in a state of commotion. The waters of the Skippack and the Perkiomen seemed to take a tinge of red and to murmur of disaster.

There was living at that time on the east side of the easternmost of the three roads which ran northwestward from Philadelphia through Philadelphia, now Montgomery County, near where the road crossed the Skippack creek, and three or four miles further up the stream than Pannebecker, a man named John Roberts, who was evidently thrown into a state of mental excitement by the stirring events occurring around him. On the tenth of May he wrote a petition to the Governor. It is headed "Van Bebbers Township and ye Adjacencies Belonging," and proceeds:

"We think It fit to address your Excellency for Relief for your Excellency must Know That we have Sufered and Is Like to Sufer By the Ingians they have fell upon ye Back Inhabitators about falkner's Swamp & New Coshahopin. Therefore We the humble Petitioners With our poor Wives and Children Do humbly beg of your Excellency To Take It into Consideration and Relieve us the Petitioners hereot whos Lives Lies at Stake with us and our Poor Wives & Children that Is more to us than Life."

The first signature to the paper is that of John Roberts,





the second John Pawling, who lived on the east bank of the Perkiomen about a mile below Pennypacker's Mills, and was a warden of St. James Episcopal Church, the third Hendrick Pannebecker, the fourth William Lane, who gave forty acres of glebe land still retained, to that church, and then follow:—

John Jacobs, Isaac Dubois, Israel Morris, Benjamin Fry, Jacob Op den Graeff, Johannes Scholl, Richard Adams, George Poger, Adam Sellen, Dielman Kolb, Martin Kolb, Gabriel Shouler, Anthony Halman, John Isaac Klein, Hans Detweiler, William Bitts, Heinrich Ruth, Hupert Kassel, Henry Teutlinger, Christian Weber, Gerhard In de Hoffen, Lorentz Bingaman, Richard Jacob, Hermannus Kuster, Peter Bun, Jacob Engers, Hans Weierman, Conrad Custer, Jacob Marieke, Christian Neuswanger, Conrad Reiff, Jacob Kolb, Hans Ulrich Bergey, John Myer, Henrich Kolb, John Fried, Paul Fried, William Smith, Peter Rambo, David Young, Christopher Schmidt, Garrett Clemens, Johannes Reichardt, Matthias Tyson, Peter Johnson, Hans Joest Heijt, Christian Allebach, Hans Reiff, Daniel Stauffer, Abraham Schwartz, Johann Valentine Kratz, John Johnson, Ulrich Heffelfinger, Nicholas Haldeman, Michael Ziegler, Christian Stoner, Johannes Garber, John Haldeman, Claus Jansen, Nicholas Hicks, Johannes Leisher, Jacob Sheimer, Michael Krause, Peter Reiff, George Reiff, George Meyer, Bastian Smith, Edward In de Hoffen, Christian Kroll, Jacob Grater, Jacob Stauffer, Henry Stauffer and Paul Fried Jr.<sup>1</sup>

Forty-four of these seventy-seven names were written by Roberts himself, and it is probably a fairly complete list of the residents at that time.

A man upon horseback rode "with speed" into Philadelphia, bearing this pathetic message to the Governor, who the same day, accompanied by Andrew Hamilton and several others, hastened to Manatawny, where he remained

<sup>1</sup>This petition in the Pennsylvania Archives Vol. I. is given a mistaken heading and misprinted.



until the 14th. He found the country in very great disorder, many of the houses deserted, a number of Germans "gathered together at a mill<sup>1</sup> near New Hanover Township in order to defend themselves," and a man who had been "wounded in the Belly." An angry feeling was rife, indicating a purpose to kill whatever Indians could be found. He issued a commission to John Pawling of Bebbber's Township, Marcus Huling and Mordecai Lincoln, ancestor of the President, authorizing these persons to organize the settlers for defence and protection, and he distributed some powder and lead among them. The hostile Indians were a band of Shawanese on their way, as their chief afterward alleged, to aid the Delawares in a war with the Flatfeet. Altogether five of the settlers and several of the Indians had been wounded more or less seriously, but notwithstanding the wild rumors, none were killed. It is interesting as the only engagement with the savages which ever occurred in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

For twenty-five years, from 1702 to 1727, the settlement had grown in size and importance with Van Bebbber far away at Bohemia Manor, and Pannebecker living on the Skippack, acting as his attorney, and representing those interests of the community which arose in the course of its gradual but steady development. Now Van Bebbber was getting old, the cares of life were becoming more of a burden, and a great change, interesting to the individuals concerned, and important to the settlement, was impending. At that time there was living in Pennsylvania, a young merchant from Holland, a member of the Assembly, whose family were of theological, literary, and social consequence in Europe, named, Lodowick Christian Sprogell, born at Quedlinburg, July 16, 1683. His father was an eminent divine and author who presided over the Seminary

<sup>1</sup>The only mills then in existence which could possibly have been meant were Moyer's, Yeiger's, Zimmerman's, Boone's, Maak's, Welker's, and Pennypacker's, the last then owned by Hans Joest Heijt, and of these the three first were in Hanover, and not near it.





at Quedlinburg; his mother Susanna Margaretha Wagner was the only daughter of the noted composer of music Michael Wagner; his sister Anna Maria married Godfried Arnold who wrote the most valuable church history of his time, still recognized and studied as an authority; his brother John Henry Sprogell recovered in an ejectment suit against Pastorius the lands of Germantown and Manatawny, and brought from Berlin miners to mine the first copper found in Pennsylvania, and when he was baptized at Quedlinburg his sponsors were Herr Jacoby Nicholas, the pastor, Anna Maria, Countess of Hesse, and Angelica, Princess of Anhalt. Sprogell and Pannebecker conceived together the great scheme of getting control and possession of Bebbber's Township, and their efforts resulted in success. On the 7th of July, 1727, Van Bebbber conveyed to Sprogell alone, though with knowledge that it was in the interest of both "all the remaining part of the s'd six thousand one hundred and sixty six acres of land which was unsold and not conveyed by the s'd Matthias Van Bebbber at the date of the s'd Lease and Release together with the appurtenances excepting one hundred and twenty acres of land in the s'd Release reserved".

How often the anticipations of men, even those which seem to rest on the surest foundations, are blighted and come to naught. For Sprogell it proved to be a brief ownership and a short season of importance. Ere two years had gone by, on the fifth of June, 1729, he was dead. Another period of two years rolled along, and then, November 17th, 1731, Catharina Sprogell, the widow, and John Lodowick Sprogell and Susanna Catharina Sprogell, the children, conveyed to Hendrick Pannebecker of Bebbber's township, reciting the deed from Van Bebbber "all the Remaining part of the s'd Tract of land herein above described which now Remains unsold & not Conveyed by the s'd Matthias Van Bebbber or the s'd Lodwig Christian Sprogel excepting the one hundred & twenty acres of land in the s'd Release Reserved" and all of the interest inherited by them. Neither

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery by Columbus in 1492 to the present time. It covers the early years of settlement, the struggle for independence, the formation of the Constitution, and the growth of the nation to its present position. The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1789 to the present time. It covers the early years of the Republic, the struggle for independence, the formation of the Constitution, and the growth of the nation to its present position. The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1789 to the present time. It covers the early years of the Republic, the struggle for independence, the formation of the Constitution, and the growth of the nation to its present position.



of these two deeds have any reference to the number of acres transferred. They conveyed a Township subject to such rights as had become vested in other prior purchasers. The sales which up to that time had been made so far as they have been ascertained by my own investigations and those of James Y. Heckler, the local historian who wrote upon the subject, were as follows:

Hendrick Pannebecker . . . . .	404	acres
Johannes Umstat . . . . .	204	"
Dirck & William Renberg . . . . .	300	"
Gerhard & Herman In de Hoffen . . . . .	440	"
Gerhard Clemens . . . . .	100	"
The Mennonite Meeting . . . . .	100	"
Andrew Schrayner . . . . .	100	"
Claus Jansen . . . . .	306	"
Daniel Desmond . . . . .	150	"
Johannes Kolb . . . . .	150	"
Solomon Dubois . . . . .	500	"
John Krey . . . . .	306	"
Johannes Fried . . . . .	123	"
Reserved . . . . .	120	"
	<hr/> 3303	acres

As might have been expected there was some friction. Where people have through a long time become accustomed to the conditions surrounding them radical changes always result in a feeling of annoyance. There must have been some contention and disturbance, some dissatisfaction with the new order of things, some unhappy feeling engendered by the new proprietorship, but what it was, and what was the cause of it, and to what extent it proceeded, we do not know and probably never shall know. However, nearly a year afterward, Van Bebber issued this proclamation to the people:—

"To all Persons in Bebbers Township who have bought formerly of me M. Bebber Any Land in s'd Township Know Yea That on the 7<sup>th</sup> day of July 1727 I sold & Conveyed unto L. C. Sprögel all the Land



that I had Leaft unsold at that Time in s'd Township & whereas s'd Land was Conveyed to s'd Sprögel notwithstanding that all the unsold Land was Conveyed to s'd Sprögel yet ye True Meaning & Agreem' was that Henry Pannebecker was to have a Share of s'd Land he paying his Share also of Ye Consideration into s'd Van Bebbber. Now Know Yea that my desire & will is for every of you to Injoy all which I Sold & Conveyed unto you and No More & that ye Rest the Said Henry Pannebeckers May Injoy according his Deed of Sprögell's heires having Date ye 7<sup>th</sup> of 9 mo Ao. 1731 & that without Quarling or hinderance.

Given under my hand the 22<sup>nd</sup> 8<sup>br</sup> 1732

M. BEBBER."

Upon the back of this impressive document Pannebecker has written "Matthias van Bebbber's deseier and will too the peopel." It was folded so as to make a long and narrow slip, and the back is rubbed and soiled, showing that he carried it about with him, probably in a leather wallet, for months, in order that it might be exhibited to all interested. Its tone of paternal authority, lingering after all rights of property had been abandoned, is quite manifest.

At last Pannebecker had reached the foremost position in a movement with which he had been connected for thirty years, had become the head of a Settlement and the sole proprietor of a great Township. He owned many other acres elsewhere, on the branches of the Perkiomen, in Salford, the site of the present Harleysville, and in Hanover, but none which had the same importance or could have given the same satisfaction. He was now fifty-eight years of age, and this step may be said to have been the culmination of the efforts of a life. For some unexplained reason neither Van Bebbber nor Sprogell had provided for the quit rents due to the Proprietaries. The account books of the Penns' show that 4 mo. 20, 1735 Pannebecker paid these rents upon "6166 As Bebbber's Township 33 years in full 15£ 5s 3d" and that six years later, May 22, 1741, he paid in full a balance due for the intervening period of £10. 15s 1d. These entries make it plain that Pannebecker had assumed the relation of Van Bebbber toward the Township





along with its responsibilities<sup>1</sup> He gave of his lands to each of five sons, and they all became millers, almost the only occupation in which at that early day, in a rural community, capital could be invested at a profit. The sale by one of his sons of a bushel of "Deer's hair" gives a bit of color to the picture. He made surveys for the Proprietors and individuals and trained a grandson named for him, Henry Vander-slice, afterwards sheriff of Berks County, in 1768, to succeed him. He shipped flour to Philadelphia to the Penns'. His teamster, Abraham Yungling, drove to the recently erected furnaces and forges in Philadelphia, Chester and Berks Counties at Colebrookdale, Pine Forge, Pool Forge, Warwick Furnace, Coventry Forge, and Reading Furnace, and hauled the iron, one ton at a time, to the Philadelphia merchants. He drank his wine, I am sorry to say occasionally his rum, and, according to Muhlenberg, who had been frowned upon as a carpet bagger (Neulander), he was fond of them. He was engaged in at least five lawsuits. He read his Bible, printed at Heidelberg in 1568, and his other books of mystical theology and what not, and generously, though unwisely, loaned of his store to his neighbors. Another quarter of a century rolled away, and one morning the 4th of April 1754, he fell over dead at the ripe old age of eighty years and two weeks, and thus fitly ended the career of the last of the Dutch Patroons in Pennsylvania.

<sup>1</sup> With the first payment Jacob Kolb appears to have had something to do.





ROSTER OF THE FREEMASON'S LODGE PHILADELPHIA NO. 2, OF THE MODERNS.

WARRANTED BY BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1749.

*Compiled from the original Records by Julius F. Sachse.*

On September 23, 1743, the Right Honorable John Ward, Grand Master of England, nominated Thomas Oxnard, of Boston, Provincial Grand Master (as was supposed at the time), of all North America, who on the tenth of July, 1749, appointed Benjamin Franklin, Provincial Grand Master of Pennsylvania, with authority to appoint other Grand Officers, hold a Grand Lodge, issue warrants, etc.

On the fifth of September, 1749, the first Grand Lodge under this warrant was held at the house of Brother Henry Pratt, known as the "Royal Standard," on Market Street near Second, Grand Master Franklin having appointed Dr. Thomas Bond, Deputy Grand Master; Joseph Shippen, P. G. M., Senior Grand Warden; Philip Syng, P. G. M., Junior Grand Warden; William Plumstead, P. G. M., Grand Treasurer; and Daniel Byles, Grand Secretary.

Among the important actions taken by this Grand Lodge, was the granting of a warrant for a new Lodge, which for a time was known as the "First Lodge," as its charter was the first to be granted under the new regime in Pennsylvania. Franklin's term, however, as Provincial Grand Master, under the Oxnard dispensation was of short duration, as at the Communication of the Grand Lodge, held March 13, 1750, William Allen, Esq., then the Recorder of the City of Philadelphia, presented to the Grand Lodge a Commission direct from the Grand Master of All England, appointing him Provincial Grand Master of Pennsylvania, which was at once recognized.



Henceforth our new Lodge assumed its proper place in the roster as No. 2; St. John's Lodge being No. 1, and the Tun Tavern Lodge No. 3, all holding their meetings in the Freemason's Lodge in Lodge alley.

The Treasurer's Ledger of this old Provincial Lodge has lately been found among the Archives at the Masonic Temple in Philadelphia, giving the names of the members and their financial standing, together with the general finances of the Lodge. The entries begin on St. John's day, December 27, 1749, and end with December 27, 1763.

A careful transcript has been made of the names of the various members as they appear upon the yellowed pages; together with their Masonic record, and where no record is given, it is taken for granted that they were original or charter members.

Arnold, George	Made a Mason Feby. 13, 1750.
Austall, Robert	Elected Jany. 31, 1750/1, Died before Initiation.
Appoen, Samuel	Made a Mason April 20, 1755.
Allicock, Joseph	" " " Dec. 1755.
Adlam, Joseph	" " " March 1, 1757.
Anderson, William	" " " May 28, 1759.
Allen, William	" " " April 25, 1763.
Anderson, Ephriam	
Ayers, William	" " " June 1, 1763.
Allen, John Holder	" " " Dec. 3, 1762.
Bartholemew, Austin	Admitted a Member April 9, 1759.
Ball, William	Made a Mason Jany. 9, 1750/1.
Blair, James	
Benning, William	
Bowman, Ephriam	
Bayly, John	" " " June 24, 1752.
Barnes, William	
Brozer, Nicholas	" " " July 31, 1754.
Brewster, John	" " " June 24, 1754.

The first thing I noticed when I stepped  
out of the car was the smell of  
fresh air. It was a relief after  
being stuck in traffic for hours.  
I took a deep breath and  
felt a sense of freedom.  
The sun was shining brightly,  
and the birds were singing.  
It was a beautiful day, and  
I was finally out of the car.

I walked towards the park  
and saw a group of children  
playing. They were laughing  
and running around. I  
smiled and watched them  
for a moment. They were  
so happy and carefree.  
I felt a pang of envy.  
I wished I could be like  
them, so carefree and  
happy. I took a deep  
breath and smiled.  
I was finally out of the car.  
I was finally free.



Brice, Thomas	Raised to third degree Dec. 16, 1754.
Black, Robert	Made a Member July 14, 1755.
Biddle, James	Passed to second Degree May 31, 1756.
Bedford, Thomas	Made a Mason July 6, 1756.
Brown, Joseph	" " " Nov. 29, 1756.
Bayard, James	Passed to Second degree April 15, 1757.
Bradford, Cornelius	Made a Mason June 27, 1757.
Bevan, George	" " " Dec. 26, 1757.
Barns, William	
Burrows, John	" " " March 13, 1758.
Billinge, James	" " " Feby. 26, 1759.
Berry, John	" " " " 28, 1759.
Brown, Henry	" " " Dec. 31, 1759.
Burt, Thomas	Passed to second degree Jany. 9, 1760.
Budden, William	Made a Mason Feby. 5, 1760.
Brickland, Philip	" " " Nov. 24, 1760.
Bevan, Davis	" " " Dec. 29, 1760.
Banks, Richard	" " " Oct. 20, 1761.
Burk, Thomas	" " " Dec. 1, 1761.
Bishop, John	" " " Feby. 9, 1762.
Barns, William	Admitted Jany. 30, 1758.
Boyer, Jacob	Made a Mason June 4, 1762.
Bonnin, Gouse	" " " June 16, 1762.
Biddle, Edward	" " " March 29, 1763.
Backhouse, Richard	" " " April 29, 1763.
Bridges, Capt George	" " " Sept. 26, 1763.
Bonham, Ephraim	1749.
Bayard, John	Passed to second Degree April 25, 1757.
Clamper, W <sup>m</sup>	Made a Member Sept. 26, 1750.
Craig (Crage), W <sup>m</sup>	" " " Dec. 17, 1754.
Cotton, John	Raised to 3 <sup>d</sup> Degree Dec. 16, 1754.
Copeland, Jonathan	Made a Mason Oct. 18, 1755.
Cowman, Dr Atwood	Raised to Master Oct. 25, 1756.
Carpenter, Jasper	Made a Mason March 14, 1757.
Clarkson, John Esq.	" " " April 11, 1757.
Campbell, W <sup>m</sup>	" " " April 11, 1757.





Chancellor, Samuel	Made a Mason April 11, 1757.
Clark, John	" " " Sept. 19, 1757.
Carson, Robert	" " " Feby. 23, 1761.
Clarkson, Gerardus	Made passed & raised Nov. 20, 1757.
Call, Ebenezer	Made a Mason Sept. 14, 1758.
Coleman, Jacob	" " " April 30, 1759.
Cronwell, Thomas	Passed to 2 Degree Sept. 11, 1759.
Clutz, Lewis	Made a Mason Jany. 7, 1760.
Clerk, Robert	Passed to second degree Jany. 7, 1760.
Craighead, George	Admitted a Member April 28, 1760.
Corse, Isaac	Made a Member March 30, 1761.
Clark, Jeremiah	Made a Mason Nov. 13, 1760.
Clague, Edward	Raised to 3 <sup>d</sup> degree Aug. 8, 1763.
Craig, Capt. James	Made a Mason June 14, 1763.
Clark, Thomas	" " " June 27, 1763.

Durham, Charles	Made a Mason Dec. 3, 1762.
Deweese, Farmer	" " " March 28, 1763.
Downer, John	Passed to Fellow Craft June 28, 1762.
Dove, Thomas	Made a Mason Jany. 12, 1756.
Dill, Solomon	Made a Mason Aug. 28, 1754.
Donnell, Nathan	Raised to Master July 26, 1756.
Denny, William	Made a Mason Nov. 8, 1756.
Davis, Samuel Dr.	Raised to 3 <sup>d</sup> degree Dec. 27, 1756.
Dannills, George	" " 3 <sup>d</sup> " Feby. 12, 1760.
Dexter, James	Made a Mason Dec. 19, 1760.
Dennis, Patrick	" " " April 9, 1761.
Downer, John	

Evans, Caleb	Made a Mason in Extra Lodge Dec. 18, 1753.
England, Daniel	Made a Mason Dec. 26, 1753.
Erenseller, Jacob	" " " July 11, 1757.
Ent (End), Daniel	" " " Sept. 12, 1757.
Ellis, Joseph	" " " July 27, 1761.
Edwards, John	" " " Jany. 31, 1763.
Eyres, William	



Fisher, Thomas	December, 1749.
Festus, Jacob	Made a Mason Aug. 28, 1751.
Faulkner, Nathaniel	
Fabre, Bartholemew	Raised to third Degree Jany. 31, 1757.
Fisher, Thomas (Carpenter)	Passed to second Degree May 30, 1757.
Falconer, William	Made a Mason July 27, 1761.
Ford, John	Admitted a Member Aug. 10, 1761.
Forster, Henry	Made a Mason Dec. 26, 1763.
Guisbard, Joseph	Made a Mason May 24, 1753.
Grovers, Christopher	
Ghiselin, William	" " " August, 1752.
Gerrard, William	" " " (1754?).
Gibbons, James	Made a Member Nov. 20, 1754.
Greenway, William	" " " Mason Dec 11, 1754.
Greenway, Joseph	" " " Sept., 8, 1755.
Gignallet, John	Raised to third Degree Sept. 26, 1757.
Gregory, Thomas	Made a Mason Oct. 14, 1758.
Gibson, Capt. John	" " " Nov. 13, 1760.
Gass, John	" " " July 27, 1761.
Gittens, Joshua	" " " Jany. 25, 1762.
Gray, Robert	" " " March 29, 1762.
Gardner, Capt. William	" " " March 29, 1762.
Guillot,———	" " " March 1, 1763.
Goggin, Capt. John	" " " July 25, 1763.
Griffith, Samuel	" " " Nov. 26, 1759.
Green, Samuel	" " " April 15, 1757.
Hunt, Glover	
Hunlock, Bowman	Raised to M. M. June 24, 1751.
Harriss, William	
Hall, Richard	Made a Mason April 29, 1752.
Hughes, Caleb	" " " Aug. 28, 1754.
Hayes, William	" " " Feby. 29, 1753.
Hughes, John	" " " Aug. 11, 1755.
Hunter, Peter	" " " Sept. 8, 1755.



Harding, James.	Made a Mason	July 12, 1756.
Hatton, Peter	" " "	Nov. 8, 1756.
Hassell, Samuel	" " "	Nov. 29, 1756.
Hardie, Robert	" " "	May 30, 1757.
Hamilton, Alexander	Raised to third degree,	Dec. 16, 1757.
Howard, Robert	Made a Mason	Nov. 13, 1760.
Harrison, Joseph (of the Jerseys)	" " "	July 27, 1761.
Hodgson, Joseph	" " "	Oct. 30, 1761.
Harrison, William	" " "	Oct. 20, 1761.
Hilborn, Miles	" " "	Jany. 31, 1763.
Hill, John	" " "	Sept. 26, 1763.
Howell, John Ladd	" " "	Sept. 26, 1763.
Howard, John	" " "	Dec. 26, 1763.
Harrison, Joseph	" " "	Aug. 29, 1763.
Howell, Abraham	" " "	Nov. 28, 1763.
Hog, Richard	" " "	July 30, 1759.
Holaron, Lawrence	" " "	Oct. 10, 1759.
Jones, Doughty	" " "	Nov. 30, 1750.
Janett, Thomas M <sup>o</sup> l	" " "	1752.
Johnston, James	" " "	April 15, 1757.
Jenkins, George	" " "	June 27, 1757.
Joel, Thomas	" " "	Dec. 31, 1759.
Jackson, William	" " "	Feby. 5, 1760.
Johns, William	" " "	March 28, 1763.
Jago, Edward	" " "	April 24, 1758.
Knight, John		1749.
Knight, Henry	Made a Mason	Jany. 7, 1755.
Kerne, Jacob		
Knight, Peter	" " "	May 10, 1756.
Kuhl, Mark	" " "	April 11, 1757.
Keen, Reynold	" " "	July 25, 1757.
Knott, John	" " "	May 26, 1760.
Kidd, William	" " "	Dec. 27, 1760.

<sup>1</sup> See McJanett, Thomas.





Kennedy, ———	Admitted a Member April 12, 1762.
Kast, Martin	Made a Mason June 4, 1762.
Kerlin, William	" " " June 16, 1762.
Kieft, Thomas	" " " Jany. 10, 1763.
Kinsey, Thomas	" " " June 1, 1763.
Leacock, John	
Leech, Joseph	
Leach, James	Made a Mason June 24, 1754.
Leach, Thomas	" " " Dec 26, 1757.
Lang, Samuel	" " " Nov. 8, 1756.
Lawrance, Nathiel	" " " Dec. 13, 1756.
Lukens, John	" " " Feby. 4, 1759.
Lawson, John	" " " Oct. 14, 1758.
Lukens, Daniel	" " " Feby. 26, 1759.
Lone, James	Passed to Second Degree Sep. 11, 1759.
Lewis, John	Made a Mason March 28, 1763.
Lloyd, Robert	" " " June 1, 1763.
McJanett, Thomas	Passed to second Degree Feby. 12, 1751/2.
Mathers, John	
McFarson, John	Passed to Second Degree Feby. 27, 1750/1.
Moore, William	Made a Mason August 28, 1751.
Monteigue, Samuel	Made "Master & Member" Dec. 27, 1753.
Mitchel, Joshua	Made a Mason March, 1755.
Morgan, Morris	Made a Member Jany. 29, 1755.
Moncreiff, John	Initiated Nov. 29, 1756.
Moore, John	Raised to third Degree Dec. 3, 1756.
Mellows, Philip	Made a Mason June 21, 1755.
Martin, George	" " " Aug. 8, 1757.
Meyrs, James	" " " Oct. 14, 1758.
Ming [Meng], Woolre	" " " Dec. 25, 1758.
Marsh, James.	" " " Jany. 9, 1759.
Milnor, Isaac	Admitted a Member Jany. 9, 1759.
Mease, James	Made a Mason June 18, 1760.
Maw, Crank	Raised to third Degree April 29, 1760.
Miller, Magnus	Made a Mason Nov. 26, 1759.

1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000	3001	3002	3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3008	3009	3010	3011	3012	3013	3014	3015	3016	3017	3018	3019	3020	3021	3022	3023	3024	3025	3026	3027	3028	3029	3030	3031	3032	3033	3034	3035	3036	3037	3038	3039	3040	3041	3042	3043	3044	3045	3046	3047	3048	3049	3050	3051	3052	3053	3054	3055	3056	3057	3058	3059	3060	3061	3062	3063	3064	3065	3066	3067	3068	3069	3070	3071	3072	3073	3074	3075	3076	3077	3078	3079	3080	3081	3082	3083	3084	3085	3086	3087	3088	3089	3090	3091	3092	3093	3094	3095	3096	3097	3098	3099	3100	3101	3102	3103	3104	3105	3106	3107	3108	3109	3110	3111	3112	3113	3114	3115	3116	3117	3118	3119	3120	3121	3122	3123	3124	3125	3126	3127	3128	3129	3130	3131	3132	3133	3134	3135	3136	3137	3138	3139	3140	3141	3142	3143	3144	3145	3146	3147	3148	3149	3150	3151	3152	3153	3154	3155	3156	3157	3158	3159	3160	3161	3162	3163	3164	3165	3166	3167	3168	3169	3170	3171	3172	3173	3174	3175	3176	3177	3178	3179	3180	3181	3182	3183	3184	3185	3186	3187	3188	3189	3190	3191	3192	3193	3194	3195	3196	3197	3198	3199	3200	3201	3202	3203	3204	3205	3206	3207	3208	3209	3210	3211	3212	3213	3214	3215	3216	3217	3218	3219	3220	3221	3222	3223	3224	3225	3226	3227	3228	3229	3230	3231	3232	3233	3234	3235	3236	3237	3238	3239	3240	3241	3242	3243	3244	3245	3246	3247	3248	3249	3250	3251	3252	3253	3254	3255	3256	3257	3258	3259	3260	3261	3262	3263	3264	3265	3266	3267	3268	3269	3270	3271	3272	3273	3274	3275	3276	3277	3278	32
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Manning, John	Made a Mason	Sept. 15, 1761.
Moore, Allen,	" " "	Oct. 20, 1761.
Mullan, Robert	Admitted a Member	March 29, 1762.
Meyer, Isaac	Made a Mason	June 4, 1762.
McCullom, James		
Murphy, Francis	" " "	March 1, 1763.
McFun, William	" " "	March 29, 1763.
Mitchell, John	" " "	April 25, 1763.
McNeir, Andrew	Passed to Second Degree	Nov. 21, 1755.
Marks, Levi	Raised to 3 <sup>d</sup> Degree	June 14, 1762.
McDowell, Alexander	Made a Member	March 31, 1755.

Nicholson, George	Admitted a Member	Feb'y. 23, 1761.
Nelms, Nathaniel	Made a Mason	Sept. 17, 1761.

Owen, George		1750.
Osborn, Jonas	Member prior to	1751.
Osborne, Samuel	Passed to Second Degree	Nov. 21, 1755.
Ozeland, John	Made a Mason	May 26, 1760.
Oldman, Samuel	" " "	June 14, 1763.
Ogden, William	" " "	Nov. 28, 1763.

Polson, William		
Parker, Joseph		
Poole, William	Made a Mason	Aug. 28, 1751.
Parish, John	" " "	Sept. 25, 1751.
Pain, Preston	Passed to Second degree	April 25, 1757.
Perdue, Stephen	Made a Mason	Sept. 19, 1757.
Pines, John	" " "	Sept. 27, 1757.
Patterson, Robert	Raised to third Degree	Oct. 14, 1758.
Pine, Benjamin	Made a Mason	Nov. 27, 1758.
Penrose, Joseph	" " "	Jany. 9, 1760.
Phile, Frederick	" " "	April 28, 1760.
Powell, Thomas	" " "	Nov. 13, 1760.
Philipson, William	" " "	Dec. 29, 1760.
Price, William	" " "	Dec. 29, 1760.
Place, William	" " "	Sept. 17, 1761.





Philips, John jr.	Made a Mason Dec. 1, 1761.
Phipps, Thomas	
Price, John	" " " April 26, 1762.
Pratt, Mathew	" " " March 28, 1763.
Rouse, Emanuel	
Rice, William	Made a Mason Nov. 30, 1750.
Rawlinson, Robert	" " " March 27, 1751.
Redmond (Redman), Joseph	" " " Feby. 29, 1754.
Roberson, Francis (Robbortson)	Admitted F. C. March 14, 1753. Raised June 24, 1753.
Rowen, James	Made a Member Sept. 25, 1754.
Reese, John	" " " Sept. 19, 1755.
Ritchie, Peter	Passed to Second Degree April 15, 1757.
Russil, Nathaniel	Made a Mason July 25, 1757.
Reed, John	" " " Jany. 9, 1759.
Robinson, James	" " " April 10, 1758.
Robeson, Thomas	" " " Feby. 5, 1760.
Riche, John	" " " Jany. 5, 1760.
Rolfe, Captain John	" " " March 30, 1761.
Robeson, Edward	Raised to 3 <sup>d</sup> Degree Sept. 17, 1761.
Reading, Thomas	Made a Mason March 29, 1762.
Reynolds, David	" " " June 25, 1759.
Renton, James	Admitted a Member June 14, 1762.
Rudolph, Joseph	Made a Mason Nov. 28, 1763.
Skinner, Abram	Dec. 27, gone to New York.
Sheed, William	
Stillwaggon, John	Made a Mason April 24, 1751.
Shano, Isaac	" " " Aug. 14, 1751.
Suider, Christian	" " " Feby. 12, 1752.
Smith, James	" " " Sept. 11, 1754.
Salter, Elisha	Made a Master and Member of this lodge Not Made a Mason in this lodge, June 26, 1754.
Shute, William	Made a Member Dec. 16, 1755.
Shute, Samuel	" " " Mason Sept. 29, 1755.
Shute, John	Passed to Second Degree April 15, 1757.



Southcot, Richard	Made a Mason June 13, 1757.
Schryver, Elias	" " " Aug. 8, 1757.
Scott, Nathaniel	" " " Aug. 8, 1757.
Sceaman, Richard	Raised to third degree Sept. 26, 1757.
Sharman (Sherman), Cornelius	Made a Mason Sept. 14, 1758.
Stevenson, George	" " " Jany. 9, 1760.
Stanley, William	" " " Feby. 5, 1760.
Smith, Samuel	" " " May 26, 1760.
Sellers, William	" " " Nov. 24, 1760.
Stamper, Thomas	" " " Nov. 26, 1759.
Stakes, Benjamin	Admitted a Member Feby. 23, 1761.
Stevenson, Edmund	Made a Mason Jany. 27, 1761.
Scull, Joseph	Made and passed Nov. 14, 1759.
Smith, John	Made a Mason Sept. 17, 1761.
Seyre, Henry	Made a Mason & passed June, 30, 1761.
Stevenson, James	Made a Mason July 27, 1761.
Sanderson, Robert	" " " Oct. 1, 1761.
Smith, William	" " " Dec. 9, 1760.
Shute, Barnaby	" " " Feby. 9, 1762.
Steel, James	" " " Feby. 22, 1762.
Shobl, Jacob	" " " June 4, 1762.
Smith, David	
Townsend, Joseph	Made a Mason Sept. 29, 1755.
Tanner, Benjamin	" " " Aug. 8, 1757.
Trump, Levi	" " " Feby. 25, 1760.
Taylor, Richard	Admitted as a Member June 8, 1761.
Van Bebber, Henry	Made a Mason March 14, 1757.
Van der Velden, Isaac	" " " May 26, 1760.
Vanlaer, Branson	" " " July 25, 1763.
Viney, Jacob (Vining)	Made a Member Jany. 9, 1750/1.
Wooton, Thomas Spring	Made a Mason June 14, 1763.
Warner, Joseph	previous to 1749.
Webster, Samuel	
Winder, Edmund	



Wineing, Jacob	
Walcot, How Eare	Made a Mason Oct. 25, 1756.
Walker, Richard	" " " Feby. 14, 1757.
Woulfe, John	Raised to Master Mason March 14, 1757.
Ward, Henry	Made a Mason Aug. 29, 1757.
Williams, John	Admitted a Member April 16, 1758.
Wells, John	Made a Member Feby. 5, 1760.
White, John	" " " Mason June 18, 1760.
Watson, John	" " " Jany. 27, 1761.
Warner, John	" " " Dec. 29, 1760.
White, James Thomas Blanch	Admitted a Member Nov. 9, 1761.
West, Charles	Made a Mason Oct. 30, 1761.
Wingood, Samuel	" " " Sept. 15, 1761.
Witacre, Henry	" " " Jany. 25, 1762.
Walsh, James	" " " March 1, 1763.
Whitebread, William jr.	" " " April 29, 1763.
Wharton, William	" " " May 30, 1763.
Welder, Samuel Stainsbury	Admitted July 11, 1763.





## THE HISTORICAL VALUE OF TRUMBULL'S "DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE."

BY JOHN H. HAZLETON.

Probably no written instrument has received more consideration in histories or more often filled the thoughts of men than the Declaration of Independence. It is a part not only of the history of the United States but of the history of the world. It linked the *Magna Charta* with the Proclamation of Emancipation.

It, indeed, "has grown so great"—keeping pace almost in fame, one might say, with the Nation whose birth it heralded—that now, when nearly 131 years have elapsed since its adoption, the most minute details of its history hold for us large significance and deep and lasting interest.

We wonder what were the thoughts of Jefferson as he penned, at the home of Graff, in Philadelphia, his "Rough draught" of this immortal document.

We wonder if, as he wrote, in the parlor of the "2<sup>d</sup> floor consisting of a parlour and bed room ready furnished" of this then "new brick house 3 stories high", now demolished, at the Southwest corner of Seventh and Market Streets, he realized what his work was to mean for ages yet unborn, and for himself? We wonder if he felt within himself what Shakespeare must have felt when he wrote:

Not marble, nor the gilded monuments  
Of princes, shall outlive this powerful rhyme; . . . ?

Perhaps Jefferson himself could not have told us.

We know little other than that he was thirty-three years of age; that he was "here in the same uneasy anxious state I was last fall without mr's Jefferson who could not come with me"; that he had communicated to Dr. Gilmer, his



friend, and to Edmund Pendleton, President of the Convention of Virginia, his inclination to resign; that, just before moving to Graff's, he had written to Thomas Nelson, Jr., also a Delegate to the Continental Congress, who was absent, in Virginia: "I am at present in our old lodgings, though I think, as the excessive heats of the city are coming on fast, to endeavour to get lodgings in the skirts of the town where I may have the benefit of the freely circulating air"; that his landlord, where he wrote, was a newly married bricklayer of German descent; that he dined usually at Smith's, the "new" City Tavern; and that, on June 23d, he "p'd Graaf 2 weeks lodging etc £3—10", on the 25th, "p'd for a straw hat 10/", on the 27th, "p'd Byrne for 6 weeks shaving and dressing 30/", and, on the 28th, "p'd m'rs Lovemore washing in full 39/9".

His correspondence would seem to indicate that, at the time, he took much more pride and interest in the draft of a Constitution which he penned for his native Virginia, and which he can barely have completed when the committee of five to prepare the Declaration was chosen.

We wonder what was said when he submitted his "Rough draught" to the aging Franklin, not long returned from Canada, who had been, since June 5th, and probably still was, kept "from Congress & Company almost" by illness; and we wonder what was said when he submitted it to John Adams, soon to be "the pillar of it's support on the floor of Congress, it's ablest advocate and defender against the multifarious assaults it encountered", who, as well as Jefferson, was in Philadelphia without his wife, and who was "without a servant and a horse."

We wonder why John Adams, in his own handwriting, made a copy of the "Rough draught" as submitted to him.

It is not at all strange, therefore, that such a work as the "Declaration of Independence" by John Trumbull, purporting to depict in color the scene in "Independence Hall" and representing so much of the life-work of this son of "Brother Jonathan", Governor of Connecticut when the





instrument was adopted, has attracted such wide attention, —attention far in excess of that received ordinarily by even historical paintings.

Whether or not this work of Trumbull is the highest form of art, or even whether or not it is the best of Trumbull's art (as many believe), it will, we think, always have a place in the Nation's regard—because of the subject, and because it contains authentic likenesses of so many of the members of this, to us, so important Continental Congress.

It is these likenesses which must accredit the painting to the ages yet to be.

Aside from them, and looking at the painting more particularly as an accurate picture historically of the event which it seemingly portrays, much may, and perhaps ought to, be said.

The original of the painting is now in the School of the Fine Arts of Yale University; the larger painting in the rotunda of the Capitol, in Washington. With each is a key, showing who are represented.

The larger painting (12 x 18 feet), mainly perhaps because of its place of hanging, where thousands upon thousands annually see it, is the one more generally known.

This was painted, by Trumbull, from the smaller painting.

By a joint resolution of February 6, 1817, Congress authorized the President, James Madison, "to employ John Trumbull, of Connecticut, to compose and execute four paintings commemorative of the most important events of the American Revolution, to be placed, when finished, in the capitol of the United States."

Trumbull had written to Jefferson from New York under date of December 26, 1816:

Twenty-eight years have elapsed since, under the kind protection of your hospitable roof at Chaillot, I painted your portrait in my picture of the Declaration of Independence, the composition of which had been planned two years before in your library: the long succeeding period of War & Tumult palsied & suspended my work, and threw me, as you know into other pursuits . . .



The Government of the U. S. are restoring to more than their original Splendor the Buildings, devoted to National purposes, at Washington, which were barbarously sacrificed to the Rage of War [by the British, in 1814].—& I have thought this a proper opportunity to make my first application for public patronage & to request to be employed in decorating the Walls of those Buildings with the paintings which have employed so many years of my Life.

The Declaration of Independance is finished—Trenton Princeton & York Town which were long since finished & engraved—I shall take them all with me to the Seat of Government, in a few days that I may not merely talk of what I will do, but show what I have done: and I hope it will be thought that the declaration of Independance with portraits of those eminent Patriots & Statesmen who then laid the foundation of our Nation; and the military pictures with portraits of those Heroes who either cemented that foundation with their Blood, or lived to aid the Superstructure, will be appropriate Ornaments for the Halls of the Senate & the House of Representatives.

and, in response, Jefferson had, January 10, 1817, replied :

I inclose you a letter to Col<sup>o</sup>. Monroe, who without it would do everything he could for you, and with it not the less. his warm heart infuses zeal into all his good offices.—I give it to him the rather also because he will be in place when you will need them. M<sup>r</sup> Madison will be away and it would be useless to add to the labors of his letter-reading and I know moreover his opinions and dispositions towards you to be as favorable as can be wished. I rejoice that the works you have so long contemplated are likely to come to light. if the legislature, to the reedification of the public buildings will take up with spirit their decoration also, your's must be the first objects of their attentions.

I hope they will do it, and honor themselves, their country, and yourself by preserving these monuments of our revolutionary achievements.

In the debate on the third reading of the resolution in the House of Representatives, it was, among other things in support of the resolution, argued "that the time now was, which once passed away could never be regained, when a living artist of great ability, and a compatriot of the Revolutionary sages and heroes, could transmit accurate likenesses of them to posterity, &c."





All of the four paintings finally decided upon, "Declaration of Independence", "Surrender of General Burgoyne", "Surrender of Lord Cornwallis" and "General Washington resigning his Commission", the last of which "was scarcely finished in April, 1824," now hang in the rotunda of the Capitol, rather than in "the Halls of the Senate & House".

The "Declaration of Independence" was first "placed temporarily in a room of the north wing" of the Capitol "then used for the sittings" of the Supreme Court of the United States.

On December 28, 1817 (evidently), following the passage of the joint resolution and the selection of subjects, but, of course, before the (large) "Declaration of Independence" was finished, Trumbull writes, again to Jefferson, from New York:

I have made considerable progress in the large picture of the Declaration of Independence, for the Capitol. I devote my time entirely to that as being most interesting to the Nation, and most important to my own reputation: and not forgetting that time or Health may fail me—

You recollect the Composition, which you kindly assisted me to sketch at Chaillot:—the Committee who drew up the Declaration form the principal Group, by which means I place yourself & some other of the most eminent Characters conspicuously—the figures large as Life. — — — The Picture will contain Portraits of at least Fortyseven Members,—for the faithful resemblance of Thirty Six I am responsible as they were done by myself from the Life, being all who survived in the year 1791.—of the remainder Nine are from pictures done by others:—One Genl Whipple of New-Hampshire, is from memory,—and one Mr. B. Harrison of Virginia, from Description aided by Memory.

I at first dreaded the Sire of my Work—but I have proceeded far enough to have conquered my timidity, and to be satisfied that this Picture as a mere work of Art will be superior to those which have been heretofore engraved.

The universal interest which my Countrymen feel, and always must feel in an Event important above all others, must in some degree attach to the painting which will preserve the likeness of Forty Seven of those Patriots to whom we owe that memorable act and all its glorious consequences . . .



THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the history of the United States is the period from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent settlements. This period is characterized by the exploration of the continent by Spanish, French, and English explorers, and the establishment of the first permanent settlements by the English in 1607. The second part of the history is the period from the establishment of the first permanent settlements to the American Revolution in 1776. This period is characterized by the growth of the colonies, the struggle for independence, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation. The third part of the history is the period from the American Revolution to the present. This period is characterized by the development of the United States as a major world power, the expansion of its territory, and the growth of its population.

The history of the United States is a story of exploration, discovery, and growth. It is a story of the struggle for independence and the establishment of a new nation. It is a story of the development of the United States as a major world power, the expansion of its territory, and the growth of its population. The history of the United States is a story of the American dream, of the pursuit of happiness, and of the pursuit of freedom.

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Unfortunately, he does not tell us the names of the thirty-six for whose "faithful resemblance" he himself was "responsible"—though some of them he tells us elsewhere, as we shall see.

Indeed, he was still at work upon the painting late in the next year; for, on October 29, 1818, he writes, from New York to John Vaughan:

I have received two letters from Philadelphia, proposing to me to exhibit my picture of the Declaration of Independence in that City, and mentioning two places proper for the purpose, & probably attainable. . . In the mean time I am offered the use of *Faneuil Hall* in Boston, the Cradle of the Revolution, for this purpose—and this liberality has suggested the possibility of obtaining in Philadelphia the very room in which the Scene passed. I know no friend to whom I can suggest such an idea with so much propriety as to you: will you do me the favor to make the proper enquiries?—of course I cannot have the painting in Phila. sooner than Christmass

The painting early elicited criticism, as well as praise.

Under date of September 1, 1818, John Quincy Adams writes in his *Diary*:

Called about eleven o'clock at Mr. Trumbull's house [in New York City], and saw his picture of the Declaration of Independence, which is now nearly finished. I cannot say I was disappointed in the execution of it, because my expectations were very low; but the picture is immeasurably below the dignity of the subject. . . I think the old small picture far superior to this large new one. He himself thinks otherwise. He has some books on the President's table which Abbé Correa advised him to letter on the backs, Locke and Sidney, I told him I thought that was not the place for them. They were books for the members to read at home, but not to take with them there. I advised him to letter them simply "Journals."

Following its completion, Samuel A. Wells, a grandson of Samuel Adams, under date of June 2, 1819, writes to Jefferson, at Monticello:

The painting executed by col. Trumbull, representing the Congress at the declaration of independence, will, I fear, have a tendency to obscure the history of the event which it is designed to commemorate. . .



I confess, that I am not a little surprised at the favorable reception, which this badly executed performance has met, from the public. I will frankly avow that I was much disappointed at not finding it cording to my idea) executed in a style worthy of the subject. I expressed my opinions with freedom on the work, through the medium of the newspapers under the signature of Historicus . . .

Jefferson replies, June 23d :

The painting lately executed by Col<sup>o</sup>. Trumbull, I have never seen . . .

It is to be regretted, historically, that we have not, so far as we know, an opinion of the painting from any of the men represented in it.

As early as January 27, 1817, however, in the debate referred to, in the House of Representatives, if the cronicler can be believed, at least "The talents of the artist were acknowledged on all hands, and the excellence of those paintings, exhibited as the models from which the large paintings are to be taken, was generally admitted".

Naturally, the historical data which we have bearing directly upon the subject at issue deal with the earlier painting, already referred to in Trumbull's letters to Jefferson, which John Quincy Adams in his *Diary* calls "the old small picture" (20x30 inches) and which hangs in the School of the Fine Arts of Yale University.

Speaking of this, Trumbull, in his *Autobiography, Reminiscences and Letters*, etc., (1841) says :

In November, 1786, I returned to London . . .

I resumed my labors, however, and went on with my studies of other subjects of the history of the Revolution, arranged carefully the composition for the Declaration of Independence, and prepared it for receiving the portraits, as I might meet with the distinguished men, who were present at that illustrious scene. In the course of the summer of 1787, Mr. Adams took leave of the Court of St. James, and preparatory to the voyage to America, had the powder combed out of his hair. Its color and natural curl were beautiful, and I took that opportunity to paint his portrait in the small Declaration of Independence . . .

In the autumn of 1787, I again visited Paris, where I painted the

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portrait of Mr. Jefferson in the original small Declaration of Independence . . . I regard these as the best of my small portraits; they were painted from the life, in Mr. Jefferson's house.

. . . I arrived in New York on the 26th of November, 1789, where I found the government of the United States organized under the new constitution, George Washington president . . . My brother, and my friend, Col. Wadsworth of Hartford, were members of the house of representatives in Congress, which was to meet in New York early in December. [Congress, in fact, had adjourned, September 29th, to the first Monday in January, 1790.] With them I returned to New York, for the purpose of pursuing my work of the Revolution; all the world was assembled there, and I obtained many portraits for the Declaration of Independence . . . [Robert Morris, R. H. Lee (?), Gerry, Sherman, Floyd and Clymer attended upon the session of Congress beginning January 4, 1790.]

. . . In February [1791] I went to Charleston, S. C., and there obtained portraits of the Rutledges . . . Middleton . . . Heyward, &c. . . . On the 17th of April, I sailed for Yorktown in Virginia . . . thence rode to Williamsburg, and obtained a drawing of Mr. Wythe for the Declaration; thence to Richmond; thence to Fredericksburg . . . ; thence to Georgetown, where I found Major L'Enfant drawing his plan of the city of Washington; rode with him over the ground on which the city has since been built—where the Capitol now stands was then [May, 1791] a thick wood . . .

In 1793 I again went to Boston by the way of Newport and Providence, and there obtained drawings of Mr. Ellery . . .

He says also, in a *Catalogue of Paintings, by Colonel Trumbull, etc.*, which seems to have been compiled after 1831:

Important difficulties presented themselves to the artist at the outset; for although only ten years had then elapsed since the date of the event, it was always difficult to ascertain who were the individuals to be represented. Should he regard the fact of having been actually present in the room on the 4th of July, indispensable? Should he admit those only who were in favor of, and reject those who were opposed to the act? Where a person was dead, and no authentic portrait could be obtained, should he admit ideal heads? These were questions on which Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson were consulted, and they concurred in the advice, that with regard to the characters to be introduced, the signatures of the original act, (which is still preserved in the office of state,) ought to be the general guide. The portraits ought, however, to be

## 2. *Mathematical Foundations*

The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function  $f(x)$  defined by the equation  $f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ . It is shown that  $f(x)$  is a continuous function and that it satisfies the differential equation  $f'(x) = f(x)$ . The solution of this equation is  $f(x) = Ce^{x}$ , where  $C$  is a constant. The value of  $C$  is determined by the initial condition  $f(0) = 1$ , which gives  $C = 1$ . Therefore, the function  $f(x)$  is  $f(x) = e^x$ .

In the second part of the paper, we study the properties of the function  $g(x)$  defined by the equation  $g(x) = \int_0^x g(t) dt$ . It is shown that  $g(x)$  is a continuous function and that it satisfies the differential equation  $g'(x) = g(x)$ . The solution of this equation is  $g(x) = Ce^{x}$ , where  $C$  is a constant. The value of  $C$  is determined by the initial condition  $g(0) = 1$ , which gives  $C = 1$ . Therefore, the function  $g(x)$  is  $g(x) = e^x$ .

The third part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function  $h(x)$  defined by the equation  $h(x) = \int_0^x h(t) dt$ . It is shown that  $h(x)$  is a continuous function and that it satisfies the differential equation  $h'(x) = h(x)$ . The solution of this equation is  $h(x) = Ce^{x}$ , where  $C$  is a constant. The value of  $C$  is determined by the initial condition  $h(0) = 1$ , which gives  $C = 1$ . Therefore, the function  $h(x)$  is  $h(x) = e^x$ .

The fourth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function  $k(x)$  defined by the equation  $k(x) = \int_0^x k(t) dt$ . It is shown that  $k(x)$  is a continuous function and that it satisfies the differential equation  $k'(x) = k(x)$ . The solution of this equation is  $k(x) = Ce^{x}$ , where  $C$  is a constant. The value of  $C$  is determined by the initial condition  $k(0) = 1$ , which gives  $C = 1$ . Therefore, the function  $k(x)$  is  $k(x) = e^x$ .

admitted, of those who were opposed to, and of course did not sign, as well as of those who voted in favor of the declaration, and did sign it, particularly John Dickinson . . . they particularly recommended, that . . . in case of death, where no portraits could be obtained . . . he should by no means admit any ideal representation . . .

The artist was governed by this advice . . . Mr. Adams was painted in London; Mr. Jefferson in Paris; Mr. Hancock and Samuel Adams in Boston; Mr. Edward Rutledge in Charleston, South Carolina; Mr. Wythe at Williamsburg, in Virginia; Mr. Bartlett at Exeter, in New Hampshire, &c. &c.

In order to give some variety to his composition, he found it necessary to depart from the usual practice of reporting an act, and has made the whole committee of five advance to the table of the president, to make their report, instead of having the chairman rise in his place for the purpose . . .

The room is copied from that in which Congress held their sessions at the time, such as it was before the spirit of innovation laid unhallowed hands upon it, and violated its venerable walls by modern improvement, as it is called.

Indeed, Trumbull has departed not only "from the usual practice of reporting an act" by making the entire committee advance to the table of the President but (as shown by this *Catalogue*, etc., and by the keys) has made the committee report on July 4th when in fact they reported on June 28th; and, more than that, it seems to us at least very doubtful whether Franklin and at least very improbable whether R. R. Livingston—the latter of whom, though also, as we shall see, a member of the committee to draft the Declaration, was not in favor of its adoption—was present in Congress (on June 28th) when the draft of the Declaration was reported to Congress.

It will be remembered that the initial resolution, that the "Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States," which is still preserved, in the handwriting of R. H. Lee, was introduced on June 7th; that this was debated on the 8th (Saturday) and on the 10th; that, on the 10th, the further consideration of the resolution was postponed to July 1st, though it was resolved that meanwhile, lest any time be lost, a committee should be appointed to





draft a Declaration; that this committee, consisting of Jefferson, John Adams, Franklin, Sherman and R. R. Livingston, was appointed on the 11th; that the draft of the Declaration, in the handwriting of Jefferson, was reported to Congress on the 28th, when it was ordered to lie on the table; that the resolution was again debated in the committee of the whole on July 1st, and adopted; that it was adopted by Congress on the 2d; that the draft of the Declaration itself was debated on the 2d, 3d and 4th of July, and, after numerous amendments, adopted on the 4th; that, on July 19th, it was resolved that the Declaration "be fairly engrossed on parchment . . . and that the same when engrossed be signed by every member of Congress"; and that the Declaration on parchment was signed on August 2d, though not then by all of the members who signed it.

As to the statement that the original document was "the general guide" but that the portraits "of those who were opposed to, and of course did not sign," also were admitted, the key to the painting in the rotunda of the Capitol or that to "the old *small* picture" now at the school of the Fine Arts of Yale University—for they are the same except that the heads only are shown, in their relative positions, in the latter key—shows us, as stated, by name, who were represented. It is true that we have found no direct proof that these keys were prepared by Trumbull or under his direction, but everything indicates, and we do not believe there can be any serious question, that they were.

Comparing the picture with the Declaration on parchment, we find that Trumbull has represented Clinton, Willing, R. R. Livingston and Dickinson, whose names do not appear upon that instrument, and has not represented Morton, Smith, Taylor, Ross, Penn, Stone, Nelson, F. L. Lee and Braxton, whose names appear upon that instrument.

Clinton seems very properly to have been represented—though he did not vote either for or against a declaration; but Penn, Stone, Nelson, F. L. Lee and Braxton were unquestionably present on both days and should also, of





course, have been represented. Braxton was bitterly opposed to the measure. Of the others we shall speak later.

Even had Trumbull (been able to follow and) followed absolutely "the signatures of the original act," now in a steel safe in the Library of the Department of State, in Washington, however, he would not necessarily have been correct.

The following Delegates signed the Declaration on parchment, and yet: R. H. Lee, who departed for Virginia on June 13th, Wythe, who seems to have journeyed part way at least with him, both of whom were in attendance upon the Convention, in Williamsburg, as early as June 29th, Chase, who did not return from Canada until June 11th and who departed probably on the 14th for Maryland, where he was very instrumental in securing new instructions to her Delegates in Congress, to concur with the other Colonies or a majority of them in declaring independence, and Hooper, who left Philadelphia after March 13th and attended upon the Provincial Congress of North Carolina on April 15th, with Penn, but who did not return with Penn, were absent from Philadelphia on both June 28th and July 4th; Carroll—though he had been one of the Commissioners to Canada, with Franklin and Chase—was not elected to Congress until July 4th and did not arrive in Philadelphia, following his election, until July 17th; Robert Morris, a strong patriot but opposed to a declaration, according to McKean (and Jefferson), was absent from Congress on July 4th, though it seems to us probable that he was absent on the 2d rather than on the 4th; Rush, Clymer, Smith, Taylor and Ross were not elected until July 20th; Clark, Stockton, Hart and Witherspoon were not elected until June 22d and—though Hopkinson, the other new Delegate, presented the credentials on the 28th—seem not to have attended upon Congress before July 1st; Philip Livingston was absent from Philadelphia on June 28th, in attendance upon the Convention, though he had arrived, we know, from New York City, on July 3d; Thornton was not elected until



September 12th; Williams, who was an alternate, did not leave Hartford for Philadelphia until on or after July 22d; Lewis Morris, who was made Brigadier-General of the Militia of Westchester County, N. Y., on June 7th, was in White Plains on July 9th, and was absent probably, from Philadelphia, on both June 28th and July 4th; Wolcott was in New York City, on his way to Connecticut, certainly on July 1st, and left Philadelphia probably on June 27th; and Franklin, on June 21st, was "just recovering from a severe Fit of the Gout," so that he may not have been present on the 28th.

At the same time, the following Delegates did not sign the Declaration on parchment, and yet: Alsop—who resigned his seat upon hearing of the ratification, on July 9th, by New York—was present doubtless on both June 28th and July 4th; Dickinson—the leader of the opposition—"tall, but slender as a reed; pale as ashes"—was doubtless present on the 28th, though McKean says that he was absent on the 4th, and, we feel sure, that he was absent at least on the 2d, when the initial resolution was adopted, if not on the 4th; Willing and Humphreys, who also did not favor a declaration, were doubtless present on June 28th, though, according to Jefferson, they "had withdrawn", on July 4th; Biddle and Allen, the latter of whom soon put himself under the protection of the British, at Trenton, may have been present on both June 28th and July 4th, though we believe they absented themselves on or before June 14th, when the Assembly of Pennsylvania paid her Delegates; Rogers was present on June 25th and, we believe, until after July 4th; Clinton and Wisner were present doubtless on both June 28th and July 4th; and Thomas Lynch, Sr., was in Philadelphia certainly as late as July 25th, and, though evidently in ill health, having "had an apoplectic stroke" on February 18th, *may* have been in Congress on both June 28th and July 4th.

We doubt very much, however, whether Trumbull, in his life time, could have ascertained all of these facts, for





much of the correspondence of the members of this Continental Congress was not then available, and certainly not without a vast amount of research; and, indeed, in any event, perhaps an accurate representation, showing those members, and those only, who were present on June 28th, or those members, and those only, who were present on July 4th, as to some of whom even now there is more or less doubt, as seen, would scarcely have been fair, especially to R. H. Lee and Wythe, the first of whom was the mover of the initial resolution and both of whom were important factors in Congress in the great event, both speaking in favor of a declaration, but neither of whom was present in Congress on either of these days.

Certainly we can thus see how difficult, if not impossible, it is to make Art and History agree; and that, in this instance, Art and History do not wholly agree.



LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS FROM THE "CLYMER PAPERS."

[During the Revolution Daniel Clymer served as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Battalion Philadelphia Associators, Colonel Timothy Matlack, 1775; Lieutenant-Colonel of the Rifle Battalion Philadelphia Associators, 1776, at the Flying Camp, Perth Amboy, N. J., and in 1777 his battalion was attached to the Philadelphia Brigade, General John Cadwalader. In 1778 he was appointed Deputy Commissary General of Prisoners. Some of the letters and documents relative to these positions are in the Manuscript Department of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]

SIR.

Your favor of yesterday, I received in the afternoon and was much obliged by the contents. The 27- 24 pounders are an important acquisition, and may be made extremely useful. If the Field pieces were thrown into Timber Creek, I should suppose, they may be found by care & pains. They will be of great value if they can be got, and are worth a diligent search.

From the accounts I have had, the Enemy certainly left some behind in their retreat.

I am Sir

Yr Most Obed. Ser.

G<sup>o</sup> WASHINGTON.

Head Q<sup>r</sup> }  
October 27<sup>th</sup> 1777 }  
To Col. D. Clymer.

HEAD QUARTERS 11<sup>th</sup> November 1777.

SIR.

I have received your Letter of the 4<sup>th</sup> containing an apology for sending an agreeable piece of Intelligence which you have since discovered to be false—mistakes of this kind are not uncommon and most frequently happen to those whose zeal and sanguineness allow no room for



44    *Letters and Documents from "Clymer Papers."*

Scepticism when anything favorable to their Country is plausibly related— I beg you to be persuaded that my good opinion of you is not at all impaired by this circumstance and that I am as before

Your most obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

G<sup>o</sup> WASHINGTON.

Daniel Clymer Esq<sup>r</sup>

Daniel Clymer Esq<sup>r</sup> Deputy Commissary General of Prisoners has permission to pass to Philadelphia with Twelve Head of Cattle, Thirty two Barrels of Flour and a parcel of Baggage for the Use of the American prisoners there.

Given at Head Quarters at  
the Valley Forge the 2<sup>d</sup> day of  
January 1778.

G<sup>o</sup> WASHINGTON.

To save the trouble of repeated orders, Gen<sup>l</sup> Irvine will be so obliging as to furnish Mr. Clymer D<sup>r</sup> Commissary of Prisoners with necessary guards to escort prisoners of war, whenever he shall need them, of such men whose times of service is near expiring.

Head Quarters }  
Nov<sup>r</sup> 25 1777 }

TIM. PICKERING Adj<sup>t</sup> Genl.

N. YORK April 11<sup>th</sup> 1783

SIR

To the Best of my Belief my Brother Charles James Fox, was born in the Month of March 1749.

I am Sir

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant,

Fox.

—— Ogden Esq<sup>r</sup>

The Rifle Battalion of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia during their stay at Perth and South Amboy under





the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Clymer, having behaved well and as good Soldiers are hereby discharged and ordered to return home—they having furnished their Quota of the Flying Camp—they have at the same Time my hearty Thanks for their Services whilst under my Command, and are dismissed with Honor.

HUGH MERCER

Br. Genl

Perth Amboy Aug<sup>t</sup> 24 1776.

To all Continental Officers & others whom it may Concern.

Permit Daniel Clymer Esq<sup>r</sup> to Pass and Repass without any hindrance or Interruptions.

Given under my Hand

at Philadelphia this Twenty eighth

Day of August 1777

JOHN HANCOCK Presd<sup>t</sup>.

OLD FRIEND

PHILADELPHIA Sep<sup>r</sup> 1786.

I enclose you a publication of mine on the Affairs of the State. It was my intention at the conclusion of the War to have laid down the Pen and satisfied myself with silently beholding the prosperity of a Country, in whose difficulties I had borne my share, and in the raising of which, to an Independant Empire, I had added my mite. But it is easier to wish than to obtain the object wished for, and we readily resolve on what is afterwards difficult to execute.

Instead of that tranquility which the Country required and might have enjoyed, and instead of that internal prosperity which her independant situation put her in the power to possess, she has suffered herself to be rent into Factions, and sacrificed her interest to gratify her passions.

The proceedings of the Legislature for these two years past are marked with such vehemence of party spirit and rancorous prejudice, that it is impossible any country can thrive or flourish under such manifest misconduct.



I have often been at a loss to account for the conduct of the people where no visible interest appeared to direct them, and where it has been evident to me that the consequences of their own conduct would operate against themselves.

I can easily account for a great part of the conduct of several of the distant Back county Members. They are not affected by matters which operate within the old settled parts of the State. They are not only beyond the reach and circle of that commercial intercourse which takes place between all the Counties on this side the Susquehanna and Philadelphia, but they are entirely within the circle commerce belonging to another State, that of Baltimore. Some of them may probably think that it would be no disadvantage to their situations if the Delaware, through which all the produce of the counties east of Susquehanna must be exported, were shut up. Some parts of their conduct cannot be fully accounted for without taking this envious disposition into the calculation. By attacking the Bank they have caused a considerable part of its Cash to be drawn out and removed to Baltimore by the holders of Bank Notes at that place; and if they could affect a total dissolution of it at Philadelphia, and see one established at Baltimore, it would then be all very well. You would hear no more of their complaints against Banks.

On this Ground their conduct in this Affair is easily accounted for. But on what ground the members of your County could join them in the business is very difficult to determine. Berks County can have no other channel through which her produce can be exported than thro' the Delaware, and no other market to draw hard money from than from Philadelphia. She cannot go to Baltimore. I have often been surprised that your Members should not have discernment enough to perceive this. It is one of those matters you should see yourselves rather than be told of. It is a misfortune to the State that her commerce is subject to this division, but since it is so and cannot be otherwise, it is but fair that one part should see what the other is doing.





I have an aversion to touch on matters which have in themselves the nature of discord and division. But in this case it can be no otherwise than it is, and the best remedy is that you be on your guard.

I wish [*torn*] to see all the Counties of the State in full Prosperity; But I have a dislike to see one part privately and enviously working against the other and I would as readily do the same part towards them as I do now towards you did I see the same occasion.

I hope the ensuing elections will put an end to these matters, and if there can be no way found to reconcile parties, let them at least stand on fair ground with each other.

I am with

Respect and Comp<sup>ts</sup>

to yourself & Friends

Your Ob<sup>t</sup> Hble Servant

THOMAS PAINE.

Dan<sup>l</sup> Clymer Esq<sup>r</sup>

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ . It is shown that the system (1) has solutions for arbitrary values of the parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  if and only if the conditions (2) are satisfied. The conditions (2) are necessary and sufficient for the existence of solutions of the system (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ .

2. In the second part of the paper the problem of the existence of solutions of the system (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  is solved. It is shown that the system (1) has solutions for arbitrary values of the parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  if and only if the conditions (2) are satisfied. The conditions (2) are necessary and sufficient for the existence of solutions of the system (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ .

## HON. JAMES WILSON AT READING, PENNA.

BY LOUIS RICHARDS, ESQ.

With relation to James Wilson, signer of the Declaration of Independence, I have noted a few facts concerning his temporary residence in Reading, prior to the Revolutionary War, he having been at that period a practitioner for several years at the Berks County Bar. The date of Mr. Wilson's admission to the Philadelphia Bar is set down as 1767. There were at that time but eight counties in Pennsylvania, and the members of the Colonial Bar practiced in most of them, locating permanently in one or the other from time to time as circumstances warranted. Wilson came to Berks County probably soon after his entrance upon the profession. The date of his admission here is not now ascertainable. The records show that in 1772 he moved for the admission of Peter Zachary Lloyd. He married Rachel, daughter of William Bird of Berks County, the latter having died in 1762, intestate, leaving a very large estate, consisting principally of mills, forges, and extensive tracts of land in Amity, Union, Robeson, and Heidelberg townships, including the seats of iron industry subsequently known as Birdsboro and Hopewell. Bird's widow, Bridget (daughter of Marcus and Margaret Hulings), married John Patton, also a considerable landowner and pioneer iron manufacturer. In the proceedings in partition upon William Bird's estate in 1763, the names of his children are given as Mark, Rebecca (wife of Peter Turner, Jr., merchant of Philadelphia), Rachel, Mary, William, and James. The four last mentioned were then minors under the age of fourteen years, for whom Thomas Rutter and William Maybury were appointed guardians. The real estate of Mr. Bird was valued at £12,939, 10 shillings, at which sum it was accepted by Mark the eldest son and co-administrator

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

CHAPTER I

The history of the United States is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the shores of North America in search of a new life. These early pioneers faced many hardships and challenges, but they persevered and built a new society. Over time, the United States grew from a small colony into a powerful nation. The story of the United States is a story of the American dream, of the pursuit of freedom and happiness. It is a story of the struggles and triumphs of a young nation. The history of the United States is a story that continues to inspire and shape the lives of Americans today.

with his mother Bridget Patton. The net balance of the personal estate was £8574, 7 shillings, 11 pence. In 1764, George Ross, Jr., having married Mary Bird, was appointed her guardian. James Bird died in 1780, in his twenty-first year. William Bird married, 1778, Juliana Wood.

How long Mr. Wilson remained a resident of Berks County is not known; eventually he removed to Carlisle, where he had attained professional eminence at the outbreak of the Revolution, with the events of which his name is so conspicuously connected. By his wife Rachel he had six children. Mrs. Wilson died in 1786 in Philadelphia, where the family then permanently resided, and it was beside her remains in Christ Church yard that those of her distinguished husband were reinterred, at the conclusion of the deeply interesting public ceremonies, on November 22nd last. Mr. Wilson's second wife Hannah, a daughter of Ellis Gray of Boston, surviving him, married Dr. Thomas Bartlett and died in England in 1807.

Mark Bird married, 1763, Mary Ross. He continued on an extensive scale the iron industry founded by his father, but failure in his enterprises resulted in the forced sale of his estate, and in the course of successive changes in title his brother-in-law, James Wilson, became in 1794 its possessor. He held it but two years, disposing of it in 1796. During this period he was a resident of Philadelphia and a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and it is not presumable that he was actively engaged in the pursuits of an iron manufacturer. It is probable that his ownership was but an expedient to preserve the pecuniary interests of his wife and brother-in-law. That the investment was unfortunate to Mr. Wilson financially is matter of record, his estate being involved in litigation on account of it for some years after his death, which occurred in 1798.

Of Mr. Wilson's professional career in Berks County there are no traditions whatever. Meagre indeed at this day are the tracings of the professional lives and work of any of the great lawyers of the Colonial period. Of the





breadth of his legal attainments, the volumes of his lectures before the law students of the college of Philadelphia constitute, independently of his judicial opinions, an enduring monument.

An incident of the introductory lecture of this course delivered on December 15, 1790, comes unexpectedly into my view among the manuscripts of Mr. Charles Evans, long a leading lawyer of Reading, who died in 1847, leaving his adopted city under an enduring debt of gratitude by his beneficence in the foundation and endowment of the beautiful cemetery which bears his name. Mr. Evans was a native of Philadelphia, of Quaker ancestry; studied law with Benjamin Chew, Attorney General and Chief Justice under the provincial government, was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in 1791, and the same year began the practice of the law at Reading, where he continued to reside until his death. In the course of a public address delivered here about 1840, upon the anniversary of the birthday of Washington, he made reference to the introductory lecture of Mr. Wilson, at which he was present as one of the law students, in the following terms:

"In the winter of 1790, and while the President of the United States resided in Philadelphia, the distinguished professor (Wilson) and his class were honored with the presence of General Washington. On that memorable occasion our learned preceptor, after passing a well merited eulogium upon the ladies, paid the General a highly wrought and elegant compliment, which I hope it will not be deemed amiss to recite in this connection:

'In the European Temple of Fame,' said he, 'William Penn is placed by the side of Lysurgus. Will America refuse a Temple to her patriots and her heroes? No, she will not. The glorious dome already rises; the architecture is of the neatest and chastest order. Its dimensions are spacious; its proportions elegant and correct. In its front a number of niches are formed. In some of them Statues are placed. On the left hand of the portal are the names and figures of



Warren, Montgomery, Mercer. On the right hand are the names and figures of Calvert, Penn, Franklin. In the middle is a niche of larger size, and decorated with peculiar ornament. On the left side of it are sculptured the trophies of War; on the right the more precious emblems of Peace. Above is represented the rising glory of the United States. It is without a statue and without a name. Beneath it in letters very legible are the words: For the most worthy. By the enraptured voice of grateful America, with the consenting plaudits of an admiring world, the designation is unanimously made. Late—very late may the niche be filled !’

“The feelings of sensibility with which this graceful and eloquent compliment was received by the audience—the high sense of the exalted services—the aptitude of the well-merited eulogium—the presence of the great Patriot, Soldier and Statesman—his acknowledged elevation of mind—his distinguished military and civic talent and private worth—excited and electrified the audience, and created emotions on the well-remembered occasion which it is much easier to conceive than describe. The large and brilliant assemblage of Fashion and Beauty—the august figure of the Venerable Patriot—the appropriate and well-timed compliment, and the strong and vivid impression of his exalted and matchless character animated every individual present with enthusiastic feelings of admiration, regard and affection for the tried Friend and Father of his Country.”

In reading these heroic outbursts of patriotic fervor, so characteristic in their tenor of the orators of a by-gone time, it would be difficult to decide between the relative eulogistic gifts of the lecturer of 1790, and those of his admiring student at the interval of half a century later. As the panegyric was pronounced in the presence of both Houses of Congress, and of the Governor and members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, together with many other personages of distinction, it may well be imagined that the occasion was a more trying one to the Father of his Country than many of





the battles he had waged in her cause. Judge Wilson had but the year previous been appointed by him to the Federal Supreme Bench. I hope it will not be invidious merely to suggest that the eulogium probably lost nothing of the warmth of its coloring from that fact.



WASHINGTON'S HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNT BOOK,  
1793-1797.

(Continued from Vol. XXX, page 478.)

1795

June 1st.

Sundries.	D <sup>r</sup> . to Cash.		
Fred. Kitt, deliv'd. him to pay his weekly accounts . . . . .		123.35	
House Exp's. p'd. Henry Sheaff for Wine etc. per bill . . . . .		157.50	
D <sup>r</sup> . p'd. by F. Kitt for putting glass in the windows . . .	8/.		
for a day's hire of a cook . .	12/.		
Rope for Mangle . . . . .	12/.		
	32/.	4.27	
Contg't Exp's. p'd by do. for 12 <sup>lb</sup> hair powder for Mrs W—n . . . . .	16/		
pd. a man for mowing the Garden . . . . .	7/6	3.14	
do deliv'd Eliz. P. Custis pr order . .		1.75	290.01

3rd.

Conting't Exps.	D <sup>r</sup> . to Cash.		
Gave G. W. Custis to buy a Greek Grammar . . . . .		.37	
p'd. for a play ticket for Eliz P. Custis .		1.00	
for 8 yds. Chintz & 1½ yds Linen . . .		4.84	6.21

4th.

Conting't Exp's.	D <sup>r</sup> . to Cash		
pd for a ps of Dowlas . . . . .		10.20	
gave a poor man pr. order . . . . .		1.00	
p'd. for 2 play tickets for Eliz. & E. Custis . . . . .		2.00	13.20

# THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON

Printed by J. Streater, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard

1679

By Authority

Printed by J. Streater, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard

1679

By Authority

Printed by J. Streater, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard

1679

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 8th.
 

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Sundries	D <sup>r</sup> . to Cash	
Fred Kitt, deliv'd him to pay his weekly acco't. . . . .		121.20
Conting't Exp's. pd. by F. Kitt for 3 yd's stuff for house cloths 5/7 Twine 3/ Saltpetre, 3/9. 3 brushes 11/3 thread 6/— . . . . .	£1.9.7.	3.94
Stable Exp's. pd for 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. of Hay .		13.88 139.02

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 10th.
 

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Sundries	D <sup>r</sup> . to Cash.	
Stable Exp's. p'd for 13 bush Oats . .		5.92
House Exp's pd in full for whitewash- ing the house . . . . .		33.33
Conting't Exp's. gave a beggar — pr. order . . . . .		1.00
D <sup>r</sup> . pd. for 3 play tickets for Eliz. Ellen & G <sup>r</sup> . Custis . . . . .		3.00
D <sup>r</sup> . p'd D <sup>r</sup> . Bass in full for Medicines etc —pr. bill . . . . .		37.67 80.92
Cash—D <sup>r</sup> . to the Treasury of the U. S.— Rec'd on acco't of the Presidents Com- pensation . . . . .		2000.

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 15th.
 

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Sundries	D <sup>r</sup> . to Cash.	
Fred Kitt, deliv'd him to pay his weekly a/c's . . . . .		169.33
Contg't Exp's. p'd. by F. Kitt for paper 2/ for meat 18/6 . . . . .		2.73
D <sup>r</sup> . gave a poor beggar per order . . .		1.00
Stable Exp's. p'd. for 6 bush's shorts . .		3.60
House Exp's. p'd. Ja's. Green in full for 5 weeks services . . . . .		15.00
D <sup>r</sup> . p'd. by F. Kitt for 4 day's hire of a Cook . . . . .		8.00 199.66





————— 16th. —————

Conting't Exp's.	Dr. to Cash.	
Gave G. W. P. Custis to buy Euclid's Elements & Murphy's Lucian . . .		3.00

————— 17th. —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
Conting't Exp's. for a box in New Theatre . . . . .		8.00
House Exps. p'd. Polly Glenn a mos wages . . . . .		5.00
Stable Exp's. p'd for $\frac{2}{3}$ of a hundred of Straw . . . . .		3.75 16.75

————— 20th. —————

Contg't Exp's.	Dr. to Cash.	
p'd. W. Johnson bal'ce in full for a coachee for the President . . . .		236.42
p'd. C. M <sup>c</sup> .Kay for 2 weeks working for Mrs. Washington . . . . .		2.98
Gave a poor beggar . . . . .		1.00 240.40

————— 22nd. —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
Fred. Kitt, deliv'd him to pay his weekly accot's . . . . .		136.59
Contg't Exp's. p'd by F. K. for a pr. of stockings for Henry 7/. a bottle Noyo for Mrs. Washington 5/7. drayage for a harpsichord 3/9. sand 6/.—£1.2.4. . .		2.98
Ditto deliv'd. to Mrs. Washington . .		34.75
Ditto p'd for a p's. of diaper p'r. bill . .		9.00
House Exp's. p'd. F. Kitt on acco't of wages . . . . .		50.00
Ditto p'd. Kennedy & Harding for soap per. bill . . . . .		31.43
Ditto p'd. J. & E. Penington for sugar pr. bill . . . . .		54.40



56 *Washington's Household Account Book, 1793-1797.*

Ditto—p'd. Ben't Dorsey for Groceries  
pr. bill . . . . . 61.81 380.96

————— 23rd. —————

Sundries	D <sup>r</sup> . to Cash.	
House Exp's. p'd. Jas. Andre on acco't		
of wages . . . . .	9.00	
Stable Exp's. p'd. for 50½ bush's Oats .	21.89	
D <sup>r</sup> . p'd for 55. D <sup>r</sup> . . . . .	23.83	54.72

————— 24th. —————

Sundries	D <sup>r</sup> . to Cash.	
House Exp's for a cask of Lamp Oil .	54.93	
Stable Exp's. pd. Godfrey Gebler for		
shoeing horses to the 1st instant . .	36.00	
Contig't Exp's. pd for making stays—pr.		
order of Mrs. W—n . . . . .	8.50	99.43

————— 25th. —————

Conting Exp's.	D <sup>r</sup> . to Cash.	
p'd. Eliz Rhodes for work done for Mrs.		
Washington pr. order . . . . .	12.58	
p'd. for an Ice Cream mould . . . .	7.00	
for a collar for Nelly Custis dog . . .	1.00	
for G. W. Custis to see the fire works .	.50	
for Castor Oil for Oney . . . . .	.50	21.58

————— 29th. —————

Sundries	D <sup>r</sup> . to Cash.	
Fred. Kitt, deliv'd him to pay his weekly		
acco'ts . . . . .	178.62	
House Exp's. p'd. by F. K. for 1 mos.		
washing . . . . .	45/.	
1 days cleaning house . . . . .	6/.	
2 days cooking . . . . .	30/.	
	£4.1.0	10.80
Conting't Exp's p'd for bleeding sick		
Serv't. . . . .	.33	
D <sup>r</sup> . for making 10 shirts etc pr. bill . .	20.47	210.22

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in two columns. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list appears to be a directory or a roster of some kind.

2. The second part of the document is a series of paragraphs of text. The text is written in a cursive script and is arranged in a single column. The paragraphs appear to be a letter or a report of some kind, discussing various topics and providing information.

3. The third part of the document is a list of names and addresses, similar to the first part. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list appears to be a directory or a roster of some kind.

4. The fourth part of the document is a series of paragraphs of text, similar to the second part. The text is written in a cursive script and is arranged in a single column. The paragraphs appear to be a letter or a report of some kind, discussing various topics and providing information.



———— July 6th. ————

Sundries	D <sup>r</sup> . to Cash.	
Fred. Kitt, deliv'd. him to pay his weekly		
acco't . . . . .		158.62
House Exp's. p'd. by F. K. for 2		
days hire of a cook 37/6. 4 days hire		
of a woman 20/. Hire of a man to carry		
water 6/. . . . .	£3.6.6.	8.87
Contingt Exp's. p'd. for Griffiths Map of		
Maryland for the President . . . .		7.50
D <sup>o</sup> . for a 9 qrs. tuition of G. W. Custis .		5.33
D <sup>o</sup> . Jas. Anthony Jr. for sund's. for Mrs.		
W—n per bill . . . . .		11.30
D <sup>o</sup> . gave the workmen who made the		
President's Coachee . . . . .		2.00
Stable Exp's. p'd. for 6 bush shorts . .		3.60 197.22

———— 7th. ————

Sundries	D <sup>r</sup> . to Cash.	
Conting't Exp's. p'd. R. Shaw for music		
bo't. for Miss Custis—pr. order . . .		16.87
D <sup>tho</sup> . p'd. Jas. Cox for teaching G. W.		
Custis to draw, materials etc. . . .		6.69
House Exp's. p'd. John Gaceer 4 mos.		
wages to the 1st Sep't. next . . . .		54.

———— 9th. ————

Conting't Exp's.	D <sup>r</sup> . to Cash.	
For a plated bridel & spurs for G. W.		
Custis—pr. order . . . . .		10.—
Deliv'd. to Mrs. Washington . . . .		30.—
for 2 pr. of Silk hose for G. W. Custis .		5.—
Gave a blind man . . . . .		1.—
p'd. I Price for cleaning & repairing		
clocks etc. . . . .		5.38
p'd. freight of sundry articles sent to		
Virg <sup>a</sup> . by Capt. Hand . . . . .		6.00



Contingt Exp's. pd for 3 Stewpans & 2 pots with covers . . . . .	6.87	64.25
---	------	-------

————— 10th. —————

Sundries	D <sup>r</sup> . to Cash.
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Contingt Exp's. p'd. the following bills, viz <sup>t</sup>
---

Mrs. Smart's for 9 yd's. linen	1.	6.	3
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Mrs. Gable for 1 doz. Cott			
----------------------------	--	--	--

Hose . . . . .	4.	16.	0
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E. Smith for 8 yd's of Chintz	1.	16.	0
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D. Kimpton for 8 yds of cotton	1.	14.	0
--------------------------------	----	-----	---

J. Jones for shoes . . . . .		16.	6
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H. Ingle for sund's . . . . .	7.	13.	4
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£18.	6.	1	48.81
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Ditto—pd. Theo. Smith in full for Car- penter work from Jan'y 94 . . . . .	126.	36
---	------	----

Ditto p'd. for fleecy drawr's & shirts for the President . . . . .	39.
---	-----

Ditto p'd. for a looking glass plate for Mrs. W—n . . . . .	4.
--	----

Ditto pd for 12 wooden bowls for ditto .	6.33
--	------

Ditto p'd. for 6 Earthen pans & 4 pots .	4.10
--	------

Stable Exp's; p'd. Wm Ball for 6 tons— 16° & 1 qr of Hay . . . . .	155.41
---	--------

House Exp's. p'd. Jno Barnes for a tea pr. bill . . . . .	27.
--	-----

D <sup>o</sup> . p'd. I. & E. Pennington for 200 lb. loaf Sugar . . . . .	53.33
--	-------

D <sup>o</sup> . pd. Mrs. Palmer for cake pr. bill .	17.15
--	-------

D <sup>o</sup> . p'd. Mrs. Roberts for 24 doz Lamp Wicks . . . . .	6.00	487.49
---	------	--------

————— 11th. —————

Conting't Exp's.	D <sup>r</sup> . to Cash.
------------------	---------------------------

p'd. J. M. Barthelemi for teaching E.	
---------------------------------------	--

Custis french etc. . . . .	24.
----------------------------	-----

p'd. E. Smith for sund's. for Mrs. Wash'n.	
--	--

ORIGINAL ARTICLES	1
REPORTS	1
EDITORIAL	1
DEPARTMENTS	1
SYMPOSIUM	1
CLINICAL	1
LABORATORY	1
PHARMACOLOGY	1
PHYSIOLOGY	1
PATHOLOGY	1
OBSTETRICS	1
PEDIATRICS	1
DERMATOLOGY	1
OPHTHALMOLOGY	1
OTO-RHINO-LARYNGOLOGY	1
UROLOGY	1
NEUROLOGY	1
PSYCHIATRY	1
GENERAL PRACTICE	1
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS	1
BOOK REVIEWS	1
NOTES	1
ANNOUNCEMENTS	1
ADVERTISEMENTS	1

p'r. bill . . . . .	55.36	
p'd. D. Breintnall for shoes for do. per		
Bill . . . . .	24.08	
p'd. W. McLaws for a Saddle for G. W.		
Custis pr. order . . . . .	15.50	
p'd. R. Monaley for bind'g shoes etc for		
Miss Custis . . . . .	1.13	120.07
Cash. Dr. to the Treasury of the U.		
States—Rec'd the 8th inst on a/c of		
the President's Compensation . . .		1000.

————— 13th. —————

Sundries.	Dr. to Cash.	
House Exp's. p'd. Jas André on acco't		
wages . . . . .	10.—	
Conting't Exp's. pd. Theo Fenton for		
shoes etc for Mrs W & Miss Custis .	13.53	
D°. for a whip thong for the President .	.33	
D°. p'd. Ann Lemaire for Miss Custis .	.67	
D°. deliv'd the President when going to		
Virginia 100 Guineas . . . . .	473.45	503.38

————— 14th —————

Sundries.	Dr. to Cash.	
Fred. Kitt, deliv'd. him to pay his weekly		
acco't . . . . .	183.70	
Conting't Exp's. p'd. for cleaning Miss		
Custis' watch . . . . .	2.00	
Ditto—deliv'd. to Mrs. Washington . .	120.	
Ditto—p'd by F. Kitt for Linen for a bag		
9/. mak'g 2 gowns for Moll & Oney 7/6.		
pr. gloves for Presd't 4/6 6 y'ds hair		
ribbon for G. W. Custis 4/6 hair rib-		
bon 1/. Cravats etc & pr. hose for John		
13/. Shaving powder for the President		
2/. for bleeding Henry 3/. 2 pr. Small		
shoes pr. order of Mrs. W. 18/9		
. . . . .	£3. 3. 3.	8.44



THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
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60 *Washington's Household Account Book, 1793-1797.*

Conting't Exp's. p'd Kid & Co for tooth		
Brushes etc pr. bill . . . . .	6.37	
Ditto pd. for 3 pr. cott. hose—pr. order	3.	
Ditto for 6 pr. Silk hose pr. order . .	10.50	
D°. p'd. Tho <sup>t</sup> . Farroll for dying curtains	35.58	
Ditto p'd. D <sup>r</sup> Bass for medicines . . .	1.63	
House Exp's. p'd. Jos. Thompson a mo's.		
wages . . . . .	9.00	
Ditto. p'd. Geo. Keppele for 33 lbs.		
raisins . . . . .	4.20	
Ditto. p'd. for confectionary p'r. bill . .	36.32	
Ditto. p'd. Isc Stine for Indian Corn . .	6.27	
Ditto p'd. for 18 lb. of Chocolate . . .	4.80	
Ditto—p'd. by F. Kitt for 4 Iron ladles &		
6 Skewers 23/. 9 lb starch 12/. spt's. of		
turpentine 3/. 4 Salts 10/. Cook 4 days		
60/. 3 days hire of a woman to clean		
house 15/. Twine and paper 5/ £6.8.0	17.07	
Stable Exp's. p'd. for 2 postillion whips .	2.00	450.88
Cash—Dr. to the Treasury of the U.		
States. Rec'd. on acco't of the Presi-		
dents Compensation . . . . .	1000.	

————— 15th. —————

Sundries	D <sup>r</sup> . to Cash.	
Conting't. Exp's. deliv'd to the Presi-		
dent . . . . .	160.	
D°.—gave Oney—pr. order to buy a pr		
of shoes . . . . .	1.54	
House Exp's. p'd. Fr: Anspach his wages		
in full . . . . .	16.50	178.04

————— October 5th. —————

Sundries	D <sup>r</sup> . to Cash	
Fred. Kitt, deliv'd. him to discharge his		
weekly accot's from the 13th of July		
as rendered this day . . . . .	579.58	



House Exp's. p'd. F. Kitt for the following articles bo't. by him during the Presidents & family's absence, 1 month and a days hire of a cook 135/. 1 & $\frac{4}{5}$ of a mos. hire of a chamber maid 67/6. 2 mos. hire of a washer-woman 90/. 12 days hire of do. 60/. 3 bush of lime 9/. 6. bush of sand 9/. 2 brooms 4/6. 3 brushes 9/. 10 lb of starch 12/6. Twine and paper 9/. rotten stone 3/. 4 cords wood hauling & cutting 198/. 4 gross cork 12/. Lamp black 2/— . . . . . £31.0.6.	82.74
Ditto p'd. for tinning kitchen utensils . . . . .	9.07
House Exp's. p'd. for 1 doz lamp Glasses . . . . .	2.67
Conting't Exp's. p'd. for F. K. for the following articles bo't. by him since the 13th of July—5 books for the President 28/1. 2 pr. stockings for serv'ts 14/ 1 basket for Mrs. W. 5/. Salts for boy 2/. Court plaster for Prest 2/. hair rollers for do 1/. Silk & lining for curtains 27/. drayage 1/10. shawl for house girl—needles etc 5/9. 4 scissors sheaths for Mrs. W. 1/10 thread & tape for cha'r covers 7/— . . . . . £4.15.6.	12.73
Ditto—p'd. Thos. Farroll for dying sundry ribbons etc for Mrs. W. . . . .	6.30
Ditto—p'd. Manley & Jones for Mrs. W— etc. pr. bill . . . . .	11.50
Ditto p'd. tax on the Presidents carriages . . . . .	24.
Stable Exp's. p'd by F. K. for straw—50 bundls . . . . .	3.
Ditto p'd. Jac. Stine for 30 bush shorts . . . . .	18.13 749.72

THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF BOSTON

1	THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
2	THE FOUNDING OF THE CITY
3	THE GROWTH OF THE CITY
4	THE CITY'S DEFENSE
5	THE CITY'S COMMERCE
6	THE CITY'S EDUCATION
7	THE CITY'S RELIGION
8	THE CITY'S POLITICS
9	THE CITY'S CULTURE
10	THE CITY'S SOCIETY
11	THE CITY'S ECONOMY
12	THE CITY'S ENVIRONMENT
13	THE CITY'S INFRASTRUCTURE
14	THE CITY'S TRANSPORTATION
15	THE CITY'S UTILITIES
16	THE CITY'S HEALTH CARE
17	THE CITY'S LAW ENFORCEMENT
18	THE CITY'S FIRE DEPARTMENT
19	THE CITY'S POLICE DEPARTMENT
20	THE CITY'S JUDICIAL SYSTEM
21	THE CITY'S LEGISLATIVE SYSTEM
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23	THE CITY'S ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM
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34	THE CITY'S ENERGY
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44	THE CITY'S NON-PROFIT
45	THE CITY'S VOLUNTEERISM
46	THE CITY'S CIVIC ENGAGEMENT
47	THE CITY'S PARTICIPATORY BUDGETING
48	THE CITY'S OPEN GOVERNANCE
49	THE CITY'S TRANSPARENCY
50	THE CITY'S ACCOUNTABILITY



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 7th.
 

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Sundries	Dr. to Cash.		
House Exp's. p'd. Kennedy & Harding for Soap & Candles pr. bill . . . .		29.52	
Ditto p'd F. Kitt on a/c of wages . . . .		50.00	
Contg't Exps. p'd. J. C. Moller in full for teaching Miss Elm' Custis Music etc . .		69.80	
Stable Exp's. p'd for a load of Straw 80—		6.50	155.82
Cash. Dr. to the Treasury of the U. States. Rec'd. in September last on acco't of the Presid'ts compensation . . . .		500.	
Rec'd. this day on a/c of do. . . . .		3000.	3500.00

---

 8th
 

---

Sund's.	Dr. to Cash		
Contg't Exp's. p'd. for the following arti- cles while in Virg'a. 1 desk lock, post- age of letter for Mrs. W. . . . .		.80	
1 Crooked Comb for Miss Custis, powder		1.00	
P'd. Cap: Gardener for freight of sund's & for B D's passage from Philad'. . . .		18.	
p'd. for a watch chain and keg and pow- der & shot for G. W. P. Custis . . . .		1.75	
paper . . . . .		1.75	
1 lb Salts . . . . .		.25	
House Exp's. p'd. Jos Thompson on acco't of wages . . . . .		7.66	
D°. p'd. James André do. . . . .		2.00	33.21

---

 9th.
 

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Sundries	Dr. to Cash		
House Exp's. p'd. Jno Shee Treasurer of the Corporation, one years rent of the House occupied by the President— due 1 <sup>st</sup> inst. . . . .		1333.32	
Contg't Exp's. p'd. Jno. Fenno for 2 setts of Gazette U. States to 1st July last . . . . .		7.50	



*Washington's Household Account Book, 1793-1797.* 63

D <sup>r</sup> . p'd. for 2 cakes of Shoe blacking . . .	.25	
Stable Exp's. p'd. Wm Crouch for 15 Tons of Hay—to be deliv'd. when called for—£8. 10. pr. ton . . . .	340.	1681.08

————— 12th. —————

Sundries	D <sup>r</sup> . to Cash.	
House Exp's. p'd. for 30 cords wood cord- age etc. . . . .		321.71
Contg't Exp's. p'd. for glazing pr. bill .		5.22
Fred Kitt deliv'd him to pay his weekly acco'ts etc. . . . .	137.05	463.98

————— 15th. —————

House Exp's.	D <sup>r</sup> . to Cash.	
p'd. Ben't Dorsey in full, for Groceries .	80.07	
p'd. for hauling 30 cords of wood . . .	20.	
p'd. for 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ cords of wood & wharfage .	136.67	236.74

————— 17th. —————

Sundries	D <sup>r</sup> . to Cash.	
Contg't Exp's. p'd. Rd. Marley for shoes etc pr. bill . . . . .	8.	
House Exp's. p'd. for hauling wood . .	10.	
Ditto p'd. for carry'g & piling wood .	10.50	
D <sup>r</sup> . p'd. for sawing 42 cords of wood .	28.50	57.00

————— 19th. —————

Sundries	D <sup>r</sup> . to Cash.	
Fred. Kitt deliv'd him to buy sundries .	48.54	
House Exp's. p'd. by F. K. for 5 lb. paint 5/. for Coarse towels 5/. 13 <sup>lb</sup> of starch 19/6. 2 days hire of a woman 10/. 2 sweep'g brushes 8/9— . . £2. 8. 3.		6.43
Contg't Exp's. p'd. for hair ribbon for Henry Waskan . . . . .	.27	
Stable Exps. pd. for 100 bundl's straw .	6.00	61.24

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

From its first settlement in 1630 to the present time. By SAMUEL JOHNSON, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law. In two Volumes. The first Volume contains the History from 1630 to 1700. The second Volume contains the History from 1700 to the present time. With a Plan of the City, and a List of the Governors and Magistrates. Printed by S. KNEELAND, at the Sign of the Anchor, in the Strand, 1790.

The first settlement of the City of Boston was made in 1630, by a company of Puritans, who had fled from the persecution of the Church of England in England. They were led by John Winthrop, who gave them the name of the City of Boston. The city grew rapidly, and by 1700 it was one of the largest and most important cities in the colonies. It was the center of the Puritan movement, and the seat of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The city was the birthplace of many of the great men of the American Revolution, and it was the scene of many of the important events of the Revolution. The city was the first to declare its independence from Great Britain, and it was the first to establish a republic. The city was the first to adopt the Declaration of Independence, and it was the first to ratify the Constitution of the United States. The city was the first to establish a public school, and it was the first to establish a library. The city was the first to establish a hospital, and it was the first to establish a prison. The city was the first to establish a fire department, and it was the first to establish a police department. The city was the first to establish a city government, and it was the first to establish a city council. The city was the first to establish a city court, and it was the first to establish a city jail. The city was the first to establish a city hospital, and it was the first to establish a city library. The city was the first to establish a city fire department, and it was the first to establish a city police department. The city was the first to establish a city government, and it was the first to establish a city council. The city was the first to establish a city court, and it was the first to establish a city jail. The city was the first to establish a city hospital, and it was the first to establish a city library. The city was the first to establish a city fire department, and it was the first to establish a city police department.

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 22nd. 

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Sundries	D <sup>r</sup> . to Cash.		
Conting't Exp's. gave a distressed woman from Charleston—pr. order . . . .	2.00		
Ditto—p'd. B. Dandridge on acco't of his Exps, traveling in the stage from Alex <sup>a</sup> to Phila . . . . .	16.00		
Ditto p'd. M. Carey for books & music to send to Miss Custis pr. order . . .	2.20		
House Exp's. p'd. James André on a/c wages to the 1st inst . . . . .	21.33	41.53	

---

 23rd. 

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Conting't Exp's.	D <sup>r</sup> . to Cash.		
deliv'd. to Mrs. Washington . . . .	5.		
gave a distressed Frenchman pr. order .	2.00		
p'd. Jno Jones pr. bill for sundry jobs .	5.51	12.51	

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 26th. 

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Sundries	D <sup>r</sup> . to Cash.		
Fred. Kitt, deliv'd him to pay for his weekly accot's . . . . .	115.33		
Conting't Exp's. p'd. by F. K. for clothes—line 5/6. paper & twine 5/. 6 lb of hair powder 9/. pomatum 4/— . £1.3.6.	3.13		
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd. for sundry Pamphlets for the Presid't . . . . .	1.75		
House Exp's. p'd. by F. K. for 1 days hire of a woman 5/. D <sup>o</sup> . for a washer—woman 2 weeks 22/6—2 sieves 12/— . . . . . £1.19.6.	5.27		
Ditto p'd. Joseph Thompson in full to the 23 <sup>rd</sup> inst. . . . .	19.33		
Stable Exp's. p'd for 6 bush of Shorts .	3.60	148.41	

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 28th. 

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Sundries	D <sup>r</sup> . to Cash.		
The Presidents acco't. proper p'd Robt. Campbell for Anachasis travels &			





*Washington's Household Account Book, 1793-1797. 65*

Rollins An't. History to send to Eliz.		
Custis pr. order of the President . .	28.	
The Presidents acco't. proper pd freight of sundries to Mt. Vernon . . . .	1.50	
Contingt Exp's. deliv'd to Mrs. W—n. .	15.00	44.50

————— 29th. —————

Cash Dr. to the Presidents acco't. proper Rec'd. of the President . . . . .	763.79	
--	--------	--

————— November 2d. —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
House Exp's. p'd. Jno. Gaceer 2 mos wages . . . . .	28.	
Ditto p'd. by F. K. for hire of washer- woman . . . . .	12.	
—for wax and sand . . . . .	1.25	
Fred Kitt, deliv'd him to pay his weekly accot's . . . . .	123.78	
Contingt Exp's. p'd. by D <sup>o</sup> . for a pr of stockings for Waskan 8/. drayage of coffee 2/6 . . . . .	1.40	
Ditto p'd. Mr. Roberts for 1 lb of Seal'g wax . . . . .	2.	
Ditto p'd. Henry Horn for sundry jobs p'r bill . . . . .	13.41	
The Presidents acco't proper—p'd Jno Aitkin for a desk and book case for Eli. P. Custis . . . . .	83.50	
Stable Exp's. p'd for 2 brushes and combs	2.	
D <sup>o</sup> .—for $\frac{1}{2}$ yd of baize . . . . .	.50	267.84

————— 5th. —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
House Exp's p'd. Elias Boudinot pr. order of Lewis Pintard a bill of Ex- change £80 sterling for 2 pipes of Madeira Wine shipped for the East		

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS  
AND ARCHITECTURE  
AND THE MUSEUM OF ART AND ARCHITECTURE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
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DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS  
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AND THE MUSEUM OF ART AND ARCHITECTURE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

66 *Washington's Household Account Book, 1793-1797.*

Indies on board the Ganges Cap. Tingey by Jno M. Pintard for the President . . . . .	355.57	
Conting't Exp's. p'd. A M <sup>c</sup> . Lean of New York for 4 years of the Daily Gazette to the 17 <sup>th</sup> of June '95— . . . . .	24.50	380.07

————— 7th. —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash	
Stable Exp's p'd. for 74 bushels Oats . .	34.53	
Contg't Exp's. p'd for a bottle of Opo- deldoc & Anderson's Embassy to China for Mrs. Washington . . . . .	1.92	
House Exp's pd for 226 <sup>a</sup> best B coffee . .	53.25	89.70

————— 9th. —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
Fred. Kitt deliv'd him to pay his weekly accot's . . . . .	133.34	
House Exp's p'd. by F. K. for a broom 2/6 twine 3/. rotten stone 3/. 6 lb. paint 6/. 12 tea Cups 8/. 4 doz plates 36/— . . . . .	£2.18.6.	7.80
Conting't Exp's. p'd. for 2 <sup>d</sup> Vol. Shakes- peare's works for Mrs. W. . . . .	1.—	142.14
Cash. Dr. to the Presidents acco't proper Rec'd. of the President . . . . .		200.00

————— 13th. —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash.	
House Exp's. p'd. Jos. Thompson in full for wages . . . . .	9.00	
Conting't Exp's. gave a distressed woman pr. order . . . . .	2.00	11.00

————— 16th. —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
Stable Exp's. p'd for 58 bush of Oats . .	26.79	
House Exp's. p'd. by Jas. André a mos.		









68 *Washington's Household Account Book, 1793-1797.*

Ditto p'd. for 19 cords of wood & hauling . . . . .	214.60	
Conting't. Exps. deliv'd to Mrs. Washington . . . . .	10.	301.28

————— 20th. —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash	
Conting't Exp's. p'd for Imlay's Hist. of Kentucky for Mrs. W— . . . . .	.87	
House Exp's. p'd. for 33 cords & $\frac{3}{4}$ hickory wood . . . . .	336.93	337.80

————— 21st. —————

House Exp's.	Dr. to Cash	
p'd. by F. K. for haul'g & piling 52 cords $\frac{3}{4}$ Wood . . . . .	58.93	
P'd. for sawing 50 cords wood . . . . .	37.50	96.43

————— 23rd. —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash	
Fred Kitt—deliv'd. him to pay his weekly acco'ts . . . . .	144.84	
House Exp's. p'd. Kennedy & Co for Soap & candles pr bill . . . . .	46.27	
House Exp's. p'd. F. K. one months wages to the cook £6.00. washer-woman 1 mo's do 45/. 6 lb starch 9/. sand 6/. paper 3/9— . . . . .	£9.3.9.	24.50
Conting't Exp's. pd by do for 8 p'r Nut Crackers 24/. & p's of stript stuff for Mrs. W. 45/. a man for bringing Canvess backs 1/10 $\frac{1}{2}$ — . . . . .	£3.10.10 $\frac{1}{2}$ .	9.45
Ditto p'd. for Coopers work p'r. bill . . . . .	8.82	
Ditto p'd. for shoes for footman p'r. bill . . . . .	5.15	
D <sup>r</sup> . p'd. Rob't. Campbell for Volneys Travels & Ruins for the President . . . . .	7.75	
Stable Exp's. p'd for 2 doz. brooms . . . . .	2.50	
Ditto p'd. for 6 bush of shorts . . . . .	3.60	252.88



————— 27th. —————

Conting't Exp's.	Dr. to Cash.		
Paid for a p'r. of Iron Dogs for the office		3.07	
P'd for the President & Mrs. Washington			
to see the Panorama . . . . .		2.00	5.07

————— 30th. —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.		
Fred. Kitt, deliv'd him to pay his weekly			
accot's . . . . .		139.47	
House Exp's. p'd F. Kitt on acco't of his			
own & wifes wages . . . . .		50.	
Ditto p'd by F. K. for a bbl. of starch			
181 lb 226/3. House maid a mos. wages			
45/. Kitchen do. do—37/6. a porter 5			
weeks wages 52/6 a washerwoman 1			
week 11/3. . . . .	£18.12.6.	49.67	
Conting't Exp's. p'd. for the freight of			
Sundry trunks etc from Mt. Vernon .		3.67	
Ditto p'd. by F. K. for 12 lb of hair			
powder 17/. baskets for Mrs. W. 5/. 3			
handkf's for servants 10/. portorage of			
coal 8/. Thread for Mrs. W. 18/—			
. . . . .	£2.18.0.	7.73	
Ditto p'd. Turner Smith for mending			
bells, locks etc—pr. bill . . . . .		8.94	259.48

————— December 1st. —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.		
Conting't Exp's. deliv'd to Mrs. Wash-			
ington . . . . .		10.	
Ditto p'd for 5 Concert tickets . . . .		5.—	
House Exp's. p'd. James André 1 mos			
wages . . . . .		10—	25.00

————— 2nd. —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.		
Stable Exp's. p'd for 56 bush. of Oats .		24.27	
D°. p'd. Godfry Gebler for shoeing horses			





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6 mos to 1st Inst. . . . .	48.00	
Conting't Exp's. p'd for cutting a stone .	1.00	
Ditto—gave James Germaine pr. order .	5.00	
House Exp's. p'd for 18 cords of wood wharfage & hauling . . . . .	198.51	276.78

————— 3rd. —————

Cash—Dr. to the Treasury of the U. States. Rec'd on acco't of the Presidents Com- pensation . . . . .		1000.
---	--	-------

————— 5th. —————

Conting't Exp's	Dr. to Cash.		
p'd. B. F. Bache for the Aurora to 1st Inst. . . . .		5.67	
p'd. for four Circus tickets . . . . .		4.00	9.67

————— 7th. —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash		
Fred. Kitt deliv'd him to pay his weekly accot's . . . . .		148.00	
House Exp's. p'd. by F. K. for 2 lb. Tea 45/. 1 mos wages to washerwoman 45/ pil'g wood 18/9 . . . . .	£5.8.9.	14.50	
Conting't Exps pd by do—for Expenses attending Wilhelmina 37/6. a pr. of shoes for boy Henry 15/. Thos. Pass- more for sundries pr. bill 32/6 . . . . .	£4.5.0.	11.33	173.83

————— 9th —————

Conting't Exp's	Dr to Cash.		
P'd. Geo: Bertault (upholsterer) in full for sund's. by bill . . . . .		259.95	
Gave G. Custis to buy a writing book .		.18	
Gave Molly to buy stockings for herself & Oney pr. order . . . . .		2.50	
p'd. H Capron in full for teaching Miss Custis music . . . . .		12.53	275.16

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————— 12th —————

Sundries	D <sup>r</sup> . to Cash.		
Conting't Exp's. gave Jas. Germaine to buy wood . . . . .		10.—	
Ditto deliv'd to Mrs Washington . . .		25.—	
D <sup>r</sup> . do. to the President . . . . .		8.—	
Contingt Exp's. gave a poor woman by order . . . . .		2.	
House Exp's. p'd John Buttner a mos wages . . . . .		11.	56.00

————— 14th. —————

Sundries	D <sup>r</sup> . to Cash		
Fred. Kitt delivd him to pay his weekly accot's . . . . .		128.50	
House Exp's. p'd. by F. K. for three days hire of washerwoman 15/. 7½ mos hire of a house girl 112/6. for mending of stove 7/6. Sand 5/7 Twine 3/— £7.3.7		19.14	
Ditto p'd I. & E. Pennington for Loaf sugar pr. bill . . . . .		60.93	
Ditto p'd for 16 bush of stove coal . .		6.40	
Ditto p'd for 6 lb of tea for servants . .		6.80	
Ditto p'd for 25 cords hickory wood wharfage & hauling . . . . .		269.75	
Conting't Exp's. p'd by F. K. for 2 pr. stockings for the Pres <sup>t</sup> . 33/. Cash given to Mrs. W—15/. 2 pr. gloves 5/6. 3 lb of Sago 22/6. 2 hdkf's 13/. tooth powder for Mrs W. 15/. p'd on accot of Wil- helmina 15/.— . . . . .		£6.1.0.	16.13 507.65

————— 16th. —————

Sundry Exp's.	D <sup>r</sup> . to Cash.	
Conting't. Exp's. p'd for Davis's Reposi- tory for '96 for the President . . . .		.93
for 2 phials best Ink . . . . .		.50

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House Exp's. p'd. Jno Cramera mos		
wages . . . . .	10.	
Ditto p'd. Jno Gaceer a mos wages . .	14.	
Ditto for bringing in and splitting 25		
cords of wood . . . . .	6.25	31.68

————— 18th —————

Conting't. Exp's.	Dr. to Cash.	
p'd for Brakenridge's Incidents of the		
Western Insurrection—and Randolphs		
Vindication . . . . .	1.37	
p'd. for a stone for the office stove (by		
way of back-log) . . . . .	2.00	
for freight of a pipe of wine from Boston	2.50	
gave a distressed Frenchman by order of		
the Presd't. . . . .	10.	
p'd. Iac. Cox for 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds of Moleskin for		
the President . . . . .	17.50	
P'd into the hands of the Rev'd M.		
Balch towards the erection & support		
of Greenville College in the S. W. ter-		
ritory pr. order of the Pres <sup>t</sup> . . . . .	100.	

————— 21st —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash	
Fred. Kitt. deliv'd. him to pay his weekly		
account's . . . . .	272.75	
House Exp's. p'd. by F. K. 1 mos wages		
to the cook 120/. paint 12 lb 10/. dray-		
age of wine 5/. 2 sieves 10/. 3 brushes		
13/6. thread 10/. oil 7/6 —.£8.16.0	23.47	
Ditto. p'd. Kennedy & Harding for can-		
dles & etc pr. bill . . . . .	34.72	
Ditto p'd Jos Gallagher for glass & China		
ware in full . . . . .	13.42	
Conting't Exp's. p'd Chas Kirkham for		
Muslin etc & for Mrs. W. pr. bill . .	6.40	
Ditto p'd Jos Cook for sundries pr. bill .	3.50	



*Washington's Household Account Book, 1793-1797.* 73

D <sup>o</sup> . gavs J's Germain to buy necessities	10.	
D <sup>o</sup> . gave a poor beggar p <sup>r</sup> . order . . .	2.	366.26

————— 22nd —————

Sundries	D <sup>r</sup> . to Cash	
Conting't Exp's. p'd Isaac Parrish for Hats furnished the President's Household in full . . . . .		31.84
The Presidents acco't proper p'd for a whip for E. P. Custis—pr. order . .		3.33
House Exp's. remitted to Tho. Russell Esq. for duties on a pipe of wine . .	55.—	90.17
Cash—To the Treasury of the U. States—Rec'd on acco't of the Presidents Compensation . . . . .		1000.00

————— 28th —————

Sundries	D <sup>r</sup> . to Cash	
Fred Kitt, deliv'd him to pay his weekly accot's . . . . .		188.70
House Exp's. p'd by F. K for 1 mos. wages to the chamb <sup>r</sup> maid 45/.—1 do to ye kitchen maid 37/6— . .	£4.2.6	11.00
Ditto p'd. Ben. Dorsey for a bbl. Sugar		30.83
Ditto p'd James André a mos wages . .		10.00
Conting't Exp's p'd by F. K. for 6 hdkfs for the servants 18/10. spirits of turpentine 3/. for grinding chopping knives 4/. Comb & pen knife for W. Custis 4/9. pr. stockings for boy Henry 6/6 4 weeks boarding of Wilhelmina 90/. . . . .	£6.7.1	16.94
D <sup>o</sup> . gave a poor beggar by order . . .	2.	
D <sup>o</sup> . gave watchman a Christmas gift . .	5.	
D <sup>o</sup> . gave boy who brought horse from D <sup>o</sup> . deliv'd to Mrs. W. to pay bill : . .		27.25
Reading . . . . .		.75
Stable Exp's. p'd Paul Grosscup (pr.		

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order of Gen<sup>l</sup>. Bowers) for Escps of  
horse Turpin . . . . . 25.57 318.04

— *January 1st, 1796.* —

Conting't Exp's	Dr. to Cash.	
for 4 cakes shoe blacking—a ruler & an		
almanack . . . . .		1.
Gave the carrier of the Penna. Gazette .		.50
D <sup>o</sup> . do. for the Gazette of the U. S. . .		1.
D <sup>o</sup> . do. for the Aurora . . . . .		1.
D <sup>o</sup> . do. for the Dailey Advertiser . . .		1.
D <sup>o</sup> . do. for the Philad <sup>a</sup> . Gazette . . .		1. 5.50

— *2nd* —

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
Conting't Exp's. p'd Jas. McAlpin in full		
for tayloring done for the President &		
family . . . . .		321.—
The Presidents acco't proper p'd. Jno.		
McElwee in May '95 for 2 pr Looking		
Glasses etc for T. Lear . £37.2.6—		99.
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd for a fan for D <sup>o</sup> . (to be charg'd to		
T. Lear's Ac <sup>t</sup> .) . . . . .		3. 423.—

— *4th* —

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
Fred. Kitt, deliv'd him to pay his weekly		
accounts . . . . .		130.18
House Exp's. pd Bt'. Dorsey for sundries		
pr. bill . . . . .		11.50
D <sup>itto</sup> p'd. for 27 yds. of coarse Diaper for		
towels . . . . .		7.20
Ditto p'd. for 52 yds of coarse linen for		
table clothes etc . . . . .		7.51
Ditto p'd by F. K. for 1 mos wages of a		
House maid 45/. paper 3/ . . . . .		6.40 162.79

— *6th* —

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
Conting't Exp's gave a beggar pr. order		2.





*Washington's Household Account Book, 1793-1797. 75*

Dr. p'd. Ann Lemaire for sundries pr. bill for Mrs. W . . . . .	5.50	
Dr. p'd. Jno. Jones in full for sunds. pr. bill . . . . .	5.50	
Ditto p'd. Walter Johnston for repairing Carriages etc pr. bill . . . . .	49.73	
House Exps pd Henry Sheaff in full for wines, spirits, brandy pr bill . . . .	182.75	245.48
Cash—Dr. to the Treasury of the U. States. Rec'd. on acco't. of the Presidents Com- pensation . . . . .		1000.—

————— 9th —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
House Exp's. p'd. for 3 bales coffee . .	88.19	
Stable Exp's. p'd. for 114 bush of Oats .	57.00	
Conting't Exp's. p'd for a bottle of Ink .	.50	145.69

————— 11th —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash	
Fred Kitt, deliv'd pay him to his weekly accounts . . . . .	145.92	
House Exp's. p'd. by F. K. for Lamp Oil 40/. lamp Glasses 5/7. wash woman a months wages 45/. 2 dishes & 2 pans 15/9. a load of charcoal 90/.— £9.16.4	26.18	
Ditto p'd. I. & E. Pennington for 103 lb loaf sugar . . . . .	27.47	
Dr. p'd J. Haslehurst for 10 Jars of Honey . . . . .	20.—	
Ditto p'd. for 3½ bush of Nuts . . . .	7.50	
Conting't Exp's p'd by F. K. for whale- bone 4/6. a trunk 15/. 2 p'r. gloves 12/. for Mrs. W. 2 steels 7/6 Larding Needles 3/. Iron spoons 17/. drayage on Honey 3/9. twine 3/. . . . .	£3.5.9	8.77
Conting't Exp's. deliv'd James Germain	10.00	
Ditto p'd. Roberts & Co for a floor cloth	14.82	



1196  
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D <sup>o</sup> . p'd. Jac. Jones for mending shoes .	1.67	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd. for 12½ yds of coarse Muslin for aprons for servants . . . . .	2.70	265.03

13th

Sundries	D <sup>r</sup> . to Cash	
House Exp's. p'd. for candles & soap pr. bill . . . . .		39.71
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd. by John Cramer on acco't. of wages . . . . .		15.—
Ditto p'd Fred Kitt on acco't of his own & wifes wages . . . . .		20.00
Stable Exp's p'd. for 33 bush of Oats .		16.50
Conting't Exp's deliv'd Jas. Germain .		10.00
Ditto deliv'd Mrs. Washington . . .		20.00
Ditto gave a beggar pr order . . . .	2.00	123.21

16th

Cash D <sup>r</sup> . to the Presidents acco't proper Rec'd at the Bank of the U. S. for In- terest etc. due on Certificates belong- ing to the President . . . . .	330.22	
--	--------	--

18th

Sundries	D <sup>r</sup> . to Cash	
Fred Kitt, deliv'd him to pay his weekly accot's . . . . .		117.55
House Exp's. pd by F. K. one months wages to the Cook £6. for sand 8/ . .		17.07
Conting't Exp's p'd by do for Ribbon for Mrs. W'n. 10/6 gave a man who brought Salmon fish 5/7½ . . . . .		2.15
Ditto p'd for 2 pc'ss Linen & Cambrick for shirts for servants . . . . .		16.
Ditto gave a poor woman pr. order of Mrs. Wn . . . . .		1.
Ditto p'd. for tuition of G. W. Custis to the first inst. . . . .		13.37
Stable Exp's. p'd for 4 bushl's shorts .	2.40	169.54





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————— 20th —————

Conting't Exp's.	Dr. to Cash.	
Paid David Breintnall for shoes etc for		
Miss Custis & others—pr. order of		
Mrs. Washington . . . . .		24.92

————— 21st —————

Cash—Dr. to the Treasury of the U. States		
Rec'd. on acco't of the Presidents Com-		
pen <sup>a</sup> . . . . .		1000.00
P'd. F's Childs of N. York in full to the		
end of 1795 for the Daily Advertiser .	41.—	
D <sup>r</sup> . p'd. Dunlap & Claypoole for the		
American daily Advertizer to the end		
of 1795. . . . .	8.00	49.00

————— 23rd —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash	
Stable Exp's. p'd for 81 bush. of Oats .	40.50	
Conting't Exp's. p'd Kid & Co for a box		
of paints for the Pres <sup>t</sup> . . . . .	16.00	56.50

————— 25th —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
Fred. Kitt, deliv'd him to pay his weekly		
acco't's . . . . .	150.22	
House Exp's. p'd. by F. K. for 1 mos.		
wages to Kitchen maid 37/6 2 chimney		
brushes 7/6 2 ginger bread for Mrs. W.		
2/10 2 scrubbing brushes 6/. 2 sweep-		
ing do 9/. & a broom 2/6 . . . £3.5.4	8.71	
D <sup>r</sup> . p'd. Ben. Dorsey for 3 bb. of Tea .	6.00	
Ditto p'd for 2 cheeses pr. bill . . . .	18.45	
Ditto—p'd. Jno Puttner 2 mos. wages .	22.—	
Conting't, Exp's. p'd. by F. K. for 2 pr.		
stockings for footman 15/. Sundry		
seeds for Mrs. W. 9/. ½ yd Calico for		

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1776

On the 4th of July, 1776, the Continental Congress declared the United States to be a free and independent nation, and on the 26th of September, 1783, the British evacuated New York City and fled to the north.

1783

The British evacuated New York City and fled to the north. On the 17th of September, 1783, the British evacuated New York City and fled to the north. On the 17th of September, 1783, the British evacuated New York City and fled to the north.

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do. 3/3. thread & buttons for servt's shirts 8/.	£1.15.3	4.70
D°. p'd. for tinning Kitchen utensils . .		10.74
D°. p'd. for binding Music book for Miss Custis . . . . .		1.50
Ditto gave a distressed woman by order of Mrs. W. . . . .	2.00	224.32

————— 30th —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash	
Conting't. Exp's. p'd. Thos Dobson for stationary & bookbinding to the end of 1755. . . . .		89.52
D°. p'd. Jesse Sharpless in full for sund pr bill . . . . .		30.37
Ditto. deliv'd. James Germain . . . .		20.00
Ditto—gave a poor beggar . . . . .		1.00
D°. gave Moll to buy a pair of shoes . .		1.50
Stable Exp's. p'd for 109½ bush. Oats .	54.75	197.14

————— February 1st —————

Sundries.	Dr. to Cash	
Fred. Kitt—deliv'd him to pay his weekly accot's . . . . .		149.43
House Exp's p'd. by F. K. a mos. wages to House Maid 45/. 4 gallons Oil 48/.		
	£4.13.0	12.40
Ditto—p'd. John Gaceer 2 mos. wages .		28.
Ditto. p'd. James Andre in full 1 mos. wages . . . . .		10.
Co'-ing's Exp's p'd by F. K. 2 pr. stockings for servants 15/. 4 handk'fs for do 8/. 4 yds. hair ribbon for Presid' 2/8. 6 lb of hair powder 12/. Gave G. W. Custis to buy a book 7/6 . .		
	£2.5.21	6.02
D°. p'd. Jac. Jones for repairing shoes .		1.33
D°. p'd. for 8 handk'fs for G. W. Custis		2.84

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D <sup>o</sup> . p'd. Jno. Whitesides for sunds for Mrs. W <sup>a</sup> . per bill . . . . .	99.13	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd. Mich'l. Roberts for 6 setts table & 4 setts desert, white Ivory handl'd knives & fork', 2 pr. Carvers & steels	91.—	400.15

————— 2nd —————

Cash—D <sup>r</sup> . to the Treasury of the U. States Rec'd on acco't of the Presidents Com- pensation . . . . .	1000.	
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————— 3rd —————

Sundries	D <sup>r</sup> . to Cash	
Stable Exp's. p'd for 140 bush of oats .	70.00	
Conting't Exp's. p'd Jos. Anthony for sund's. for Mrs. W <sup>a</sup> . pr bill . . . .	107.36	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd. M. Carey for Jeffersons Notes 13/1½ American Remembrancer 22/6 for the President, Anderson's Embassy 8/5 William's Letters 7/6 for Mrs. W-n & Beatics Elements for Geo. W. P. Custis 13/1½ . . . . .	£34.8	8.62 185.98

————— 6th —————

Stable Exp's.	D <sup>r</sup> . to Cash	
paid for 47 bush <sup>n</sup> of Oats . . . . .	23.50	

————— 8th —————

Sundries	D <sup>r</sup> . to Cash	
Fred. Kitt—deliv'd him to pay his weekly accot's . . . . .	128.46	
Conting's Exp's. gave a beggar by order	2.50	
House Exp's, p'd. by F. K. to months wages for washwoman 45/. paper 3/9. paint 6/ sand 6/. 11lb tea 18/9 House clothes 6/. salts 2/. mend'g, baskets 4/. drayage 4/. brushes 9/4 . . . . .	£5.4.10	13.98 144.94



THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CHAPTER I  
THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA  
The first discovery of America was made by Christopher Columbus in 1492. He sailed from Spain and reached the island of San Salvador in the West Indies.

After his discovery, Columbus made several more voyages to the Americas. He explored the coasts of Central and South America, and discovered the Gulf Stream.

The discovery of America led to the colonization of the continent by European powers. The first permanent European settlement in North America was founded by the Pilgrims in 1620. The Pilgrims were a group of English Puritans who sought religious freedom in the New World.

The Pilgrims established the Plymouth Colony, which became one of the first successful English settlements in North America. The colony was founded on the site of the present-day city of Plymouth, Massachusetts.

The Pilgrims faced many hardships in their new home, but they persevered and built a successful community. Their story is a testament to the courage and determination of the early settlers of America.

80 *Washington's Household Account Book, 1793-1797.*

————— 9th —————

Conting't Exp's.	Dr. to Cash.		
paid for filling the Ice House . . . .		58.—	
p'd S. T. Jones for sund's. for Mrs. W.			
pr bill . . . . .		6.18	64.18

————— 11th —————

Conting't Exp's.	Dr. to Cash.		
paid James Boyer in full for his services (recording etc.) from the beginning of Dec. last . . . . .		93.50	
Deliv'd to James Germain . . . . .		15.	
Deliv'd to Mrs. Washington to pay sun- dry bills and for pocket money . . .		70.00	178.50

————— 12th —————

Conting't Exp's.	Dr. to Cash.		
Paid Thomas Palmer for shoes for Mrs. Washington, pr. bill . . . . .			12.50

————— 13th —————

House Exp's.	Dr. to Cash.		
Paid Wm. Crouch for potatoes & turnips as pr. bill . . . . .		48.67	
Paid Jno. Crameron acco't. of wages. .		13.00	61.67

————— 15th —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash		
Fred Kitt, delivd him to pay his weekly acco'ts . . . . .		183.29	
House Exp's. p'd. for F. K. on acco't of wages . . . . .		20.00	
D°. p'd. I & Ed. Pennington for Loaf Sugar per Bill . . . . .		60.40	
D°. p'd. Kennedy & Harding for soap & candles pr. bill . . . . .		34.97	
Ditto for glazing pr. bill . . . . .		1.50	
Ditto. p'd by F. K. for a mos. wages for			

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
JANUARY 1900

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
JANUARY 1900

washer woman 45/. 2 pitchers 13/. 2  
doz wooden spoons 15/. 5 days hire  
for wash woman 25/. 4 china pots 6/.  
£5.4.0 13.87

Conting't. Exp's. p'd by F. K. for Castor  
Oil 3/. drayage for a bbl of hams 1/10½  
12 lb hair powder 18/. Comb & hair  
rollers 3/. . . . . £1.5.10½ 3.45

D°. gave a poor woman by order of Mrs.  
W. . . . . 2.00

D°. p'd. for a Ring for Mrs W—n . . . 1.00 320.54

————— 16th —————

Conting't Exp's. Dr. to Cash.  
Paid Mrs. Wright for sundries for Mrs.  
Washington & Miss Custis pr. bill . . 24.45  
Pd. Wm. Richardson for repairing  
spectacles etc. . . . . 2.50 26.95  
Cash—Dr. to the Treasury of the U. S.  
Rec'd. on accot. of the Presidents Com-  
pensation . . . . . 1000.—

————— 19th —————

Conting't. Exp's Dr. to Cash.  
p'd. Pasquier & Co for China bill,—pr  
order of Mrs. W. . . . . 50.—  
p'd. Jno Fenno for 2 setts of Gazette of  
the U. S. for 6 mos. ending 31st Dec  
1795 . . . . . 7.50 57.50

————— 22nd —————

Sundries Dr. to Cash.  
Fred. Kitt—deliv'd him to pay his week-  
ly accot's . . . . . 166.13  
House Exp's. p'd by F. K. for one months  
wages to cook 120/. 6 days washing  
30/. a mo's wages to Kitchen girl 37/6

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON

Printed by J. Streater, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, near the North Gate

1679



82 *Washington's Household Account Book, 1793-1797.*

4 gallons oil 40/. hire of a man to fetch  
water etc 13/. . . . £11.19.6. 31.94  
Conting't. Exp's p'd by do for bleeding  
servants 4/8 for paper 5/9 . . . . 1.39 199.47

————— 25th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash		
Conting't Exp's. deliv'd to Mrs. W. . . .		20.	
D°. gave a poor beggar by order . . . .		2.	
D°. p'd. carriage of a trunk in the stage to Baltimore for Mrs. W. . . . .		1.33	
House Exp's p'd Jno Puttner a mos. wages		11.00	34.33

————— 29th —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.		
Fred. Kitt, deliv'd him to pay his weekly accot's . . . . .		139.13	
House Exp's p'd. by F. K. for 1 mos hire of a house maid 45/. 3 days hire of a washwoman 15/. 1 broom 2/. 3 brushes 12/. . . . .	£3.14	9.88	
D°. p'd Ben. Dorsey for 3 lb of tea . . . .		9.	
D°. p'd. for a bbl. of soft soap . . . .		4.	
Conting't Exps. p'd. by F. Kitt for Lav- ender Water for Mrs. W. 7/6. Garden seeds 12/. powder for cleaning silver 3/9 play tickets for G. W. Custis 7/6 neck cushion for do 3/9 . . . . .	£1.14.6	4.60	
Ditto p'd for the box New Theatre . . . .		8.	
D°. p'd for a pr. of shoes for boy Henry		2.	
Conting't Exp's. pd for 2 Ironing blankets		2.87	
Stable Exp's p'd for 63 bush of Oats . . .		31.50	210.98

(To be continued.)

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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 that led to the European discovery of the New World.

CHAPTER II  
THE EARLY YEARS OF THE COLONIES  
The first permanent English colony was founded in 1607 at Jamestown, Virginia. The Pilgrims arrived in 1620 on the Mayflower and settled at Plymouth. The Quakers arrived in 1681 and settled in Philadelphia. These early colonies were founded for religious freedom and economic opportunity.

CHAPTER III  
THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR  
The American Revolutionary War began in 1775 and ended in 1783. The colonists fought for independence from British rule. The war was a result of the colonists' desire for self-government and their opposition to British taxation without representation.

CHAPTER IV  
THE CONSTITUTION  
The United States Constitution was drafted in 1787 and ratified in 1788. It is the supreme law of the land and outlines the structure of the federal government. The Constitution guarantees the rights of citizens and provides for a system of checks and balances.

CHAPTER V  
THE WESTERN EXPANSION  
The American West was explored and settled in the 18th and 19th centuries. The Lewis and Clark expedition (1793-1806) was a major exploration of the western United States. The California Gold Rush (1848-1855) led to a large influx of settlers into the West.

CHAPTER VI  
THE CIVIL WAR  
The American Civil War was fought from 1861 to 1865. It was a conflict between the Northern Union and the Southern Confederacy over the issue of slavery. The war resulted in the abolition of slavery and the preservation of the Union.

CHAPTER VII  
THE RECONSTRUCTION  
The Reconstruction era followed the Civil War, from 1865 to 1877. It was a period of rebuilding the South and integrating African Americans into society. The Reconstruction era was marked by the passage of the Reconstruction Acts and the establishment of the Freedmen's Bureau.

CHAPTER VIII  
THE GILDED AGE  
The Gilded Age was a period of rapid industrialization and economic growth in the late 19th century. It was characterized by the rise of big business and the accumulation of vast fortunes by industrialists like John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie.

CHAPTER IX  
THE PROGRESSIVE ERA  
The Progressive Era was a period of social and political reform in the early 20th century. Progressives sought to address the problems of poverty, corruption, and social inequality. The Progressive Era led to the passage of many important laws, including the Pure Food and Drug Act and the Antitrust Act.

CHAPTER X  
THE INTERWAR PERIOD  
The interwar period was a time of relative peace and economic growth between the two world wars. It was a period of experimentation with new political and social ideas. The interwar period was marked by the rise of the Ku Klux Klan and the passage of the 19th Amendment.

CHAPTER XI  
THE SECOND WORLD WAR  
The Second World War was fought from 1939 to 1945. It was a global conflict between the Axis powers and the Allied powers. The war resulted in the defeat of the Axis powers and the establishment of the United Nations.

CHAPTER XII  
THE COLD WAR  
The Cold War was a period of tension and rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union from 1945 to 1991. It was a time of nuclear arms race and proxy wars. The Cold War ended with the collapse of the Soviet Union.

CHAPTER XIII  
THE POST-COLD WAR ERA  
The post-Cold War era is a period of global change and uncertainty. It is a time of new challenges and opportunities. The post-Cold War era is marked by the rise of China and the emergence of new global powers.

‘ACCOUNT OF SERVANTS BOUND AND ASSIGNED  
BEFORE JAMES HAMILTON, MAYOR OF PHILA-  
DELPHIA.’

CONTRIBUTED BY GEORGE W. NEIBLE, CHESTER, PENNA.

(Continued from Vol. XXX, p. 436.)

*October 23rd.*

James Cloyd assigns *John Conelin* (a servant from Ireland in the Snow Happy Return) to William Murdock for four years from Oct 12th 1745. Consideration £16. customary dues.

Isaac Hutchinson assigns *Richard Welch* (a servant from Ireland in the Snow Happy Return) to Nathaniel Scarlet of Chester Co., for six years and a half from Oct 12th 1745. Consideration £14. customary dues.

*Michael Wooldridge*, in consideration of fifteen pounds paid by James Payne of Phila. Cooper, to Robert Wakely for his passage from Ireland, and in further consideration of being taught the art or mystery of a cooper, indents himself a servant to James Payne for seven years and five months from this date, to have two suits of apparel at the expiration of his time, one of which new.

James Cloyd assigns *John Stuart* (a servant from Ireland in the Snow Happy Return) to Robert Thompson of Phila. County for four years from Oct. 12th 1745. Consideration £15: customary dues.

Elizabeth Hoy assigns *Mary Parker* to William Morris of the County of Chester for the remainder of her time two years and a half from Nov. 29th 1745—Consideration £8.

Edward Dowers assigns *William Brian* (a servant from Ireland in the ship Bolton) to Stephen Onion of Maryland for four years from Oct. 4th 1745—Consideration £16:—customary dues.

THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT  
TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY NATHANIEL BENTLEY

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOLUME THE FIRST

NEW-YORK: PUBLISHED BY  
J. B. BENTLEY, 10 NASSAU ST.

1845

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1845

Edward Dowers assigns *George Quinland* (a servant from Ireland in the ship Bolton) to Stephen Onion of Maryland for four years from Oct. 4th 1745, consideration £16:—to have customary dues.

Edward Dowers assigns *Thomas Landricking* (a servant from Ireland in the ship Bolton) to Stephen Onion of Maryland for four years from Oct. 4th 1745, consideration £16:—customary dues.

Edward Dowers assigns *Patrick Morgan* (a servant from Ireland in the ship Bolton) to Stephen Onion of Maryland for four years from Oct. 4th 1745—Consideration £16:—to have customary dues.

Edward Dowers assigns *Christopher Lynch* (a servant from Ireland in the ship Bolton) to Stephen Onion of Maryland for four years from Oct 4th 1745. Consideration £15, customary dues.

Edward Dowers assigns *Moses Campbell* (a servant from Ireland in the ship Bolton) to Stephen Onion of Maryland for four years from Oct. 4th 1745. Consideration £16: customary dues.

Edward Dowers assigns *Jonathan McNomara*, (a servant from Ireland in the ship Bolton) to Stephen Onion of Maryland for four years from Oct. 4th 1745. Consideration £16.—customary dues.

Edward Dowers assigns *William Kenny* (a servant from Ireland in the ship Bolton) to Stephen Onion of Maryland for four years from Oct 4th 1745. Consideration £16: customary dues.

Edward Dowers assigns *Bryan Carty* (a servant from Ireland in the ship Bolton) to Stephen Onion of Maryland for four years from Oct. 4th 1745. Consideration £16. customary dues.

*October 24th.*

*Margaret Bullock* by consent of her grandfather Nathan Watson indents herself a servant to Obadiah Eldridge of Phila. and his wife, for eight years and a half from Aug. 19th. 1745, to be taught reading writing and sewing and at





the expiration of her time to have two suits of apparel, one of which to be new.

James Mitchell assigns *Hugh Gallougher* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Happy Return) to John Gillcrest of Lancaster County for four years from Oct. 12th 1745—Consideration £15—to have customary dues.

James Mitchell assigns *John McKenny* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Happy Return) to John Neal of Lancaster Co., for five years from Oct. 12th 1745. Consideration £15. customary dues.

Patrick Coll assigns *John Connaghan* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Happy Return) to James Gillcrest of Lancaster Co., for five years from Oct. 12th 1745. Consideration £15, customary dues.

William Robinson assigns *John Willson* (a servant from Ireland in the Brigg<sup>t</sup> Cleveland) to Francis Alexander of Chester County, for eight years from Oct. 5th 1745. Consideration £12.10/. customary dues.

William Robinson assigns *John Woodside* (a servant from Ireland in the brigg<sup>t</sup> Cleveland) to Mathew Robinson of Chester County for five years from Oct. 5th 1745. Consideration £13, customary dues.

*Grace Obryan* of her own free will and accord and by the consent of her father Christopher Obryan, binds herself a servant to Alexander Edwards of Phila. county for four years and seven months from this date, to be taught to read and write, and at the expiration of the said time to have one cow and calf and two suits of apparel, one of which shall be new.

Isaac Hutchinson assigns *Allen McDugal* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Happy Return) to Samuel Scott of Lancaster County for three years from Oct. 12th 1745. Consideration £14—Customary dues.

John Karr assigns *John Morrin* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Happy Return) to Josiah Scott of Lancaster county for four years from Oct. 12th 1745. Consideration £15—Customary dues.



*October 25th.*

William Robinson assigns *John Stewart* (a servant from Ireland in the Brigg<sup>t</sup> *Cleveland*) to Bristow Browne, mariner, to serve seven years from Oct. 5th 1745. Consideration £10., customary dues.

Robert Wakely assigns *Anne Doran* (a servant from Ireland in the snow *George*) to John Reardon, of Phila., for four years from September 22nd 1745. Consideration £10. customary dues.

Edward Cathrall assigns *Adam Stoles* his servant to Hugh Roberts of Phila. for the remainder of his time for thirteen years from Feb. 12th 1738. Consideration £20: customary dues.

*October 26th.*

Robert Wakely assigns *William McGlinn* (a servant from Ireland in the snow *George*) to Francis O'neal of Chester Co, for four years from Sept. 22nd 1745. Consideration £16: to have customary dues.

John Inglis assigns *John Drummond* (a servant from Scotland in the ship *Anne Gally*) to Jonathan Robeson for six years from Sept. 20th 1745. Consideration £18:, customary dues.

*October 30th.*

George Okill assigns *Magraret Hackabuck* to Thomas Lacey, of New Jersey, for the remainder of her time eight years from Nov. 3rd 1743. Consideration £14 customary dues.

George Okill assigns *Mary Magrogan* (a servant from Ireland in the Brigg<sup>t</sup> *Cleveland*) to Abigail Pedroe of Phila. for seven years from Oct. 5th 1745. Consideration £11:5/. customary dues.

Abigail Petro assigns *Mary Murray* to William White of Kent Co. for the remainder of her time, four years from April 10th 1745. Consideration £13:, customary dues.

*Thomas Breach* of Newton, West Jersey, indents himself an apprentice to Ebenezer Zanes of Phila. for six years and eleven months from this date, is to be taught the trade of a

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

**THE EFFECT OF THE VARIOUS TYPES OF EXERCISE ON THE HEART RATE AND BLOOD PRESSURE IN THE ADULT MALE.**  
 J. H. HARRIS, M.D., and J. H. HARRIS, JR., M.D.,  
 Department of Physiology, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.  
 (Received for publication, June 10, 1918.)

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of various types of exercise on the heart rate and blood pressure in the adult male. The subjects were ten healthy young men, aged 20 to 25 years, with no history of heart disease or other conditions affecting the cardiovascular system. The exercises performed were: 1. Rest (supine position), 2. Walking on a level surface, 3. Walking up a 10% incline, 4. Running on a level surface, 5. Running up a 10% incline, 6. Cycling on a level surface, 7. Cycling up a 10% incline, 8. Swimming (freestyle), 9. Swimming (backstroke), 10. Swimming (breaststroke), 11. Swimming (butterfly stroke).

The heart rate was measured by a standard method, and the blood pressure was measured by a sphygmomanometer. The results are summarized in the following table:

Exercise	Heart Rate (beats per minute)	Blood Pressure (mm. Hg)
Rest (supine position)	70	110/70
Walking on a level surface	85	115/75
Walking up a 10% incline	95	120/80
Running on a level surface	120	130/85
Running up a 10% incline	140	140/90
Cycling on a level surface	100	125/80
Cycling up a 10% incline	110	130/85
Swimming (freestyle)	110	125/80
Swimming (backstroke)	100	120/75
Swimming (breaststroke)	90	115/70
Swimming (butterfly stroke)	120	130/85

From these results it is seen that the heart rate and blood pressure increase with the intensity of the exercise. The increase in heart rate is more marked than the increase in blood pressure. The increase in blood pressure is more marked when the exercise is performed on an incline than when it is performed on a level surface.

The results of this study are in agreement with those of other investigators. It is well known that the heart rate increases with the intensity of the exercise. The increase in blood pressure is also well known, but the results of this study show that the increase in blood pressure is more marked when the exercise is performed on an incline than when it is performed on a level surface. This is probably due to the fact that the heart has to pump the blood against a greater resistance when the exercise is performed on an incline.



house carpenter, to have six months evening schooling, and at the expiration of his time to have two suits of apparel, one whereof shall be new.

*Oct. 31st.*

*Alexander Farquhar* of Kent Co. in Delaware by the consent and approbation of his father-in-law James Gonele, binds himself an apprentice to William Russell of Phila., house carpenter, for five years and nine months from this date, to be taught the trade of a house-carpenter, and to be found in meat, drink, washing and lodging, but not in apparel, neither is he to have any freedom dues.

*John Mooney* in consideration of fourteen pounds paid by George Kelly to Mathias Ferrale for his passage from Ireland indents himself a servant to George Kelly for five years from this date, to be taught the trade of a blacksmith, and at the expiration of said term to have one new suit of apparel besides his old ones.

*November 1st.*

*Robert Bulcock Jr.* of Barbados by the consent and approbation of his father who was present, indents himself an apprentice to Thomas Penrose of Phila. shipwright for seven years from Oct. 30th 1745—to be taught the trade of shipwright in every branch; is to be at liberty to go to an evening school every winter at his fathers expense, and to be found in apparel at the expense of his father.

*November 5th.*

John Carroll assigns *James Miller* (a servant from Ireland in the ship *Katharine*) to Thomas Trueman of Phila. for five years and a half from Oct. 31st 1745. Consideration £15—to have customary dues.

James Foster assigns *Matthew McCalley* (a servant from Ireland in the ship *Katharine*) to Edmund Burk of Phila. for three years from Oct. 31st 1745. Consideration £14;—to have customary dues.

*John Cook* from Ireland in the ship *Katharine* in consideration of ten pounds for his passage paid by Thomas

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Herbert of Phila. indents himself a servant to said Herbert for five years from hence, customary dues.

*November 6th.*

*Joseph Eaton* by consent and approbation of his father John Eaton, indents himself an apprentice to Samuel Cheesman of Phila., cordwainer for five years and two months from this date, is to be taught the trade of a shoemaker and at the expiration of his time to have two suits of apparel, one of which to be new.

*Stephen Maddin* in consideration of fifteen pounds paid by Nathaniel Eavenson of Chester Co—to Robert Wakely for his passage from Ireland indents himself a servant to said Nathaniel for six years, ten months and sixteen days from this date, customary dues.

Thomas Locky assigns *Bryan McGinley* (a servant from Ireland in the ship *Katharine*) to John Lewis of Phila. Co., for four years from Oct. 31st 1745. Consideration £15:5/—customary dues.

*John Arnold*, in consideration of £12 to him paid by James Ward of Gloucester Co. in New Jersey binds himself a servant to the said James Ward for three years from this date—customary dues, all but the freedom dues.

*Francis Caughlan* in consideration of £9 paid by Alex. Huekinbottom to Joshua Morris for the remainder of his time and in further consideration of being taught the trade of bricklayer, indents himself a servant to the said Huekinbottom for four years from this date; customary dues.

*November 7th.*

Jacob Cooper assigns *Dorothy Caljinkin* to Isaac Browne of Phila. for the remainder of her time nine years from Dec. 20th 1744—Consideration £8.8.6., customary dues.

*November 8th.*

Joseph Smith assigns *Laughlin O'Stevin* (a servant from Ireland in the ship *Katharine*) to Alexander Miller of Lancaster Co., for four years from Oct. 31st 1745. Consideration £14—customary dues.

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John Moore assigns *Thomas White* a servant, to Barnabas Roads of Phila. Co. for the remainder of his time seven years from August 27th 1741. Consideration £16—customary dues.

William Herbert assigns *John Herbert* his apprentice to John Stamper of Phila. for the remainder of his time nineteen years from March 24th 1740. Consideration 5/—customary dues.

*Sarah Dearman* with the consent of Mary Herbert, her mistress, hath put herself a servant to William Bingham of Phila. and Mary his wife, for four years from Nov. 1st instant—customary dues.

James Foster assigns *Ezekiel Bullock* (a servant from Ireland in the ship *Katharine*) to Andrew Stephen of Lancaster Co. for five years from Oct. 31st 1745. Consideration £10:7.6. customary dues.

*November 9th.*

Daniel Jappie assigns *Darby Collings* (a servant from Ireland in the snow City of Cork) to John Riveyans of Lancaster Co., for four years from Nov. 8th 1745. Consideration £16—Customary dues.

Daniel Jappie assigns *Dennis Horgan* (a servant from Ireland in the snow City of Cork) to Andrew Miller of Lancaster Co., for four years from Nov. 8th 1745. Consideration £15. Customary dues.

Daniel Jappie assigns *Catherine Irley* (a servant from Ireland in the snow City of Cork) to William Nicholson of Phila. for four years from Nov. 8th, 1745 Consideration £14: Customary dues.

Daniel Jappie assigns *John Dunn* (a servant from Ireland in the snow City of Cork) to George Kelly of Phila. for four years from Nov. 8th 1745. Consideration £22: customary dues.

John Inglis assigns *Neil Brown* (a servant from Scotland in the ship *Anne Galley*) to George Houston for six years from Sept. 24th 1745. Consideration—customary dues.





James Templeton assigns *Andrew Christy* (a servant from Ireland in the *Brigg<sup>t</sup> Couli Kan*) to Thomas Harris of Lancaster Co. for five years from Nov. 1st., 1745 Consideration £22: customary dues.

*November 11th.*

Clement Russell assigns *John Doud* his servant to Patrick Devor of Phila. marriner, for the remainder of his time for four years from June 15th., 1745. Consideration £16: customary dues.

Joseph Smith assigns *Arte McClaskey* (a servant from Ireland in the ship *Catharine*) to Isaac Jennings of Gloucester Co. for four years from Oct. 31st, 1745. Consideration £13:10/. Custom ry dues.

*Daniel Reardon* of Lancaster Co., in consideration of being instructed in the trade of a coppersmith puts himself apprentice to William Love of Phila. for one year from this date, to have one new cloth waistcoat, two new checque shirts and one new pair shoes, at the end of his time.

Daniel Jappie assigns *Teague Hanan* (a servant from Ireland in the snow *City of Cork*) to John Guthry for four years from Nov. 8th., 1745. Consideration £16: customary dues.

Daniel Jappie assigns *Timothy Bryan* (a servant from Ireland in the snow *City of Cork*) to Joseph Walter of Chester Co., for four years from Nov. 8th., 1745. Consideration £16: customary dues.

*John Dwyer*, late of Ireland, in Consideration of £20: paid by Andrew Farrell of Phila. to Cap. Daniel Jappie for his passage from Ireland indents himself a servant to the said Andrew Farrell for three years, eleven months, and twenty four days from this date—at the end of his time to have one new suit of apparel besides his old ones and £5: currant money.

*Daniel Pilliting, Jr.* by consent of his father Daniel Pilliting (who signs his indenture) puts himself apprentice to Hugh Hodge of Phila. tobacconist, for fourteen years and

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nine months from this date, to have three quarters of a year day schooling to learn to read and write, and at the expiration of the said term to have two suits of apparel one of which is to be new and to be taught the trade of a Tobacconist in all its branches.

Daniel Jappie assigns *Daniel Hurley* (a servant from Ireland in the snow City of Cork) to Samuel Burrough, of West Jersey, for four years from Nov. 8th, 1745. Consideration £16: customary dues.

*Catharine Abel* in consideration of £12: paid by Christian Crasshold, for her passage from London, indents herself a servant to said Christian for three years and a half from this date. Customary dues.

Abraham Collings assigns *Thomas Linon* (a servant from Ireland in the ship Bolton) to Edward Collings of Phila. for four years from Oct. 4th, 1745. Consideration £12: customary dues.

*Nov. 12th.*

*John Murrough*, in consideration of £15: paid by Alex. Armstrong of Lancaster County to Elizabeth Ken for his time of his own free will and accord indents himself a servant to said Alexander for four years and a half from this date at the end of his time to have two complete suits of apparel one of which is to be new.

*Conrad Abel* in consideration of £6: paid by Jacob Newman to Casper Wistar for his passage from London, indents himself a servant to the said Jacob Newman for eight years from this date. To have the customary dues.

*Nov. 13th.*

James Templeton assigns *John Kernell* (a servant from Ireland in the Brig<sup>t</sup> Couli Kan) to George Curry of Chester County for four years from Nov. 1st, 1745. To have customary dues, consideration £16:10

James Templeton assigns *William Anderson* (a servant from Ireland in the Brig<sup>t</sup> Couli Kan) to Mary Grimes of

The first of these is the fact that the majority of the cases of this disease are reported from the United States and Canada. This is not surprising, since these countries are the most highly developed in the world, and the most likely to have the resources necessary for the study of this disease. The second fact is that the majority of the cases are reported from the United States and Canada. This is not surprising, since these countries are the most highly developed in the world, and the most likely to have the resources necessary for the study of this disease. The third fact is that the majority of the cases are reported from the United States and Canada. This is not surprising, since these countries are the most highly developed in the world, and the most likely to have the resources necessary for the study of this disease.

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Chester County for four years from Nov 1st, 1745. Consideration £15.10/ customary dues.

John Stinson assigns *Anne Steven* his servant to James Gault, of Lancaster County, for the remainder of her time, for three years, from April 30th 1745. Consideration £11:10/. Customary dues.

*Nov. 14th.*

George James Ex<sup>r</sup> of Joseph James assigns *Jacob Chrissler* late apprentice to said Joseph James deceased, to Christian Crosshold, of Phila., for the remainder of his time eleven years and ten days from Dec. 2nd, 1741, to have schooling to learn him to read and write English, and at the end of his time to have two suits of apparel, of which one is to be of new broadcloth, also a taylors goose and sheers and twenty shillings in money. Consideration £10:—

Walter Jones assigns *Arthur Melaske* (a servant from Ireland in Ship Katherine) to William Rush of Chester County, for four years from May 11th, 1745. Consideration £13:10/ to have customary dues.

Davies Bendall assigns *Jacob Simson* (a servant from Ireland in the Snow Martha) to Robert Bulcock of the Island of Barbadoes for three years and a half from Sept. 14th, 1745. Consideration £16: customary dues.

James Templeton assigns *John Morrison* (a servant from Ireland in the Brig<sup>t</sup> Couli Kan) to Henry Sloan of East Jersey for five years from Nov. 1st 1745. Consideration £16: customary dues.

Philip Hime, by consent of his mother Mary Elizabeth Hime, who was present, In consideration of £13:12.6 paid by John Gebherd, for his passage from Holland to Benjamin Shoemaker, indents himself, a servant to John Gebherd for twelve years from this date to be taught to read and write the English and German languages and to have the customary dues.

Daniel Jappie assigns *Dennis Kitney* (a servant from Ireland in the Snow City of Cork) to Joseph Seal of Chester

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

### THE GOLD RUSH

The gold rush was a period of great excitement and discovery in the United States. It began in 1848 when James W. Wicks discovered gold in California. This led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The gold rush was a period of great excitement and discovery in the United States. It began in 1848 when James W. Wicks discovered gold in California. This led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The gold rush was a period of great excitement and discovery in the United States. It began in 1848 when James W. Wicks discovered gold in California. This led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

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County for four years from Nov. 5th 1745. Consideration £14:10/ customary dues.

*Nov. 16th.*

Daniel Boyle assigns *Mary Dirrham* his servant to Daniel Corbett of Chester County for the remainder of her time, four years from Sept. 18th, 1744. Consideration £10 customary dues.

*Nov. 18th.*

George James Ex<sup>r</sup> of Joseph James deceased, assigns Johannes Gebele, late apprentice to the said Joseph to David Tishell of Phila. for three years from Dec. 12th, 1744. Consideration £12: customary dues.

*William Dean* indents himself a servant to John McMinu of Chester County for two years and eleven months from Nov. 11th, 1745. Consideration £16: paid to Abram Willson—Customary dues.

*William Andrew* in consideration of £18: paid by John Kerr to Capt. Huston for his passage from Scotland, indents himself a servant to said John Kerr for five years and eleven months from this date, is to be taught the Art or Mystery of a plasterer and to have the customary dues at the end of his time.

*Nov. 20th.*

James Templeton assigns *James Cunningham* (a servant from Ireland in the Brig<sup>t</sup>, Couli Kan) to William Fullerton of Lancaster County for four years from Nov. 1st 1745. Consideration £16: customary dues.

*Margaret Piling* in consideration of £8: paid by Francis Creek of Lancaster County to George Rood for her maintenance and education, of her own free will and accord, indents herself a servant to Francis Creek for three years and a half from this date, at the expiration of her time to have one good yearling heifer and one new suit of good full'd stuff.

Caleb Enlen assigns *John Hill*, his apprentice, to Joseph Armit of Phila. joyner for the remainder of his time seven





years and fifty eight days from June 4th 1741:—to be taught the trade of a joyner and to have customary dues. Consideration £12.

*Nov. 21st.*

*Hugh Hall* son of William Hall of Phila., taylor, by the consent and approbation of his father, indents himself an apprentice to John Kateringer of said City, taylor, to serve seven years from this date, to have two winters schooling at an evening school, to read and write, and at the end of his time to have customary dues.

Robert Wakely assigns *Bryon Campbell* (a servant from Ireland in the Snow George) to John Pass of Phila. for four years from Sept. 22nd 1745. Consideration £15: customary dues.

*Daniel Jones* son of Mary Jones, by consent of his mother, indents himself apprentice to Richard Allen of Phila., brass founder, for six years from Nov. 20th 1745, to be taught the trade of a brass founder and at the expiration of his apprenticeship in case his mother should die before that time, to have a new suit of clothes.

Daniel Jappie assigns *Owen Quigley* (a servant from Ireland in the Snow City of Cork) to William Browne of Lancaster County for four years from Nov. 5th, 1745: consideration £14: customary dues.

Daniel Jappie assigns *Timothy Linchey* (a servant from Ireland in the Snow City of Cork) to Thomas Dewell, of Salem County, in West Jersey, for four years from Nov. 5th, 1745. Consideration £14: customary dues.

Daniel Jappie assigns *James Bryan*, (a servant from Ireland, in the Snow City of Cork), to Aaron Mendenhall of Chester County for four years from Nov. 5th 1745. Consideration £5: customary dues.

*Nov. 22nd.*

James Templeton assigns *Robert Barnett* (a servant from Ireland in the Brig<sup>t</sup> Couli Kan) to John Price of Lancaster





County for six years from Nov. 1st 1745. Consideration £17: customary dues.

Walter Jones assigns *Cormick O'brien* (a servant from Ireland in the ship *Katherine*) to Samuel McCree of Chester County for five years from Oct. 31st 1745. Consideration £14: customary dues.

*Nov. 23rd.*

*Christopher Gyger* of Phila country labourer indents himself a servant to Reuben Forster of Phila wheelwright for two years, two months and eleven days from this date; is to be taught the Art or Mystery of a wheelwright in all its branches and to be found in meat, drink, washing and lodging.

Daniel Jappie assigns *Anne St. John* (a servant from Ireland in the snow City of Cork) to Gilbert Deacon of Phila. for four years from Nov. 5th, 1745. Consideration £14; Customary dues.

Thomas Griffith assigns *Daniel Beatty*, his servant for the remainder of his time, five years from Nov. 1st 1744, to Thomas Kenton Jr. of Phila. County. Consideration £17: customary dues.

*John Dight* son of Abram Dight of Chester County with the consent of his father indents himself an apprentice to Benjamin Loxley, of Phila., house carpenter for five years and nine months from this date, to have one quarters evening schooling at reading and writing and at the end of his time the customary dues.

James Templeton assigns *John McDonald* (a servant from Ireland in the Briggt. Couli Kan) to John Painter of Chester County for five years from Nov. 1st, 1745. Consideration £14:10/ customary dues.

*James Berry* late of Ireland indents himself of his own free will and accord an apprentice to William Hamilton of Lancaster County for five years from this date, to be taught the trade of a blacksmith and at the end of his time to have one complete suit of new apparel and three pounds in money.



*Nov. 25th.*

*Jacob Grubb*, son of *Peter Grubb*, late of Phila., indents himself an apprentice to *Daniel Billger* of Phila., Cooper, for five years from this date, is to have six months schooling to learn to read and write the German language and at the expiration of his time, is to have given to him five hundred cedar hoop poles, fifty cedar blocks, two drawing knives, one compass, one joyner, one axe, and one saw, and one suit of new apparel besides his old ones.

*Edward Evans* assigns *William Maylan*, his apprentice, to *Thomas Overing* of Phila. cordwainer, for the remainder of his time five years and three months from Nov. 1st 1741. Consideration £10: to have customary dues and it is agreed between the said *Thomas Overing* and *William Maylan* that in case *William Maylan* does his six pairs of leather shoes a week (unless prevented by sickness), that the said master shall pay for two quarters schooling for the said apprentice at a evening school to learn to read and write.

*Nov. 26th.*

*James Templeton* assigns *James Low* (a servant from Ireland in the Brig<sup>t</sup>. Couli Kan) to *Thomas Evans*, of West Jersey, for five years from Nov. 1st 1745. Consideration £15.10/. Customary dues.

*James Templeton* assigns *Charles Stewart*, (a servant from Ireland in the Brig<sup>t</sup>. Couli Kan) to *Joseph Reeve* of Cohan-sie for five years from Nov. 1st 1745. Consideration £16: 10/. Customary dues.

*James Templeton* assigns *Alexander Forrentine*, (a servant from Ireland in the Brig<sup>t</sup>. Couli Kan) to *Neal McClaskey* of Chester County for four years from Nov. 1st 1745. Consideration £18: customary dues.

*Daniel Jappie* assigns *George Hill* (a servant from Ireland in the snow City of Cork) to *Joseph Chainpress* of Salem County, for four years from Nov. 5th 1745. Consideration £14: customary dues.

*Daniel Jappie* assigns *Solomon Walsh* (a servant from Ireland in the snow City of Cork) to *John Elwell* of Salem





County, for four years from Nov. 5th 1745. Consideration £14: Customary dues.

*Nov. 27th.*

James Templeton assigns *William Willson* (a servant from Ireland in the Brig<sup>t</sup>. Couli Kan) to Joseph Mackleduff of Chester County for four years from Nov. 1st, 1745. Consideration £14: customary dues.

*Nov. 28th.*

*Andrew Paterson* with the consent of his mother Sarah Paterson, widow, indents himself an apprentice to William Sutor of the Northern Liberties, turner, for six years from this date, is to be taught the trade of a turner and to be taught to read, write and cypher, as far as the rule of three and at the end of his time to have customary dues.

*Nov. 29th.*

James Templeton assigns *Samuel Forrentine* (a servant from Ireland in the Brig<sup>t</sup>. Couli Kan) to John Dicky of Chester County, for four years from Nov. 1st 1745. Consideration £18: customary dues.

*Nov. 30th.*

Michael Bikker assigns *Philip Boogle* his servant to William Hinton of Phila. for the remainder of his time six years from Jan. 15th, 1744-5: consideration £15:14/ customary dues.

*Dec. 2nd.*

Daniel Jappie assigns *Daniel Kelly* (a servant from Ireland in the snow City of Cork) to John Barnes, of Trenton, for four years from Nov. 5th, 1745. Consideration £15: Customary dues.

Daniel Jappie assigns *Barnaby Grimes* (a servant from Ireland in the snow City of Cork) to Kendall Cole of West Jersey for four years from Nov. 5th, 1745. Consideration £15: customary dues.

Daniel Jappie assigns *William Trow* (a servant from Ireland in the snow City of Cork) to Benjamin Cooper of

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BY JAMES M. SMITH, LL.D., OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

VOLUME I. FROM THE BEGINNING TO 1789

NEW YORK: THE CENTRAL BOOK CONCERN, 1890

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West Jersey for four years from Nov. 5th, 1745. Consideration £17: customary dues.

Daniel Jappie assigns *John Jones* (a servant from Ireland in the snow City of Cork) to Robert White of Bucks County for four years from Nov. 5th, 1745. Consideration £15: customary dues.

Daniel Jappie assigns *Thomas Connor* (a servant from Ireland in the snow City of Cork) to Robert Hunt, of Burlington, for four years from Nov. 5th, 1745. Consideration £16: customary dues.

*Dec. 4th.*

*Samuel Boon* son of Elizabeth Sims of Phila. with the consent of his mother, binds himself apprentice to John White of Germantown, house-carpenter, for seven years and ten months from this date, to learn his trade, and to be taught to read and write, and at the end of his time to have one new suit, besides his old one.

*William Dickeson, Jr.*, son of William Dickeson of Salem, with the consent of his said father binds himself apprentice to Ebenezer Zane of Phila. house-carpenter, for six years and six months from Nov. 15th, 1745, to be taught the trade of a house-carpenter and at the end of his time to have one new suit beside his old one.

*Dec. 7th.*

*Garret Fiscus*, of Phila., taylor, in consideration of twenty-one pounds paid by Conrad Reif, of Phila., to Benjamin Shoemaker for his and his wife's passage from Holland indents himself a servant to Conrad Reif, for four years from this date. Customary dues.

*William Silliker* son of William Silliker deceased, by consent of his Uncle Benj. Leigh, binds himself apprentice to Benj. Ellis of Chester County, cooper, for nine years and seven months from this date to have six months schooling at reading and writing, to be taught the trade of a cooper and husbandman—customary dues.

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a great center of population. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a great center of population. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a great center of population.

### THE GOLD RUSH

The gold rush was a period of great excitement and discovery in the United States. It began in 1848 when James W. Wicks discovered gold in California. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a great center of population. The gold rush continued for many years, and it was a great source of wealth for many people. The gold rush also led to the discovery of gold in Nevada and Colorado, and these states also became great centers of population.

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*Dec. 9th.*

*James McDonald*, of Phila., mariner, indents himself a servant to Joseph Gaven of Phila., cordwainer, for five years from this date, to be taught the trade of a shoemaker to have one whole years schooling at an evening school, and at the end of his time to have one new suit of broad cloth besides his old ones.

*Dec. 10th.*

*William Ellicot*, of Phila., indents himself an apprentice to Richard Swan of Phila., hatter, for three years one month and twelve days, from this date, to be taught the trade of a hatter, and at the end of his time to have one new suit of cloath, besides his old ones.

*Richard Knowles*, by consent of his mother Rebecca Clayton indents himself an apprentice to Richard Swan of Phila., hatter, for two years and one month from this date, to be taught the trade of a hatter, and reading, writing and cyphering as far as the rule of multiplication, and at the end of his time to have one new suit of apparel besides his old ones.

*Dec. 11th.*

George James executor of Joseph James, deceased, assigns *John Smith*, late apprentice to the said Joseph James to John Katteringer of Phila., taylor, for the remainder of his time ten years from April 25th, 1743 to be taught the trade of a taylor and to read, write and cipher as far as the rule of three, and at the end of his time to have two suits of apparel one of which to be new, and also a taylor's goose and shears to be given by his master. Consideration 5/7.

George Pyall assigns *John Smith*, his servant, to John Warner of Phila. County for the remainder of his time four years from May 19th, 1744. Consideration £12:—customary dues.

*Dec. 12th.*

*Jonathan Hanson* by consent of his mother Esther Hanson, binds himself apprentice to Francis Holton, of



THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT  
TO THE PRESENT TIME  
BY  
JOHN B. BOWEN

IN TWO VOLUMES.  
VOL. I.  
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT  
TO THE YEAR 1780.

BOSTON:  
PUBLISHED BY  
JOHN B. BOWEN,  
AT THE CORNER OF NASSAU AND  
STATE STREETS.

1845.  
BOSTON:  
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STATE STREETS.

Phila. County, shipwright, for five years from Nov. 29th, 1745; to be taught the trade of a shipwright and to be found in shoes by his master, but no freedom dues.

*George Doblewart*, with consent of his uncle Jacob Maux, indents himself a servant to John Gibhart of Phila., turner, for twelve years from this date to be taught the trade of a turner and to read and write in the German language and at the expiration of his term to have one new suit of apparel besides his old ones. Consideration £10:15/, paid Jacob Maux.

*Elizabeth Keplery*, in consideration of five pounds paid to Jacob Maux, by Peter Hindworker of Phila., with consent of Jacob Maux, indents herself a servant to Peter Hindworker for ten years from this date, to have customary dues.

*Joseph Clayton* with consent of his mother Esther Harris of Chester County, indents himself an apprentice to Joseph Govett of Phila., taylor, and Esther his wife, for four years and ten months from this date to be taught the trade of a taylor, to have two quarters schooling at an evening school and at the end of his time to have one new suit of apparel besides his old ones.

*Dec. 14th.*

Daniel Jappie assigns *Lawrence Mahoney* (a servant from Ireland in the snow City of Cork) to Ephraim Daten, of West Jersey, for four years from Nov. 5th 1745. Consideration £14: customary dues.

*Dec. 16th.*

*Hugh Carberry* of his own free will and accord and in consideration of £13: paid by Thomas Noorington to Anthony Whitely for his passage from Ireland, indents himself a servant to Noorington for six years from May 11th 1745, to be taught the trade of a loaf bread baker, and have customary dues.

*Dec. 19th.*

William Cuzzins assigns *Maria Furnery* his servant to Mathias Young, of the Borough of Lancaster, for the

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1878. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1880. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

The eleventh was the discovery of gold in Oklahoma in 1889. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The twelfth was the discovery of gold in Kansas in 1890. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

remainder of her time five years from Feb. 14th 1744/5  
Consideration £16: customary dues.

*Abraham Wood*, late of Burlington with the consent of his mother *Ursula Rose* indents himself apprentice to *Jacob Lewis* of Phila. house carpenter for five years seven months and a half, to be taught the trade of a house-carpenter, to have six months schooling at an evening school at reading and writing and at the end of his time to have one complete suit of new apparel besides his old ones.

*Dec. 23rd.*

*Daniel Jappie* assigns *Michael Hogan* (a servant from Ireland in the snow City of Cork) to *John Paul*, of Phila. County, for four years from Nov. 5th 1745. Consideration £14: customary dues.

*Daniel Jappie* assigns *John Byrn* (a servant from Ireland in the snow City of Cork) to *Joshua Jones* of Phila. County for four years from Nov. 5th 1745. Consideration £14: customary dues.

*Dec. 24th.*

*Daniel Jappie* assigns *Joan Sullivan* (a servant from Ireland in the snow City of Cork) to *William Craig* of Bucks County for four years from Nov. 5th 1745. Consideration £12: customary dues.

*Dec. 27th.*

*George Moore* late of Ireland but now of Penna., indents himself an apprentice to *Samuel Howell* of Phila., hatter for one year from this date, to be taught the trade of a hatter, is to be allowed by his master during his apprenticeship three new shirts, three new pair of stockings, and three new pair of shoes, as the same shall become necessary for him, to work one month in wool if required by his master.

*Dec. 30th.*

*Antonio Vosia*, (a free negro man from Jamaica) indents himself an apprentice to *Peter Allrick*, of Phila. baker, for

# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first settlers to the present day, the nation has evolved through various stages of development. The early years were marked by exploration and settlement, followed by a period of rapid expansion and industrialization. The American Revolution and the Civil War were pivotal moments in the nation's history, shaping its identity and values. The 20th century brought significant social and political changes, including the rise of the American Dream and the challenges of the Cold War. Today, the United States continues to be a nation of innovation and progress, facing new challenges and opportunities in the 21st century.

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The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first settlers to the present day, the nation has evolved through various stages of development. The early years were marked by exploration and settlement, followed by a period of rapid expansion and industrialization. The American Revolution and the Civil War were pivotal moments in the nation's history, shaping its identity and values. The 20th century brought significant social and political changes, including the rise of the American Dream and the challenges of the Cold War. Today, the United States continues to be a nation of innovation and progress, facing new challenges and opportunities in the 21st century.



five years from this date to be taught the trade of a biscuit baker, customary dues.

*Honour Edwards*, of her own free will and accord in consideration of seven pounds ten shillings paid by John Clemson to Samuel King, for the remainder of her time, indents herself a servant to John Clemson for two years and three months from this date, to have cloathes during her service, but no freedom dues.

John Bell assigns *Catherine McGinnis*, his servant, to Conyngham and Gardner, for the remainder of her time, three years and a half from Sept. 3d 1745. Consideration £12:10/ customary dues.

*Judith Williams* of Phila., spinster, indents herself servant to John Bell of Chester County for two years from this date, to be found in meat, drink, washing, lodging and apparel, but no freedom dues. Consideration £4.17.8.

(To be continued.)



## JOSEPH ANDREWS.

BY MANTLE FIELDING.

It is an unfortunate fact that the collector of American Engravings very frequently finds that there has been little or nothing preserved or published about some of our foremost artists and engravers. It seems like tardy justice to Joseph Andrews, as a man, and one of our best engravers, at this late date to attempt to gather together any sketch of him, or to form a complete or systematic list of his work. The descriptions of the engravings, hereafter noted, include only the prints that have been personally examined by the compiler,—who is well aware of its incompleteness, but as this is probably the first published list of his works, it will prove of interest to the collector. An excellent memoir of Joseph Andrews was delivered before the Boston Art Club on May 17, 1873, by his friend, Mr. S. R. Koehler, Curator of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, which I am indebted to for much of the biography.

This meeting of the Club was held as a memorial of their fellow-member, Mr. Andrews, who had contributed much to the success of the Club on many occasions. A large collection of Mr. Andrew's engravings were also shown, and the meeting closed with an eloquent address from the Rev. R. C. Waterston, who paid a feeling tribute to the qualities of Mr. Andrews, both as a man and as an artist.

Joseph Andrews was born at Hingham, Mass., August 17, 1806. His father dying early, he was left in the care of his mother, who appears to have had some taste for drawing. This taste also developed itself at an early age in her son, who, even when a boy, preferred to stay at home and busy himself with his pencil, while others were playing. The first impulse in the direction of his future life pursuit was,

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The history of the world is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of men of all ages and of all nations. The history of the world is a subject which has been the subject of many different theories and opinions. Some have thought of it as a series of events, while others have thought of it as a process. Some have thought of it as a story, while others have thought of it as a science. The history of the world is a subject which has been the subject of many different theories and opinions. Some have thought of it as a series of events, while others have thought of it as a process. Some have thought of it as a story, while others have thought of it as a science. The history of the world is a subject which has been the subject of many different theories and opinions. Some have thought of it as a series of events, while others have thought of it as a process. Some have thought of it as a story, while others have thought of it as a science.

however, given to him by his brother Ferdinand, his elder by some years, who also had quite a fondness for drawing, but afterwards became a printer and an editor, editing the "Boston Traveller" during a period of several years. Joseph one day saw the brother engaged in an attempt to imitate a small cut upon metal with the aid of a knife, and he at once conceived the idea that he should like to be an engraver. Coming to Boston on a visit in his fifteenth year, he happened to see a sign, which read: "Abel Bowen, Engraver," and with the characteristic determination and boldness of an American youth, he went into the house without much hesitation, to ask the proprietor of the place whether he did not want an apprentice. Although Mr. Bowen at first refused him, he still took an interest in the boy, lent him some books, and about six months later (in 1821) admitted him to his workshop as an apprentice. That young Andrews had not the opportunity of learning a very great deal in the establishment of Mr. Bowen, will be evident to those who are conversant with the quality of the latter's work. Wood engraving had at that period hardly emerged, even in Europe, from the low depth to which it had been allowed to sink during the previous century. Bewick, the regenerator of the art in England, was still alive, and it was not to be wondered at, therefore, that this regenerating influence had not yet time to cross the Atlantic. And, indeed, there was nothing to regenerate on this side of the water. Wood engraving had just been, one might almost say, reinvented in the New World, and the historical value which will forever attach to the crude work of Abel Bowen, executed both upon wood and metal, arises from the very fact that he was one of the pioneers of the art of engraving upon wood in the United States, and probably, with perhaps one exception, the first to practice it in the city of Boston. If we would attempt to measure the distance between now and then by the difference between the *work* executed now and that executed then, we could hardly believe that only eighty years intervenes





between the two. And keeping in mind this fact, we shall be all the more ready to give full credit to the men of the generation, who, like Andrews, were born upon an almost naked soil, but who, unaided by sympathy and appreciation at the commencement of their careers, and supported by hardly anything but the longings of their own higher natures, went bravely to work to turn the desert into a garden, and to sow the seeds of æsthetic culture, where almost nothing of the kind had grown before. We, who live in more favored days, although still, no doubt, deprived of many of the advantages which old Europe offers to the student of art, are apt to forget that those who went before this had to labor under yet greater difficulties, and it may not, therefore, be amiss to pay them this passing tribute, while lingering over the memory of one who formed so important a connecting link between the two periods, and lent the power of his heart and hand to assist in lifting American art to its present position.

To Abel Bowen, then, our future engraver went, to be then and there initiated into the mysteries of wood engraving, by being set to work upon the best thing that offered, which was nothing better than cuts for advertisements in the papers, and other jobs of a similar nature. But besides wood engraving, he also learned the art of lettering brazen door-plates, and to this more than to the other, although apparently more artistic occupation, he owed an advantage which, after all, repaid him for the time spent in Mr. Bowen's employ. It being necessary to dig the flowing lines of his letters deeply into the plates, Mr. Andrews himself attributed a great deal of his facility in using the graver to the power of hand acquired by this work.

In the Sketch of Abel Bowen by William Henry Whitmore published by the Bostonian Society in 1887, mention is made that among Bowen's papers there was found an undated memorandum of his pupils as follows: "Persons



who have received instruction in the art of engraving. Charles Putnam, George Fowle, Sidney Bowen, Childs, Swett, Kelly, (S. S.) Kilburn, Joseph Andrews, Alonzo Hartwell, Crosman, Ruggles, Brown, Hammatt Billings, D. Bowen, Wait, Lloyd, William Munroe, Mudge, George Willis, Devereux, Emmons, Brown, William Croome, Hall (at Cooperstown), and Perkins."

Previous to the instruction received at Mr. Bowen's establishment, Joseph Andrews had none whatever. His next step in advance he attributed to a Mr. Hoogland, an engraver who had worked for Mr. Bowen before, having engraved a copper plate for the "Naval Monument," published in 1816, and who came to Boston in 1825. From him the subject of our sketch obtained the first knowledge of engraving on copper. Shortly thereafter a gentleman named Vicher, an entire stranger to the young artist (who was then, as he himself related, still quite small, although nineteen years old), seeing him engrave a certificate for a fire company, offered to head a list with \$200, for the purpose of enabling him to go to Italy, and also advised him to make as fine a drawing as he was capable of, and to take it to Mr. Allston, so as to enlist his sympathies, if possible. Nothing however, came of this plan, and about the year 1827, Mr. Andrews went to Lancaster, Mass., with his brother, where he set up with him in the engraving and printing business. He had thus far only had occasion to do maps and small illustrations for children's books, all the latter copied from English prints. The publication of "Annuals," which was then in vogue in England and was soon imitated in the United States, gave him the first opportunity for a more fitting display of his talents, although even in this branch he was at the beginning forced to content himself with the role of an imitator. This role, however, he played so well, that when, in 1828, he imitated a plate entitled "The Cottage Legend," for the "Token" (edited by Mr. Goodrich, better known as "Peter Parley," was at this time having a wide circulation, all his books





being more or less illustrated or illuminated), the imitation was so exact that the English publisher himself could not tell the difference between the two, except upon close comparison. His first engraving from a painting, and at the same time his first engraving upon steel, was made in 1829, from a painting by Alvan Fisher, entitled "The wicked flee where no man pursueth." Mr. Andrews used to tell, with a pleasant smile, a little anecdote connected with this picture to which its title gave rise. The latter being so long, it was usually cut down to its first three words, "The wicked flee." And when it became known among the friends of the engraver that he was engaged upon it, he was quite often beset with the question, what on earth he might be engraving, for all those who were not acquainted with the rest of the title took it for granted that in this case "flee" must be spelled with an "a" at the end, which, of course, gave quite a different meaning to the subject. During this and the next few years, Mr. Andrews engraved a large number of other small plates, mostly for "Annuals," among them a second after Alvan Fisher, "Crossing the Ford," and one from a painting by Geo. L. Brown, "The Panther Scene," from Cooper's "Pioneers." A special interest attaches to the latter plate, as it was the last executed before Mr. Andrews went to England.

About the year 1829, Joseph Andrews joined the firm of Carter, Andrews & Co. The Mr. Andrews of this firm being a brother of Joseph Andrews who had started in business in Lancaster, Mass., as a printer and binder. A large number of the books of this period were illustrated by this firm, some of the finest examples of their portrait work being engraved wholly by Joseph Andrews. Hall, the engraver came to work in this house, and afterwards Atherton, Mallory, and Minot were taken as pupils. The plates of this time mark the first period of the engraver's career, they clearly show a great advance over the crude and stiff work of his first master, Abel Bowen.

A second period commences in 1835. In the latter part



of that year Mr. Andrews, having lost his first wife, went to England. He felt that he was still lacking in many essentials, and he hoped to learn in Europe what he could not acquire here. What he was then especially in want of, as he himself explained it in later years, was a knowledge of how to express "tone." He could express "color" very well, he said; but not knowing how to attain the other, he kept digging into his plates, which continued to bring out the objects, while he should have covered the plate by crossing and recrossing fine lines. Having seen a great many of the engravings produced at the establishment of the Findens, who were just then flooding the world with their portraits and illustrations of all sorts, his main desire was to gain admittance to their workshop. Mr. Danforth, however, probably the engraver of that name, to whom he had a letter of introduction, prevailed upon him to abandon this plan, by assuring him that Finden's place was simply a mechanical workshop, where he could learn nothing. And indeed, from what is related of the Findens, it was certainly fortunate for Mr. Andrews that he did not come into contact with them, for it appears that their establishment was nothing more nor less than a regular manufactory, where most of the work was carried on according to the principle of the division of labor, one man putting in the skies, another doing the vegetation, a third the water, a fourth the architectural parts, a fifth the figures, and so on. By the advice of the gentleman just named, Mr. Andrews applied to Mr. Joseph Goodyear, who was then extensively employed by the English publishers to engrave the best plates for the best illustrated editions which issued from their presses; and although Mr. Goodyear had never had any pupils before, he consented to let the young American work under his eye, and it is to him, therefore, that Mr. Andrews always looked up as his real master. Under Mr. Goodyear's supervision he executed, among others, the small engraving "Annette Delarbre," after W. W. West, and which was afterwards published in "The Token" 1837. Andrews





appears very much pleased with his work on this engraving, and speaks of it as "a good start", and considers it a great improvement upon all his previous undertakings. He staid with his English master for nine months, and during that period went to France with him, remaining in Paris ten weeks. While there he engraved the head of Franklin for the "Works of Franklin" edited by Jared Sparks, after an oil painting by Duplessis, then in Paris, but now in the Public Library of Boston. This portrait is indeed a most excellent piece of engraving, and shows an immense progress when compared with some of his earlier heads. Mr. Goodyear put a few strengthening touches into the fur collar worn by the practical philosopher but otherwise left the engraving entirely as it came from his pupils hands.

Having left an infant daughter behind him, our Artist felt himself powerfully drawn towards his home, and therefore resolved to return, in the hope that, with the new knowledge and skill obtained in Europe, he would find ample employment upon "Annual" Plates. In this however he was so sadly disappointed, that he soon regreted having left England, for he had hardly returned, when the great commercial crisis of 1837 broke upon the country, and left him with very little to do. With the exception of a head of Washington (Baker<sup>1</sup> 177), after Gilbert Stuart (No.60),<sup>1</sup> the plate of which was unfortunately destroyed in the great Boston fire, nothing but private portraits offered for his graver, a task which was anything but congenial to our artist, whose aspirations looked towards a higher sphere.

About 1840, he again went to Europe, and this time stayed nearly two years. While in Paris, misfortune would have it that a young friend whom he had taken with him fell sick, which made it incumbent upon him to support, not only himself, but the patient besides. He, nevertheless, employed his time to good advantage, and not only engraved an "Annual" plate, and a number of bank-note

<sup>1</sup> These numbers refer to the Catalogue of Andrew's prints to be published in a following number.





vignettes for America, but also executed six plates for the "Galerie Historique de Versailles," among them being Cardinal Tencin. Pope Clement XII, Louis Duke of Orleans, and Princess Charlotte of Bourbon. Having made the acquaintance of Henriquel Dupont, whom, by the way, Mr. Andrews always revered as his bel ideal of an engraver, he was by him introduced to Calamatta, who gave him a letter to Perfetti in Florence. Thither he went, and through Perfetti's influence he there received an order to make a copper-plate engraving after Titian's "Duke of Urbino" (No. 56) for some gallery work then in preparation. This engraving, was ostensibly made after a drawing by G. Tubino, but the engraver consulted the painting as much as possible. This plate, the largest so far done by him, and said to be the best of the whole series, certainly, also, one of the best among his own work, was only partly engraved in Florence, and finished in America.

A third visit to Europe, in 1853, was only of four month's duration, most of which time Mr. Andrews devoted to Germany, visiting Frankfort, Munich, Berlin, and Dresden. Vienna he had also intended to visit, but on account of the Coszta affair, which had just then happened, and which created some fears of a passage at arms between America and Austria, he changed his plans and returned home.

In the period between these two visits, in 1848 namely, he produced the largest of his portraits, that of John Quincy Adams (No. 1) engraved on copper, after a painting by G. P. A. Healy. His most ambitious plate, "Plymouth Rock, 1620" (No. 90) after Peter F. Rothermel, of Philadelphia, he commenced in 1855. It was given to the public in 1869, and over one-half of the engraver's time during the whole intervening period of fourteen years, was devoted to its production, solely upon his own risk, and mainly to satisfy his longing for a higher sphere of labor. As this is his largest and most important subject plate a further description may be desired of the "Landing at Plymouth of our Pilgrim Forefathers." One who looks on

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this engraving will find the very texture of drapery or flesh, the character of the air, the water, and even the color, suggested by the skillful lines. There is no attempt to produce mere prettiness, or to display a facile handicraft. The effort is rather to endow the surface with life and just expression. Nor is the historical character of the engraving the least of its claims. In it is embodied the story of that great event, the landing on Plymouth Rock in 1620. The rock, of course, constitutes the base of the picture. The boat employed for the debarkation is moored at the rock, in a rough sea, being held with rope and pole by the strong arms of some of the Pilgrim band. The still lowering clouds and troubled waves indicate the breaking away of a cold and boisterous storm, and the fearful struggle with the elements which the hardy adventurers had endured in effecting their landing. The *Mayflower*, which as the transport of the pioneers of a new empire has become famous in history, lies at her anchorage in the distance. The central figures of the picture are those of Myles Standish, the military leader of the Pilgrims, and Rose, his young and beautiful wife. He stands upon the rock, with his accustomed decisive and soldier-like air, assisting his companion to step from the boat upon the shore. John Carver, who had already been chosen as governor of the colony, is seen in the stern of the boat, gazing with calm dignity and yet with solicitude, upon the land of expectation, and hope and promise. In the centre of the boat stands Isaac Allerton, the active and enterprising Allerton, as he is justly called. He is grasping a long pole, by which he is holding the boat in its position, to facilitate the landing of the women. Behind Allerton may be seen William Bradford and Edward Winslow, two of the guiding spirits of the exiles. Bradford stands in the boat's stern, engaged in pulling one of the ropes by which it is held to the rock, while Winslow, with thoughts that may be imagined, is gazing upon the new scene before him. Near Rose Standish, and preparing to follow her, are Mrs. Allerton and her daughter Mary.





In the foreground is John Howland, a vigilant member of the company, and subsequently a deputy or assistant governor. He stands in the water, holding the rope at the bow of the boat. At the other extremity of the rock is Stephen Hopkins, taking a turn of the stern rope around a jutting point. Elder William Brewster, whose submissive piety was as important in its effects upon the stability and prosperity of the colony, as were the more active virtues of his companions, is represented on shore in the attitude of thanksgiving, surrounded by a number of his fellow Pilgrims, including Mrs. White and her infant Peregrine, (who was the first born of the colony), and Mary Chilton, a young woman of confident and lightsome heart, for whom is claimed the honor of having first set foot on Plymouth Rock. John Alden and others of the Pilgrim heroes, may be distinguished in the thoughtful group by countenances which portray their distinctive characters. On the summit of a distance eminence overlooking the shore are dimly seen the figures of a few Indians. Well may they have looked with astonishment and alarm upon the scene before them, but they could not have seen in it what it really was, a portent of the destruction of their race.

Looking over the work executed by Andrews during his long artistic career, we shall at first perhaps, incline to be surprised that there are to be found among it so few works of any pretension. But we must not allow ourselves to judge him from this fact. His ambition, as I have already remarked, soared higher, but the hard task of life chained him to the clay, and fettered the pinions of his genius. Of all artistic careers, that of a line engraver in modern times is perhaps the most thankless. And it was upon line engraving especially that he had set his heart. More popular and more expeditious methods of reproduction have almost succeeded in supplanting this difficult and severe art, and even in Europe it is only supported in its struggle for existence by artificial means, such as the aid of governments and princes, and of societies especially formed to encourage



its practice. How much more difficult, then, must it be to bear aloft its standard in America, where the love of this art is restricted to still fewer persons, and where such artificial means of support are not to be found. No one, certainly, felt this more keenly than Joseph Andrews, and his life was in a measure embittered by the unsatisfied cravings of higher aspirations and the perverseness of circumstances, which condemned him to devote most of his time to the execution of small portraits from lifeless photographs, a task which he especially disliked. And surely, when we examine his work carefully, even aside from the leading plates, such as the head of Franklin, the Duke of Urbino, the Washington, and the John Quincy Adams, we shall readily share his regrets, and shall mourn with him that the opportunities which he sighed for were denied him. For even in many of his smaller plates, and especially in those executed from paintings, and not from photographs, notably in the Sparks, the Amos Lawrence, and the poet Sprague, there is a delicacy and tenderness which is not often to be met with in plates of this kind, and which make even these small works gems in their way. It is no criticism upon him to say that his portraits were his best work, for he shares this peculiarity with some of the most renowned masters of by-gone times, and it is upon these portraits that his claim will rest to a prominent place in the front ranks of those whom future generations will term the early engravers of America.

At the time of gathering together my collection of prints for forming a catalogue, or list, of the engraved work of Joseph Andrews I was particularly fortunate in being able to procure a number of examples of his own work in proof state taken from his own portfolio and disposed of after his death. This was also the case with a number of prints engraved in conjunction with Mr. Andrews, by his friend and pupil William Warren and which were found among Mr. Warren's collection of prints.

(To be continued.)





## NOTES AND QUERIES.

*Notes.*

LETTER OF JAMES MONROE, 1825.—In the Manuscript Department of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.—

OAKHILL decr 2, 1825.

DEAR SIR

I transmit to you herewith several papers which bear on my claims, two, on the contingent expenses of the first mission, one of which from Mr. Skipwith, & the other from Mr. Gelston—a third explanatory of the incident, relating to the house which I purchased in Paris ; of the motive of the purchase & of the loss which I sustained, by my recall, not being able to attend to the aff<sup>r</sup> myself, a fourth contains a detail of loans which I either arrangd myself, or contributed to the arrangm<sup>t</sup> of, while I acted in the dept of war, in the late war.

All that I ask of the gov<sup>t</sup> is justice, to be administer'd to me by the rule which has been applied to others, for like services and to repair the injury which I have sustained, by withholding it so long, by the payment of the interest only ; & that simple, and not compound interest, which I have paid ; nor by indemnifying me, for heavy losses which I have sustained, by the sale of my property, to meet debts incurred in the public service, & which had I experienced the same treatment, extended to others, might have been avoided. I ask nothing, for extra ; services such as were render'd in the late war, by making loans of money to great amount ; by which in fact, the whole military operations were carried on, at the most critical period, at a time too when I was charged with the dept of state as well as of war. Nor do I ask anything for the expenditure of my own money, in visiting our maritime & inland frontiers to promote objects of defense, which the experiences of the war had admonished us to be so necessary to the public safety.

I can demonstrate by the clearest evidence to all impartial persons that the debts which I now owe have arisen altogether from my public services and from the causes above stated ; and also from my absence from home and the neglect of my private concerns ; that by a judicious investment of my patrimony tho small, and the profits of my professional labours prior to 1794 when I was taken from home, I held more property than I now own, and that had I remaind at home, and applied my exertions to my own concerns, only for a few years, which have been unceasingly devoted to the public, I could have saved the whole including my military claim and the land above Charlottesville, on which the university is established, and now be free from debt.

I have no object at this advanced age, and in my retirement, but peace, & this cannot be obtained unless justice is rendered to me in the fair & full extent of my statement, Indeed if that is allowed, I shall still be subjected to a life of labour, to pay the balance of the debts, which I shall still owe, unless I shall be fortunate in the sale of my lands in Albemarle & Kentucky. The prompt demand of the sum claimd will save those lands from a sacrifice, and enable me to make



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arrangements which will be useful, and may be profitable, for I shall not fail in exertions, now that having performed my duty to my country, I may labour for myself & family.

What course the affair may take in the house I know not. If they pass my claims freely, without misrepresentation, or illiberal imputation, I shall be contented. I shall consider it a proof that all were satisfied, that the claims were just, and even short of justice, & that there was no ground for such imputation. But if a different course is pursued, it is my wish, that it may be met in full extent & that every transaction in which I have been engaged in the public service, bearing on character, be fully investigated. The furniture concern & transaction with Col: Lane, will come first into view. Let them be examined & rest on their special merits, was I forc'd to use my own furniture or purchase other furniture for immediate use, from the shops? Could I have made a better bargain for the public, than to take it at a fair valuation, should the sale be confirm'd, which it could not be, without a second appropriation, nor even then, if not approved, by Congress. Was there any circumstance in the transaction, and in any stage of it, which showed a desire to take advantage of the public? On the contrary, did not my conduct in it, evince a consciousness that I did the best I could, & under a firm belief that it would be so view'd by every one, putting the entire control of it, in the hands of the opposite party, in whose hands it now is, and who had & still have, the means, under any view to be taken of it to indemnify themselves? How did I apply the money obtained for my furniture? With respect to the acct with Col. Lane I need add nothing to what the documents exhibit. I declare solemnly, when he died, that I did not think that I owed him one thousand dol<sup>rs</sup>, nor more than 7 or 800, & without deducting anything, for his supplies, in my absences, from the city, while living in the house at my expense.

If the question of character is adverted to, I hope that it will be gone thoroughly into. I neither asked the mission which was conferr'd on me, by genl Washington, or Mr. Jefferson, nor did I think of either. My refusal to accept a national building, on the first mission, & demanding as a favor, as well as a right, permission to pay for the use of horses sent to me, by the committee of public safety, which was complied with, are incidents to that mission, which show no desire to derive a profit from it. The acceptance of the second, after I had serv'd in the office of ch: sec. of the state, 3 years, & resum'd my station at the bar, without insisting on an outfit, and relying on the justice of my gov<sup>t</sup> & country after the service was rendered, are of the same character. I never accepted any favor, from either of the three powers to which I was sent, & came back from both missions, involved in debt. Altho' I ask nothing for the loans obtained in the late war, and I may say disbursed, for the whole proceeding was out of the ordinary course, yet in a question of character, the service ought not to be lost sight of. If not paid in that instance, for extra service, as others have been, yet I ought not to be abused, in other instances, especially when I do not deserve it.

If a question is made respecting the interest on the outfit, in the last mission to Paris, for the time it was withheld, it will merit consideration, whether the services render'd in that mission, may not fairly be brought into view. When I presented my acc<sup>t</sup> for settlement, in 1810, I stated that the two papers, which I then presented, and as I presume, deposited, in the dep<sup>t</sup> of state would show the result was to be attributed in an



eminent degree at least, to the measures which had been adopted by the gov<sup>t</sup>. The papers alluded to, were the letter of Mr. Talleyrand to Mr. Livingston, while I was at sea, & Mr. Livingston's letter to me, after my arrival. To touch that subject might be painful to the minister's friends who have always been mine, and particularly to his brother now in Congress, should reference be necessary, a communication with, & his sanction, would be proper; tho' I hope it will not be necessary.

I have thought proper to give you these details, with the papers inclosed, to submit them to your consideration. I hope to hear from you occasionally. With best wishes for your health and welfare, I am dear sir your friend

JAMES MONROE

VALUE OF POST OFFICES IN NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, PENNA., TO THE UNITED STATES, IN 1831.—

Bath . . . .	114.25	Lehighton . . . .	54.01
Butztown . . . .	8.08	Martin's Creek . . . .	32.42
Cherryville . . . .	41.06	Mauch Chunk . . . .	356.90
Craig's Meadows . . . .	19.61	Mt. Bethel . . . .	46.42
Dill's Ferry . . . .	17.33	Mt. Pocono . . . .	2.72
Dutotestburg . . . .	14.99	Nazareth . . . .	261.34
Easton . . . .	1466.96	New Berlin . . . .	42.82
East Penn . . . .	4.48	Raubsville . . . .	17.20
Experiment Mills . . . .	21.56	Stanhope . . . .	8.96
Freemansburg . . . .	4.73	Stone Church . . . .	.95
Jacobsburg . . . .	5.39	Stroudsburg . . . .	118.14
Kernersville . . . .	28.80	Tobyhanna . . . .	2.36
Kreidersville . . . .	42.40	Towamensing . . . .	5.59
Lehigh Gap . . . .	32.45	Wind Gap . . . .	27.22

LETTER OF CAPTAIN THOMAS HUTCHINS, 1788.—In the Manuscript Collection of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.—

NEW YORK 10 January 1788.

DEAR SIR,

The very unsettled & fluctuating situation in which I have been almost ever since I had the pleasure of seeing you, together with my having been almost constantly absent from this city, I hope you'll please to admit as my apology for not writing to you sooner. The Occurrences of my department as well as those of this country I have only Time but just to touch upon as they occur to me without paying any regard to that method and system which I well know to be so congenial to your disposition. Permit me therefore, to inform you that notwithstanding the political salvation of this country inevitably depends on the adoption of our new constitution, I am sorry to observe that the States are very tardy in admitting it, none having yet adceeded to it, but Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey—Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, North & South Carolina and Georgia are hourly expected to adopt it. Maryland, Rhode Island, New York and Virginia will be last in acceeding to it, particularly the two last mentioned States. The Lees in Virginia lead a very powerful party in opposition to the new constitution. But General Washington and his party, who

The first of these is the fact that the  
 of the system is not a simple one, but  
 a complex one, involving a number of  
 factors, which are not always clearly  
 defined, and which are often in conflict  
 with each other.

The second of these is the fact that the  
 of the system is not a simple one, but  
 a complex one, involving a number of  
 factors, which are not always clearly  
 defined, and which are often in conflict  
 with each other.

The third of these is the fact that the  
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The sixth of these is the fact that the  
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 a complex one, involving a number of  
 factors, which are not always clearly  
 defined, and which are often in conflict  
 with each other.



are both respectable and numerous, and friends to it, will, it is thought prevail, but many months will very probably first elapse, which will no doubt be the case with such of the other states that now evidence every disposition to prevent its adoption. Men of the soundest judgements and best hearts amongst us are decidedly of opinion that the adoption of the new Constitution will give energy to our Government and security and safety to Person and property, and without its adoption anarchy and confusion will be the consequence. From this rough statement you will be able in some measure to form an idea of our present situation and future hopes.

The next object of importance which engages the attention of thousands of Families is the western country, the spirit of emigration from this to that part of the world far surpasses anything you can form any idea of. The Seven Ranges I was directed to Superintend the surveying of by the Ordinance of Congress of the 20th of May, 1785, are surveyed into Townships of Six Miles square—the whole containing about 320 thousand Acres the greater part of which is good land. About 100 thousand acres of that most advantageously situated in the first four Ranges is already disposed of at an average for about Ten shillings the acre in Liquidated accounts and publick securities of the United States, which is worth at this time about eighteenpence York Currency. Should the purchasers of these lands chose to dispose of them they can get about a hard Dollar per acre, taking payment in Peltrys, Ginsang and as much Cash as the Buyers can advance. There is yet a great quantity of valuable land advantageously situated in the 5th., 6th. and 7th. Ranges, to dispose of which will probably be sold as directed in the Ordinance, That is at publick sale, and as something handsome may be made by purchasing advantageous spots, should you incline to become an adventurer, please to write to your friend here, and on his calling on me, I will with pleasure give him every information with respect to the quality and situation of the land, in my power, to enable him to do you all imaginable justice.

For further information relative to the late mode Congress has adopted for the disposal of large tracts of land, I beg leave to refer you to the Volumes of the Journals of Congress; which I have the pleasure to transmit to you, accompanied with one of my maps. In which among other things you will see that the land between the Wabash, the River au Vase, the Mississippi and the Ohio is reserved for the late Continental Army—Notwithstanding which I believe a very considerable part of it might be bought from the Soldiery at a very moderate price for ready money.

My departure for the Western Country I expect will be about April or May next should there be as much hard Cash in the federal Treasury as will defray the expenses of my department. At present it affords scarcely sufficient to pay the civil list, and there is little prospect of its growing better untill the new constitution takes place.

General St. Clair is appointed Governour of the Western Country and is directed to hold a Conference with the Ohio Indians early next Spring, when it is expected he will make them such a satisfaction for their Lands as will remove all excuse of disputes with them in future. Though it has been much talked of, no compromise has yet taken place between Spain & the United States—respecting the navigation of the Mississippi. The settlers in the Western Country are very numerous and constantly

The first of these is the fact that the majority of the cases of the disease are found in the lower social classes of the community. This is true of all the countries in which the disease has been studied, and it is a fact which has been repeatedly confirmed by the most careful and accurate observations. The second fact is that the disease is more prevalent in the winter months than in the summer months. This is also true of all the countries in which the disease has been studied, and it is a fact which has been repeatedly confirmed by the most careful and accurate observations.

The third fact is that the disease is more prevalent in the lower social classes of the community than in the upper social classes. This is also true of all the countries in which the disease has been studied, and it is a fact which has been repeatedly confirmed by the most careful and accurate observations. The fourth fact is that the disease is more prevalent in the lower social classes of the community than in the upper social classes. This is also true of all the countries in which the disease has been studied, and it is a fact which has been repeatedly confirmed by the most careful and accurate observations.

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The ninth fact is that the disease is more prevalent in the lower social classes of the community than in the upper social classes. This is also true of all the countries in which the disease has been studied, and it is a fact which has been repeatedly confirmed by the most careful and accurate observations. The tenth fact is that the disease is more prevalent in the lower social classes of the community than in the upper social classes. This is also true of all the countries in which the disease has been studied, and it is a fact which has been repeatedly confirmed by the most careful and accurate observations.

increasing. They can assemble upwards of 25,000 Gun Men who are all heartily disposed to open that navigation and which I am apprehensive they will attempt doing in the course of twelve or Eighteen months be the consequence what it may.

We have no Congress at present—the new Congress is expected to meet in this City in about two weeks.

If I remember right, the Earl of Eglinton has a Tract of Land bordering the Mississippi of about 20,000 Acres which in my opinion will fall within the State of Georgia, tho at present the Spanish are in possession of the Natchez and exercise jurisdiction in that country. This Tract is a few miles northerly of the Natchez, advantageously situated, has a fertile soil but in general is not very well wooded—Seven years ago this Tract would have fetched a hard Dollar an Acre. Should you be inclined to purchase it, you will from this hint know what offer to make his Lordship. I ought to apologize for this rough Epistle but as I write to you as a friend I am sure you will make a friendly use of it—As occurrences arise here you may expect to hear from —. After wishing you health and success, I am in haste but with real sincerity Esteem and respect

Dr Sir

Your most obedient  
and very hb<sup>le</sup> servant

[Rough draft of letter.]

THOMAS LAWRENCE TO RICHARD HILL.—

Sr

The Sum which Samuel Kiemer is indebted to me for Paper Sold him to finish Sewells History is Sixty Two pounds Eleven Shillings, I am

Sr your Hble Serv<sup>t</sup>

May 8th 1729

THO LAWRENCE.

Please to allow to Thomas Lawrence the above and it shall be allowed upon the account by thy sincere Friend  
£62: 11:—

S. KEIMER

TO RICHARD HILL

Esq: 23<sup>d</sup> of 3<sup>d</sup> month 1729.

LAKE—LEAK—HEATH.—The following records have been copied from an old Dutch New Testament, printed in Amsterdam, 1715:

1721, Sept. 25, b. Jacobus Lake.

1745, May 2, b. James Leak Jr.

1747, Aug. 21. b. John Stryker Lake.

1750, Oct. 11. b. Dinah Leak.

1769, Oct 24, John Heath married Dinah Lake.

1770, Feb. 10 b. Lewis Heath.

1773, Jan'y. 7, b. Margaret Heath.

1775, Feb. 21, b. Ann Heath.



MONTHLY MEETING ACCOUNTS, 1707.—			Moths' Meeting <sup>u</sup>	Cr.	£	s	d
1707	Dr.						
9—	To a flat Loade of Pebbles Phill Tailor .	£1''	4==	11mo: 29	By sundr Subscriptions w <sup>ch</sup> he assumes viz		
	To £ a load Ditto . . . . .	"	12''		his owne . . . . .	£5:	—:
	To 2 Cartload Ditto & halling . . . . .	"	12''		Dan Rudley . . . . .	—:	15 —
	To Ed. Miffing halling 63 loads stones & gravill 5''	"	5''		Jno Guest . . . . .	: 10:	—
	To another Cart halling 2 load . . . . .	"	3''	4	Nath Poole . . . . .	: 12:	—
	To Humphrey Fettiely Paver 181 £ 6d ½ yd.	4''	10''	9	Tho Bradford . . . . .	1:—	—
u	To David William broad paver ½ acc <sup>u</sup>	12''	19''	2	Josp Drinker . . . . .	—:	6:—
X	To 650 briks & halling . . . . .	1''	1''	—	Jacob Usher . . . . .	—:	6: 9
	Philad <sup>a</sup> 29m 11 mo : 1707	£26''	7''	3	Geo Painter . . . . .	—:	8:—
	Errors Except				W <sup>m</sup> Carter . . . . .	1:—	—
					Ed Miffing . . . . .	—:	13: 4
					By Cash of the Collection ½ A M & R H—	£15:	16: 2
						£26:	7: 3





SHALLCROSS.—In Note C, to my article, "Atkinson Families of Bucks County, Pennsylvania," in THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE, Vol. XXX, on page 489, occurs the statement that "John Shallcross married Third month 29, 1710, Hannah Fletcher," and a foot-note refers for authority to "Register of Abington Mo. Mtg." The day in this date is an error, and the authority is not the *register* but the *minutes* of Abington Monthly Meeting. I fell into this error by following the copy of some previous abstract (I do not know by whom), which carelessly took the date of the monthly meeting at which the marriage was reported for the date on which the marriage actually took place. After my article was printed it occurred to me to look at the Genealogical Society's abstract of the Abington minutes, when I found this entry to read as follows: "Monthly Meeting held 3mo. 29, 1710: Whereas John Shorecross & Hannah Fletcher having declared their Intentions of Marriage, with each other before two mo: Meetings, Enquiry being made by persons appointed & found clear from all others on ye account of Marriage, did accomplish their marriage in ye Unity of Friends as is signified by their Marriage Certificate." From which it is evident that the marriage had taken place *before* the 29th.

I wish to call attention to the fact that this particular kind of error (*i.e.*, the mistaking the date of declaration of intention or the date of the meeting at which it was reported for the date of the marriage itself) is entirely too frequently encountered in the work of genealogists who have to do with Friends' records, and while I acknowledge my own want of care in not verifying my data before going to press, my error originated in the carelessness of my predecessor in this field, on whose accuracy I had good reason to rely. Where dates of marriage come from the *registers* the date is, of course, the exact date of marriage, but where they are from the *minutes* the exact date is seldom given, but only the dates of monthly meetings at which declarations of intention were made, or at which the committees appointed to oversee the marriages report the same as having been "orderly accomplished." Most investigators in the past appear to have taken either of these dates (and especially the latter) as the actual date of the marriage, with the result that many MS. and printed abstracts of meeting records, and works compiled from them, on the shelves of various historical and similar societies contain a great mass of errors.

In a few instances the committee reporting the marriage to the monthly meeting give the date on which it occurred, as the following: "Middletown (Bucks Co.) Monthly Meeting held 4mo. 4, 1724: Unto this meeting the friends appointed to see Thomas Lloyd and Mary Harker's Marriage Decently accomplished Reporte they were Married on the 14th day of last Month," etc. But such instances are rare, the committee generally reporting the event without specifying the date.

OLIVER HOUGH.

LETTER OF MRS. DEBORAH LOGAN.—

FOURTH DAY AFTERNOON

MY DEAR BROTHER,

Yesterday I rec'd a letter from my dear Dr Logan, in which he desires me to inform thee (and thro' thee, I suppose Uncle's executors) that if any seal of Uncle Logan's has his Cypher J. L. he wishes it to be given to James Logan, otherwise he desires to have the Family



seals, and the gold watch or Repeating clock, and he begs thee to procure for him the family papers, particularly a small bundle relating to the Loganian Library which he sent Uncle 4 or 5 years ago. Also a number of Family Letters, papers, and a diary of Grandfather Logan's, which are also D<sup>r</sup> Logans property.

He desires his love to thee, but had not when he wrote rec'd my letter, about the Business thee mentioned.

thy affect sister

D. LOGAN

LETTER OF MARGARET PENN FREAME IN PHILADELPHIA, TO JOHN PENN.—

DEAR BROTHER,

Your Favour of the 17 of Feb: and one of the 20<sup>th</sup> of March I receiv'd within a few days of each other.—By which I find myself under fresh obligations to you, I return you my Grateful thanks for your good and most Acceptable Presents of Wine and Olives, both w<sup>ch</sup> came safe, and are Exceeding good. the Books are very entertaining being good in each kind, that whatever humour Prevails I can fly to one either for Serious or diverting thoughts :—

In what manner shall I express my Gratitude for your tender care of me, in Promising the Annuity to me out of the Naval Officers Post—May Heaven grant you Health and Peace! all but good wishes are deny'd me, but they shall always attend you.

I cannot help thinking its great Pitty Brother Richard did not think it worth his while coming over unless you have hopes of the same Prospect you so much wish'd for—I believe I may say the Generality of the People would be Exceedingly Pleas'd to have one of the Family over them.

In my last I wrot you I was but in an ill State of Health, and Doctor Grame advis'd my Riding as much as Possible, which I have found Bennefissall to me. I have taken a journey as far as Parcessea and North Wales and all Persons wonder no one of the Family thinks it worth there while to be over them; they look on it as a slight to them thre is many harty honest People about the Country who would be willing to do any thing for the Pen Family, the great regard they had for our good Father, make us Welcome every where, if I had been the first Dutchess of England that tittle would not have gained me so much respect, as the daughter of William Penn, I had the calves of there stalls; and the firstlings of there flocks.

If you find you are not Likely to dispose of it, the next Pleasure to Living in England would be, to here of your thinking on a second visit to this Place, you don't know how Grate a Name you have acquire'd Here & it is with no small pleasure I find the great regard you hold in the Hearts of the People; but all this I fear will appear but faint to you, that are seated in that Dear Land that every body must desire to Live in that has been once a pertaker of its Beautyes; for my own part, I sometimes think it will never be my Lot to visit my native shore, I am no nerer than when you left me, time run one, and I whare I was.—

I ought, and do think, I am very much favour'd in having such good Brothers, But yet, if I see nothing turn out this fall to my liking I must be content to Live in some little Place in the Country if I cannot be so Happy as to see England.—I own the Longer I stay the Place

The first of these is the fact that the  
the second is the fact that the  
the third is the fact that the

the fourth is the fact that the  
the fifth is the fact that the  
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the seventh is the fact that the  
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the twelfth is the fact that the

the thirteenth is the fact that the  
the fourteenth is the fact that the  
the fifteenth is the fact that the



becomes more familer to me, and my Acquaintances begin to be more Pleasing. Mrs. Taylor is my Chief Friend who is a good mild agreeable soul—Mrs. Strutt and Family Well, and seem to like this Place. She appears to be a discreat woman & I hope all things will turn out to there advantage.

I am obliged to you and also to my Friend Mr. Vigor for the Brushes, if He is in England or when you write I beg you will give him my Sarvis.—I have waited on you with several Letters one of Mar. 22 in which I drew a bill for half a years intreast Paable to J. Samuell—I send you now one also for the same sum.—Little Tom Diser you to accept of his Dutty and would have waited on you with a letter but the ship goes down this afternoon, a week sooner then anyone Expected.—he keep close to his schoole and seems to take Pleasure in his Book—when you are in London I should esteem it a favour if you would buy the Last Edition of the Cambridge Latin Dictionary and Littletonin's imatation of the turky Spy.—My chief Amusement this sumer has been fishing. I therefore request the favour of you when a Laisure Hour will admit, you will buy for me a four joynted strong fishing Rod and Real with strong good Lines and asortment of hooks the best sort —Please to deduct these articles out of the money due & Pay the remainder to John Samuel.—

It is with great Pleasure I read of the notice, my Lord Cobham has taken of my Father and as there is a Buss to of him, from that I should think one might have his Picture, which if Possable would give great Pleasure to Many in this Place, besides a very Perticular one to us.—

I believe you will begin to think it is time for me to draw to a Conclusion which I shall with a request of my Sarvis to any of my Friend and Believe me wishing you all Human Happyness.

Your most aff<sup>t</sup> & Obliged Sister

MARGARETTA FREAME

(Endorsed) M. Freame, no date but suppose about Aug<sup>t</sup> 1737.

### Queries.

REVEREND THOMAS SMYTH.—Can any of your readers give me any information as to the ancestors of the Rev. Thomas Smyth, who was born January 25, 1747, graduated at Princeton in 1768, and received the degree of A. M., probably in 1771? He was licensed by the Presbytery of New Castle, Delaware, about 1772, and installed as pastor of "The Old Forest Church," Middletown, Delaware, in 1773, which pastorate he held until his death, January 25, 1792.

Rev. Thomas Smyth was the grandfather of the late Lindley Smyth and William Canby Smyth, of Philadelphia, and the late Clement Biddle Smyth, of Wilmington, Del.

ANNA CANBY JANNEY.

3412 Hamilton St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SMITH—CROPLEY.—Information wanted of William Cropley, whom tradition writes was a schoolmaster in Philadelphia or vicinity some time between 1775–1783. It is presumed that Mrs. Hannah Smith (widow), whom he married in New York, was connected first to the Smiths who moved into Pennsylvania from Bermuda.

MRS. SARAH D. CROPLEY,

Marblehead, Mass.

The first of these is the question of the origin of the human race. It is generally admitted that the human race is descended from a common ancestor, but the question of the exact nature of this ancestor is still a matter of debate. Some authorities believe that the human race is descended from a common ancestor which was a mixture of the characteristics of the various races of the world, while others believe that the human race is descended from a common ancestor which was a mixture of the characteristics of the various races of the world.

The second question is the question of the origin of the human mind. It is generally admitted that the human mind is descended from a common ancestor, but the question of the exact nature of this ancestor is still a matter of debate. Some authorities believe that the human mind is descended from a common ancestor which was a mixture of the characteristics of the various races of the world, while others believe that the human mind is descended from a common ancestor which was a mixture of the characteristics of the various races of the world.

The third question is the question of the origin of the human body. It is generally admitted that the human body is descended from a common ancestor, but the question of the exact nature of this ancestor is still a matter of debate. Some authorities believe that the human body is descended from a common ancestor which was a mixture of the characteristics of the various races of the world, while others believe that the human body is descended from a common ancestor which was a mixture of the characteristics of the various races of the world.

The fourth question is the question of the origin of the human soul. It is generally admitted that the human soul is descended from a common ancestor, but the question of the exact nature of this ancestor is still a matter of debate. Some authorities believe that the human soul is descended from a common ancestor which was a mixture of the characteristics of the various races of the world, while others believe that the human soul is descended from a common ancestor which was a mixture of the characteristics of the various races of the world.

The fifth question is the question of the origin of the human language. It is generally admitted that the human language is descended from a common ancestor, but the question of the exact nature of this ancestor is still a matter of debate. Some authorities believe that the human language is descended from a common ancestor which was a mixture of the characteristics of the various races of the world, while others believe that the human language is descended from a common ancestor which was a mixture of the characteristics of the various races of the world.

The sixth question is the question of the origin of the human art. It is generally admitted that the human art is descended from a common ancestor, but the question of the exact nature of this ancestor is still a matter of debate. Some authorities believe that the human art is descended from a common ancestor which was a mixture of the characteristics of the various races of the world, while others believe that the human art is descended from a common ancestor which was a mixture of the characteristics of the various races of the world.

GEORGE CASTNER, of Whitpain Township, Philadelphia County, died in October, 1776. He was twice married. His first wife was Mary——. He was by birthright a Friend, but lost his membership for some years, because he married outside the Society of Friends. Can any one tell me what was the maiden name of his first wife?

J. E. BURNETT BUCKENHAM.

Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

CATHERINE MILLS' ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—

To the Monthly Meeting held at Radnor the 12<sup>th</sup> ye 4<sup>m</sup> 1746 Whereas I the Subscriber hereof was brought up amongst frds nevertheless by giving way to Vanity I was Led to go out in marriage Contrary to my frds and gardians Consent therefore seeing sumthing of my folli I desiar frds to pass by that ofence and I for my part hope throw Gods assistance to Live more Sircumspect for the time to cum

CATHERINE MILLS

The 10<sup>th</sup> 4<sup>m</sup> 1746.

NAMES OF MINISTERING FRIENDS WHO VISITED AMERICA, 1656-1771.—Copied from the parchment belonging to Morgan Grubb, by Mahlon Van Booskirk.

"The Names of Ministering Friends who came from England & Ireland to visit America both before and since the settlement of Pennsylvania. Although their life was counted madness and their latter end without honour, they will be numbered among the children of God, and their last end will be among the Saints. Wisdom, 5-4 & 5.

"The righteous shall be held in everlasting remembrance, and they that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars forever and ever."

"These bright and glorious stars of the first magnitude being placed in the firmament of God's power were made the happy Instruments of guiding many to the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, where they had with thankfull hearts to worship the Lamb of God that takes away the Sin of the World and so offer unto him sweet incence and praises.

Anno.

1656. Mary Fisher; Ann Austin.

1657. Josiah Coale; Mary Clark.

1659. Wm. Robinson; Marmaduke Stevenson; John Taylor.

1661. George Wilson; Elizabeth Hooten; Joan Brokesup; Catherine Chatham.

1662. John Taylor, ye 2d time;

Ann Robinson; } Both died in Jamaica.  
Oswell Heritage }

Mary Tomkins; Alice Ambrose.

1665. John Burnyeat.

1670. John Burnyeat, ye 2d time.

1672. George Fox; Wm. Edmundson; Robert Widders; John Stubbs;  
James Lancaster; Geo. Pattison; Solomon Eccles; Jno. Cartwright; Thomas Briggs; John Hull; John Rouse; Wm. Baily; Elizabeth Hooten, ye 2d time; Eliazbeth Miers.

1675. Wm. Edmundson, ye 2d time.





- 1676. Thomas Curwin & Alice, his wife.
- 1678. Thomas Fletcher ; John Haddock.
- 1680. Joan Vokings ; Sarah Clark.
- 1682. William Penn ; James Martin.
- 1683. Wm. Edmundson, ye 3rd time.
- 1685. James Martin, ye 2d time.
- 1687. John Hatton.
- 1691. Thomas Wilson ; James Dickson.
- 1694. Thomas Musgrove.
- 1695. Robert Barrow ; Robert Wardell.
- 1696. Henry Payton ; Jonathan Taylor ; James Dickson, ye 2d time ; Jacob Fallowfield.
- 1698. Wm. Ellis ; Aaron Atkinson ; Thomas Chalkley ; Thomas Turner ; Mary Rodgers ; Elizabeth M. Webb.
- 1699. Roger Gill ; Thomas Story.
- 1700. John Salkeld ; Thomas Thompson ; Josiah Langdale ; John Estaugh ; John Richardson ; Sarah Clement.
- 1703. Samuel Bownas.
- 1704. Thomas Turner, ye 2d time ; Joseph Gaster ; Mary Barrister ; Mary Ellerton.
- 1705. John Fothergill ; Willm. Armstead ; Samuel Wilkinson ; Patrick Henderson.
- 1709. Wm. Baldwin.
- 1714. Thos. Wilson, ye 2d time ; James Dickson, ye 3rd time ; Thomas Thompson ; Josiah Langdale, ye 2d time ; Wm. Armstrong ; Jaus Graham.
- 1717. Benjamin Holme.
- 1719. John Dawson ; Isaac Hadwin ; John Oxley ; Lydia Lancaster ; Elizabeth Rawlins ; Rebecca Turner.
- 1721. John Appleton ; John Fothergille, ye 2d time ; Laurence King ; Margaret Pain.
- 1723. Benjamin Kidd.
- 1725. Abigail Bowlls.
- 1726. Wm. Piggott.
- 1727. Joshua Fielding ; Joseph Taylor ; Rowland Wilson.
- 1728. Samuel Bownas, ye 2d time.
- 1731. John Richardson, ye 2d time ; Paul Johnson ; Henry Frankland.
- 1732. Mungo Bewley ; Sam'l. Stephens ; Alice Aldeson ; Margaret Cowpland ; Hannah Dent.
- 1734. Joseph Gill ; John Burton ; Wm. Backhouse.
- 1736. Edward Tyler ; John Fothergill, ye 3d time ; Ruth Courtney ; Susan Hudson ; John Hunt.
- 1743. Edmund Peckover ; John Harleam ; Samuel Hapwood ; Christopher Wilson.
- 1744. Eleazar Sheldon.
- 1747. Thomas Gawthorp ; Samuel Nottingham.
- 1751. Jonah Thompson ; Mary Weston.
- 1754. Samuel Fothergill ; Joshua Dickson ; Mary Peisley & Catherine Payton ; Thomas Gawthorp, ye 2d time ; John Hunt, ye 2d time ; James Tasker.
- 1757. Samuel Spatford.
- 1759. Wm. Rickert ; Mary Kirby ; John Storer.
- 1760. George Mason ; Susannah Hatton, formerly Hudson, ye 2d time ; Jane Crofield.





1761. Robert Proud ; John Stevenson.  
 1762. Hannah Harris ; Elizabeth Wilkinson ; Alice Hall, deceased at Philada.  
 1765. John Griffith ; Wm. Hunt (from Carolina) ; Abigail Pike.  
 1766. Thomas Gawthorp, ye 3rd time.  
 1767. Wm. Hunt, ye 2d time.  
 1769. Rachel Wilson.  
 1771. Joseph Oxley ; Samuel Neal ; Wm. Hunt, ye 3rd time ; Mary Lever ; Elizabeth Robinson ; Robert Walker ; Thomas Gawthorp, ye 4th time.  
 155 names on ye list.

ELIZABETH STROUD, born April 29, 1708, married first, in 1730, George Mitchell ; second, Robert Johnson, 1750 ; and third, James Gill, January 21, 1764.

JOHN BENEDICT PETER, son of Rudolph and Anna Peter, was born at Eggelbach in der Pfalz, January 1, 1730, and baptized four days later. Came to Pennsylvania on the ship Bennet Galley, Capt. John Wadham, and was qualified at Philadelphia, August 13, 1750. He married Elizabeth Ruevel, June 20, 1753, in Philadelphia. She was a daughter of George and Catharine Ruevel and was born in Germany, February 2, 1736, and came to Pennsylvania in 1752. Issue :

JOHN, b. Oct. 13, 1754, d. Aug. 15, 1756.

JOHN, b. Nov. 26, 1756.

ELIZABETH, b. Jan'y 28, 1759, d. Dec. 6, 1759.

ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 11, 1760.

### Book Notices.

AMOS RICHARDSON, OF BOSTON AND STONINGTON, WITH A CONTRIBUTION TO THE HISTORY OF HIS DESCENDANTS AND THE ALLIED FAMILIES OF GILBERT, EDWARDS, YARRINGTON, AND RUST. By Rosell L. Richardson. New York, 1906. 8vo. pp. 147.

The work under notice gives the genealogy of Amos Richardson, who settled in Boston prior to 1639, and nine generations of his descendants, and the allied families of Gilbert, Edwards, Yarrington, and Rust. The compiler has devoted many years of research to his work, and gathered much valuable data relating to his ancestry. Copies may be obtained of the compiler at 403 West One hundred and twenty-sixth Street, New York City.

THE HISTORY OF OLD ST. DAVID'S CHURCH, RADNOR, IN DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA. Philadelphia, 1907. 8vo. pp. 206. Illustrated. Price, \$3.

Situated in a picturesque little valley, at the junction of three of the oldest townships of the county, stands St. David's or Radnor P. E. Church, one of the most interesting historical landmarks of Pennsylvania. The first services held at Radnor date from the year 1700, and were instituted for the benefit of the numerous Welsh Churchmen who resided in the neighborhood. Recent researches in the archives of the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," London, led to the discovery of a mass of hitherto unpublished letters and



records, which have enabled the author to prepare this really valuable contribution to our local ecclesiastical history. Following the interesting history of the Church is an Appendix, which contains an alphabetical list of the Church Wardens and Vestrymen, 1716-1906; names of early communicants and special contributors and a list of interments covering the same dates; and extracts from the Journal of Rev. Samuel C. Brincklé, 1822-1832. The work was prepared at the request of the Historical Society of Delaware County, by one of its members, Henry Pleasants, Esq. The book is handsomely printed on India tint paper and elaborately illustrated, and the souvenir edition limited to 1000 copies.

**LE DROIT INTERNATIONAL, LES PRINCIPES, LES THÉORIES, LES FAITS.**—By Ernest Nys; Brussels and Paris, 1904-1906, 3 volumes.

This work, replete with learning and written with clearness and force, is based upon a profound and exhaustive study of the sources and facts of International Law. The author, Judge Nys, who is a member of the Court of Appeals of Brussels, and one of the Belgian judges of The Hague Permanent Tribunal of Arbitration, has devoted more than thirty years to the study of the Laws of Nations, and has written many books that have gained him a high place in the estimation of scholars. In this, his latest book, he deals with many questions of interest to Americans, such as, for instance, The Monroe Doctrine, the rules governing the use of rivers and international lakes, the Panama Canal. Judge Nys in this magisterial work has made a valuable contribution to the science of International Law.

**THE GERMAN SETTLEMENT SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA AND ITS COLONY, HERMANN, MISSOURI.** By William G. Bek. Philadelphia, 1907. 8vo. pp. 170.

The organization of a German-American Settlement Society had its home in Philadelphia in August of 1836. Its founders were not of the old stock of Germans who came to Philadelphia during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and their purpose was to promote the establishment of a colony in some portion of the United States, preferably in the West, which should be characteristically German in every particular. The movement caused a great stir among the Germans in this country and abroad. Of prime importance was the acquisition of land, and in the choice largely depended the success or failure of the enterprise. Finally a large tract of land was secured in Missouri,—on the Missouri and Gasconade rivers,—the town of Hermann laid out, and in the spring of 1838 colonists began to arrive. The growth and prosperity of the town is followed to the present time. The history of the Settlement Society and its colony, Hermann, is the result of painstaking and exhaustive research, and will command attention. It is liberally illustrated.

**FOLK-LORE AND SUPERSTITIOUS BELIEFS OF LEBANON COUNTY.**

By Dr. E. Grumbine. A Paper read before the Lebanon County Historical Society. 8vo. pp. 40.

In those sections of the Commonwealth which were largely settled by early German emigrants may still be heard their proverbial sayings

The first of these is the fact that the  
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and superstitious beliefs of their ancestors. The paper of Dr. Grumbine is of unusual interest for its topic, and as Lebanon County is rich in Folk-Lore his contribution is very acceptable. He first notices the holidays of the Church, Christmas, Good Friday, Easter, Ascension Day, and Whitsuntide, and describes their mode of celebration. New Year's Day, Shrove Tuesday, Abdon, Ember days, and Hallowe'en, though not kept as holidays, still had their mark in the calendar, and their superstitions. Treating of Ghosts, Witches, Powwowing, Magic, Amulets, Remedies and Cures, Signs in the heavens and on earth, and Proverbs and old sayings, he has added much that is interesting and picturesque to local history.

#### THE FRANKLIN BI-CENTENARY, 1706-1906.

The R. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania celebrated the bi-centenary of the birth of R. W. Grand Master Benjamin Franklin with appropriate ceremonies at their Temple on March 7, and at his tomb on April 19 of last year. A detailed account of the ceremonies, with the addresses made; a historical paper by the late Clifford P. McCalla, R. W. P. G. M.; fac-similies of ancient Masonic publications and one page from the record-book of St. John's Lodge of Philadelphia, 1731,—the oldest original Masonic records in America,—loaned by The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the Loan Exhibition of 'Frankliniana, have been published in an attractive volume by the committee, George W. Kendrick, Jr., R. W. G. M.; James M. Lamberton, G. D., and Julius F. Sachse, P. M. Numerous illustrations are scattered throughout the text, and among the portraits three of Franklin, by Janinet, Thouron, and Nini, the latter a bas-relief on the cover. The make-up of the book is an exceptionally fine piece of work.

MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW, published by the State Historical Society of Missouri, is a quarterly magazine of history, edited by Francis A. Sampson, Secretary of the Society. The Romance of Western History, by Prof. E. G. Bourne, of Yale; Thomas Hart Benton, by Judge T. I. C. Fogg; Early Settlements in Missouri, by Prof. E. M. Violette; the Beginning of Missouri Legislation, by Professor Isidor Loeb; The Lincoln, Hanks and Boone Families, by H. E. Robinson; Bibliography of Missouri State Publications of 1905, by the Editor, and Bibliography of the State Historical Society, are the principal articles of the number.

#### THE LIFE OF CHIEF JUSTICE ELLIS LEWIS, 1798-1871, OF THE FIRST ELECTIVE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA. By Burton Alva Konkle. Philadelphia, 1907. Price, \$3.50.

Chief Justice Lewis was a Jeffersonian and Jacksonian Democrat who began public life in Pennsylvania when that State's championship of Jackson elevated the doughty General to the Presidency. He was an intimate of Wolf and Buchanan and Taney. Some most interesting letters of Buchanan while Minister at London, and also after his retirement, in which he comments on the various members of his Cabinet, are now published for the first time. So also are some from Chief Justice Taney, one of which is on Jackson's career, and one written at the



opening of the Civil War, indicating some of the chief causes of the outbreak. Letters of George M. Dallas, Stanton, and Jeremiah Black are also given.

Some new light is thrown upon the great struggle in Pennsylvania, when her Democracy used to stand by both Jackson and the United States Bank. Lewis supported both, and was made Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, then a judge, and finally elevated to the first elective Supreme Court in 1851. Treatment is given of that interesting relic of the Constitution of 1776—the popular movement to discharge the last office-holder from the Constitution of Pennsylvania, with its controversy over whether a Chief Justice should receive a commission or not. Also the last letters written by Chancellor Kent, to supplement whose “Commentaries” Judge Lewis wrote his “United States Criminal Law.”

Among the illustrations are the first and second county maps of the State. Thomas’s map of Pennsylvania in 1693 is reproduced; the portrait of Major Eli Lewis, founder of the first paper in Harrisburg; portraits of Chief Justice Lewis, of members of the last appointive Supreme Court,—Gibson, Rogers, Burnside, Coulter, and Bell; a campaign poster of the first Democratic ticket for the first elective Supreme Court, with its interesting portraits of Gibson, Black, Lewis, Lowrie, and Campbell; the Supreme Court under the Chief Justiceship of Lewis, containing the last portrait of Justice John C. Knox; a rare engraving of “The Auld Lang Syne Party” of Philadelphia, giving portraits of some well-known men of Ante-Civil-War days; a card photograph of Chief Justice Taney, etc.

This volume is uniform in style and binding with the author’s previous works.

**GENEALOGICAL OBSTACLES.** By John F. Lewis. Philadelphia, 1906. 8vo. pp. 24.

In this excellent paper, submitted by its author for the consideration of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, he calls attention to some of the obstacles which the genealogist is certain to encounter in the course of his researches: the changes in the names of emigrants; the absence in many of the States of early vital statistics and church records; the destruction of early graveyards and the illegibility of the old tombstones, and the brevity of all early records.

**ILLINOIS LIBRARIES,** by Katharine L. Sharp, B.L.S., Director Illinois State Library School. Part I. pp. 96.

This valuable work of reference contains much information creditable to the author’s care in assembling her material. It is published in *University of Illinois Bulletin*, Vol. III, No. 16.





# PSALTER OR Psalms of DAVID.

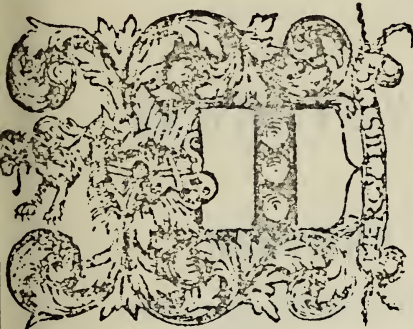
Being a proper Introduction for the  
Training up Children to the Reading  
of the HOLY SCRIPTURES.



PHILADELPHIA:

Printed and Sold by Andrew Bradford  
at the Sign of the BIBLE.

And may thy RULERS ever be  
Endowed with Integrity.



Well! Sun & Moon keep on their Race  
So long, (O Province) last thy Peace.

The Pennsylvania

# Almanack,

For the Year of Christian Account

1736.

Fitted to the Latitude of 40 Degrees,  
and a Meridian of 5 Hours West from London.

By T. GODFREY.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by ANDREW  
BRADFORD, Post-Master, in Second Street.





THE  
PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE  
OF  
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

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VOL. XXXI.

1907.

No. 2

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SOME EXTRACTS FROM THE PAPERS OF GENERAL  
PERSIFOR FRAZER.

General Frazer, the first in his direct male line who was born in this country, was the son of John Frazer the first immigrant who at the age of 24, came to Philadelphia with his bride Mary Smith in 1735, from Glasslough in Ireland. John's father Persifor was a Scot, who had settled in Glasslough, County Monaghan, in the latter part of the XVIIth or the beginning of the XVIIIth century, having come from the neighbourhood of Inverness in Scotland: but whether he were the missing Alexander of Lovat or a soldier in the army of King William, or both or neither is not positively known.

The first Persifor born in America had an eventful life between 1736 and 1792, which conformed well, both in his occupations and in his order of assuming them, with the sketch of the life of man, given by the greatest of all poets in "As you like it," so far as relates to those of his seven stages about which we have any authentic history. The first stage as infant, we may assume to be as Shakspeare describes, but of the second or schoolboy stage we have no information. As the lover, soldier, and Justice we have ample records of him, while his death at the age of fifty-six

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## ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION

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years mercifully spared him the stage of the lean and slippered pantaloon, and the last pitiable stage "sans everything." The following is a brief outline of his career.

He was born August 9/10. 1735. In his 16th year (1751) he was probably acting as clerk in his father's office; in his 29th year, his father died, July 5. (1764.) In his 30th year he signed the non-importation resolutions of the merchants of Philadelphia (1765) and in this year his mother died Sept. 7. He was married to Mary Worrall Taylor Oct. 2. 1766.

He was chosen on the committee of Chester Co. to carry out the resolutions of Congress Dec. 20. 1774. In this year also he was elected a delegate to the Provincial Council, and appointed one of a committee of seven to draft a petition to the General Assembly for the manumission of slaves —Jan. 25, 1775.

He received from Congress his commission as Captain of Co. A 4th Pennsylvania Battalion Jan. 5. 1776. After raising his company it rendezvoused at Chester in March. He left Camp with Dr Kennedy for Long Island May 16, arrived in New York May 18, and crossed over to Long Island Sunday morning May 19.

From May 19 to June 29 he was serving in or commanding detachments which scoured the island to arrest Tories; and preparing for the expected attack by the British. With his command he started by boat for Albany June 29, and arrived there July 2. He set out for Lake George July 4. marching sixty of the seventy miles on foot, and arrived on July 7. At first his command camped about 3 miles from Ticonderoga, but very shortly after removed to a point just under the walls of the fort. During his service at Ticonderoga occurred the skirmish at Three Rivers; reconnoitering expeditions in August, during which Brig. Gen. Gordon was killed; and the repulse of a reconnoissance in boats. Major Hausegger was appointed Colonel of a German regiment, and Capt. Frazer was appointed Major by Gen. Gates

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in Hausegger's place in September. The engagement at Crown Point took place Saturday Oct. 12. and on Oct. 13. the 6th Pennsylvania Battalion left Crown Point and arrived at Ticonderoga. Monday Oct. 28. fourteen flat boats of armed men of the enemy came in sight but soon retreated. The Americans retreated from Crown Point, Saturday Nov. 2. On Dec. 4. Col. Frazer was sent by Gen. Wayne to Philadelphia with despatches for Congress, which he duly delivered.

From his arrival in Philadelphia, in the middle of December 1776, till April 15. 1777, and probably later, he was engaged in recruiting duty. May 6, he was in command at Chester, Pa.

On June 7, he arrived at Mount Pleasant (near Bound Brook N. J.), June 22, with Wayne's division, of 500 Riflemen, the enemy was pursued from hill to hill and finally driven completely back near New Brunswick. July 5 he was at Morristown N. J.; July 18 at the Clove, Orange County N. Y.; July 29, at Howell's Ferry; August 13. at the Cross Roads, Bucks Co. Penna. (now called Hartsville); Aug. 21 & 22 Graeme Park, Horsham township, Montgomery Co.; September 4, in camp near Wilmington. Between this date and the next paper in his collection, the battle of Brandywine had been fought and lost, and Gen. Frazer had been captured (Tuesday Sept. 16.) by the British troops while on scouting duty in As(h)ton township Chester (now Delaware County) Penna.

Sunday Sept. 28. he signed his parole in Germantown; Oct. 7. he was closely confined in the State House; Oct. 9. he sent a letter by his wife to Washington, which had an important consequence in causing the latter to re-open negotiations with Gen. Howe, which ultimately were successful in renewing the cartel for the exchange of prisoners, and in effecting the release of Gen. Charles Lee on whose account exchanges had been abruptly stopped for nearly a year, i.e. since Gen. Howe upon Lee's capture at Basking Ridge Dec. 13, 1776, had refused to exchange him on the



ground he was a deserter; and at the end of December, he was removed to the New "Goal." (S. E. corner of 6th & Walnut Street).

About Jan. 20. 1778, he was allowed to occupy lodgings in the city; on Feb. 28. he was sent with others to the Golden Swan inn, which was guarded like a jail. St. Patrick's day, March 17, he escaped and made his way to the headquarters of Washington, to whom he recounted the circumstances of his escape, and was immediately returned to duty as Lieutenant Colonel, frequently in command, of the 5th Pennsylvania Regiment, owing to the numerous absences of Col. Johnston who was in bad health. June 28. 1778 ("a day ever to be remember'd by Americans") he did honorable service at the battle of Monmouth, commanding his regiment and, according to family tradition, during part of the action, the brigade. June 30, with his command he was at Englishtown Monmouth Co. N. J.; July 23 at Greenwich Conn.; July 26, the army was encamped at White Plains and remained there until October 2. 1778, the approximate date of the presentation of his resignation from the army, which was accepted Oct. 9. by the Commander in Chief.

July 15. 1779 Congress appointed him Cloathier General, which office he respectfully declined. August, September, October some historians have reported him with Sullivan's expedition? October 15. General Joseph Reed, President of the Supreme Executive Council of the State, tendered him the office of Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, which he also declined.

April 1, 1780, he was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, Commissioner of Purchases for Chester County, which he held for a short time and then resigned.

1781, March 22, he was appointed Treasurer of Chester Co. Oct. 15, he was elected from Chester County to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.

May 25, 1782, the Supreme Executive Council of the





Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, appointed him a Brigadier General of the State.

Oct. 12 he was reelected from Chester Co. to the General Assembly.

April 23. 1785. Set out with Col John Bayard and Col. George Smith, by order of the Assembly, as a commission to investigate the dissensions in the Wyoming region, caused by the conflicting claims of Connecticut and Pennsylvania to the territory.

March 1. 1786 David Rittenhouse, Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania appointed him an inspector of the paper then being manufactured for the Commonwealth's use by "Mr Wilcocks;" June 16, the Supreme Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania appointed him one of the Justices of the County Court of Common Pleas (for seven years). April 8 he was appointed Register of Wills and Recorder and held these offices till his death on Tuesday April 24. 1792.

In preparing his papers for the press, I noticed occasional sentences in letters written by Gen. Frazer to his wife, and his sister, which implied a lack of friendly feeling on the part of himself and his neighbors toward the New England people and troops. This struck me as peculiar in a man of such a broad and just nature, and I was puzzled to explain it. But the evidence that the people, of Chester County at least, disliked and mistrusted the "Yankees" is undeniable.

The first allusion to this feeling occurs in a letter to his wife written from Long Island May 23, 1776, very soon after he took the field. He says . . . "If the New England troops do not fight better than their appearance indicates, they will make a poor hand of it" . . . In a later letter to her from Ticonderoga July 15, 1776, he writes . . . "Col Wayne arrived with three companies the day before we came to this place, and it is agreed on all hands that we shall not go further. The New England Troops are chiefly at Crown Point, they have for this many days past been sending their sick to Fort George, where a



REPORT OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION  
ON THE PROGRESS OF MEDICINE  
DURING THE YEAR 1918  
PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION  
CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 1, 1919

The American Medical Association has the honor to announce that it has published its annual report on the progress of medicine during the year 1918. This report, which is the first of its kind, is a comprehensive survey of the state of medicine in this country and abroad. It covers the progress of medical science, the state of medical education, the organization of the medical profession, and the public health. The report is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the medical profession and the public.

The report is divided into four main parts: the progress of medical science, the state of medical education, the organization of the medical profession, and the public health. Each part is a comprehensive survey of the state of the subject in this country and abroad. The report is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the medical profession and the public.

The progress of medical science is the first part of the report. It covers the progress of medical science in all branches of medicine, including anatomy, physiology, pathology, and therapeutics. The report is a comprehensive survey of the state of medical science in this country and abroad.

The state of medical education is the second part of the report. It covers the state of medical education in all branches of medicine, including the medical schools, the medical colleges, and the medical departments of the universities. The report is a comprehensive survey of the state of medical education in this country and abroad.

The organization of the medical profession is the third part of the report. It covers the organization of the medical profession in all branches of medicine, including the medical societies, the medical associations, and the medical boards. The report is a comprehensive survey of the state of the organization of the medical profession in this country and abroad.

Hospital is provided to receive them, and all the sick of this army. The whole of the troops fit for duty in this quarter does not amount to more than 26 or 2700 men, though there are not less than 16 Regts and upwards. The Penna. and N. J. Troops are the greatest part of the army now fit for action". . . . Further on he adds . . . "There is not that dependence in the New England men that I expected. They make a most wretched appearance from home, as they are not able to endure hardship equal to the other American Troops. About three-fourths of them are now unfit for service, by what I can learn" . . .

In the next letter to her from the same place July 25. 1776 . . . "We have heard that a large number of New England Troops are to be sent here to reinforce us. There are now at this place 12 Regiments of Troops, chiefly New Englanders, besides our Battalions, and the whole amount to 3100 effective, 2600 sick, & 1300 said to be on Command somewhere, but to the General and every one but themselves unknown. Our Battalions amount to 1600 fit for duty. The miserable appearance, and what is worse the miserable behaviour of the Yankees, is sufficient to make one sick of the service. They are by no means fit to endure hardships. Among them there is the strangest mixture of Negroes, Indians, and Whites, with old men and mere children, which together with a nasty lousy appearance make a most shocking spectacle. No man was ever more disappointed than I have been in respect to them" . . . The explanation of this last sentence, which indicates that the writer had previously formed a high estimate of their prowess, will be found in his next letter as well as in one from his sister to him. Further on in this same letter he continues: "The Pennsylvania Troops have not much Connection with the New England Troops, and am sorry we cannot be on more friendly terms. They are encamped close to the Fort, and on a point just opposite on the other side of the Lake" . . .

In a letter dated Triconderoga August 6th 1776 to his



wife he says: . . . "Five hundred Troops from New England arrived at this place yesterday, and 1500 more are expected in a few days. I have not yet seen them but unless they are better than the greatest part of those that have been here before them, they had better stay at home. No man was ever more disappointed in his expectations respecting New Englanders in general than I have been. They are a set of low, dirty, griping, cowardly, lying rascals. There are some few exceptions and very few. They may do well enough at home, but every fresh man that comes here is so much loss to the army as they will get sick with the small-pox or some other lazy disorder, and those that are seasoned must take care of them and by that means weaken the army. Many of their regiments for many months past have not had above 100 fit for duty, and at some particular times 20 and sometimes none. This has been common among them. At the best their regiments are not half full. A Colonel came in the other day with only 60 men in his regiment and some of them had the small-pox. The General immediately sent them home again. *You may inform all your acquaintance not to be afraid that they will ever Conquer the other Provinces (which you know was much talked of), 10 000 Pennsylvanians would I think be sufficient for ten times that number out of their own Country.* All the Southern Troops live in great harmony. The others we have little or no connection with. They are separated from us by the Lake" . . .

Here then is the secret of the antipathy. Evidently everywhere out of New England, and in Pennsylvania as well as in the South, there was a wide spread apprehension that in case of victory to the American arms the Yankees would substitute their own tyranny for that of the mother country over the other Provinces. This is distinctly expressed in a letter to be later quoted.

From the same correspondence Aug. 10. 1776, . . . "A body of 5000 New England Troops are to reinforce us, near half that number are already arrived. I have not seen





any of them as they are stationed on the other side of the Lake and as the whole of our Officers and men are constantly employed from Daylight till Dark on Duty or at Work have not yet had time to visit them tho' some of them have been here 8 or 9 days."

Aug. 21. 1776 he says . . . "Our army here has been lately reinforced by a Brigade of militia from Connecticut amounting to about 1500 men, who are encamped on our side of the Lake between us and the Fort. They appear better than others from that country that I have seen, but it is expected in a few days the small-pox and other disorders incident to camp, will break out among them which are always fatal to their countrymen" . . .

In a letter from his wife, dated August 27, 1776, she says . . . "The people seem middling well reconciled to independency, but very much fear the heavy taxes that are to come upon us, *but above all they fear the New Englanders should the Americans gain the day*" . . . In her husband's letter to her, Ticonderoga Sept. 21. 1776, . . . "Two or three Yankee Colonels have died lately, more of them are sick. Indeed, the most of them look like spectres, miserable creatures they are, the more I am acquainted with them the worse I like them, I hoped it would be otherwise" . . .

Col. Frazer's sister Anne writing to him at Ticonderoga about this time says . . . "I am very sorry that the Yankees merit no better character than you give them, and Mr. Jones harbors no better opinion of them than you do. I would not for the world that it was known among our Tories here. There would be no living among them" . . .

It is well known that New England's influence in the Congress was greater than that of any other group of the Colonies. While sympathising with her declarations of the tyranny and oppression of the mother country, and determined, should all other means fail, to appeal to arms, the middle and southern colonies were not firmly persuaded



that the critical point had been reached, when the domination of the New England contingent in Congress forced the hand of their colleagues and precipitated the war. It was doubtless due to this cause that the signatures of these colleagues to the Declaration of Independence were so slow in being affixed.

But whatever be the reason it was unhappily true that the sections of this country in its infancy, like the sections of all other countries, regarded each other with a suspicion and almost hatred only less intense than the foreigner. If, as seems probable, this prejudice was due to ignorance of each other, it is a consolation to think that the railroads and telegraph and telephones which have so enormously facilitated the intercourse between the remotest parts of the country may minimise if not entirely destroy it in the future.

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The following letters have been selected from General Frazer's papers :

JANUARY 26th 1776

SIR

You are to Continue to Enlist men for the Purpose of filling your Company as soon as possible in the Fourth Battalion under my Command—in doing of which you are to be governed by the Rules and Resolves of Congress.

You are at Liberty to Offer the men by way of Bounty One pair of new Shoes, a pair of new stockings a new Hat, the value of ten Shillings in other Clothing, in place of a hunting Shirt, a new Blanket—or if they find one of their own Two Dollars for it, with liberty to take it away at the end of the Campaign—Five Dollars pr month and one Dollar pr week Subsistance Money until they join the Batallion,

Fifty Shillings pr month if Ordered for Canada ; Such of your men as can procure good muskets or Rifles will find their advantage in bringing them along

By a late Resolve of Congress no Soldier is to be arrested unless he is justly Indebted to one Person more than 35 Dollars—nor shall his Effects be liable to attachment at the suit or for the benefit of all his Creditors, unless their debts in the whole on being ascertained by their *Oaths* amounts to more than 150 Dollars

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138 *Extracts from Papers of General Persifor Frazer.*

You are to Render yourself at Chester on Friday the 9th of February next with all such men as you then have or can Enlist

I wish you Success and am Dr Sr

Your most Obt Huml Sert

ANTY WAYNE

To

CAPT FRAZER

If you shou'd meet with any Opposition in Recruiting you'l apply to the Committee of the County where Such Opposition has been given who will afferd you Assistance

MY DR POLLY

This evening or tomorrow I go to Philada on Friday I expect to be at Home on Sunday my Company will march, Colonel Johnston says I must stay here wth him till the last of the men march, Please to send one of the Boys wth a Horse for me on Friday. I have nothing new. my best Love to you all

Am yr. Affect. Husband

PERSIFOR FRAZER

Chester Apr. 8th, 1776

FOR MRS FRAZER

MY DR POLLY

Orders have come down this day from Genl. Washinton for our Regiment to March as soon as they can be Cloathed and Equip'd. I am just setting off for Philada with Colonel Johnston shall be at Home Sunday or Monday do get everything ready as soon as possible, the latter end of next Week will be the extent of my stay.

I am Yr. Affecte Husband

PERSR FRAZER

TO MRS. MARY FRAZER, THORNBURY.

LONG ISLAND May 23d 1776

MY DR POLLY

I left Philada this day Week in Compy. with Doer Kennedy and arrived Safe at New York on Saturday Evening on Sunday came over to this place and found everything and every Person as well as I could desire. We are situated opposite to New York abt 3,4 of a Mile from it, in the pleasantest place I ever yet beheld both for improvement and prospect. it is expected We shall continue here as an Armanent is dayly look for from England or Halifax. We have not yet got Arms for the Companys now here but expect shortly we shall be fully supply'd, there are not less than 10 different Fortifications now



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very forward on this and the New York side wch it is thought will be sufficient for the defense of the Capital and disappoint our Enemies in their Schemes of making any great progress in this Country, the Force now in this Neighborhood amount to abt 10 or 12 Thousand Men and it is expected the other troops rais'd in our Government will be order'd here. The news from Quebec is bad but not so much so as the first accts mention. We have lost but abt 200 of our Sick 14 pieces of Artillery and some Baggage, our Troops are now in good condition ab. 45 Miles above Quebec where they propose to make a stand.—

Our Men with out flattery exceed all the other Troops both in appearance and Subordination they are respected by all the inhabitants and hope we shall continue to deserve the character We have acquired. Jem Young deserted the other day if you can hear anything of him send word to Capt. Anderson at Chester to have him taken up and immediately confin'd and every Person that has harbour him ought to be dealt with with the greatest severity. The Blue Cloath at Darby if is good and looks well wou'd advise you not to dispose of it and it is likely I shall want a Suit of it for my own use, I have got one pr cotton Stockings the other cotton thread I left with the Stocking Weaver who's Name is deshong and lives on the South side of Market Street within a Door or two of furthest House next the Commons I did not pay him for Weaving the pair I have got—if you should hear of any safe hand please to send them.

I have been Honour'd with the Acquaintance of General Green who Commands on this Island in whose Company I have been frequently He is an Accomplish'd fine Gentleman and respected by all ranks, should be happy in being continu'd under his Command.

If the New England Troops do not fight better than their appearance indicate they will make a poor hand of it. I have not more worth notice to inform you off. Give my best respects to Nancy Sally Thomson, Betsy Taylor Isaac, Jemmy, Tommy Cheney, Tommy Taylor West town, Capt. Anderson and all other enquiring friends. My most ardent Wishes attend my Dr Children and wish you my Dr Polly Life Health and Prudence and am Yr. Affectionate Husband.

PERSR FRAZER

Should you write direct to me of the 4th Pennsylvia Regiment command by Col Wayne at Long Island. This goes inclos'd to Mrs Kennedy by a person going to Lancaster

LONG ISLAND June 7th, 1776.

MY DR POLLY

. . . I continue in my Usual health indeed the whole five Companies encamp'd here are remarkably healthy not above one or two any way disorder'd We have not yet got Arms but are in daily expectation of



those that were taken lately near Boston, when I expect We shall be compleatly Arm'd, whether we shall go to Quebec or stay is not certain, but think it most probable this Island will be our station as General Green seems very fond of our joining his Brigade; the Fortifications in this neighbourhood are very numerous one or two New Ones lately constructed, those that were first began are nearly compleat, and the whole make a very formidable appearance, the last news from Quebec is favourable about 1500 of our Men under General Arnold have defeated a large Body of Regulars Canadians and Indians near Montreal some Accts say they have killed and taken the whole party consisting of 700. Two small parties of ours had been defeated by them before Genl. Arnold attac'k them.

There are a very vast numbers of Tories in this Island and Neighbourhood there was information given the other day to General Putnam that a number of the most noted of them in this Government were to meet near thirty miles from this place on Tuesday last and Governor Tryon with them. Colonel Johnston and myself were sent off in disguise to reconnoitre the Neighbourhood where they were to have met.—

On Monday night last. A number of Rifle men and the New England Troops amountg. to upwards of 250 set off in the night in order to bring those in We should discover. We proceeded to Jamaica and Hampstead two noted Tory Vilages the one abt 12 the other about 25 Miles from hence. We had not time to make all the discoveries We would wish before the Troops who had march'd very Quick came up with Us. The Tories took the Alarm through the Country where the Troops pass'd and Expresses were dispatch'd to their Leaders. Two of their principals were taken; Tryon had not come on Shore nor can I think he intended it, but from the Conversation We had believe there was to have been a Meeting of some of them. We personated Tories so well that no one of them had any suspicion of our assum'd character, but all the men women and Children we met with were of the most villainous principles of any I ever yet heard. had the Honour the other day to be in Company with General Putnam and several other officers and went with him in his Barge from New York to visit the Fortifications on Governors Island and Paulus Hook, both of them opposite New York, he is a smart, active indefatigable Old Gentleman and appears very sensible in his profession.—

I am very sorry to hear there is likely to be such division in our Province I am clearly of Opinion the Convention scheme is very impolitic and unnecessary at this time, could wish the leaders of the contending parties wou'd take more pains to unite and conform to each others sentiments for the General good, I am very well satisfied I am from among them at this time as contentions of any kind are very disagreeable to me. . . . I was yesterday about 12 miles from this viewing the shipping

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1880. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1885. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The eleventh was the discovery of gold in Oklahoma in 1889. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The twelfth was the discovery of gold in Kansas in 1890. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.



near the sea, I counted 6 large ships and 6 smaller ones most of the larger are ships of war and some of the smaller Tenders, none have yet arriv'd from England as We can hear. . . Major Hausegger Dr Kennedy and myself Lodge at a private House near the Camp, a very genteel commodious, pleasant place as ever I saw, and the people extremely agreeable, the other Officer Mess together at a House at the Camp Great Harmony has hitherto subsisted among the whole Officers and men indeed nothing is disagreeable only the troubles subsisting in the Continent and absence from my dear little Family. . .

Your Affectionate Husband.

PERSIFOR FRAZER

Jnn 23d 1776.

MY DR PERCY

I have Injoyd a poor Steate of helth Cence our unhappy Partting your little ones is well Freidrich has been Sick Twoddell affair is left til your return I have received but little monney my Neighbors is Exceeding Good and redy to Searve mee you desire to know how your Neighborhood turn out to the best of my knowledge they are 15 men Stronge the Convention Scheme has turnd Every thinge up side down I am preparing Cloath for a Surtout Coat Jacket and Breeches wosetid for Stockings please to let me know the Culler Mammy Nancy Sally Betsey Isaac Jemmy Polly Peirce the are in Good helth Sends there best respects to you little Sally Sends her Love to Daddy little Persifor is the Hansomest Child you have I have nothing more worthy of your notice Give my respects to all enquiring Friends I am my Dr Percy wishing every blessing Heaven can Shower on you your affectionate wife

MARY WORRALL FRAZER.

you had 6 Shirts 7 white and 3 Black Stocks 8 pair of Silk Cotton linning and wossted Stockings

. To Capt Percifor Frazer

of the 4th Pensylvn

P. favr Regiment Command

Doctr Kennedy by Col. Wayne at Long Island

MY DR POLLY

Doctr Kennedy arriv'd here last night by whom I receiv'd your letter wch I do assure you gave me the greatest pleasure to hear of your, the Childrens and friends' Welfare. We are to embark for Albany on Saturday next without arms, unless a remonstrance which the Officers of our Regiment to General Washington may alter his Orders. We complain to him of the impropriety of the measure as there is no

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probability of our getting arms there and of consequence We cannot pretend to go further than that place. We expect an Answer this day We have been promis'd a number of arms wch arriv'd here a few days ago from Boston and our disappointment causes great Uneasiness among Us. We have heard that Genl Thompson has had an engagement wth some Troops in Canada and by his advancing too precipitately he and abt 40 others were made prisoners, Colo Wayne we hear was in the engagement and behav'd remarkably well with the Troops of our Regimt that were with him, there has been a very great overhall among the Tories in this Government, their scheme has been found out to be an infernal One, the Mayor of York and some other principal men who are now in Goal were ringleaders they had by the influence of Cash Brib'd three of General Washington's guards and had enlisted many men into their infernal scheme which in a few days will bring down just retribution on their devoted heads; shall write you more fully of this affair in my next, shall expect you will not neglect to write every safe opportunity. You may make the Cloath you talk off the Colour of Doct Kennedy's surtout if you can conveniently, this goes by Eliza Young who has taken a notion to return she tells me she will certainly deliver this immediately on her going to our neighborhood, would be glad you wou'd enquire about her son Jem whether he has been in our neighborhood. I have nothing more to add only that I continue in good health and spirits, if our people shou'd be put to the tryal of their Courage make no doubt but that they will not disgrace the Cause they are engaged in. If I had a safe hand wou'd send you some money but that does not offer yet. My sincere Compliments attend all friends, relations and by best Wishes and Love to you and my Dr little Ones I am my Dr Polly .

Yr affectionate Husband  
PERSIFOR FRAZER.

LONG ISLAND

Thursday morning, June 27th 1776.

MY DEAR POLLY

The Vessells are now ready and our Troops will embark this evening for Albany, it is not likely We shall go further than Crown Point or Ticonderoga, it is expected this place will be attack'd in a few days, as Vessells are still coming to the mouth of this Bay, It is said General Howe is now there, am very sorry We are obliged to go at this time when Action is so near at hand, but shall submit to what is allotted without repining, if there is not a propability of our Troops being soon arm'd the chief of our Officers will resign as it is very discouraging to be so long rais'd to no effect Our Canadian Army are entirely at the above Forts, as General Burgoyne and a large Army have





arriv'd in Canada, they have had a Brush with our people abt 250 of whom are kill'd wounded and taken prisoners, General Thomson and 2 or three other officers are among the latter, the greatest part of our Army are Sick the amt 3000, they made their retreat good leavg. Scarce anything behind them, it is not expected Burgoyne can advance as we have the entire Command of the Lakes by our Arm'd Vessells and it will be a very considerable time before they can build Boats for their Army and Provisions . . . May every blessing attend you and my Dr children shou'd any accident befall me inculcate into them the Principles of Virtue which will of course make them happy here and hereafter, I am my Dear Polly

Your ever affectiont Husband  
PERSIFOR FRAZER.

NEW YORK  
June 29th, 1776

LAKE GEORGE AT FORT GEORGE July 9, 1776

MY DEAREST POLLYE

My last to you gave an account of our being order'd to March to Albany, We left New York on Saturday Evening the 29th, last month, We had a very agreable passage up the North River to Albany wch is reckond 180 Miles except the Misfortune of loosing a corporal in my Company, who laid himself down to sleep on some casks upon Deck and tumbled overboard, he was a fine young fellow in every respect, liv'd near Colonel Waynes, and his name Joshua Davis. We arriv'd at Albany Tuesday morning early, the place by no means answer'd the idea I had form'd of it, the buildings in general old fashion'd and very irregular the inhabitants as uncouth as their dwellings. We were there furnish'd with Arms (the greatest part ordinary) and some other necessaries and set off for this place on thursday morning by land and arriv'd on Sunday about noon the distance near 70 miles. I travell'd in a wagon about 10 miles at first setting out, and march'd the whole of the remainder without any complaint except a blister or two on each foot, but thank God am now in as good health and spirits as ever in my Life, indeed I have found my spirits increase as difficulties arise and Pray God it may continue, there is not any news worth relating, the Sick Troops are to be remov'd from Ticonderoga to this place the Hospital is now fitting up for their reception the Grand Hospital under the direction of Doctor Potts is to be here. We are all now preparing to get our Baggage on Board to embark tomorrow for Ticonderoga distant about 40 miles we are to go in Batteaus within 3 miles of that place, the Situation of this place is very agreable, the Lake close to our Camp, it abound wth great plenty of excellent Fish, the ruins of Fort William Henry is within 200 yards of the place I now write from. Our Troops are in





high Spirits considering the warm weather and long march, We have all liv'd very happily and hope in three days to see our worthy Colonel and the rest of our Battallion who have gained great reputation for their steady, manly behaviour in the last Action. I am in great hopes we shall not Disgrace them I have beg'd Dr. Potts to forward this to his Brother Joseph who I hope will imediately send it to you, any Letter you may want to send or any thing else may be forwarded to the Doctor Potts at this place. I hear this day from Colonel Wayne, he is well and all the Officers except one who's name I cannot learn who has been wounded but is likely to recover. And now my dear Wife I beg and pray of you should any thing happen to me (as we are all liable to accidents of various kinds and Life without the proper enjoyments of it is not worth having) that you would use the utmost of your power to bring up the Children that God has blessed Us with, in the paths of Virtue, nothing I am sure can give you greater pleasure on reflection and nothing can be of greater advantage to them. Please God I am spared I shall see you the ensuing Winter. I hope no action of mine will bring disgrace on my Children, it is my determination to do my Duty how it may turn out on the day of trial is not for me to say but find as yet no great concern. . .

your affectionate and ever loving Husband

PERSIFOR FRAZER

(To be Continued).

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
JANUARY 10, 1900  
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
FROM THE DEAN OF THE FACULTY  
SIR:  
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst. in relation to the proposed visit of the President of the University of Chicago to the University of Illinois. I am glad to hear that the President of the University of Chicago is planning to visit the University of Illinois, and I am sure that the visit will be a most profitable one for both universities. I am sure that the President of the University of Chicago will find in the University of Illinois a most cordial and hospitable reception, and I am sure that the visit will be a most profitable one for both universities. I am sure that the President of the University of Chicago will find in the University of Illinois a most cordial and hospitable reception, and I am sure that the visit will be a most profitable one for both universities.

JOHN JENNINGS "JOURNAL FROM FORT PITT TO  
FORT CHARTRES IN THE ILLINOIS COUN-  
TRY," MARCH-APRIL, 1766.

[Copied from the original in the Manuscript Department of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]

*Saturday 8th March.*

At three O'Clock this afternoon left Fort Pitt to proceed for the Illinois. At five joined Capt. Long & Major Smallman at Long Island, about Ten Miles down the River; continued here all Night.

*Sunday 9th.*

This Morning at Seven O'Clock, left Long Island and proceeded down the River, with the five following Batteaus, Viz: The Ohio Packet, which I commanded; The Beaver, Capt. Wm. Long; The Dublin, Joshua Moore; The Good Intent, Wm. Davenport, And the Otter, John Finley. At Nine O'clock past Log's Town, about Eighteen Miles from F. Pitt. At Eleven, past Beaver Creek, twenty five Miles from the Fort. the Old Indian Town which stands there, is very pleasantly Situated. At five, in the afternoon past the Senneca Town, At the two Creeks opposite each other, is reckon'd Sixty five Miles from F. Pitt. At Six in the Evening, encamp'd about Twelve Miles below the Indian Town, for the Night.

*Monday 10th March.*

At Seven O'Clock this Morning left our Camp. At Twelve, Mr. Winston haled the Boats, to bring too, in a threatening manner, two of the Boats made for him, but Capt. Long ordered them to proceed down the River, & put on shore for him, not chusing to refuse his coming on board, as he observed some Ind<sup>n</sup> Women, & did not know but there might be Men conceal'd, to do us an injury, he put him on

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Board the Good Intent Batteau, with Mrs. Sinclair, & assumed the command, w<sup>ch</sup> was at first intended for him. As I was at a great distance from the Boats, did not know what had passed till evening encamped. This Night, at the lower End of the Strait reach which hath many fine Islands in it.

*Tuesday 11th.*

This Morning at Seven O'clock, left our Encampment; at half past twelve, we passed the Mouth of Muskingham River, computed to be one hundred fifty three Miles from F. Pitt. At three O'Clock in the afternoon passed by little Kanawa or lifting Creek. At five passed the Wanduxales Creek; At half past five encamped for the Night. This day very Cold.

*Wednesday 12th March.*

At Six O'Clock this Morning, left our Camp at Seven, passed the Hockhocking Creek; At twelve entered the Big Bent. At two got through it; passed by an Indian Encampment, with several hunters there; at five in the Evening came to the great Kanawa River, encamped opposite to it this Night; Still very Cold.

*Thursday 13th.*

At Six O'Clock this Morning, disencamped, at Ten passed two Indian Encampments, where was Several Indians supposed to be Hunter's. At twelve pass'd by Gyandot Creek. (Here the six Nations Indians throw away their Canoe's when they go to War against the Southern Nations). At half past one O'Clock, in the afternoon, passed Tottery, or Big Sandy Creek; At four passed little Tottery Creek; at five encamped for the Night, saw several Parrotkites: Continues very Cold.

*Friday 14th*

Set out this Morning. at Six O'Clock; At Nine, four Canoe's with twenty Shawanese, joined us, they gave us some fresh Meat, returned the Compliment with Biscuit, & Tobacco. At Eleven passed by the Sioto River. Three



hundred forty five computed Miles from F. Pitt; here the Shawanese left us, & went up the River, the entrance of it is Narrow, & the Land low. At a small distance on the West side are some hills, & on the same side, on the point of the River, formerly stood the Large lower Shawanese Town, which was entirely destroyed by a flood in the Year —. At five in the afternoon passed a large fine Island, At Six Encamped on the West side the River, for the Night. saw some parotkites, Cold still Continues. Note— After we pass'd the Sioto, we always encamp'd on the North side the River, if possible, it being thought most safe.

*Saturday 15th.*

At half past five this Morning left our Camp, which is about fifty Miles below the Sioto, At Nine passed by Elk Creek, saw some Indians Cabbins, At four O'Clock came up with, & passed Major Smallman, & the Indians, who left us last Night to go a Hunting; At half past four, pass'd by the Little Mineami River; low land at the Entrance; is about forty Miles below Elk Creek; at five encamped for the Night, where is a Buffalo Lick, with several beaten paths made by them, & near our own Camp is several Indian Cabbins. At seven O'Clock this evening Major Smallman, with the Indians came to our Camp, brought us fish & Meat, & set out again immediately.

*Sunday 16th.*

At half past five this Morning left our Camp, A quarter past six, we passed by the great Salt Lick River, about six Miles below the little Mineami River, on the opposite side, At half past Nine, saw Several Indian Cabbins, with two Houses well built for defence, the Logs standing upright, & close to each other. At Ten passed by the great Mineami River, which appeared to be Large at the entrance, the Land at the Mouth low; at a small distance on the East side, is a resing Ground, about twenty Miles below the great Salt Lick River. It rained, & blowed so excessive here,





was obliged to encamp at four this afternoon, where was two very large Indian Encampments, & from its appearance they had not left it, above two days; near this is a Large Buffalo Lick, with a great many beaten paths. It rained, & snowed all this Night.

*Monday 17th.*

At six O'Clock this Morning, left our Camp. At eight, passed by the Salt Lick, back of which about four Miles, is the place where the Elephant Bones are found. At ten was obliged to bring too, & encamp for the Night, had such a great snow storm, & the Cold so intense, that we could not continue on the River; saw several flocks of Parrotkites.

*Tuesday 18th.*

At half past six O'Clock, this Morning left our Camp. At eight, passed some Warrior's Cabbins; these are known by a Tree having the Bark strip'd of all round, about four feet from the Ground, with particular marks Cut on it, denoting what Nation they are, & their good or bad success in War, which is known by the Indians, who happen to pass that way. At Nine was obliged to encamp. It blowed so very hard & the cold so intense, that we could not continue on the River. the Otter Batteau who was astern, was not able to join us till four O'Clock in the afternoon; continued here all Night.

*Wednesday 19th.*

At six O'Clock this Morning sett off. At half past Nine, passed by the Kentucke River; Large at the Entrance, & pleasant Banks, on each side, is about thirty Miles below the Salt Licks, where the Elephant's Bones are found, At Eleven Maj<sup>r</sup> Smallman & the Indians joined us, with plenty of Buffalo & Bears Meat. At four O'Clock in the Afternoon, saw some Warrior's Cabbins at the Point of a Creek on the West side of the River. At Seven encamp'd for the Night, on an Island full of Canes about ten Miles above the falls, & forty below the Kentucke River.



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*Thursday 20th.*

Left our Camp at half past six O'Clock this Morning. At eight, passed a Large Island, about five Miles above the falls. At Nine came through them, but the Water being very high, was not perceptible, except a few small Whirlpools. At the beginning of the falls, is a small Island, on the East side of the River, which is necessary to keep close on board. The Land about them is low.

At half past three O'Clock in the afternoon, we passed a fine River, on the Cherrokee Side, Called the Big Dear River, about Thirty Miles below the Falls, At six encamp'd for the Night, about six Miles below the Big Dear River; saw several Warriors Cabbins, this day, the Weather Moderate.

*Friday 21st.*

Left our Camp, at half past five this Morning. At six brought too. & took two Bundles each Batteau, from on board the Otter, to lighten her, that she may be able to keep up with us, in blowing Weather. Heard a Gun fire, not far from where we encamped, supposed some Indians a hunting. At One O'Clock this afternoon, the Wind rose so sudden, & blowed so very hard, that the Batteau's, Good Intent, & the Dublin ship'd a great deal of Water, before it was possible for them to make the Shore.

At five encamp'd for the Night, which was very Stormy. Came about Sixty Miles this day; near our Camp was seen some fresh tracks of Indians. This day saw several Warriors & Hunters Cabbins.

*Saturday 22nd.*

At Seven o'clock this Morning left our Camp; about a Mile below it, was obliged to put on shore again, it blowing so very hard, with such a swell, that it was impossible to proceed any further. The Gale continuing all day, encamp'd here for the Night.

*Sunday 23rd.*

At six O'Clock this Morning left our Camp. At Twelve saw a smoke at a great distance; at three in the afternoon



passed it on the North side the River, but saw no Indians; it appear'd about two hundred Yards back from the River. At Six put in Shore, near a Large Rock & dress'd some Victuals. Came about twenty Miles this Day. At half past seven this Evening sett off again; fastn'd the Boats together, & went all Night. Come about forty Miles by six O'Clock the next Morning.

*Monday 24th.*

At half past six O'Clock this Morning passed a very fine River, near as large as the Ohio, on the Cherrokee Side, It's called the Green River by some & Big New River by other's; the Mouth lies E: N: E: & W: S: W: the Land low about it. A Mile below this is a large Island. At two O'Clock in the afternoon passed a Large beautiful Island in the shape of a Lozenge; about six Miles Long & fifty Miles from the above River. At five pass'd another Island, about three Miles long & two Miles from the other Island: At half past five went ashore, to dress some Victuals. At half after Seven in the Evening sett off again, fasten'd the Boats together, & went the whole Night.

At half past Eleven pass'd the Wabash, a very Large fine River, but being Night cou'd not described the Land about it; It's about thirty Miles below our Last encampment. By six O'Clock the next Morning, come about thirty Miles from the Wabash; the two last days have been very Cold.

*Tuesday 25th.*

At eight O'Clock this Morning brought too, at an Island, (it Rained, & blow'd very hard) opposite to which on the West Side the River is a Large Rock, with a Cave in it. At Nine Sett off again; At one O'Clock in the afternoon, it Rained, & blow'd so very hard, was obliged to bring too. the Gale continuing encamp'd for the Night. Came about forty Miles since Six O'Clock this Morning; passed several fine Islands this day.

*Wednesday 26th.*

At Six O'Clock this Morning left our Camp; At eleven passed the Shawnese River, on the Cherrokee side. At





one in the afternoon, brought too, & encamp'd; it blew so very hard, & the Swells so great, cou'd not continue on the River. The Gale increas'd, staid here all Night. Came about forty five Miles since Six O'Clock; passed Several fine Islands. The Land overflowed for many Miles on the North side of the River.

*Thursday 27th.*

At half past Six O'Clock this Morning Sett off; at half past seven, passed the Cherrokee River, which is very Large; on the East side of this River & about twelve Miles below the Shawnese River, with an Island at the Mouth, it lies about S: E: & N: W: five Miles below last Nights' encampment.

At Ten O'Clock arrived a Misiac, or Cherrokee Fort, on the North side of the River, about ten Miles below the Cherrokee River. This Fort (which is now in Ruins) was four Square, with four Bastions, & a ditch, each square about one hundred feet, was built with Logs and Earth, & most delightfully situated, on a high Bank, by the River Side, the Land clear about four hundred yards round it, & very low for some distance. At half past Ten set off again, & at one in the afternoon, put in Shore, it blowing hard, the Boats were divided on each side the River; at four went up River again about four Miles, to join the other Batteau's on the Cherrokee side; the Gale Continuing encamp'd for the Night.

*Friday 28th.*

At half past five this Morning left our encampment; At two in the afternoon came to the Mouth of the River. It lies N: W: & S: E: At this time about one Mile Wide. The Mississippi here lies N: E: & S: W: is about half a Mile Wide; The Land at the upper point of the Conflux of the two Rivers hath a great Number of small high Trees on it, but now overflowed; the lower point is low Land full of small Willows with a small Bank rising behind it. At some distance over this Point, saw a great Smoke. It's about

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fifty Miles from Misiac, to the Mouth of the River, And from Fort Pitt by the best Acc<sup>t</sup>. I could keep, allowing for the great Number of Serpentine turns in it, I compute it to be about Twelve hundred Miles. Went about half a Mile up the Mississippi with the Batteau's, unloaded the small one, immediately put some necessaries on board, & at four O'Clock in the afternoon I set out for the Kuskuskee, accompanied by Maj<sup>r</sup> Smallman & M<sup>r</sup> Joshua Moore Commiss<sup>r</sup> with 6 Men. At six O'Clock encamp'd for the Night, on the English side of the River, came about six Miles, this afternoon.

*Saturday 29th.*

Left our Camp, at Six O'Clock this Morning, passed several Island & a great quantity of Trees in the River; on those Islands are a great many Stumps of small Trees, which the Beaver's Eat through, & when the Tree falls, they either then Eat the Bark of the Top part of it, or else drag it into the River, & carry it to their holes to Eat, or build with; sometimes both, which has been observed by those who have watch<sup>d</sup> their Actions. The Tree which seems most peculiar to them, is like the Willow. At Seven O'Clock in the Evening, encamp<sup>d</sup> on the English side for this Night; passed several encampments, saw several flocks of Parrot-kites, heard a report like a Gun or fall of a Tree.

*Sunday 30th.*

At six O'Clock this Morning left our Camp; At Nine brought too, on the Point of an Island were had been a Small place of defence; on the Island is a great quantity of Grape Vines; passed several other Islands; the Wind blowing fresh down the River, could not Stem the Current, was obliged to bring too, at two O'clock in the afternoon, & the Gale still continuing, encamp for the Night; passed a great number of encampments, came about six Miles this day.

*Monday 31st.*

Left our Camp at Six O'Clock this Morning. At Ten came to some Rocks on the Spanish side, were the Current

The first of these is the fact that the majority of the cases of influenza are reported from the United States and Europe. This is probably due to the fact that these countries have the most extensive systems of reporting and the most complete records. The second fact is that the majority of the cases of influenza are reported from the winter months. This is probably due to the fact that the weather is colder and the people are more likely to be indoors and in contact with each other. The third fact is that the majority of the cases of influenza are reported from the lower social classes. This is probably due to the fact that these people are more likely to be crowded together and have less access to medical care.

Causes of Influenza

The cause of influenza is still a matter of controversy. Some authorities believe that it is caused by a virus, while others believe that it is caused by a bacterium. The most common theory is that it is caused by a virus. This theory is based on the fact that the virus is found in the secretions of the infected person and that it is capable of reproducing itself. The other theory is that it is caused by a bacterium. This theory is based on the fact that bacteria are found in the secretions of the infected person and that they are capable of reproducing themselves. The truth of the matter is still unknown, but it is probable that both a virus and a bacterium are involved in the causation of influenza.

Prevention of Influenza

The best way to prevent influenza is to avoid contact with infected persons. This can be done by staying at home if you are sick or by wearing a mask if you must go out. It is also important to keep your hands clean and to avoid touching your face. Another way to prevent influenza is to get vaccinated. The vaccine is made from the virus and is injected into the arm. It is usually given in the fall and is effective for about six months.

Treatment of Influenza

The treatment of influenza is usually symptomatic. This means that the doctor treats the symptoms of the disease rather than the disease itself. The most common symptoms of influenza are fever, headache, and muscle aches. These symptoms can be treated with aspirin or other painkillers. It is also important to get plenty of rest and to drink plenty of fluids.



was too rapid for us to Stem ; Crossed over to the opposite side, & the Current there Runs so Strong that we was three hours in going one Mile. At four in the afternoon a Large French Boat came in Sight ; I immediately hoisted our Colours, went on shore to meet them & know who they were. Row'd with fourteen Oars, Mons<sup>r</sup> Pichard Mar<sup>s</sup> from Ye Wabash, Maj. Smallman & M<sup>r</sup> Joshua Moore, went on board his Batteau as passengers for the Kuskuskes ; At six encamp'd together, on the English side for the Night, came about ten Miles this day.

*Tuesday April 1st.*

At half past five this Morning, left our Camp ; passed several places where the Current was very Strong ; At two O'Clock, came through a Long Strait between two Islands : at Eleven went on shore, & dress'd some Victuals ; at Twelve sett off again ; At Three O'Clock in the afternoon, the French Batteau left us the Current being so very rapid, cou'd not keep company with them ; soon after being obliged to tow our Boat along shore ; A very Large Beace Tree fell into the River, providentially we had passed it about ten yards before it fell, or in all probability the Boat would have been Crushed to pieces, & every Soul on board perished.

The difficulties we have met with this day, prevented our gaining above ten Miles. At Seven encamped on the Spanish side the River, for the Night, the first part of this day very Cold.

*Wednesday 2nd.*

At half past five, this Morning left our Camp ; from Eight, to ten on the Spanish side of the River, passed by a great number of high Rocks, about two Miles in length, which have a very Romantic look, & are worthy of observation to the Curious. They have Cedar Trees growing on them, & large holes, which possibly may lead to Caverns. At the upper End of these Rocks is a small Creek, the Banks at the Mouth are most delightfully situated, the Land on the side being pretty clear ; by the point of a Hill on the





Top of which is a most Beautifull prospect ; on the opposite side of a passage between an Island, & the Main Land, which hath the appearance of as grand a Canal as ever I saw ; this runs around the Island Vasse, at the other End of the Island is another passage to an Island, which looks equal with the above, & between this upper Island, & the Main Land, is a passage little inferior to the other two. These two Islands are full of Willow Trees, almost of an equal height, which must look very pleasant in the summer. Near the mouth of the aforementioned Creek is two inscriptions Cut on a Tree of two Frenchmen who were buried there in the Year 1765. At Six O'Clock encam'd on the Spanish side River for the Night, came about twelve Miles this day.

*Thursday 3rd.*

Left our Camp at five O'Clock this Morning. At eight came to the Grand Tower, on the Spanish side the River, which is reckon'd half way, from the Mouth of the Ohio to Fort Chartres. The Water which comes round this Rock, is too rapid for Boats to stem it, behind which is a large Whirlpool, where the Logs continually turn Round. Was obliged to Cross the River here, to the point of a Rock on the other side, where the Current was very rapid & with much difficulty passed it, encamp'd this Night on the Spanish side the River, came about fifteen Miles this day.

*Friday 4th.*

At half past five this Morning left our Camp, passed several very large Islands, which must afford a beautiful prospect in the Summer. Encamped on the English side, at the Mouth of a large Creek, for this Night. Rained very hard all this day, came about twelve Miles.

*Saturday 5th April.*

At Six O'Clock this Morning left our Camp. At Eight heard a gun fire, & saw the St. George's Colours hoisted, which gave us great pleasure, immediately answered it, &

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hoisted the Union flag. At Ten O'Clock came up to them at the Mouth of the Kuskuskes River; they were two soldiers sent by Ens<sup>a</sup> Robinson of the 34th Reg<sup>nt</sup> commanding Kuskuskes Village, Six Miles from the Mouth of the River; the French Boat got in the day before us, gave intelligence of our coming, which was the reason the Soldiers was sent, to show us the signal. Went on Shore to clean ourselves, then proceeded up the River, & at Two O'Clock in the afternoon arrived at the Village, which is situated by the River side, on a very extensive plain, with some very rich soil about it. It hath a Number of houses, some Large, but meanly built, with good Lotts behind them for Gardens, but make little use of them, the inhabitants in general being very idolent. Yet some are wealthy. At this time most of the principal of them, are gone on the Spanish side the Mississippi, with their Cattle & Corn, which makes provisions very Scarce; the Streets are Irregular, has a tolerable Good Church, & a Large Colledge, but is abandon'd, all the priests being gone away.

*Sunday 6th.*

At two O'Clock this afternoon, left the Kuskuskes, to proceed for Fort Chartres by Land in a Calash, a very ruff imitation of our Chairs, were I arrived at five, and met with a very polite, & kind reception, from Major Farmar & the rest of the officers. There Fort is situated on a plain, near the River Mississippi which breaks in, upon it so fast, that it will soon be in great danger of falling into it. It's built with a high Stone Wall, about eighteen Inches thick, four Square, with four Bastion's, full of Loop-holes; port-holes for Cannon, & a ditch round it; hath a very good Barracks. The Gate fronting the River makes a very good appearance.

The Country between the Kuskuskes Village, & this Fort is a large plain, about eighteen Miles distance. The soil excellent, producing very fine Crops of everything that's sow'd on it, tho' the French are very bad Farmer's. On the Road leading to this place, about four Miles from the

the first of these is the fact that the majority of the specimens of the *Stegomastix* group are found in the same localities as the *Stegomastix* group. This is a very important fact, as it shows that the *Stegomastix* group is a very distinct group, and that it is not a mere variety of the *Stegomastix* group. The second fact is that the majority of the specimens of the *Stegomastix* group are found in the same localities as the *Stegomastix* group. This is a very important fact, as it shows that the *Stegomastix* group is a very distinct group, and that it is not a mere variety of the *Stegomastix* group. The third fact is that the majority of the specimens of the *Stegomastix* group are found in the same localities as the *Stegomastix* group. This is a very important fact, as it shows that the *Stegomastix* group is a very distinct group, and that it is not a mere variety of the *Stegomastix* group.

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Kuskuskes is an Indian Town, the Nation of the above Name. Their Head Chief Tomera. It hath several Houses & a Large Church in it, on the same Road, about three Miles from this, is a small French Village, called Preve de Roche, is pleasantly situated with few inhabitants, who are chiefly farmers, & by their Fort, is another French Village, called after it's Name, hath several Houses, but most of them in a ruinous condition, the chief of the inhabitants having left it, & these Houses most of them rendered useless, some quite destroyed. This evening went to a Ball, given by a Gentleman of the Army, to the French Inhabitants, who made a very droll appearance: it seems this is the only day of diversion among the French.



ATKINSON FAMILIES OF BUCKS COUNTY, PENN-  
SYLVANIA.<sup>1</sup>

BY OLIVER HOUGH.

(Continued from volume XXX, page 502.)

PART II.

THE CHRISTOPHER AND JOHN ATKINSON FAMILY.

[For much of the following, concerning Christopher and John Atkinson themselves, and their father, William Atkinson, I am indebted to Charles Francis Jenkins, Esq., one of their descendants, who very generously put at my disposal material he had collected and arranged; the following extract of his letter to me under date of 9 mo. 29, 1904, on this subject, will explain itself: "I have your letter of September 28th, and will be entirely willing to let you have all my Atkinson matter, which along the lines of John and Christopher is almost complete. I had intended publishing it in book form, but seemed never to find time to get it arranged. If you care to have the material and increase it with your investigation, I have no objections and will be glad to let you have it. It is practically ready to put in the printer's hands." I shall quote frequently below from Mr. Jenkins' manuscript. O. H.]

1. WILLIAM ATKINSON, SENIOR, father of *Christopher* and *John*. Mr. Jenkins begins: "Among the group of listeners to the words of an early Quaker preacher one First day in 1660 was William Atkinson of Scotford. Swarthmore Hall the home of Margaret Fell and of Geo. Fox where this unlawful 'conventicle' was being held is sixteen miles or more from the old town of Lancaster, the county seat of Lancashire. The distance is much less when the tide of the

<sup>1</sup> *Correction to Part I.* On page 482, (vol. xxx), fifth line from bottom, *Sarah* Pancoast, second wife of Ralph Cowgill, should be *Susannah*. Register Burlington Mo. Mtg.



shallow bay is out for then the road stretches across the shining sands with a gently winding course avoiding here and there the deeper depressions which the retreating tide has turned into shallow pools. A few hours later the rushing waters have covered the road and greatly lengthened the path of the traveler from Lancaster to Swarthmore."

On this particular day<sup>1</sup> we know the names of many who were gathered in this earnest company for before they had dispersed they were arrested and carried off to Lancaster castle for 'unlawful conventicle.' Let us hope the tide was out and that the little band of prisoners was able to take the shorter road across the hard and level sands.

How long William Atkinson was confined within the high wall of Lancaster castle Besse's *Sufferings of Friends* does not say. This gray pile was once the stronghold of John of Gaunt whose storm-worn effigy still sits grimly over the entrance way." Besides this imprisonment Besse mentions that in 1685 William Atkinson and Nathan Kennedy "for nine weeks absence from the national worship," had goods taken from them to the value of £3,5s.,6d.

Mr. Jenkins continues with a description of the village where William Atkinson lived, called indiscriminately Scotford or Scotforth, but which he says was no doubt anciently Scotford, i. e. the Scot's ford for it is on the high road to Scotland: "Scotforth, the home of William Atkinson is a little cross roads village nearly two miles south of the city of Lancaster, on the high road connecting the northwest of England with the south. The houses are low and small, built of dark gray stone and mostly lacking the setting of flowers and climbing vines and roses which make attractive even the humblest cottage in many parts of rural England. To the east of the village are the rising lands and hills and from the hillside nearby the gray roofs of the hamlet seem to nestle down among the green trees in the valley, while at one side runs a little stream winding its way across the intervening flats and at low tide across the sands to mingle

<sup>1</sup> The day was Jan. 24, 1660.1. (Besse.)





with the waters of Morecambe Bay. To the north the tall, smoking chimney stacks on the outskirts of Lancaster pierce the horizon."

This, of course, is a modern description, and was written by Mr. Jenkins from personal observation, he having made a trip to Scotforth a few years ago when he was collecting his Atkinson notes. Samuel Lewis's *Typographical Dictionary of England*, (3 ed., Lond. 1838) describes it:

"SCOTFORTH, a township, in that part of the parish of LANCASTER which is in the hundred of LONSDALE, south of the sands, county palatine of LANCASTER,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile (s.) from Lancaster, containing 557 inhabitants." As to the parish Lewis says:

"LANCASTER (*ST. MARY*), a parish, comprising the borough, port and market town of Lancaster, having separate jurisdiction, and several chapelries and townships, partly in the hundred of LONSDALE, south of the sands, and partly in the hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, county palatine of LANCASTER." The *History of the County Palatine and Duchy of Lancaster*, by Edward Baines, Esq., M. P. (London, 1836), says, (vol. iv, p. 474): "The hundred of Lonsdale is formed into two districts, called North and South Lonsdale, the vast expanse of sands, constituting the upper portion of the bay of Morecambe, forming the broad boundary line between the two, and imparting to each the appellation of Lonsdale North of the Sands, and Lonsdale South of the Sands. This hundred is comprehended in twenty-one parishes; of which nine are to the north of the Sands, in the district called Furness, and twelve to the south of the Sands." As we see by Lewis's description above, Lancaster parish is not all in one hundred, (although that part we are concerned with is all in Lonsdale Hundred), nor is it even all contiguous territory. Baines says of it (iv, 482): "The parish of Lancaster comprises so many detached and distant parts, that it is not possible to describe its boundaries." . . . "The length of the chief trunk of the parish, if it may be so called, is upwards of ten miles, from north of



south, and the breadth about nine, from west to east. The next considerable portion, consisting of Stalmine with Stainall, and Preesall with Hackensall, in the hundred of Amounderness, is about four miles by one and a half, and in some places two miles. The total number of statute acres in the parish appears to be about 68,084."

Of William Atkinson's station in life it may be said that he was of the upper yeoman class, for he was a freehold landowner, though on too small a scale for him to have claimed gentility; and while we have no knowledge at all of his ancestors, it is safe to assume that their station was the same, for at that time families in this position almost invariable remained in the same state generation after generation. Besides in William's time there were many Atkinsons in exactly similar station in the Hundred of Lonsdale, both in Lancaster parish, and in the neighboring one (that is across Morecambe Bay) of Cartmel. We have given an account of one of these, Thomas Atkinson, the preacher, in Note A, to Part I; in his book there mentioned, *The Christian's Testimony against Tythes*, he speaks of a number of such Atkinsons in Cartmel; while Besse's *Sufferings of Friends*, in the chapter on Lancashire, mentions various others.<sup>1</sup> William Atkinson's freehold landownership is shown by the will of his son William, as will be seen later, as well as by his own, which, Mr. Jenkins says, "you will find in the records of the Archdeanery of Richmond, deposited at Somerset House, London. The inventory of the estate was taken

<sup>1</sup>"There was in Scotforth about this time a Robert Atkinson, who may have been a brother of the elder William Atkinson. His will was dated June 23, 1668. His property was valued at £117, consisting mainly of amounts due him from his neighbors. Included among these was £3.12s. due him by William Atkinson, which Robert in his will gave to William. The will also mentions Ann Sasson a 'sister,' also his nephew Sasson. On February 17, 1660 Robert Atkinson was arrested, with twenty-four others, at the house of John Hartley at Trawden 'where they had assembled to worship God, by the High Constable and soldiers, and for refusing to take the oaths committed to Lancaster gaol, where they lay above five weeks.' *Besse's Sufferings*." (Jenkins.) The date was Feb. 10, 1660/1. He was again imprisoned in October, 1687. (Besse.)





Sept. 17, 1679," but he gives no further particulars except to say: "His modest estate amounted to but £68 and included a drove of thirty two sheep." Of course, it is needless to remark that this amount, (and those named in the footnote also), had a value then of many times the same sum now.

William Atkinson's wife was named Ann, but her family name is unknown, as the meeting records do not go back to the time of their marriage;<sup>1</sup> it was perhaps Holme, as her son William, in his will mentions his "uncle Thomas Holme," but Holme might have been an uncle by marriage. William Atkinson died in 1679, and was buried 10 mo. [Dec.] 10, of that year, in Lancaster meeting house yard. William and Ann Atkinson had issue:

2. WILLIAM ATKINSON, JUNIOR, of Scotford, eldest son, b. —, d. unmarried, 1679/80 and was buried 11 mo. [Jan.] 14, in Lancaster meeting house yard.<sup>2</sup> Mr. Jenkins says: "Within a few weeks after the death of William Atkinson his oldest son William to whom he had left the disposition of his estate died also. William Atkinson, the younger, directed in his will that his body should be buried in Friends' burying place belonging to Lancaster meeting and he further gave ten pounds to 'such poor people as are in scorne called Quakers.' The little holdings in Scotford which had come to him from his father were all given to his brother Christopher, the next oldest son. He describes the property as 'those severall p'cells lying and being within the libertyis of Scotford and knowne by the names of Heron's Shreason, Cookstooll, Steell End and Great Acre all containyng by Estimacon six Acres and a halfe' and also the half of one acre 'on the backside of the same' which belonged to Christopher Atkinson but which was evidently not entirely paid for. The house where William lived, which was called Becksides, also in Scotford, was given to his brother John. After making provision for his mother, Ann, and numerous small legacies to relatives<sup>3</sup> and friends and after giving 'twoe of my best sheepe' to 'little John Padgett (sonne of Francis Padgett),' he appointed his brother John his executor." This

<sup>1</sup> "An Anne Atkinson of Scotforth (probably widow of William) married 6 mo. 23, 1681 at Lancaster meeting house John Townson of Radcliffe. *Lancaster Monthly Meeting records.*" (Jenkins.)

<sup>2</sup> Register Lancaster Mo. Mtg.

<sup>3</sup> "The other relatives not already named were, 'My uncle Thomas Holme' and five [ten] shilling apiece to 'All my uncles and aunts.'" (Jenkins.)



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will was dated Dec. 22, 1679 and proved Feb. 11, 1679, (1679/80), in the Archdeanery of Richmond.

3. CHRISTOPHER ATKINSON, b. —, d. July —, 1699.

Mar. 8 mo. 8, 1679, Margaret Fell.

4. JOHN ATKINSON, b. —, d. 1699.

Mar. 2 mo. 8, 1686, Susannah Hynde.

3. CHRISTOPHER ATKINSON, son of William and Ann, was born no doubt at Scotford, and probably about 1657, but no record of his birth has been found. He lived in Scotford until 1699, in which year, shortly after the middle of May, he, with his wife and children, accompanied by his brother John and family, and some sisters-in-law of John's, embarked on the ship *Britannia*, from Liverpool, for Pennsylvania. There was much sickness on this ship, and in the month of July Christopher Atkinson died. Mr. Jenkins says of this voyage: "The 'Brittania' reached Philadelphia the 24th of Sixth Month (August) 1699, and immediately the Friends of Philadelphia and of the nearby meetings addressed themselves to the nursing of the sick and the care and oversight of the widows and orphans. In many families the sorrowful voyage is still traditionally remembered, and the 'Brittania' is recalled as 'The Sick Ship.' One-fifth of those who had so hopefully set out for the new world had found a grave in the ocean's deep. It would be difficult to fully realize the state of mind of the Widow Margaret, landing in a strange land with so many dependent on her and having undergone so many and so severe trials. Her sorrows however were not yet at an end, for during her stay in Philadelphia, her only son, William, together with Thomas Procter, a servant, was drowned."

Christopher Atkinson was a member of the Society of Friends<sup>1</sup> and had obtained a certificate of removal for himself and family dated 2 mo [April] 3, 1699, from Lancaster Monthly Meeting addressed to Friends in Pennsylvania;<sup>2</sup> this, his widow, Margaret Atkinson, presented to

<sup>1</sup>See Note A for another Christopher Atkinson, a member of the Society of Friends.

<sup>2</sup>See footnote under John Atkinson, below.





Neshamina (afterwards Middletown) Monthly Meeting in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, on 9 mo. [Nov.] 2, 1699. On that date Margaret Atkinson presented three certificates to that meeting, one as above, one for the children of her husband's brother John, (both he and his wife having also died on the voyage), and the third possibly for John Atkinson's sisters-in-law Mary and Alice Hynde though the minutes of the meeting do not specify as to that.

Christopher Atkinson made his will on board the *Britannia*; it was dated July 1, 1699, and proved Sept. 6, 1699, after the vessel's arrival in Philadelphia;<sup>1</sup> in it he described himself as "late of Scotforth in County of Lancashire, husbandman." He left half of his 1000 acres of land to his only son, William, and the remaining 500 to his wife, Margaret, to enable her to bring up their other children, Hannah, Margaret, Isabel and "ye child unborn." He also left her £40 in money, twenty to be paid out of his effects on board the *Britannia*, and twenty out of property, which, he says, "I left in England." All residue of his personal estate in England or elsewhere to be equally divided between his wife and children, William, Margaret, Hannah, Isabel and child unborn. His wife Margaret was made sole executrix. The inventory made in September estimated his personal estate at £209, a considerable sum as estates went in Pennsylvania before 1700. The will shows which of their children were living and accompanied them on the voyage. Besides those named in the will they had three others, Alice, Deborah and Joseph; we have a record of Deborah's death in Lancashire in 1690, long before they started; if Alice and Joseph lived to embark with their parents, they must have both died very early on the voyage, before July 1, the date of the will, but no doubt both had died before 1699. Of the children mentioned in the will, William and Hannah both died in 1699, the former in September and the latter in October, while "ye child unborn" either

<sup>1</sup> Phila. Co. Will Book A, p. 472.





remained unborn or died in infancy, as it does not appear in the settlement of the estate.

By deeds of lease and release dated March 17 & 18, 1698, (1698/9?)<sup>1</sup> William Penn conveyed to Christopher and John Atkinson, of Scotforth, Co. Lancaster, England, 1500 acres, "clear of Indian encumbrances," between the Rivers Susquehanna and Delaware, in the Province of Pennsylvania. Of this 1000 acres was Christopher's and 500 John's. After Christopher's death and his widow's arrival in Pennsylvania, she proceeded to have her husband's land laid out, and obtained a warrant dated 3 mo. 17, 1700, for the 1000 acres to be surveyed in Buckingham Township, Bucks County. In the *List of "Old Rights,"* in Penna. Arch. 3 ser., vol. III, page 54, under Bucks County, occurs: 20. Margaret Atkinson, return for 500 acres, dated 7 mo. 6, 1700.

On 4 mo. 8, 1702,<sup>2</sup> Margaret Atkinson, of "Bellemont," in Bensalem Township widow, relict and executrix of Christopher Atkinson, sold Joseph Gilbert, of "Weskickeis," also in Bensalem Township, 500 acres, 73 perches in Buckingham Township, part of 1500 acres granted to Christopher Atkinson,<sup>3</sup> by William Penn, by deeds of lease and release, dated March 17 & 18, 1698, and laid out to Margaret Atkinson by warrant of 3 mo. 17, 1700. At the session of the Board of Property held 2 mo. 3, 1704, it was stated that the Proprietary by warrant dated 3 mo. 17, [1700], had granted Margaret Atkinson in right of her late husband Christopher Atkinson 500 acres which were surveyed 6 mo. 23 following, and that Margaret as executrix of her husband, by deed of 4 mo. 8, 1702, had granted the same to Joseph Gilbert, of Bensalem, who requested a patent. The patent was ordered for him with special restriction to be in right only of Christopher and John Atkinson of 1500 acres, reference being made to the patent to William Atkinson [John's son] dated 8 mo. 12, 1702. Joseph Gilbert, by his will dated April 15, 1707, devised his whole estate after his wife's death, half to his son Thomas, and half to his daughters Sarah and Mary. And by deed<sup>4</sup> of Nov. 22, 1715, Margaret Hillborn, of Newtown, widow, and Isabel Atkinson, of Newtown, spinster, daughters and co-heiresses of Christopher Atkinson, confirmed the said 500 acres, 73 perches to Thomas Gilbert, Sarah Stackhouse, (wife of Benjamin), and Mary Gilbert. This tract is shown on Cutler's survey (1703) map of Buckingham Township,<sup>5</sup> under the name of "Margaret Atkinson now Jos. Gilbert."

By deed<sup>1</sup> of 1 mo. 8, 1702/3, Margaret Atkinson, then of "Bellemont," sold the other 500 acres of her husband's land to William Cooper, of Buckingham Township. The deed states that it was in right

<sup>1</sup> Phila. Co. Deed Book F vol. 6, p. 127.

<sup>2</sup> Bucks Co. Deed Book 3, p. 82.

<sup>3</sup> This should have read "part of 1000 acres, Christopher Atkinson's share in 1500 acres granted to Christopher and John Atkinson," etc.

<sup>4</sup> Penna. Arch., 2 ser., XIX, 422.

<sup>5</sup> Phila. Co. Deed Book G 9, p. 91.

<sup>6</sup> Reprinted in Davis's *History of Bucks Co.*, 1st ed., p. 267.

<sup>7</sup> Bucks Co. Deed Book 3, p. 200.



of Christopher and John Atkinson, purchasers from William Penn, that Christopher had left his wife Margaret 500 acres by will dated July 1, 1699, and that it was laid to the said Cooper 6 mo. 25, 1700, under warrant of 3 mo. 17, 1700; (Margaret Atkinson must therefore have sold Cooper the warrant before this deed was made; a not unusual procedure). This tract is shown on the Cutler survey map of 1703 above mentioned, in Buckingham Township, in the name of "Wm. Couper." William Cooper by will<sup>1</sup> dated 11 mo. 30, 1709. [Jan. 30, 1709/10], proved Feb. 17, 1709/10, left the greater part of this in a somewhat indefinite manner to his son Joseph (who died 7 mo. 14, 1712), and directed some to be sold. Part of it seems to have come back in some manner to the heirs of Christopher Atkinson, for on Sept. 27, 1739, Samuel Hillborn, (son of Margaret, daughter of Christopher Atkinson), and Abigail his wife, conveyed 150 acres of the same tract to David Dawes.<sup>2</sup>

Christopher Atkinson married<sup>3</sup> 8 mo. [Oct.] 8, 1679, at Height, in the parish of Cartmel, Lancashire, Margaret Fell, daughter of Christopher Fell, of Newton in Cartmel.<sup>4</sup> Her father was a member of the Society of Friends, who suffered persecution for his religion, as mentioned in Thomas Atkinson's *The Christian's Testimony against Tythes*. Christopher Fell, of Tarnegreen, died 12 mo. 2, 1705, [Feb. 2, 1705/6], and was buried 12 mo. 6 at Height.<sup>5</sup> Though we have not been able to exactly locate Tarnegreen, it was surely in the same locality as Height and Newton, perhaps the name of a small estate, and there can be little doubt that this Christopher Fell was father of Margaret (Fell) Atkinson. Newton and Height were in the Township of Upper Allithwaite; Baines (*History of the County Palatine and Duchy of Lancaster*, 1836, iv, 735) says: "At a place called Height, above the village of Newton, is a Friend's meeting-house, coeval with the establishment of that body in North Lonsdale." Neither of these places is of sufficient importance to be described in Lewis's *Typographical Dictionary*.

<sup>1</sup> Phila. Co. Will Book C, p. 195.

<sup>2</sup> Recited in deed of 1 mo. 25, 1742, Dawes to Kinsey, Bucks Co. Deed Book 27, p. 296.

<sup>3</sup> Register of Lancaster Mo. Mtg.

<sup>4</sup> For some account of the parish of Cartmel, see Note A to Part I.

<sup>5</sup> Register of Lancaster Mo. Mtg.





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Christopher and Margaret (Fell) Atkinson had issue, all born in Lancashire, and probably all at Scotford, (births of 5, 7, 8 and 9 from register of Lancaster Mo. Mtg.):

5. ALICE ATKINSON, b. 4 mo. 28, 1680; probably died young, before her parents started for America, as she is not mentioned in her father's will, July 1, 1699.

6. DEBORAH ATKINSON, b. ———, d. 1690, bur. 9 mo. 24.<sup>1</sup>

7. HANNAH ATKINSON, b. 8 mo. 1, 1685, d. 8 mo. 9, 1699,<sup>2</sup> She survived the voyage which proved fatal to so many of her relatives, only to die shortly after her arrival in Philadelphia, or just after reaching Bucks County.

8. JOSEPH ATKINSON, b. 12 mo. 22, 1687, died young, before his parents embarked for Pennsylvania.

9. MARGARET ATKINSON, b. 5 mo. 7, 1691, d. ———. She accompanied her parents to Pennsylvania, living there with her mother, first at "Bellemont," in Bensalem Township, Bucks County, and afterwards in Newtown, until her marriage. She and her sister Isabel were the final surviving co-heiresses to their father's estate; their deed of confirmation of the sale of the 500 acres, 73 perches to the Gilbert heirs, on Nov. 22, 1715, has been mentioned above.

She married<sup>3</sup> first, 9 mo. 8, 1711, at the house of Stephen Twining, in Newtown Township, Samuel Hillborn, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Hillborn, of Newtown Township. They had only one child, a son, Samuel Hillborn, (born 6 mo. 13, 1714)<sup>3</sup> who married in 1736, Abigail Twining, daughter of Stephen and Margaret (Mitchell) Twining, of Newtown Township, and granddaughter of the Stephen Twining, at whose house her husband's parents were married. Samuel Hillborn, Sr. died in 1714 and was buried 10 mo. 15<sup>3</sup>. "The death of Margaret Hillborn's husband about this time and the fact that her sister-in-law, Elizabeth Hillborn, had married another Aston settler, Abraham Darlington, no doubt induced her to follow her sister Isabel to Chester County. In the fall of 1717 Margaret Hillborn, Isabel Carter and Elizabeth Darlington applied for certificates of membership from Middletown Meeting. A committee of the meeting was appointed to assist Margaret in settling her affairs" (Jenkins.)

Margaret (Atkinson) Hillborn, then of Aston Township, Chester (now Delaware) County, married second, 2 mo. 10, 1718, at Gwynedd Meeting-house,<sup>4</sup> John Jones, a widower, of Gwynedd Township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) County. At the Gwynedd Monthly Meeting held 12 mo. 25, 1717, [Feb. 25, 1717/8], John Jones requested a certificate to Chester [Mo. Mtg.] in order to marry Margaret Hillborn; this was signed for him 1 mo. [March] 25, 1718. At the women's meeting held 4 mo. 24, 1718, "Margaret Jones having Produced a

<sup>1</sup> Register of Lancaster Mo. Mtg.

<sup>2</sup> Register of Middletown Mo. Mtg.

<sup>3</sup> Register of Middletown Mo. Mtg.

<sup>4</sup> Register of Chester Mo. Mtg.; there is no record of this marriage in the register of Gwynedd Mo. Mtg., though it took place at one of the latter's constituent meetings.

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Certificate from Province<sup>1</sup> Monthly Meeting relating to her Life and conversation which was Read att this Meeting approved of and order<sup>d</sup> to be recorded." (Minutes of Gwynedd Mo. Mtg.)

10. WILLIAM ATKINSON, b. ———, d. 7 mo. [Sept.] —, 1699, buried 7 mo. 30.<sup>2</sup> He was drowned in Philadelphia, about a month after his arrival there; Thomas Procter, a servant, being drowned at the same time. The 500 acres his father had left him, being not then laid out, was inherited by his mother and sisters.

11. ISABEL ATKINSON, b. ———, d. Co-heiress, with her sister Margaret, to her father's estate. Probably born about 1695.<sup>3</sup> Accompanied her parents on the voyage to Pennsylvania, and on arriving there lived with her mother at "Bellemont" and in Newtown, Bucks Co., until her marriage. She married 3 mo. [May] —, 1716,<sup>4</sup> John Carter, of Aston Township, Chester (now Delaware) County, son of Robert and Lydia (Walley) Carter, and grandson of Edward Carter, formerly of Aston, in the parish of Bampton, Oxfordshire, England, who had settled in Aston Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. Isabel had a certificate from Middletown Mo. Mtg., which she presented to Chester Mo. Mtg., 10 mo. 30, 1717. John Carter died in June, 1760. His father Robert Carter, was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly 1698, 1699 and 1703, and his grandfather, Edward Carter, 1688. John and Isabel had 6 or 7 children.

The *Britannia* arrived in Philadelphia in August, 1699, and after staying a little over a month in that city, Margaret Atkinson, early in October, took her surviving children, Margaret and Isabel, and perhaps Hannah, (who died Oct.

<sup>1</sup> Providence, one of the particular meetings constituting Chester Mo. Mtg., and which name was sometimes applied to the monthly meeting.

<sup>2</sup> "Records of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting." (Jenkins.)

<sup>3</sup> In view of the fact that she married a Chester Countian in 1716, it is quite a coincidence that an Isabel Atkinson, 21 years old, was baptized Dec. 23, 1716, at Holy Trinity (Old Swedes') Church, in New Castle County, now in the city of Wilmington, Delaware. (*The Records of Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church, Wilmington, Delaware*, p. 234; published by the Historical Society of Delaware, Wilm., 1890.) This could hardly be Isabel daughter of Christopher, though the age fits very well, for she had been married the previous May, and in the following year obtained a certificate of membership with Friends from Middletown Monthly Meeting, in Bucks Co. There was, moreover, an Atkinson family in New Castle Co., of which Sampson Atkinson died interstate and letters of administration were granted Ann Atkinson, widow, at Philadelphia, May 6, 1703; also Sarah Atkinson and John Butcher were married Aug. 15, 1722, at Swedes' Ch., Wilmington. (*Records*, as above, p. 270.)

<sup>4</sup> They "passed second meeting" 3 mo. 3, 1716, and on 4 mo. 7, the marriage was reported as having been "orderly accomplished." (Minutes of Middletown Mo. Mtg.)





9, either in Philadelphia or just after their arrival in Bucks County), to Bucks County, and took up her residence on the plantation called "Bellemont" in Bensalem Township. Mr. Jenkins says: "Belmont was the name of a ridge crossing the northern corner of Bensalem township and running down the Neshaminy. It was also given in later years, perhaps even at that date, to a portion of the large estate of 1250 acres covering the northern portion of the township originally belonging to Joseph Growdon." A large part of the Growdon estate as well as that of John Tatham adjoining it, was, about the time Margaret Atkinson settled there, in possession of Thomas Revell, of West Jersey, either as owner himself or as attorney for others. On Jan. 20, 1701<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>, Revell sold 1000 acres, and on March 16, 1702<sup>3</sup>/<sub>3</sub>, 2500 acres, on the south and southwest banks of the Neshaminy, to Thomas Stevenson, Jr., of Long Island. "Bellemont" was included in one, or perhaps partly in each, of these tracts. As Margaret made no purchase of land here, she doubtless rented the plantation, or the house alone, from Revell. Thomas Stackhouse, Sr., a childless widower, who had a plantation on the other side of, and further up Neshaminy Creek, came to board with her. The minutes of Middletown Monthly Meeting in 1701 mention his living at "Widow Atkinson's," and on 3 mo. 1 of that year he appeared and "condemned his actions contrary to truth," beginning as follows: "Whereas there hath been some concern between Margaret Atkinson and I relating to marriage & some reports have passed of my behavior towards her whereby truth might suffer," etc. These reports appear to have been without proper justification and the circumstance is only introduced here on account of its bearing on Margaret's residence. The judgment of the meeting was that he should not "make her house his place of abode to be at constantly;" but on 9 mo. 6, 1701, it was reported to the meeting that he was still living there. They finally declared their intentions of marriage to the meeting 12 mo. [Feb.] 4, 1702<sup>3</sup>/<sub>3</sub>, committees were appointed to see that





they were "clear" and to secure her children's estate, and they were married in March, 1702/3.<sup>1</sup> They had no issue. For some account of Thomas Stackhouse, Sr., see Note B.

After Thomas Stackhouse's death Margaret married third, March, 1708/9, John Frost, a prominent man of Newtown. They "passed meeting" the second time March, 3, 1708/9, and were married within the month.<sup>1</sup> John Frost was a member of the Provincial Assembly in 1712 and 1715. He was one of three trustees to whom the "Newtown Common" was patented August 16, 1716, for the use of the inhabitants of the township. Frost Lane, the upper or northeast boundary of the borough of Newtown, was named for him. Margaret Frost (previously wife of Christopher Atkinson), died in 1714, O. S., and was buried 1 mo. 19, [March, 1715, N. S.]<sup>2</sup> John Frost died in 1716, and was buried 8 mo. [Oct.] 25, "in Friends' ground at Chester."<sup>2</sup> He was probably on a visit to his step-daughter, Isabel Carter, at the time, or perhaps had gone to live with her after his wife's death, though in his will made five days before his death he gives his residence as Newtown. By this will,<sup>3</sup> dated 8 mo. 20, 1716, proved Nov. 16, 1716, he left legacies to his "daughters-in-law" (stepdaughters) Margaret Hillborn and Isabel Carter, and directed that if Isabel should die without issue, her share should go to Margaret's son Samuel Hillborn, when he reached the age of 21 years, naming Thomas Hillborn and John Stackhouse trustees for him in the meanwhile. (Isabel, however, did have issue.) He also made bequests to his brothers Joseph, Edmund, Samuel, Isaac and Thomas Frost, and to his sister Elizabeth Francis; these brothers and sister probably did not live in Pennsylvania. To John Carter he left his servant man, John Jones. John Wildman was named as executor.

<sup>1</sup> Minutes of Middletown Mo. Mtg.

<sup>2</sup> Register of Middletown Mo. Mtg.

<sup>3</sup> Bucks Co. Will Book 1, p. 31.



In the introduction to this article, (vol. xxx, p. 58), attention was called to the entirely imaginary description of the landing of some early immigrants given in *The Atkinsons of New Jersey*, and the similar account of the landing of the progenitors of one of the Bucks County Atkinson families. The latter is as follows:

“John and Christopher Atkinson.

On the 3rd day of Second month (April), 1699, there also landed at the same wharf<sup>1</sup> in Philadelphia two other men, of middle age, and the heads of families. They came from the agricultural districts of Lancashire, one of the northern counties of England, and bringing with them all their worldly goods. They were Friends, as shown by their apparel and manner of speech, and were met by some of their relatives on the shore, who had preceded them to this wilderness country.” . . . . . “These men were John and Christopher Atkinson, who had landed with their wives and children, seeking a home either in Pennsylvania or New Jersey. Letters sent them from those already here, encouraged their removal, giving florid accounts of the climate, the fertility of the soil, and, above all, the liberality of the government, and tempted them to leave the old hearth-stones in their native land.” There is more in the same strain.

It is needless to remark that this is almost totally erroneous, except the facts that they had lived in Lancashire and were Friends. The two men and the wife of John never landed at all, for as we have seen above, they all died on the voyage. The *Britannia* arrived in Philadelphia 6 mo. 24, 1699, the date of their landing here given, 2 mo. 3, 1699, being that on which their certificates were signed at Lancaster Monthly Meeting, over a month before their embarkation.

4. JOHN ATKINSON, son of William and Ann, of Scotford,

<sup>1</sup> At the mouth of Dock Creek, Philadelphia.





Lancashire, was born about 1660. He was no doubt born at Scotford, and certainly lived there until 1699. He was executor of his brother William, who died in 1679/80; in papers connected with the executorship he is styled "carpenter," but as already explained, among Quakers these terms were no indication of social status, and in his marriage certificate he is styled "husbandman," a more appropriate designation for the son of a freehold landowner, following in his father's footsteps, and a very non-committal Biblical term besides, carrying no suggestion of rank, either high or low.

In the latter half of May, 1699, John Atkinson, with his wife and three children, his wife's sisters Mary and Alice Hynde, and perhaps another, Lydia Hynde, and his own brother, Christopher Atkinson, and family, set sail on the ship *Britannia* from Liverpool, for Philadelphia. He had obtained a certificate from the Lancaster Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends, addressed to Friends in Pennsylvania, for himself and family.<sup>1</sup> We have already told in the account of John's brother Christopher how sickness, (it seems to have been smallpox), made such terrible havoc among the *Britannia's* passengers. Both John Atkinson and his wife succumbed to it; the exact date of their deaths was not recorded, but they occurred sometime between the middle of May and the 24th of August, probably in July 1699. Neither had made a will, so after the arrival of the *Britannia* in Philadelphia, joint letters of administration on

<sup>1</sup> His brother Christopher's was almost exactly similar, and with two exceptions (and perhaps these are copyist's errors) the names signed to it are the same. John's reads:

DEAR FRIENDS:

The bearer hereof, Jno. Atkinson, having had Inclinations for severall years to remove himself family to Pensylvania, and now having an opportunity, did at our last Moth. Meeting desire a certificate from us to you of his conversation and affairs here when he left us. In order to which wee did appoint some friends to make Inquire into his affairs, who at this Meeting do give us an account yt they find he has settled his affairs to ye satisfaction of his neighbors (or who he was concerned with), and also wee do hereby let you know yt as to his and wife's conversation amongst us have been as becometh truth wch they have made profession of from their youth, and have educated their children therein. Wee have nothing to certifie you of but well, so do recomend them to



both their estates were granted, Sept. 6, 1699, to Mary and Alice Hynde,<sup>1</sup> sisters of the wife.

John Atkinson had a right of 500 acres in the 1500 acres which he and Christopher purchased of William Penn, March 17 & 18, 1698. Mary and Alice Hynde, as administratrixes of his estate, obtained a warrant for this, 7 mo. 12, 1700. At the session of the Board of Property<sup>2</sup> held 4 mo. [June] 15 & 16, 1702, it was stated that the Proprietary by Lease and Release dated March 17 & 18, 1698, granted Christopher and John Atkinson 1500 acres, who coming over to this province on the ship *Britannia* from Liverpool, both died, and John's wife also, the said John leaving issue, William, Mary and John; and that the Proprietary by warrant dated 7 mo. 12, 1700, granted Mary and Alice Hind, sisters to said John's wife, and administrators on his estate, to take up 500 acres which were laid out in the country of Bucks, and returned by Edward Penington, (Surveyor-General) 4 mo. 24, 1701. The said Mary and Alice requested a patent to the children for the said land, which was granted. This tract was laid out in Buckingham Township, and appears on the map<sup>3</sup> of Cutler's survey of 1703, in the names of "Mary and Alice Hinde."

you for your advice and assistance in what may be necessary for their settlement amongst you. With our salutation in dear love to you wee rest your friends and bretheren.

From our Month Meeting at Lancaster ye 3 : of ye 2 : month\* 1699.  
To our friends in ye province of Pennsylvania, these,

Signed by

Tho. Dockery,	Deborah Lawson,	Mary Waithman,
Tho. Green,	Elizabeth Patchet,	Elizabeth Jenconson,
Robt. Hubershe,	Elizabeth Green,	Agnes Wilde,
Tho. Wither,	Elizabeth Baynes,	Elizabeth Goucon,
Robt. Mayer,	Ellin Coward,	Ellin Godsalm,
Willm. Wylde,	Margret Wither,	Mary Hubershe,
Tho. Dillworth,	Agnes Tomlinson,	Margret Cornthwait.
Willm. Stout,	Jannet Backhouse,	Martha Hodgson.
Willm. Skirrow,		

\*April O. S.

<sup>1</sup> Phila. Co. Adm'n Book A, p. 286.

<sup>2</sup> Penna. Arch., 2 ser., XIX, 320.

<sup>3</sup> Some of the maps of the Cutler survey of 1703, are now (1907) in possession of the Bucks County Historical Society, being part of the collections of Dr. John Watson, (author of a history of Buckingham and Solebury Townships), a descendant of John Watson, an early Surveyor-General. These are probably copies made for his own use by Surveyor-General Watson, the originals no doubt being in the Surveyor-General's office, (now part of the Interior Department at Harrisburg). It is certain the latter office had the Cutler maps, whether originals or copies, for Robert Smith, of Bucks County, obtained a certified copy of that of Buckingham and Solebury, from the Surveyor-General's office April 30, 1794. Gen. Davis, in the first edition of his *History of Bucks County*, page 267, reprints a map of these townships, probably from the Smith copy.





By deed<sup>1</sup> of April 1, 1713, William Atkinson, of Warminster Township, his sister Mary Atkinson and brother John Atkinson, heirs to their father, sold the above tract to Christopher Topham. The deed stated that the amount for this land issued to Mary and Alice Hynde was dated March 13, 1700, which do not agree with the statement before the Board of Property, but the land was the same.

At the same time that Margaret Atkinson, widow of Christopher, presented her husband's certificate to Neshamina (Middletown) Monthly Meeting, she presented his brother John's, 9 mo. [Nov.] 2, 1699; this, of course, included the three children. On the same date the meeting passed the following resolution: "It is agreed & concluded upon by this meeting that the meeting take care of all friends children that are left as orphans & unsettled, to inspect & see that all such be taken care of & settled in the best & sutablest maner according to their capacity."<sup>2</sup> Mary and Alice Hynde had brought their sister's children to Bucks County to live, somewhere within the compass of Middletown Monthly Meeting; it is possible that they lived first with Margaret Atkinson at "Bellemont." They continued the care of them under the supervision of the meeting, according to the above resolution, until Alice Hynde married William Stockdale in 1703, when the three children went with her to live on her husband's plantation, in Warminster Township. At the meeting held 1 mo. 6, 1700/1, a request was sent to Mary & Alice Hynde to come to the next monthly meeting and give an account of the children's estate in their possession. They appeared then (2 mo. 3, 1701) and at subsequent meetings, and at that of 4 mo. 5, 1701, the meeting finally adjusted their accounts, settling the allowance for the children's keep, etc. At this last meeting some books sent by the Quarterly Meeting were distributed, Mary Hynde getting two, a very desirable acquisition in those days when reading matter was scarce

<sup>1</sup> Phila. Co. Deed Book F 6, p. 154.

<sup>2</sup> This and the following abstracts from the proceedings of Middletown Mo. Mtg. are from the official minutes thereof.





in the colony. At the meeting of 7 mo. 6, 1705, William Stockdale was desired to bring the two younger children, Mary and John, with him to the next monthly meeting, which he did and arrangements were made with him for their care.

John Atkinson married 2 mo. 8, 1686, at Lancaster Mtg.,<sup>1</sup> Susannah Hynde, daughter of Richard Hynde of Scotforth, Lancashire. Richard Hynde of Oreangle or Ore-angle (a place not identified), Lancaster, died 9 mo. 24, 1693, buried 9 mo. 25;<sup>2</sup> though his residence is not given as Scotforth, he was doubtless Susannah's father, Lancaster being only a short distance away. Mary Hynde, widow, of Lancaster, most likely Susannah's mother, died 3 mo. 26, 1695, buried 3 mo. 27 at Lancaster<sup>3</sup> (meeting house yard).

Of other members of Susannah's family circle the Roger Hynde who signed her marriage certificate (see footnote) was probably a brother or uncle, most likely the latter. The first Richard Hynde on that document was without doubt her father. The second Richard Hynde probably a brother, and the Elizabeth Hynde following, his wife. John Hynde was doubtless a brother; John Hynde, son of Richard, of Lancaster, died 1689, and was buried 2 mo. 26.<sup>4</sup> Lydia Hynde seems to have been a sister; she started for

<sup>1</sup> Register of Lancaster, Mo. Mtg. Mr. Jenkins gives the text of the certificate: "John Atkinson of Scotford in ye county of Lancaster, Husbandman, and Susannah Hynde daughter of Richard Hynde of Scotford aforesaid did take each other in marriage ye eighth day of ye Second month 1686 in a public assembly of the people of God called Quakers mett together for yt purpose in ye public meeting house at Lancaster ye party's and themselves publishing their names before these witnesses. Roger Hynde, Alice Thornton, Henry Bishersle, Richard Hynde, Tho. Tomlinson, John Ecroyd, Ann Tomlinson, Robert Mayor, Christopher Atkinson, Wm. Gunson, Wm. Wyld, An. Wyld, Thomas Dottery, John Tomlinson, Timothy Taylor, Thomas Skirrow, Margt. Hodshan, Henry Coward, Richard Hynde, Elizabeth Hynde, Ann Gunson, Eliz. Midlton, Francis Walling, Tho. Davison, Thomas Hadson, Ellon Coward, Lydia Padgot, John Hynde, Isabel Coward, Lydia Hynde, Sarah Davison, Isabel Taylor." This certificate was copied from the original record book in Somerset House, London.

<sup>2</sup> Register of Lancaster Mo. Mtg. <sup>3</sup> Ibid. <sup>4</sup> Ibid.



Pennsylvania<sup>1</sup> with her sister and family in the *Britannia* but as she is not heard of again, no doubt she died on that ill-fated ship. Though they did not sign the marriage certificate, (being perhaps too young), Susannah positively had two other sisters, Mary and Alice Hynde, who accompanied her on the voyage to Pennsylvania, and took care of her orphan children after their arrival in that province. Mary Hynde married Thomas Parsons, 4 mo. 1704, he bringing a certificate from Abington Mo. Mtg.; they passed their second meeting at Middletown 4 mo. 1, 1704, and at the meeting of 5 mo. 6, the overseeing committee reported it had been accomplished. Alice Hynde married 2 mo. [April], 1703, (they passed second meeting at Middletown 2 mo. 1), William Stockdale; for account of him see Note C. Several persons named Hinde, [Hynde] among them a Richard, are mentioned in the Lancashire chapter of Besse's *Sufferings of Friends*.

John and Susanna (Hynde) Atkinson had issue, all born at Scotforth, Lancashire; (births from register of Lancaster Mo. Mtg.):

12. WILLIAM ATKINTON, b. 1 mo. 31, 1687, d. — 1755.  
Mar. 1st, June —, 1716, Phoebe Taylor.  
2nd, Sept. 22, 1728, Mary Hugh.  
3rd, August — 1730, Lowry Evans.
13. MARY ATKINSON, b. 7 mo. 25, 1689, d.  
Mar. 2 mo. 12, 1716, Cephas Child.
14. JOHN ATKINSON, b. 8 mo. 25, 1692, d. 9 mo. 6, 1694, buried  
9 mo. 7, at Lancaster Friends' burying ground.<sup>2</sup>
15. JOHN ATKINSON, b. 9 mo. 25, 1695, d. Jan. —, 1752.  
Mar. 8 mo. 30, 1717, Mary Smith.

<sup>1</sup> Her name was either included in the certificate with Mary and Alice, or else she had one of the same date. Mr. Jenkins quotes from the minutes of Lancaster Mo. Mtg. of 1 mo. 6, 1698/9: "Its ordered at this meeting that certificates be drawn for Christopher Atkinson, John Atkinson, Thomas Laynfall, Thomas Willson and their families and for Elizabeth Tomlinson, Mary Hynd, Alice Hynd and Lydia Hynd and Jane Cotton in order to their transportation to Pennsylvania to certify friends there of their Departure from us in Unity with us and of their cleanness from Debt," etc. While each man had a separate certificate, there is reason to suppose Mary & Alice and perhaps Lydia Hynde had one between them, or perhaps all five of these women, in which case Elizabeth and Jane were most likely sisters of the others.

<sup>2</sup> Register of Lancaster Mo. Mtg.

(To be continued.)





WASHINGTON'S HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNT BOOK,  
1793-1797.

(Continued from page 82.)

———— *March 2nd.* ————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
Contingt Exp's. p'd Starr and Bedford for Shoes & Boots furnished for the family to the end of the year 1795 .		42.00
D°. p'd Jno. Bedford for shoes from the first of Jan. in full . . . . .		35.87
D°. p'd for Muslin pr. bill by Mrs. W. .		20.50
D°. deliv'd to Jas. Germain . . . . .		15.00
The Presidents acco't proper—p'd Starr & Bedford for shoes & boots pr. bill for Tobias Lear, (to be charged to him) .		19.50 132.87

———— *7th* ————

The Presidents acco't proper p'd. C. Roberts for 3 bush Clover Seed to send to Virginia Cask & freight to Alexandria @ 18 D . . . . .		55.62
D°. pd for $\frac{1}{2}$ bush'ls of Clover seed Cask etc for Col. B. Ball. . . . .		31.03
Fred Kitt, deliv'd him to pay his weekly accounts . . . . .		140.63
House Exp's. p'd. by F. Kitt for 4 gallons Lamp Oil . . . . .		4.67
Ditto p'd for a box of Mould Candles .		13.10
Conting't Exp's. p'd by F. K for Bears Oil & Spermaceti to make Pomatum for Mrs W. 4/9 for a trunk for do. 18/9 for Shoe Black'g & horne 6/3—. £2.9.9		3.96
Do. p'd for a p'r of shoes for Henry . .		2.25



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*9th*

Contgt Exps.	Dr. to Cash.	
p'd. Jno. Fenno on acco't. of N. Webster of N. York for advertising the Presi- dents lands' etc. . . . .		21.25
Ditto p'd. for Mrs Washington & Mrs. Lucy W. etc to see Panorama & Columbian Gallery's . . . . .	3.00	24.25

*10th*

House Exp's. p'd James Wilkes for a months services . . . . .	11.00	11.00
To the Treasury of the U States Rec'd. on acco't of the Presidents Compensa- tion . . . . .		1000.—

*14th*

Conting't Exp's—gave a poor soldier by order of the President. . . . .	2.	
Fred Kitt, deliv'd him to pay his weekly acco'ts . . . . .	119.92	
House Exp's p'd. by F. K. for 1 mos wages to Wash woman 45/ . . . .	6.00	
D <sup>c</sup> . p'd. Jno Cramer 1 mos wages . . .	11.00	
D <sup>c</sup> . p'd I. Pennington for 102 lb sugar .	27.20	
D <sup>c</sup> . p'd. Ben't. Dorsey for a box of Sper- maceti Candles . . . . .	19.63	
Contg Exp's p'd by F. K for 2 pr. stock- ings for Boy Henry 8/ smoaking meat 13/6 Drayage of do 3/9 a pr Clasps 7/6 £1.12.9	4.37	
D <sup>c</sup> . p'd R'd. Allen for Sweeping Chim- nies pr. bill . . . . .	16.60	
D <sup>c</sup> . p'd. for Linen, Muslin etc for Mrs W. pr. bill . . . . .	10.17	216.69

*21st*

Fred Kitt—deliv'd him to pay his weekly accot's . . . . .	137.46
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House Exp's p'd. F. K. for 1 mos. wages to the Cook 120/. 1 do to the Wash- woman 45/. 5 lb Gingerbread 6/. 1 load of Charcoal 75/. . . . .	£12.6.0	32.80	
D <sup>c</sup> . p'd P. Gravestine for a Box of Sugar to send to Mount Vernon. . . . .		40.45	
Conting't Exp's. p'd by F. K. for Ribbon for Mrs. Washington . . . . .		.75	
Ditto deliv'd to Mr. Jas. Germain . . .		10.	
Do gave a poor beggar pr. order . . .		1.	
Do. deliv'd to Mrs Washington . . .		25.	247.47

26th

House Exp's. p'd. Jno Puttner a mos wages . . . . .		11.	
Conting't Exp's, p'd. David Brientnall for shoes p'r. bill pr order of Mrs Washington . . . . .		23.17	34.17

28th

Contg't Exp's. p'd. Cap't Ellwood for freight of Sundries to Alexandria . .		9.00	
Fred Kitt, deliv'd him to pay his weekly acco't. . . . .		143.36	
House Exp's p'd. by F. K. for a mos wages to Chamber Maid 15/. 1 mos do to Kitchen Girl 37/6. Lamp Oil 15 Gal 150/. . . . .	£11.12.6	31.	
D <sup>c</sup> . p'd. Ben't. Dorsey for a bbl. of sugar		31.07	
Stable Exp's, gave John to buy a Currey Comb . . . . .		1.	
Conting't. Exp's p'd by F. K. for sand 9/. Paper 2/9 8 lb of paint 7/6 Drayage 5/7 Earthen Cream Pans 12/. 3 yds of Linen (Thread) 9/. Ice Cream Spoon 5/. 4 Hand Brushes 6/. 3 Sweeping brushes 15/. pr. Shoes for boy 15/. 1 set of blue Mugs 22/6 1 do of Dishes			





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for Mrs. Washington 36/.— . £7.6.4.	19.51	
Stable Exp's p'd for 59 Bushels Oats 3/9	29.50	264.44
To the Treasury of the U. States—Rec'd on acco't. of the Presidents Compensation		1000.—

———— April 1st. ————

Sundries	D <sup>r</sup> to Cash.	
Conting't Exp's. p'd Arch <sup>d</sup> McCall for China etc pr. bill . . . . .	92.96	
D <sup>r</sup> . p'd I. Dorsey for 3 plated Waiters pr. bill . . . . .	160.00	
House Exp's. p'd P. Hunt for a tierce of Hams pr bill 215 lbs 13½ @ . . . .	33.12	286.08

———— 2nd ————

The Presidents Acc't proper p'd. Wm. Crouch for 2 Hogs & Cow to send to Mrs. B. Washington at Richmond .	14.33	
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———— 4th ————

House Exp's. p'd Cap't Dale for 12 lb. Gun Powder Tea at 18/9 pr. lb . . .	30.	
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———— 6th ————

Fred. Kitt, deliv'd him to pay his weekly acco'ts pr Rec't. . . . .	177.10	
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———— 7th ————

To the Treasury of the U. States rec'd on Acco't of Compensation . . . .	1000.	
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———— 8th ————

House Exp's p'd. Henry Shaaff pr Acco't & rec't. . . . .	340.37	
Contingt. Exp's—Charity . . . . .	10.00	350.37



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————— 11th —————

Fred. Kitt, deliv'd him to pay his weekly acco't and sund'y Household Exp's pr. his rec't. . . . .	225.25
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————— 12th —————

Conting't Exp's	Dr. to Cash	
Mrs. Washington to pay sundr'y Bills		40.

————— 15th —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
Paid Scholfield & Tyson for 2 pieces of Linnen & 2 pieces of Nankeen . . .		40.42
the piece of linen at 6/ pr yd. amounting to £7.16. the 2 pieces of Nankeen 18/ were on Mr. Dandridge's acco't to be charged to him		

————— 18th —————

Fred. Kitt, deliv'd him to pay his weekly acco'ts—and sundry Household Exp's pr. Rect . . . . .	240.06
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————— 22nd —————

Cash—Dr. to the President's acco't proper— Rec'd of the President . . . . .	1160.	
Conting't Exp's.	Dr. to Cash.	
Paid Benjamin Holland pr. Bill . . .		62.50

————— 23rd —————

House Exp's.	Dr. to Cash.	
Paid John M. Pintard for 1 pipe of Wine pr. bill . . . . .		237.67

————— 26th —————

Conting't Exp's	Dr. to Cash	
Paid for Cambrick pr. bill for Mrs. Washington . . . . .		13.60





27th

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
Stable Exp's—p'd for Forty two Bushl's of Oats @ 4/6. . . . .		25.20
Fred. Kitt, deliv'd him to pay his Weekly accot's & sundry household exp's p'r his Rect . . . . .		286.70
House Exp's. p'd Fred. Kitt on account of his own & wifes Wages . . . .		50.
D°. p'd John Puttner a months Wages pr. Rec't. . . . .		11.— 372.90

May 2nd.

Sundries	Dr to Cash	
Conting't Exp's. p'd. Pennell Beale & McClung for sundries for Mrs. Wash- ington pr. bill to send to Tobia Lear		11.75
Stable Exp's p'd for 1½ bbl. of Oil to clean harness pr. bill . . . . .		2.00
House Exp's p'd John Gaceur—three months wages pr. Rec't . . . . .		42.00

3rd

Sundries	Dr to Cash.	
Conting't Exp's—deliv'd to Mrs. W. .		5.00
D°. p'd by F. Kitt for seeds 34/2½— for Shoes 33/9, Carrier & Gilder 16/10½ £4.4.10		11.31
Fred. Kitt—deliv'd him to pay his weekly accot's. . . . .		186.31
House Exp's—p'd by F. K. for sundries 16/. p'd. Eliz Lyons for wages 45/ £3.1.0		8.13 210.75

7th

Conting't Exp's	Dr. to Cash	
Paid for 1 pound of Sealing wax and a half a hundred Quills . . . . .		2.76



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Paid for 2 Pamphlets for Mrs. Washington . . . . . .76 3.52

————— 10th —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
Conting't Exp's—pd. for mus <sup>ic</sup> n for Mrs.		
W. pr. bill . . . . .		12.50
D <sup>r</sup> . p'd for 2 pictures for Mrs. W. one		
the likeness of George W. La Fayette		
the other of G. W. P. Custis . . . .		30.00
D <sup>r</sup> . gave Mrs. Washington's girl to buy		
shoes pr. order . . . . .		1.25
House Exp's p'd James Wilkes two		
months wages . . . . .		24.00 67.75

————— 12th —————

Cash—Dr. to the Treasury of the United		
States Rec'd on acco't of the Presidents		
Compensation. . . . .		1000.

————— 13th —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash	
Fred Kitt—delivered him to pay his		
household Exp's & Weekly Acco'ts. .		188.96
House Exp's p'd by F. Kitt for sundries		
20/3 Smiths acco't—Sermon & Abbott		
170/8 p'd for Wood 83/2 . . £13.14.		136.54
D <sup>r</sup> . paid Joan Crammer—one months		
wages . . . . .		11.00 236.50

————— 14th —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash	
House Exp's p'd. Gilbert & Robert Gan		
for 24 ovel Back Chairs at 13/9 pr bill		44.
D <sup>r</sup> . p'd for four Cords of wood at 37/6 a		
Cord & Carting & pr. bill . . . . .		23.17
Conting't Exp's—p'd Mary Benge for		
sundries pr. bill . . . . .		18.78
D <sup>r</sup> . p'd Joseph Anthony Jr for a Coral &		



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Bells for Mrs. Washington pr. Rec't . . . . .	25.00	
Stable Exp's—delivd to John Gaceur to buy a horse Brush . . . . .	.42	111.38

————— 18th —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash	
Fred Kitt. deliv'd him to pay his account's	171.82	
House Exp's p'd by F. Kitt for sundries viz washerwoman 45/. to Malcolm Wright for sund's 180/. Simon & Ab- bott, do 59/6. Fred Kitt his acco't for sundries 26/10 . . . . . £23.8.4	62.44	
Conting't Exp's p'd for Ames's speech for Mrs. W. . . . .	.31	234.57

————— 20th —————

The Presidents acco't proper Dr. to Cash.		
Paid James McCullough for horse . . . . .	250.00	

————— 21st —————

Contingt Exp's	Dr. to Cash.	
Paid John Potter for 24½ yds of fine Irish Linen pr bill . . . . .	20.69	
Gave as charity pr' order . . . . .	1.00	21.69

————— 23rd —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash	
House Exp's for Imperial Tea pr. lb . . . . .	61.87	
Contingt Exp's. p'd for Mrs Ames speech pr. ord— . . . . .	— .62	62.49

————— 24th —————

Cash—Dr to the Treasury of the U. S.— Rec'd. on acco't of the Presidents com- pensation . . . . .		1000.00
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————— 25th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash	
House Exp's. pd John Puttner a mos wages . . . . .	11.00	





Ditto p'd by F. Kitt to the Kitchen girl wages 45/. board for sick girl 22/6 re- pairing lock etc 6/6 Cooks wages 120/. Soap 30/. Hooks & screws 11/3 tin- ning stew pans 92/10½ . . . £16.8.1½	43.75	
Fred Kitt—deliv'd him to pay his weekly accot's . . . . .	168.31	
The Presidents acco't proper—p'd Yundt & Brown's ord'r in full for advertising western Land . . . . .	25.00	
Conting't Exp's—gave John Gaceer to buy breechesball . . . . .	—25	
Ditto p'd Jno Potter for 26½ yds of supr. fine Dimity 5/3 pr. bill . . . . .	18.55	
D°. p'd Eliz Smart for sund's for Mrs. W. pr. bill . . . . .	48.40	
Do p'd. Chas. Taw's for repairing piano forte . . . . .	16.00	
Do p'd postage of a letter for G. W. Custis pr order . . . . .	.20	331.46

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27th

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Sunds	Dr to Cash		
Contg't Exp' paid for two Inkstands for Mrs W. . . . .		.62	
House Exp' p'd Fred. Kitt on acct of his own & wifes wages . . . . .		50.00	50.62

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28th

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Sundries	Dr to Cash		
Stable Exp's p'd. Wm Ball for 11.13.2. tons of hay & 700 bundles of straw pr. bill . . . . .		337.43	
Conting't Exp's. deliv'd to Mrs. W. . . .		20.00	357.43

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30th

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Sundries	Dr. to Cash		
Fred Kitt deliv'd him to pay his weekly acts . . . . .		244.04	



House Exp's p'd by F. K. wages to E Lyon 45/. Kitchen Maid 37/6—Jac Jones 50/7½ F. Kitt for sundries 79/ £10.12.1½	28.29	
Conting't Exp's p'd by F. Kitt for 11 lb of Macaroni 30/11 a house bell 22/6 F. Kitt sund's 56/3—flask of wine 37/6 see bill . . . . . £7.7.2	19.62	
D° p'd Row'd Parry for 2 pr octagonil plated Candle sticks . . . . .	25.00	316.95

———— June 1st. ————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
Conting't Exps p'd for postage of Sundry letters directed to D . . . . .	6.32	
Ditto. p'd Benj. Joy for freight of a pipe of Wine to India . . . . .	67.35	
D°. p'd by a order for phamphlet The Political Censor . . . . .	—31	
Stable Exp's p'd P. Carr for 14 bush Oats 5/11 . . . . .	11.—	
D°. p'd Geo Fulkerod for 15 bush. Oats @ 6/. . . . .	12.—	96.98

———— 2nd ————

Cash—Dr. to The Presidents Acco't Prop'r. Rec'd of him . . . . .	1000.—
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———— 3rd ————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
The Presidents acco't proper p'd Tho Bones for a horse . . . . .	215.—	
House Exp's. p'd I. & E. Pennington for 116 lb. Loaf sugar pr. bill . . . . .	46.64	
Conting't Exp's—p'd Mrs Smart for a piece of linen for Mrs. W. . . . .	19.71	
D°. p'd Mary Gamble for sundries for Mrs. W pr. bill . . . . .	24.03	





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D <sup>o</sup> . p'd. Jno. Guest for 10 yds of Gingham . . . . .	6.
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd Mich'l Roberts for Mrs W. pr. bill . . . . .	2.91 314.29

————— 4th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash	
The Presidents' acct prop. pd Sam'l Hodgson for Jno Scull for advertising Lands &c . . . . .		33.—
House Exps p'd Bent. Dorsey for Sun- dries pr bill . . . . .	28.64	61.64

————— 6th —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash	
Conting't Exp's p'd. Jno Richardson for silver plate etc pr. bill . . . . .	44.55	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd Sam'l McLean for leather breeches pr bill . . . . .	14.16	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd Dr. Spence for cleaning teeth etc	11.	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd T. Fenton for a pr. of sandals for Mrs. W. . . . .	2.86	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd Jno Smith & Co for a patent Tea Kettle . . . . .	3.39	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd Panwart & Walker for sauce pans pr. bill . . . . .	2.42	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd for 20 lb of Rice . . . . .	1.77	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd for 3 sets of china pint mugs. .	5.00	
Conting't Exp's p'd Peter Helm for a Cooler . . . . .	5.—	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd James & Henry Reynolds pr bill for sundries . . . . .	38.50	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd Godfry Welzel for tuneing Harpsichord 18 months . . . . .	24.—	
House Exp's—p'd Harry Sheaff his account for sundries . . . . .	72.66	255.31
Cash—Dr. to The Presidents acco't proper Rec'd of the President . . . . .		1000.—



7th

Sundries	Dr. to Cash	
Fred Kitt, deliv'd him to pay his weekly a/c's . . . . .		151.11
Contingt Exp's. p'd by F. K. to Theo. Smith carpenter his acco't—sunds . .		42.58
D° pd Henry Horr—blacksmith his ac't		14.87
D° p'd by F. K. Anna Stouts aco't charges on acco't of Martha Lewis . . . .		6.54
D°. p'd Jno Saunders for a coffin for Mr. Lewis . . . . .		5.
D°. p'd Peter Helm for coopering . . .		5.49
D°. p'd T. Passmore for sundries pr bill .		27.63
D°—p'd Ann Chaloner for 4 pr. hose . .		8.53
D°. p'd Dr. Boss for medicine . . . .		9.90
D°. deliv'd to Mrs. Washington . . .		25.00
House Exp's p'd Kennedy & Harding for a box of Candles . . . . .		13.49
D°. p'd by F. K. for 2 cords of wood . .		13.33 323.47

8th

Sundries	Dr to Cash	
Stable Exp's p'd for 26 bush of Oats @ 6/3 . . . . .		18.19
D°. p'd Godfrey Gebler his acco't for shoe- ing 3 horses pr. his bill . . . . .		42.88
B. Dandridge p'd Godfrey Gebler for shoeing horse. . . . .		3.12
Conting't Exp's. p'd Jno. Whitesides & Co. for sundries pr bill for Mrs. W. .		96.81
D°. pd for seeing Peal's Museum . . .		1.00 162.—
Cash—Dr to the Treasury of the U. States Rec'd on acco't of the Presidents Compensation . . . . .		4596.—

9th

Sundries	Dr. to Cash	
House Exp's p'd Jno Cramer his wages to the 13 inst. . . . .		12.



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D <sup>o</sup> . p'd James Wilkes his wages to the	
10th Inst . . . . .	12.—
Stable Exp's. gave Jno Gaceer to buy a	
sponge . . . . .	1.— 25.—

———— 10th ————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash	
Contingt Exp's. p'd Ann Lemaire for		
sund's for Mrs. W. . . . .	9.34	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd. Thos. Dobson his acco't for sta-		
tionary bookbinding etc . . . . .	102.18	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd Wm. Morris for muslin pr. bill for		
Mrs. W. . . . .	14.—	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd P. Gravenstine for sund's pr. bill	55.24	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd Chas Kirkham p'r bill & rec't. .	11.66	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd. Thos. Passmore for sunds pr. bill	3.62	
D <sup>o</sup> . p d for stockings for G. W. Custis .	8.93	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd Ann Chaloner for 12 pr of gloves		
for Mrs. W. . . . .	3.00	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd Robert Lindsay for packing China	2.—	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd Dr. E. Parkins for attendance on		
Henry when sick . . . . .	4.—	
House Exp's. p'd for a Cream Cheese .	5.48	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd B. Wallace for bricklaying pr.		
bill . . . . .	12.00	231.45

———— 11th ————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash	
Conting't Exp's—p'd for tuition of G. W.		
Custis . . . . .	11.38	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd Z. Lewis for attending G. W.		
Custis . . . . .	75.—	
D <sup>o</sup> . delivered to Mrs. Washington. . .	20.—	
D <sup>o</sup> .—gave Charity pr order. . . . .	10.—	
Conting't Exp's p'd James McAlpin in		
full for tayloring . . . . .	455.61	
D <sup>o</sup> .—charity pr. order . . . . .	—50	





D <sup>o</sup> . p'd Wm. Sheaff for pastureage of Horses 17 weeks pr bill . . . . .	25.50	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd Wm McDougale for 5 pr. Ladies silk hose . . . . .	17.50	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd do. for 4 pa'r of cotton hose . . .	3.47	
D <sup>o</sup> . gave Molly to buy shoes & stockings	3.00	
House Exp's. p'd Jno. Gaceer his weekly wages to the 1st July . . . . .	28.00	650.46
Cash—Dr. to the Presidents account proper		
Rec'd of the President . . . . .		1045.00

————— 13th —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash	
Fred Kitt deliv'd him to pay his accot's	193.35	
House Exp's p'd by F. Kitt wages to the Cook 120/. F. Kitt for sundries 104/.		
	£11.4	29.87
Conting't Exp's p'd by F. K. to P. Gra- venstine 21/. Peter Shade 21/10		
	£22.10	5.71 228.93

————— 14th —————

Conting't Exp's	Dr. to Cash	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd Walter Johnston for repairing carriages to this day . . . . .	56.19	
deliv'd to the President omitted the 8 inst	4596.00	
Deliv'd to do the 11th inst. . . . .	887.94	5540.13
Cash—Dr. to the Presidents acco't proper		
Rec'd of the President . . . . .		56.19

————— August 8th. —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
Fred. Kitt, deliv'd him balance of his acco't from 13 June . . . . .	82.73	
B. Dandridge p'd. you & omitted 2 April	250.00	
Conting't Exp's.—p'd B. Dandridge ex- penses from Mount Vernon . . . . .	20.—	
Cash—Dr. to the Treasury of the U.		



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States . . . . .		352.73	
Rec'd on acco't of the Presidents Com-			
pensation . . . . .		500.00	
<hr/> 12th <hr/>			
Conting't Exp's	Dr. to Cash		
p'd postage of a letter to N. York from			
the P. to M de Liancourt. . . . .			— .60
<hr/> 13th <hr/>			
Stable Exps	Dr. to Cash,		
Paid for 39 bush of Oats @ 3/2 . . . .		16.46	
<hr/> 15th <hr/>			
Sundries	Dr. to Cash.		
Fred Kitt—deliv'd him for his weekly			
accot's . . . . .		33.75	
House Exp's p'd for a cask of Lamp Oil		44.20	
D°. p'd. Henry Horn for sundries pr. bill		4.48	
D°. p'd. by F. K. for 2 days washing . .		1.33	
Conting't Exp's. p'd by F. Kitt for rollers			
for window sashes & putting in do— .		2.24	
D°. for drayage of Oil . . . . .		.50	86.50
<hr/> 18th <hr/>			
Conting't Exp's	Dr. to Cash		
Paid T. Newhan for dying 2 p'ss silk for			
Mrs. W. . . . .		3.40	3.40
<hr/> 20th <hr/>			
Stable Exp's	Dr. to Cash		
Paid for 77 bushels of Oats . . . . .			34.22
<hr/> 22nd <hr/>			
Sundries	Dr. to Cash		
Gave pr. order to distressed sailor. . . .		1.00	
D°. p'd. for postage of a letter to printers			
at Winchester. . . . .		.27	
Fred. Kitt deliv'd him to pay his weekly			





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accot's . . . . .	43.17	
House Exp's. p'd for 100 bush of Char-		
coal . . . . .	14.00	58.44
<hr/> 24th <hr/>		
Stable Exp's	Dr. to Cash	
Paid for 4 spungs & a y'd of gauze . .	1.75	1.75
<hr/> 25th <hr/>		
Conting't Exp's	Dr. to Cash	
p'd for President for to see Elephant . .	1.75	
gave a distressed sailor . . . . .	1.00	2.75
<hr/> 27th <hr/>		
Sundries	Dr. to Cash	
Stable Exp's. p'd for 6 bush of shorts .	4.—	
The Presidents acco't proper p'd for a		
transfer of Dr. Parkins metallic instru-		
ments to send to Mount Vernon . .	20 —	24.00
<hr/> 29th <hr/>		
Sundries	Dr. to Cash	
Conting't Exp's p'd for 3 phamplets for		
ye Pre'd't. . . . .	—84	
D°. p'd Jno M°Dougell for mending china		
etc. . . . .	2.07	
D°. p'd Mr. Small for sundry jobs pr. bill	13.41	
D°. p'd Jac Jones for shoes etc for ser-		
vants . . . . .	2.75	
D°. p'd. for a Watch Key of the President	.25	
D°. gave a poor woman . . . . .	1.00	
Fred. Kitt—deliv'd him to pay his accots	106.42	
House Exp's, p'd Dan'l Suter for Vine-		
gar-salt etc pr. bill . . . . .	17.33	
House Exp's p'd by F. Kitt 1 mos wages		
to house maid 45/. one do—do. to the		
Kitchen maid 37/6. 4 lb blue 20/. 4		
doz. Lamp wicks 7/6 5 days time of a		



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wash woman 25/. twine & paper 5/9 to  
£7.0.9      18.77 162.84

———— *September 1st.* ————

Cash—Dr. to the Treasury of the U. S.  
Rec'd on acco't. of the Presidents Com-  
pensation . . . . . 500.—

———— *3rd* ————

House Exp's      Dr. to Cash.  
Paid John Gaceur 1 mos wages . . . 14.00

———— *5th* ————

Sundries      Dr to Cash.  
Fred. Kitt, deliv'd him to pay his accot's 148.71  
House Exp's p'd for a bbl soft sugar . . 4.00  
D<sup>o</sup>.—p'd. Jno Jones for repairing Smock  
Jack . . . . . 4.00 156.71

———— *6th* ————

Conting't Exp's      Dr. to Cash  
P'd. Thos McEuen on acco't. of Col<sup>o</sup>  
Wadsworth for expenses of a horse for  
the President . . . . . 9.67  
Gave a poor soldier . . . . . 2.00 11.67

———— *7th* ————

House Exp's      Dr to Cash  
p'd. Jno Cramer 3 mos wages . . . . 36.00  
p'd. for splitting & piling wood . . . 2.00 38.00

———— *9th* ————

Conting't Exp's      Dr. to Cash  
p'd for a phamphlet for ye President . . .33

———— *12th* ————

Sundries      Dr. to Cash.  
Contingt Exp's refunded G. W. Craik  
for sundries bought by him at Mt.  
Vernon for Expenses to Philada. pr a/c 73.31



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Ditto p'd. Mr. Gamble for linen for	
towels & for others for H'y Winkey .	11.43
House Exp's. p'd. James Wilkes 2 mos	
wages . . . . .	24.00
Fred. Kitt deliv'd him to pay his weekly	
acco'ts . . . . .	52.80
Stable Exps p'd for a load of Straw 85/ .	5.00 166.54

————— 14th —————

House Exp's	Dr. to Cash.	
Paid—Fred Kitt on account of his own		
& wifes wages . . . . .		50.
Cash—Dr. to the Treasury of the U. S.		
Rec'd. on acco't of the Presidents Com-		
pensation . . . . .		1000.

————— 17th —————

House Exp's	Dr. to Cash	
Paid John Bissex a mos wages . . . .		10.00

————— 19th —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
Fred Kitt, deliv'd him to pay his accounts		133.20
House Exp's pd by F. Kitt for hire of a		
waiter 3 days 22/6 do of a cook £11.5.0.		
do for a do £3.15. do of a washer-		
woman 22/6 . . . . . £17.5.0		46.00
Conting't Exp's. p'd by F. Kitt for shoe-		
blackening 3/. wash basin 3/9 bark &		
salts 8/. Sand & paper 12/9 drayage of		
salt 3/9 . . . . .		4.17
D°. p'd for duty on the President's		
carriages . . . . .		45.—
The Presidents acco't proper sent by W.		
Craik to Mr M <sup>c</sup> Rea of Alex <sup>a</sup> to be p'd		
to Mr. R <sup>d</sup> Bowen of Winchester for		
advertising Presidents lands . . . .		12.— 240.37





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————— 26th —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
Fred Kitt—deliv'd him to pay his weekly accounts . . . . .		65.86
Conting't Exp's—gave a poor woman .		2.00
D°. p'd. M. Guzzle for attendance on Henry Winkey . . . . .		8.47
D°. p'd. Jacob Jones for shoes etc for servants . . . . .		3.—
D°. p'd. for red tape and tacks . . . .		2.00
D°. p'd. F. Kitt, his expenses going to & from New York for a horse for the President . . . . .		20.25
Stable Expenses pd. Wm. Crouch for Ten tons of Hay to be delivered as wanted	200.	301.58

————— 30th —————

Stable Exp's	Dr. to Cash	
Paid Jacob Stine for 4 bushels shorts .		3.20

(To be Continued.)



"ACCOUNT OF SERVANTS BOUND AND ASSIGNED  
BEFORE JAMES HAMILTON, MAYOR OF PHILA-  
DELPHIA."

(CONTRIBUTED BY GEORGE W. NEIBLE, CHESTER, PENNA.)

(Continued from page 102.)

*Jan. 2nd. 1746.*

*Patrick McClanehan* late of Lancaster County in consideration of £12: paid for his use and at his request by James Dougharty of Phila. County, weaver, indents himself a servant to said James for three years from this date, to be found in meat, drink, washing, lodging, and apparel during said term, but not to have any freedom dues.

John Erwin assigns *Bryon McDermot* (a servant from Ireland in the snow George) to William Nicholson of Phila., Innholder, for five years from Oct. 2nd 1745. Consideration £18: customary dues.

*Honour Sullivan* in consideration of her passage from Ireland paid by John Erwin of Phila., merchant, indents herself servant to the said John, for fifteen months and fifteen days from this date. Customary dues and new suit of clothes.

*Jany. 3rd.*

*James Rossam*, of Gloucester County, in consideration of £15: paid and to be paid to him by Samuel Jones of Phila. County indents himself a servant to said Jones for two years from this date, to be found in meat, drink, lodging and washing, but no freedom dues, and at the end of the term to have a cow of the value of three pounds, ten shillings.

*Jany. 10th.*

*Robert Thompson*, of Phila., sailmaker, in consideration of £15: paid for his use and at his request by Abram Mason





of Said City, sailmaker, binds himself a servant to Said Mason for one year, eleven months, and twenty days; to have one new suit.

John Troy assigns *Richard Berry* his servant, to William Rush of Phila., blacksmith, for the remainder of his time, for four years from April 10th 1745. Consideration £19: Customary dues.

*Jany. 11th*

Silas Parvin assigns *Patrick White* his servant to Jeremiah Parvin, of West Jersey, for the remainder of his time from Sept. 22nd 1745. Consideration £15: Customary dues.

Daniel Jappie assigns *James Reiley* (a servant from Ireland in the snow City of Cork) to Quintin Moore, of Chester County, for four years from Nov. 5th 1745. Consideration £11:—Customary dues.

*Jany. 16th.*

*Joseph Griffin* with consent of his mother Jane Griffin, widow, indents himself apprentice to Ebenezer Jones of Phila., housecarpenter, for seven years from Dec. 20th 1745: to have one quarters schooling at the expence of his mother, to be taught the trade of a carpenter, to be found in cloathes &c. and to have customary dues.

*John White* of Phila., laborer, in consideration of £9:10/. paid for his use and at his request by Robert Wood of Phila., mariner, indents himself a servant to the said Robert for three years from this date, customary dues.

*Jany. 18th.*

*Elizabeth Barnes* in consideration of £15: paid by Denis Flood at her request, indents herself to David Knox for five years from this date. Customary dues.

*Morgan McMahon* in consideration of £8: paid to Daniel Jappie for his passage from Ireland indents himself servant to William Blanchfield for two years and nine months from this date, customary dues.



*Jany. 20th.*

William Nicholson assigns *Catherine Orley* his servant to Moses Hayman of Phila. County, for the remainder of her time, four years from Nov. 8th 1745. Consideration £14: Customary dues.

*Mathias Krabb* with consent of his father Simon Krabb, binds himself apprentice to Jacob Videry of Phila. potter, for twelve years from this date, to be taught the trade of a potter, and read and write the German language: customary dues.

*Mary Reckiner*, in consideration of sundry sums of money expended on her account by Mary Johnson, of Wiccacoo, indents herself a servant to the said Mary Johnson for three years from this date. Customary dues.

Thomas Elliot Hutchins assigns *Samuel Bowden*, his servant, to Robert Jewell of Phila., ropemaker, for the remainder of his time three years and a half from May 30th 1745. Consideration £10:

*Jany. 21st.*

Robert Wakely assigns *Philip Dingwell* (a servant from Ireland in the snow George) to Stephen Anthony of Phila., leather-dresser, for four years from Sept. 22nd 1745. Consideration £16: Customary dues.

*Jany. 22nd.*

Jacob Casdrop and John Johnson, overseers of the poor of the Northern Liberties, bind *John Dawson*, son of John and Annie Dawson, an apprentice to George Pallmer of Phila. County, farmer, for thirteen years, eleven months from this date, to be taught husbandry and to read and write and at the end of his time to have customary dues.

*Jany. 24th.*

*Annie McGuire* in consideration of £9.10/ paid by Mary Boardman, widow, to John Postlethwait for the remainder of her time (the indenture to Postlethwait being lost or mislaid) binds herself servant to Mary Boardman for three



years, three months and twenty one days from this date.  
Customary dues.

*Jany. 27th.*

James Templeton assigns *Edward McKage* (a servant from Ireland in the Brigh<sup>t</sup>. Couli Kan) to Robert Wall of the Northern Liberties for four years from Nov. 1st 1745. Consideration £16:10/. Customary dues.

*Jany. 29th.*

John Troy Jr. with consent of his father John Troy of Phila., marriner, (who signs his indenture) binds himself apprentice to John Jackson of Chester County, blacksmith, for nineteen years from this date, to be taught the trade of a blacksmith and to read, write and cipher, and at the end of his time to have one complete suit of new apparel besides his old ones.

*Jany. 30th.*

*Barbara Gordon* in consideration of five shillings paid William Dames for the remainder of her time by John Frederick of Phila., flatman, indents herself a servant to the said John for one year and eleven months from this date, to find the said servant in apparel and give her freedom dues and to indemnify the said William Dames of all cost and charge for or concerning the said Barbara and her child during the term of the indenture.

*Jany. 31st.*

John Johnston assigns *Hugh Moore* his servant to John Paxton, of Lancaster County, for the remainder of his time four years from Oct. 3rd, 1745. Consideration £18: customary dues.

*Feby, 1st.*

Mary Johnson assigns *Mary Rachinor*, her servant, to John Beaumont of Bucks County, for the remainder of her time three years from Jan. 20th 1745. Consideration £9. Customary dues.





*Feby. 4th.*

*Mary Gollohan* in consideration of £12:10/ paid Robert Drakely for her passage from Ireland by Dennis Flood of Phila., taylor, indents herself a servant to said Dennis for three years, ten months and one week from this day; customary dues.

*Mary Strong* by consent of her mother Mary Lamb, signified by a writing under hand, indents herself a servant to John Freston and Annie his wife, for six years and a half from this date, to be taught to read and to sew plain work; customary dues.

*Margaret Greenless* by consent of her mother Mary Chancellor (who signs her indenture) indents herself a servant to James Reuecdot, of Phila., shopkeeper, for ten years and eleven months from this date, to be taught to read and sew plain work, and to have customary dues.

*Feby. 6th.*

Jonathan Mifflin, Atwood Shute, and White Massey, overseers of the poor of Phila., bind *Alexander Peddy* an orphan, to Isaac Warren of Phila., blacksmith, for fourteen years from this date to teach him the trade of a blacksmith and to read and write, and at the expiration of his time to give him customary dues.

Jonathon Mifflin, Atwood Shute and White Massey, overseers of the poor of Phila., bind *William Peddy* an orphan, to Richard Blackhouse of Phila., blacksmith, for sixteen years from this date to teach him to read and write and at the end of his time to give him the customary dues.

*Darby Daly* in consideration of £11:10/ paid Isacher Prise by William Arbour of Phila., for the remainder of his time, indents himself servant to William Arbour for two years and five months from this date; customary dues.

*Feby. 8th.*

Anthony Newhouse assigns *Mary Williamson* his servant to Abram Shelly of Phila., for the remainder of her time,



four years from Sept. 22nd 1745. Consideration £10: customary dues.

*Feby. 10th.*

William Finlay assigns *Robert Reside* his servant to William Plumsted of Phila., Merchant, for the remainder of his time six years from August 1st 1741. Consideration £12: Customary dues.

*Feby. 13th.*

*James Poor*, late of Trenton in consideration of £17: paid by David Budd of Burlington County, farmer, to Alexander Maine for his use and at his request indents himself a servant to David Budd for four years from this date and, at the expiration of the said term, to have the customary dues.

*Feby. 17th.*

*William Hamilton* late of Virginia, but now in Phila., indents himself an apprentice to James Payne of Wiccocoe in Phila. County for four years from this date; is to be taught the trade of a cooper, to have one quarters evening schooling, to learn to write, and at the end of his time to have customary dues.

*George Grim*, son of Phetha Grim, by consent of his father, indents himself servant to Benjamin Shoemaker Esq., for five years and seven months from this date. Consideration £20: due to Shoemaker for passage of Phetha and his family.

*Feby. 18th.*

Charles Moore assigns *John Rogherty* his servant to Hugh Patrick of Lancaster County for the remainder of his time three years from May 28th 1745. Consideration £12, customary dues.

*John Prawll*, of Phila., yeoman, in consideration £12: paid for his use and at his request by Dr. Richard Farmer, of Phila., indents himself servant to Richard Farmer, for two years from this date; customary dues.





*Feby. 19th.*

*Jacob Sillker* son of Sarah Sillker who signs his indenture by consent of his mother, indents himself servant to Joseph Johnson of Wiccacoe in Phila. County for seventeen years and two months from this date, to be taught to read and write the English language, and at the end of his time to have customary dues, and one horse of five pounds value.

*Feby. 20th.*

*Jacob Willkins*, son of John Willkins, deceased, with consent of his mother who was present, binds himself an apprentice to Richard Blackhouse of Phila., blacksmith, for ten years six months and sixteen days, to be taught the trade of a blacksmith, and to read, write and cipher as far as the rule of three, customary dues.

*Owen Cunningham* late of the Province of New York, in consideration of six pounds paid by Anthony Whitely of Phila. for his use and at his request binds himself servant to Anthony Whitely for two years from this date, to be found in meat, drink, washing, lodging and apparel, but not to have any freedom dues.

*David Patterson* in consideration of seven pounds, ten shillings paid by William McCrea of Phila. to Cunningham & Gardner for his passage from Ireland, indents himself a servant to William McCrea for five months and twenty days from this date to be found in meat, drink, washing & lodging, but not to have apparel or freedom dues.

*Feby. 21st.*

John Stoop assigns *Andrew Charles* his servant to Daniel McClean of Bucks County for the remainder of his time one year and nine months from August 6th 1745.

*Feby. 25th.*

*Thomas Hush* binds himself a servant to Jacob Cooper of Phila., shopkeeper, for two years from this date. Consideration £12: paid for his use and at his request, to be found in apparel during his servitude, but not to have freedom dues.



*Feby. 27th.*

*Richard Harthey*, son of Henry Harthey, by consent of his father, indents himself an apprentice to John Palliner of Phila., bricklayer, for four years and eleven months from this date, to have one quarters schooling at an evening school every winter at his fathers' expense, to be taught the trade of a bricklayer customary dues.

*William Fordham* of Phila., joiner, indents himself apprentice to John Ashton of Phila, house-carpenter, for two years, eleven months and twenty-five days from this date, to be taught the trade of a house-carpenter, and at the end of his time to be paid £10: in manner following, £5: in new apparel; 50 shillings in money and fifty shillings in carpenter tools.

*Feby. 28th.*

Robert Wakley assigns *Daniel McDaniel* (a servant from Ireland in the snow George) to John Troy of Phila. mariner for five years from Sept. 22nd 1745. Consideration £16: customary dues.

*Griffith Evans Jr.*, with consent of his father Griffith Evans, binds himself apprentice to John Biddle of Phila., cordwainer, for four years and a quarter from this date, to be taught the trade of a shoemaker, to have two quarters at writing and ciphering at an evening school in the first part of his time, and to be found in shoes and aprons during his time.

*March 4th.*

Thomas Charlton assigns *Mary Robinson* his servant to Joseph Boore of Phila. County for the remainder of her time, five years from June 22nd 1745. Consideration £10: customary dues.

*March 5th.*

*Charles Willson* in consideration of £12: paid for his use and at his request by John Chaes of Chester County indents himself a servant to John Chaes for three years from this date, to be found in apparel but no freedom dues.

CHAPTER IV

The first part of the chapter is devoted to a description of the physical features of the United States. It begins with a general statement of the size and position of the country, and then proceeds to a more detailed description of the various geographical features, including the mountains, rivers, and coastlines.

The second part of the chapter is devoted to a description of the climate of the United States. It begins with a general statement of the climate, and then proceeds to a more detailed description of the various climatic zones, including the tropical, temperate, and arctic zones.

The third part of the chapter is devoted to a description of the population of the United States. It begins with a general statement of the population, and then proceeds to a more detailed description of the various ethnic groups, including the white, black, and Indian populations.

The fourth part of the chapter is devoted to a description of the government of the United States. It begins with a general statement of the government, and then proceeds to a more detailed description of the various branches of government, including the executive, legislative, and judicial branches.

CHAPTER V

The first part of the chapter is devoted to a description of the physical features of the United States. It begins with a general statement of the size and position of the country, and then proceeds to a more detailed description of the various geographical features, including the mountains, rivers, and coastlines.

The second part of the chapter is devoted to a description of the climate of the United States. It begins with a general statement of the climate, and then proceeds to a more detailed description of the various climatic zones, including the tropical, temperate, and arctic zones.



Elizabeth Burkhard assigns *Martin Hendrick*, her servant to Jacob Poor of Phila. shoemaker, for the remainder of his time seven years from Dec. 12th 1741. Consideration £14: Customary dues.

*Feby. 28th.*

Reigner Tyson assigns *Roger Cane*, his servant to Isaac Roberts of Phila. bricklayer for the remainder of his time for three years and eleven months from July 10th 1745. Consideration £16:10/ Customary dues.

*March 1st.*

John Winsor assigns *Mary Catharine Hersh* his servant to William Hughs of Phila. County for the remainder of her time, eight years from March 13th 1745. Consideration £9: Customary dues.

*Anthony Magner* son of Barbara Magner indents himself apprentice to Robert Barnard of Phila. County his executor for 18 years and 8 months from Feb. 22nd 1745, to be taught husbandry and to read and write, and to have customary dues. (by consent of his mother.)

*Samuel Smith*, son of Elizabeth Smith, indents himself apprentice to Benj. Peters of Phila. cordwainer (for five years and ten months) to be taught the trade of a shoemaker and to read, write, and cipher as far as rule three, to be found in apparel and to have customary dues.

*March 8th.*

John Postlethwaite assigns *John Barret* his servant to Maurice and Edmund Nihil for the remainder of his time three years and seven months from Feb. 2nd 1745. Consideration £16: Customary dues.

*March 11th.*

*Jacob Harman* of Phila., labourer, indents himself an apprentice to Joseph Derr of Phila. cordwainer for three years from this date to be taught the trade of a shoemaker to be found in apparel and to be allowed two weeks in every harvest to work for himself.



1870  
The first of the year was a very dry one  
and the crops were much injured  
by the drought. The weather was  
very hot and the crops were much  
injured.

The second of the year was a very  
wet one and the crops were much  
injured by the rain. The weather was  
very cold and the crops were much  
injured.

The third of the year was a very  
dry one and the crops were much  
injured by the drought. The weather was  
very hot and the crops were much  
injured.

The fourth of the year was a very  
wet one and the crops were much  
injured by the rain. The weather was  
very cold and the crops were much  
injured.

The fifth of the year was a very  
dry one and the crops were much  
injured by the drought. The weather was  
very hot and the crops were much  
injured.

The sixth of the year was a very  
wet one and the crops were much  
injured by the rain. The weather was  
very cold and the crops were much  
injured.

*James Kelly* of Maryland indents himself apprentice to *William Moore* of Phila. cordwainer for two years and nine months from this date to be taught the trade of a shoemaker, but not to have cloathes or freedom dues.

*Benjamin Hooper*, with consent of his mother *Sarah Hooper* indents himself apprentice to *William Moore* for seven years, one month and seventeen days from March 3rd 1745, to be taught the trade of a cordwainer, and to have eight quarters evening schooling, four of which to be at the expense of said *Sarah*, customary dues.

*William Rush* Ex. of *Thomas Rush* assigns *Cornelius Vanostin* late apprentice to said *Thomas*, to *Joseph Rush* of Phila. house-carpenter for the remainder of his time four years and a half from Jan. 14th 1745. Consideration £14:

*Thomas Lawrence* Ex. assigns *John Wheeler* his servant to *Robert Hugh* of Phila. county bricklayer, for the remainder of his time four years from Jan. 18th 1744. Consideration £20 :—

*Ephraim Shirrald*, son of *George Shirrald* of Gloucester county with consent of his father indents himself apprentice to *Peter Stilley* of Phila; house carpenter, for nine years, eleven months and two days, to be taught the trade of a carpenter, to have six months day schooling, and three months night schooling every winter during his service, customary dues.

*March 13th.*

*Thomas Fairbrothers* in consideration of £8.18.1. paid for his use and at his request by *John Phillips* of Phila. carpenter, indents himself a servant to said *John* his Exc. for two years from this date, to be found in apparel &c, and at the end of his time to have one new suit of clothes of the value of £6:, or the like value in carpenters tools, as he shall choose.

*March 14th.*

*Johnathan Mifflin*, *Attwood Shute* & *White Massey*, overseers of the poor, &c, bind *Thomas Richardson*, an



orphan, apprentice to Thomas Harris of Lancaster county for eleven years and nine months from this date to be taught to read and write, and the trade of a millwright, to have customary dues.

Robert Wakely assigns *Timothy Castleton* a (servant from Ireland in the snow *George*) to John Scoggin of Phila. bricklayer, for four years from Sept. 22nd 1745. Consideration £15: customary dues.

*March 15th.*

*John Dond* of Phila, labourer, indents himself apprentice to Clement Russell of Phila. for four years and three months from this date to be taught the trade of a plasterer, customary dues.

*Edmund Butler* in consideration £12: paid to William Branson for the remainder of his time by John Micon of Virginia indents himself servant to said John for one year and eight months from this date, to have the freedom dues as is the custom of Virginia.

*March 17th.*

*Hugh Boyd* in consideration £15: paid to his Master John Wiley for his use and at his request by William Anderson of Phila. Mariner, indents himself servant to William Anderson his exc. for three years from this date, customary dues.

*March 18th.*

*John Wilson* by consent of his father Patrick Wilson indents himself apprentice to Jonathan Durell of Phila. potter, for six years and four months from March 12th 1745, to be taught the trade of a potter, to have four quarters schooling in winter evenings, two of the first and of the last years of the term afixed, customary dues.

*George Arnold* in consideration ten pistoles paid for his passage from Holland indents himself servant to George Passasky of Phila. for two years from this date at the end of his time to have one pistole and a new coat, waistcoat and pair of breeches.





*John Conlin* in consideration of £20: paid to William Murdock for his time of servitude by John Storey of Bucks, Taylor, indents himself servant to said Storey for four years from this date, customary dues.

Jacob Casdrop and John Johnson overseers of the poor of the Northern Liberties &c, bind *Mary Hutchins*, an orphan, apprentice to Thomas Williams of Phila. boat builder for five years and three months, next ensuing, to be taught to read and write, and sew plain work, and besides freedom dues, to have one new pair of stays and one new quilted petticoat.

*March 19th.*

*Thomas Price* son of David Price with consent of his uncles Evan Evan & James Freedman, binds himself apprentice to Arthur Burrows of Phila. Mariner, for six years from this date, to be taught the mystery of a mariner and to have customary dues.

(to be continued.)



JOSEPH ANDREWS.

(CATALOGUE OF HIS ENGRAVED WORKS.)

BY

MANTLE FIELDING

(Continued from page 113.)

ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY

- No. 1. Half length, seated, book in hand, head slightly to left. Engraved from a picture by G. P. A. Healy; by J. Andrews./ John Quincy Adams./ Published 1843. Line H. 11"—W. 9.4/16" Rectangle.

Note: Engraved on copper.

ADAMS, J. Q.

- No. 2. Line, rectangle, ornamental. Above, a calumet or peace pipe crossed over a paper inscribed "Treaty". Below, a view of the "President's House from Washington." Half length, seated to left, face slightly to left, forefinger in book in left hand. Size, rect. H. 6.4/16"—W. 5.2/16" Over all 9x6.11/16" Ins: Painted by G. P. A. Healy./ Eng<sup>d</sup> by R. E. Babson and J. Andrews/ John Quincy Adams (auto)/.

ANDERSON, R.

- No. 3. Bust, head slightly to left, with spectacles. Line ruled background, rectangle with corners cut. Line. H. 4.3/16"—W. 3.7/16".

Note: Proofs in four states in Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

ARKWRIGHT, SIR RICHARD

- No. 4. Bust, nearly full face, to left. right Pinxt. J. Andrews Sc./ Sir Richard Arkwright./ Line. H. 3.7/16"—W. 2.6/16".



## ARMSTRONG, W. J.

- No. 5. Bust, head to left. Eng. at J. Andrew's from a Picture by A. Fisher./ W. J. Armstrong./ R. Andrews. Print./ Line Vig. H. 2.12/16"—W. 2.4/16".

Note: Largely the work of J. Andrews.

## BALLOU, HOSEA

- No. 6. Half length, standing, hand on open book, head to left. Painted by H. Pratt. Eng<sup>d</sup> by J. Andrews & H. W. Smith./ Hosea Ballou. (signature). Rectangle. H. 5.9/16"—W. 3.13/16" Mezzotint and Line.

## BARRY, JAMES

- No. 7. Half length, with brushes and pallet in hand, head to left. Painted by himself.—J. Andrews Sc./ James Barry./ Line. H. 3.8/16"—W. 2.13/16" Rectangle.

## BENNETT, ALFRED

- No. 8. Bust, nearly full face. Engd. by J. Andrews, & C. E. Wagstaff./ Alfred Bennett. Line. Vig. H. 2.12/16"—W. 2.6/16".

## BOURBON, DUCHESS OF

- No. 9. Duchess of Bourbon & Duke of Orleans. (See Galerie Historie de Versailles). Printed on the same page, and inscribed "Graves par Andrews." Three quarter length seated, head slightly to right. (Over) 2560 (Under) Tableau du temps/ Bourbon (Charlotte de Hesse-Rheinfels-Rothembourg./ princesse de Conde, . . . . †1741./ H. 5.10/16"—W. 4.4/16" Rectangle.

## CLEMENT XII.

- No. 10. Pope Clement XII, and Cardinal Tencin. (See Galerie Historie de Versailles.) Printed on same page, and inscribed "Graves par Andrews." Half length, seated, head to right, with cap. (Over)





2565 (Under) Tableau du temps/ Clement XII  
(Laurent Corsini,) Pope † 1740./ Graves par An-  
drews. Diagraphie et Pantographe Gavard./ H.  
4.6/16"—W. 3.9/16" Rectangle. Clement XII  
(Laurent Corsini.) Pope 1740.

## CLIFFORD, JOHN H.

- No. 11. Very truly yours, John H. Clifford. Half length,  
seated, head to right. Engraved by J. Andrews  
from a Daguerreotype by Hale. Oval, with border  
line. H. 8"—W. 5.14/16".

## CODMAN, JOHN

- No. 12. Half length, seated in chair, in robes. Huntingdon  
Pinx<sup>t</sup>. C. E. Wagstaff & J. Andrews Eng<sup>t</sup>./  
John Codman/ (signature) H. 4.2/16"—W 3.4/16".  
Rectangle. Line and Mezzotint.

## COOK, JAMES

- No. 13. Full bust, to right. Dance. Pinxt.—Carter,  
Andrews & Co Sc./ Capt James Cook, F.R.S./  
(open letter) H. 3.7/16"—W. 2.11/16" Rect-  
angle. Line.

## DOWSE, THOMAS

- No. 14 Half length, seated, nearly full face. Painted by  
M. Wright. Engraved by J. Andrews./ Thomas  
Dowse./ Born in Charlestown December 28,  
1772./ Died in Cambridgeport November 4, 1856./  
Line. Rectangle. H. 5"—W. 3.12/16".

## FERGUSON, JAMES, F. R. S.

- No. 15. Half length, holding book, head to right. North-  
cote Pinxt.—Caster, Andrews & Co. Sc./ James  
Ferguson, F. R. S. H. 3.8/16"—W. 2.12/16"  
Line. Rectangle.

## FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN

- No. 16. Full bust, head to left, coat trimmed with  
fur. Duplessis.—J. Andrews/ Franklin./ From  
VOL. XXXI.—14



the original picture by Duplessis,/ in the possession of M<sup>rs</sup>. Barnett of Paris./ Line. Vig. Printed by R. Andrews/. Boston./ Published by Tappan & Dennet./H. 3.8/16"—W. 3.8/16"

Note: Executed in Paris 1836.

#### FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN

- No. 17. Bust, head to left, coat trimmed with fur. From a French painting. Carter, Andrews & Co. Sc. Line. H. 3.7/16"—W. 2.13/16"

#### FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN

- No. 18. Bust, head to left, coat trimmed with fur. Oval with ornamental border, at the bottom a representation of Franklin flying his kite. Painted by Duplessis. Eng<sup>d</sup>. by R. E. Babson & J. Andrews. Walker & White. Boston. New York. Philadelphia & Baltimore. H. 4.10/16"—W. 3.9/16"

#### FRANKLIN, M<sup>r</sup>

- No. 19 Full bust, head to left. Engraved by Jos. Andrews./ M<sup>r</sup>. Franklin./ From an original painting in the possession of Professor Hodge./ Philadelphia/ Childs and Peterson./ Line. Rectangle. H. 4.8/16"—W. 3.12/16".

#### GALERIE HISTORIC DE VERSAILLES

- No. 20. Six portraits. Published two on a page, and inscribed between the prints "Graves par Andrews." (See portraits of Cardinal Tincin, Duke of Orleans, Duchess of Bourbon, Pope Clement XII.)

#### GOULD, JA<sup>s</sup>

- No. 21. Three-quarter length, head to left, long cloak. Pain<sup>td</sup>. by Waldo. Eng. by R. Babson & J. Andrews./ Ja<sup>s</sup>. Gould/ Eng<sup>d</sup>. for Hollister's History of Connecticut./ Line and Mezzotint. Rectangle. H. 5.10/16"—W. 4.4/16".





## GRAHAM, JAMES

- No. 22. Full bust, head to left. Healy.—J. Andrews./ J. Graham./ (Published 1845.) Vig. H. 3.6/16"—W. 2.14/16".

## "GREENWOOD, GRACE" (MRS. LIPPINCOTT.)

- No. 23. Bust, head to left. Paint<sup>d</sup>. by C. J. Thompson. Engd. by J. Andrews and H. W. Smith./ Grace Greenwood/ 1850/ Vig. H. 3"—W. 3"

## HOLMES, OLIVER W.

- No. 24. Bust, head to left. Eng<sup>d</sup>. by J. Andrews and F. Halpin./ Oliver Wendell Holmes/ (signature) Vig. Line. H. 3.4/16"—W. 2.12/16".

## ISABELLA (QUEEN OF SPAIN).

- No. 25. Three quarter length, standing holding prayer-book. Nearly full face with hood. Eng<sup>d</sup> by J. Andrews./ Isabella the Catholic/ After an Engraving from a picture in the Royal Palace at Madrid./ Rectangle. Line. H. 4.2/16"—W. 2.12/16"

## JACKSON, JAMES

- No. 26. Bust, head to left. C. E. Wagstaff & J. Andrews./ James Jackson./ Vig. H. 3.4/16"—W. 2.4/16" Line.

## JEWETT, CHARLES

- No. 27. Bust, head to left. Southworth & Hawes Dag<sup>rr</sup>. —J. Andrews & T. Kelly Sc./ Truly Yours/ Charles Jewett/ (signature) Ball & Pollard Print./ Vig. Line. H. 3.6/16"—W. 3.2/16"

## JUDSON, A

- No. 28. Full bust, to left. C. Harding Pinxt.—J. Andrews Eng<sup>r</sup>./ A. Judson/ H. 2.10/16"—2.8/16" Vignette.

## JUDSON, EMILY C.

- No. 29. Half length seated, arm resting on two books to right on table. Engd. by J. Andrews./ Emily C.



Judson (Fac-simile) Vig. Line. H. 3.4/16"—  
W. 2.10/16"

## LAWRENCE, ABBOTT.

- No. 30. Full bust, to right, figure indicated. Pain<sup>t</sup> by  
G. P. A. Healy.—Eng<sup>d</sup>. by J. Andrews & T.  
Kelly./ Abbott Lawrence/ Print by R. Andrews.  
H. 3.8/16"—W. 2.14/16" Vignette. Line.

Note. Engraved in 1849, for "The Whig Review."

T. Kelly was an Irishman whom Mr. Andrews  
repeatedly employed as an assistant in his work.

## LATHROP, JOHN

- No. 31. Full bust, head to left, clerical robes and wig. Gil-  
bert Stuart Pinx<sup>t</sup>. C. E. Wagstaff & J. Andrews  
Sc./ John Lathrop/ (signature). Rectangle.  
Line. H. 3.14/16"—W. 3.2/16".

## LAWRENCE, AMOS

- No. 32. Three quarter length, seated. Head finished, to  
right; figure indicated in line. C. Harding.  
Pinxt. J. Andrews Sc. Vig. Line. H. 4.4/16"  
—W. 3.10/16".

## MATHER, COTTON

- No. 33. Full bust, head slightly to left, clerical robes and  
wig. E. Pelham Pinx<sup>t</sup>. C. E. Wagstaff & J.  
Andrews Sc./ Cotton Mather./ (signature). Rec-  
tangle. Line. H. 3.14/16"—W. 3.2/16".

## MATHER, INCREASE

- No. 34. Full bust, head to right, clerical robes. Vanveek  
Pinx<sup>t</sup>. 1680. C. E. Wagstaff & J. Andrews Sc./  
Witnesse/ Increase Mather/ (signature). Line  
and Mezzotint. Rectangle. H. 3.14/16"—W.  
3.2/16".

## NICHOLS, J.

- No. 35. Half length, head to right. Eng<sup>d</sup>. by J. Andrews  
& H. W. Smith./ J. Nichols/ (signature). Mezzo-



tint and Line. Rectangle. H. 5.14/16"—W. 4.2/16".

## ORLEANS, DUKE OF

- No. 36. Louis d'Orleans, duc d'. (See Galerie Historie de Versailles.) Printed on same page as Duchess of Burbon, and inscribed "Graves par Andrews." Three quarter length standing in armor, head to right. (Over) 2551 (Under) De la Coll<sup>re</sup>. du Ch<sup>a</sup>. d'Eu./ Orleans (Louis d'Orleans, duc d')/ premier prince du sang † 1752./ Rectangle. H. 5.10/16"—W. 4.5/16".

## "PARLEY, PETER" (SAML. GRISWOLD GOODRICH)

- No. 37. Figure seated before house, surrounded by boys. Tisdale del. J. Andrews Sc. Peter Parley Telling Stories. Rectangle. H. 3.3/16"—W. 2.11/16".

## PHILLIPS, WENDELL

- No. 38. Half length, head to right, nearly in profile (portrait in outline). Wendell Phillips/ (signature). Etched by J. Andrews, from a Daguerrotype by Southworth. Line. H. 3.8/16"—W. 2.14/16".

## PRINCE, T.

- No. 39. Bust, head slightly to right, with wig and vestments. J. A. (under, in script) Your most respectfull/ Humble Servant/ T. Prince/ H. 3.2/16"—W. 2.12/16" Vignette. Line.

## PULLER, HENRY H.

- No. 40. Half length seated, head to right. Painted by A./ G. Hoit. Eng. by C. E. Wagstaff & J. Andrews. Your Ob<sup>t</sup>. Henry H. Puller./ Printed by Andrews & Wagstaff./ Rectangle H. 5.6/16"—W. 4.8/16" Mezzotint and Line.

## ROBBINS, CHANDLER

- No. 41. Half length, head to right. Ormsbee & Silsbee, Dag<sup>rs</sup>.—C. E. Wagstaff & J. Andrews Sc./ Chand-





ler Robbins/ (signature). Rectangle. H. 3.14/16"—  
W. 3.2/16".

## SHARP, DANIEL

- No. 42. Bust, head to left; seated, back of chair indicated.  
J. Andrews Eng.<sup>d</sup> Daniel Sharp—/ (signature)  
Wilson & Daniel Print<sup>r</sup>/ Line. H. 2.8/16"—W.  
1.10/16" Vig.

## SHAW, S.

- No. 43. Half length seated, pen in hand, head slightly to  
right. J. Johnson Pinx<sup>t</sup> J. Andrews Sc./ S.  
Shaw (signature) Vig. H. 3.12/16"—W. 2.12/16".

## SPARKS, JARED

- No. 44. Head only finished, three-quarter face, slightly to  
left. 1855. Engraved by J. Andrews, from an  
unfinished portrait by Stuart, pain<sup>t</sup>. in 1828.  
H. 2.12/16"—W. 1.10/16".

## SPAULDING, S. R.

- No. 45. Bust, head slightly to right. Engd. by J. Andrews.  
Rectangle, with line ruled background. H.  
4.1/16"—W. 3.3/16".

Note: Proofs in four states in the Boston Museum of  
Fine Arts.

## SPRAGUE, CHARLES

- No. 46. Three-quarter length seated. Head in profile to  
right. Figure lightly drawn. Eng.<sup>d</sup> by J. Andrews./  
Charles Sprague./ Boston. Ticknor, Reed &  
Fields: 1850./ Vig. H. 3.8/16"—W. 2.8/16"

Note: Engraved for his volume of "Poems." An  
exquisitely delicate little plate, (painter's name not known).

## STOUGHTON, WILLIAM

- No. 47. Half length, head to left with cap. Eng.<sup>d</sup> at  
J. Andrews by R. Babson./ William Stoughton./  
Rectangle. Line. H. 4.4/16"—W. 3.2/16".



STURGIS, JOSIAH

- No. 48. Half length, head to right. Pettée's Dag. — J. Andrews and H. W. Smith En'g./ Aquatint, and Line. Oval. Ornamental border. H. 5.3/16" — W. 3.15/16".

STURGIS, JOSIAH

- No. 49. Half length, head to right. Engraved by J. Andrews and H. Wright Smith. Rectangle. H. 9.8/16" — W. 6.4/16".

TAPPAN, ARTHUR

- No. 50. Bust, head to right. Dag. of Bundy & Co. — Eng. by J. Andrews./ Yr. affe. brother./ Arthur Tappan./ Line. Vig. H. 3" — W. 2".

Note: Proofs in five states, Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

TAYLOR, ZACHARY

- No. 51. Full length, seated. Engraved by J. Andrews from a Daguerrotype/ taken at Baton Rouge, July 1848 by Pattee & Cathan. Very Respectfully/ Sir/ Your obt. Servt/ Z. Taylor Majr. Genl./ U. S. Army/ R. Andrews Print./ Head finished, figure in outline. Rect. line border. Line. H. 14.14/16" — W. 10.8/16".

Note: This plate was engraved in 1848. Mr. Andrews spoke of the "whole undertaking being a business speculation, which finally disgusted him."

TENCIN, CARDINAL

- No. 52. Cardinal Tencin & Pope Clement XII. (See Galerie Historie de Versailles). Printed on same page, and inscribed "Graves par Andrews." Half length seated, head to right. (Over) 2574 (Under) Tableau du temps/ Tencin (Pierre Guerin, Seig. de) /Cardinal Archeveque de Lyon, Ministre d'etat+1758./ Rectangle. H. 4.4/16" — W. 3.7/16".





## UNKNOWN

- No. 53. Portrait of man; bust, half length, head to left. Engraved by J. Andrews, from a picture by A. Clark, after a Daguerreotype of Litch & Whipple. Printed by R. Andrews. Line.

Note: This print in collection of Boston Museum of Fine Arts, being the gift of his daughter, Miss Ellen Andrews.

## UNKNOWN

- No. 54. Portrait of a man; bust, head to right. Line. Rectangle with line ruled background. H. 4.4/16''—W. 3.4/16''

## UPTON, MR. OF DANVERS

- No. 55. Proof signed by Engraver, with regards, and presented to J. E. Root, Esq. Title noted on back. Bust, head to left. Engraved by J. Andrews from a Photograph. Rectangle. Ruled line background. H. 3.9/16''—W. 2.12/16''.

## URBINO, DUKE OF

- No. 56. Duc. Di Urbino. Three-quarter length in armor. Tiziano. Joseph Andrews. Line. Rectangle. H. 8.8/16''—W. 7.5/16''.

Note: Print in Koehler Collection at Boston Museum of Fine Arts, was presented by the engraver in 1842 to Dr. Martin, who gave it to Mr. Koehler in 1870. The engraving was begun in Florence, but finished in America.

## WALCOTT, SAMUEL B.

- No. 57. Bust, head profile. Engraved by J. Andrews from sketch by Saulini. Line. Vig. H. 6.8/16''—W. 4.8/16''

## WARE, HARRIET

- No. 58. Half length, standing knitting. Manchester's Dag<sup>uo</sup>. J. Andrews & Pupil Sc./ Harriet Ware./ H. 3.8/16''—W. 2.7/16''.



## WARE, JR. HENRY

- No. 59. Bust, head to left. Miss Goodrich.—J. Andrews./ Henry Ware, jr./1813./ H. Ware Jr./1843./ (signatures at 1813 and 1843.) Vig. Line. H. 2.8/16"—W. 2.4/16".

## WASHINGTON, GEORGE

- No. 60. Bust, head to left. Washington./ From the original painting by Stuart, taken from life/ in possession of the Boston Athenaeum./ Engraved by Joseph Andrews./ Vig. Line. H. 4.12/16"—W. 3.8/16" (Baker No. 177).

Note: This plate was destroyed in the great Boston fire. It was engraved about 1843.

## WEBSTER, DANIEL

- No. 61. Full length, standing. Painted by T. B. Lawson. Engraved by C. E. Wagstaff and Jos. Andrews. Mezzotint. (Bust of Washington on pedestal at side.) Pub. 1852 H. 26.4/16"—W. 17.12/16"

## WESLEY, CHARLES

- No. 62. Half length in surplice, head to right. Rev. Charles Wesley, M.A./ Sometime student of Christ Church Oxford./ Engraved by J. Andrews, from an original Print by J. Fittler, A.R.A. London 1793. Line. Vig. H. 3.6/16"—W. 2.12/16".

## WESLEY, JOHN

- No. 63. Half length in surplice, head to right. Rev. John Wesley, M.A./ Late fellow of Lincoln College Oxford./ Aetatis 87./ Engraved by J. Andrews, from an original Picture of the same size engraved by J. Fittler, A.R.A. London 1792./ Line Vig. H. 3"—W. 2.6/16".

## WHITEFIELD, GEORGE

- No. 64. Half length, standing before open book, with arms raised in act of preaching. (under) J. A./ G.



Whitefield'' Rectangle, drapery indicated in line.  
Line. H. 4.15/16—W. 3.15/16''

WILBERFORCE, WILLIAM

- No. 65. Half length, seated reading. Drawn by H. Elridge,—Eng<sup>d</sup> by J. Andrews./ William Wilberforce Esq. M.P./ Oval in rectangle frame. Line. H. 5.10/16''—W. 2.12/16''.

WOLCOTT, OLIVER

- No. 66. Bust, head slightly to right. Oliv: Wolcott./ (signature) Eng<sup>d</sup> by J. Andrews & W. H. Tappan from a Picture by Trumbull/ in possession of Hon. Josiah Quincy./ Line. Vig.

Note : Engraved about 1846.

WOODS, LEONARD

- No. 67. Half length seated, pen in hand. Marchant Pinxt. —J. A. Andrews & H. W. Smith Sc./ Leonard Woods/ ( ) June 19th 1849/ Print by T. R. Holland & Co./ Rectangle. Mezzotint and Line. H. 5.3/16''—W. 4.4/16''.

Subject Prints:—

COTTAGE LEGEND, THE

- No. 68. Drawn by R. Westall, R. A. Engraved by F. & J. Andrews, Lancaster. Published by S. G. Goodrich, Boston. "The Token." 1826. Line. Rectangle. H. 3.14/16''—W. 2.3/16''

RUSSIAN PEASANTS, THE

- No. 69. J. B. LePrince, Prinxt. Engraved by J. Andrews, Lancaster. Published by S. G. Goodrich, Boston. Line. Rectangle. H. 3.14/16''—W. 2.14/16''.

THE WICKED FLEE WHERE NO MAN PURSUETH.

- No. 70. By Alvan Fisher. Published in 1829. 8 vo.

Note : Engraved in 1829. First steel engraving by Mr. Andrews after an oil painting.





CROSSING THE FORD.

No. 71. By Alvan Fisher. Published in 1830. 8 vo.

Note: Engraved in 1830. Published by Carter & Hendee, Boston.

PANTHER SCENE, THE

No. 72. (From Cooper's "The Pioneers") Painted by G. L. Brown. Published in 1835. Rectangle. Line. H. 3.8/16"—W. 5".

Note: This was the last plate executed by Mr. Andrews, before going to England in 1835.

BARGAINING FOR A HORSE.

No. 73. W. S. Mount/ Bargaining For A Horse./ Printed by Butler & Long./ Rectangle. H. 2.2/16"—W. 4".

Note: This engraving is not marked by "Andrews" but is known to be his work, it was engraved in 1839 and Published in "The Gift." 1840.

YOUNG FISHERMAN, THE

No. 74. Boy with basket of fish and pole, holding young gentleman's horse, while being lectured by an old parson. Brook in background. Marked E. Taylor.—J. Andrews. Line. Vig. H. 3.8/16"—W. 3.12/16".

PARSON WELLS, AND HIS WIFE.

No. 75. Engraved by J. Andrews, from a drawing by Darley. Rectangle with oval top. Outline drawing. H. 10.6/16"—W. 7.8/16".

Note: Engraved for the "Spectator," a monthly publication attempted by Mr. Andrews and his brother, but which failed.

SHADOW, THE

No. 76. By A. Fisher. J. Andrews. Published in "The Philopena" 1853. Rectangle. Line. H. 2.14/16"—W. 3.12/16".



## GOING TO MARKET.

- No. 77. Casilear. J. Andrews. Vig. Line. Published in "The Token" 1829. H. 1.10/16"—W. 1.14/16".

## FIRST STEAMBOAT ON THE MISSOURI, THE

- No. 78. J. G. Chapman. J. Andrews. "The Token" 1829. Vig. Line. H. 1.10/16"—W. 2.12/16".

## REAPER, THE

- No. 79. Casilear. J. Andrews. Vignette. Line. Published in "The Token" 1829. H. 1.12/16"—W. 1.8/16".

## CHARITY.

- No. 80. Beranger. J. Andrews. Published by Carter and Hendee. Boston. "Youth's Keepsake" 1830. Rectangle with frame. H. 8/16"—W. 2.14/16".

## ANNETTE DELARBRE.

- No. 81. Painted by W. W. West. Published in "The Token" 1837. Rectangle. Line. H. 3.12/16"—W. 4.12/16".

Note: Engraved in England, in 1835, under Mr. Good-year's supervision. Mr. Andrews attached some importance to this plate, as showing the progress made by him shortly after coming to England. He exhibited it at the Art Club, together with his "Plymouth Rock," only a few years before his death.

## BLIND MOTHER, THE

- No. 82. Lescot Pinxt. J. Andrews Sc. Published in "The Philopena" 1853. Rectangle. Line. H. 3.12/16"—W. 2.14/16".

## HANAPEPE VALLEY.

- No. 83. Drawn by A. T. Agate. J. Andrews Sc. Rectangle. H. 7.2/16"—W. 4.2/16".

## BUENA VISTA.

- No. 84. H. Billings, del. J. Andrews & J. Duthie Sc. Three women,—two wounded soldiers. Pub. in





"Poems, by John G. Whittier" Vignette.  
Line. H. 4"—W. 3.4/16".

## NORSEMEN, THE

- No. 85. Frontispiece to "Poems by John G. Whittier"  
H. Billings, del. J. Andrews & J. Duthie Sc.  
Pub. Mussey & Co. Boston 1854. Vignette.  
Line. H. 2.12/16"—W. 2.4/16".

## MEGONE, MOG

- No. 86. H. Billings, del. J. Andrews & J. Duthie Sc.  
Three figures (Indian, Hunter and Woman) in  
woods. Pub. in "Poems, by John G. Whittier"  
Vignette. Line. H. 5"—W. 3.2/16".

## GENEVIEVE.

- No. 87. Half length, girl seated, with scarf over head. A.  
M. Huffam.—J. Andrews./ Genevieve./ Pub-  
lished by Caster & Hendee Boston./ Rectangle.  
Line. H. 3.6/16"—W. 2.9/16".

## MARY MAGDALEN.

- No. 88. Half length, head to right. Carlo Dolci, Pinxt.—  
J. Andrews Sc./ Mary Magdalen/ Line. Rec-  
tangle. H. 3.14/16"—W. 2.14/16".

## PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, THE

- No. 89. Hammatt Billings, Delt. Ob. Roy. Folio. Pub-  
lished 1857.

## PLYMOUTH ROCK 1620.

- No. 90. Landing at Plymouth of Pilgrim Forefathers.  
Peter F. Rothermel, Pinxt. J. Andrews, Sc. Ob.  
Roy. Folio. Published 1869. H. 17.14/16"—W.  
23.15/16".

CHRISTIANNA AND HER CHILDREN IN THE VALLEY OF  
DEATH.

- No. 91. D. Huntington Pinxt. Imp. Folio. Published by  
Art Union of Phila. 1853.



## EXPECTED CANOE, THE

- No. 92. Indian maiden seated on bank of stream. Painted by J. G. Chapman. Eng. by J. Andrews & C. A. Jewett./ The Expected Canoe/ Printed by R. Neale/ Published in "Token" Rectangle. Line border. H. 4.6/16"—W. 3.6/16".

## LEE, ALICE

- No. 93. By J. W. Wright. Girl reading, half length, standing with hands clasped. Vig. Line. H. 3.12/16"—W. 2.10/16".

## ONLY DAUGHTER, THE

- No. 94. Young girl, standing. Necklace and square neck gown, hand on hip. Painted by G. S. Newton. Eng<sup>d</sup>. by J. Andrews./ The Only Daughter./ Oval in rectangle frame. H. 4.14/16"—W. 3.14/16".

Note. Unfinished proof before letter.

## TITLE-PAGE, HISTORY OF AMERICA

- No. 95. The Old Fort, Connanicut, R. I. Drawn by W. Groome Eng. at J. Andrews, Boston. Printed and Published by Samuel Walker. In circle with border & figures below. H. 8.1/16"—W. 6"

## WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS NEAR NEWBURG, N. J.

- No. 96. View of old farm-house. J. Andrews from a sketch after H. Morton. Line. Vig. H. 4"—W. 6.8/16".

## SAUL AND THE WITCH OF ENDOR.

- No. 97. Painted by Washington Allston. Engraved by C. E. Wagstaff & J. Andrews. Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1851 by the New England Art Union, & ct. Mezzotint and Line. Rectangle. Border line. 1/16" H. 6.4/16"—W. 8.7/16".

A folio print of the above H. 17.3/16"—W.



23.10/16'' Engraved by C. E. Wagstaff and J. Andrews.

VENICE.

No. 98. Engraved by Carter, Andrews & Co.

VIEW IN HONOLULU.

No. 99. Landscape. B. Billings, del. J. Andrews dirext. J. Duthie Sc./ View in Honolulu. Rectangle. H. 3.9/16''—W. 5.10/16''.

Note. Probably engraved in 1863.

NUUANU VALLEY. OAHU.

No. 100. Landscape. B. Billings, delt. J. Andrews dirext. J. Duthie Sc. Rectangle. H. 3.8/16''—W. 5.9/16''.

FEMALE HEAD

No. 101. Bust, head to left, one hand raised holding hair. Vig. background. H. 2.5/16''—W. 2.8/16''.

Note: Proofs in collection of Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

QUENTIN DURWARD.

No. 102. Frontispiece, Scott's Novels. Knights leaving castle by drawbridge. Vig. H. 3.8/16''—W. 2.10/16''.

GENEVIEVE.

No. 103. The Pioneer 1843. J. B. Wright. Etched by J. Andrews. Rectangle. Male and Female figures standing by Tomb. H. 7.14/16''—W. 5.7/16''.

CIRCE.

No. 104. Four female figures, floating above clouds. Flaxman del. J. Andrews Sc. Line. H. 4.12/16''—W. 7.8/16''.

DANTE AND BEATRICE.

No. 105. "As thus she spoke in accents soft and slow." Two figures in outline. Flaxman. J. Andrews. Line. Rectangle. H. 4.7/16''—W. 6.7/16''.





## VIEW OF BOSTON COMMONS.

- No. 106. Commons, with Beacon Street in the Background.  
H.  $4.8/16''$ —W.  $3.8/16''$ .

Note: Print in collection of Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Presentation copy to Mr. Cheney. Signed in pencil by J. Andrews.

## VIEW.

- No. 107 Sabbath-day Point. Lake George. W. H. Bartlett del. J. Andrews direx. A. C. Warren Sc. Rect. Line. H.  $3\ 4/16''$ —W.  $4.14/16''$ .

## HAWAIIAN GIRL

- No. 108. Bust, drapery over one shoulder. Necklace and hair ornament. J. Webber del.—J. Andrews Sc./Hawaiian Girl./ Vig. H.  $2.6/16''$ —W.  $2''$  Line.

## OLD CHURCH, THE

- No. 109. Building in grave-yard surrounded by fence. J. Andrews & H. W. Smith./ The Old Church./ Line and Mezzotint. Rectangle. A.  $3.3/16''$ —W.  $4.13/16''$ .

## FIGURE WITH STAFF.

- No. 110. Standing figure. (Probably the Saviour) Standing on mound, mountains in the distance, one hand holding staff. H. Billings del. A. C. Warren & J. Andrews Sc. Vig. H.  $3.14/16''$ —W.  $3.2/16''$  Line.

## ANGEL.

- No. 111. Head finished, wing indicated. H.  $3.4/16''$ —W.  $2.8/16''$ .

Note: Unfinished proof in Boston Museum of Fine Art.

## ALICE.

- No. 112. Young woman in cloak, standing by wall, three-quarter length. E. Landseer, R. A.—J. Andrews direx. A. C. Warren Sc./ Alice. Line. Rectangle. H.  $7.4/16''$ —W.  $4.12/16''$ .



GOOD RESOLUTIONS.

- No. 113. Standing figure of man, holding pipe, cottage in background. J. Liverseege del. J. Andrews direx. W. H. Tappan Sc./ Good Resolutions./ Rectangle. H. 3.12/16"—W. 3.2/16" Line.

DYING GAUL, THE

- No. 114. Figure drawn from statue. Line. H. 4.7/16"—W. 7.1/16".

CHRIST AND THE ADULTERESS.

- No. 115. Rectangle. H. 4.8/16"—W. 3.9/16" Line.

Note: The print in the collection of Boston Museum of Fine Arts is a presentation proof, title noted in pencil and signed by Mr. Andrews.

DRESSING THE BRIDE.

- No. 116. The Bride. W. E. West. J. Andrews. Rectangle. Line. H. 3.15/16"—W. 2.9/16".

RAISING OF LAZARUS, THE

- No. 117. Rectangle. Line. H. 4.9/16"—W. 3.10/16".

Note: Proof in Boston Museum of Fine Arts, etched before graver.

ILLUSTRATION TO WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS.

- No. 118. Frontispiece to Vol. II. Household Edition of Charles Dickens' Works. F. O. C. Darley, fecit. J. Andrews, Sc. Little Dorrit. Joyful Tidings. Figure of old man, seated in chair, young woman kneeling with arms about him, young man standing with hand on chair. Vig. Line. H. 3.6/16"—W. 2.14/16".

- I. India proof, before title.
- II. As described.

ILLUSTRATION TO WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS.

- No. 119. Frontispiece of Household Edition of Charles Dickens' Works. F. O. C. Darley, fecit. J. Andrews Sc. The Uncommercial Traveler. A  
VOL. XXXI.—15





Tramp Caravan. Horse with children playing around him, top wagon in background. Vig. Line. H. 3.10/16''—W. 3.4/16''.

I. India proof, before title.

II. As described.

#### ILLUSTRATION TO WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS.

No. 120. Frontispiece to Vol. II. Household Edition of Charles Dickens' Works. Darley del. J. Andrews & S. Chartrand Sc. Hard Times. (Three lines). Vig. H. 3.6/16''—W. 3.2/16'' Line. Young girl bending over listening above a pit or hole in the ground. An elderly woman holding her with one hand.

I. India proof, before title.

II. As described.

#### ILLUSTRATIONS TO WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS.

No. 121. Frontispiece to Vol. IV. Household Edition of Charles Dickens' Works. Darley. J. Andrews. Bleak House. Springing a Mine. Old gentle-seated in chair, man standing in front of him, with extended finger. Woman seated on left, fireplace in background. Vig. Line. H. 3.5/16'' W. 3.3/16''.

I. India proof, before title.

II. As described.

#### ILLUSTRATIONS TO WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS.

No. 122. Frontispiece to Vol. III. Household Edition of Charles Dickens' Works. F. O. C. Darley. J. Andrews Sc. Our Mutual Friend. The end of a long journey. Figure of old woman supported in arms of young girl. Vig. Line. H. 3.8/16''—W. 3.2/16''.

I. India proof, before title.

II. As described.

#### BANK NOTE WORK.

No. 123. Female figure reading, half length, head to right.



Rectangle in ornamental border. I. 2.4/16''  
—W. 1.4/16''.

Note: Presentation print to Mr. Cheney, signed in pencil by Mr. Andrews, in collection of Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

BANK NOTE WORK.

- No. 124. Group, under large tree, cottage in background. Man with sickle, woman with infant, three children at play, old couple to right. Vig. H. 1.13/16''  
—W. 3.4/16''.

Note: Presentation proof signed by Andrews.

BANK NOTE WORK.

- No. 125. Ship, under sail. Chapman. J. Andrews. Vig. H. 1.9/16''—W. 2.1/16''.

WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS.

- No. 126. Illustration for one of Sir Walter Scott's Novels.

Note: Unfinished proof in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

BLANCHE OF CASTILE.

- No. 127. Bowles & Dearborn Boston. Female figure, half length, reading, with arms around youth who holds a sword. Zwinger del. J. Andrews Sc. Lancaster. (The Casket. 1830) Vig. background. H. 2.7/16''—W. 2.1/16''.

ILLUSTRATION FOR CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

- No. 128. Rose and her Lamb. Little girl with arms around a lamb, two figures in background leaning on fence: decoration at the four corners. F. Greater del. J. Andrews: Carter Andrews & Co. Sc. Diameter of circle 2.14/16''.

ILLUSTRATION FOR CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

- No. 129. The Evening Walk. Female figure seated at table, children bringing in hat: decorations at the four corners. Diameter of circle 2.14/16''. F.



Greater del. J. Andrews: Carter Andrews & Co. Sc.

ILLUSTRATION FOR CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

- No. 130. The Shepherd Boy. Circle, boy seated under tree, sheep grazing: decorations at the four corners. Diameter of circle  $2.14/16''$ . F. Greater del. J. Andrews: Carter Andrews & Co. Sc.

ILLUSTRATIONS FOR MISSIONARIES BOOKS.

- No. 131. Two engravings printed on same sheet, the first being "The Settlement of Gnadenhuetten destroyed & the Missionaries massacred by the Indians." Engraved by "Carter Andrews & Co" Rectangle. H.  $4.1/16''$ —W.  $2.8/16''$ .

The other engraving being "Converted Calmuc Tartars, leaving their native horde to join the Missionaries." Rectangle. H.  $3.10/16''$ —W.  $6''$ .

ILLUSTRATION FOR CAPT. EASTMAN'S BOOK ON INDIANS.  
DOG DANCE OF THE DAHCOTAS.

- No. 132. S. Eastman, Capt. U. S. Army, Del. Pl. 22, C. E. Wagstaff & J. Andrews Eng./ Dog Dance of the Dahcotas./ Published by Lippincott, Gambo & Co. Phil./ Rectangle. Line H.  $5.10/16''$ —W.  $7.15/16''$ .

No. 132 A. India proof, before title.

ILLUSTRATION FOR CAPT. EASTMAN'S BOOK ON INDIANS.  
BALL PLAY ON THE ICE.

- No. 133. Capt. S. Eastman, U. S. Army, Del. Pl. 19. C. E. Wagstaff & J. Andrews, Eng./ Ball Play on the Ice./ Rectangle. Line. H.  $5.15/16''$ —W.  $8''$

No. 133 A. India proof, before title.

ILLUSTRATION FOR CAPT. EASTMAN'S BOOK ON INDIANS.  
INDIAN WOMAN DRESSING A BUFFALO SKIN.

- No. 134. (Woman standing, scraping skin, tent in background) Capt. S. Eastman, U. S. Army, Del.





Pl. 14. C. E. Wastaff & J. Andrews Eng'.  
Indian Woman dressing a Buffalo skin./ Rectangle. Line. H. 6.1/16—W. 5.8/16".

No. 134 A. Indian proof, before title.

ILLUSTRATION FOR CAPT. EASTMAN'S BOOK ON INDIANS.  
TRANSPORTING THE WOUNDED.

No. 135. Capt. S. Eastman, U. S. Army, Del. Pl. 25.  
C. E. Wagstaff & J. Andrews Eng'./ Transporting the Wounded./ Published by Lippincott, Gambo & Co. Phil./ Rectangle. Line. H. 6.1/16"—W. 5.8/16".

No. 135 A. India proof, before title.

ILLUSTRATION FOR CAPT. EASTMAN'S BOOK ON INDIANS.  
INDIAN WOMAN PROCURING FUEL.

No. 136. Cap<sup>t</sup>. S. Eastman, U. S. Army, Del. Pl. 26.  
C. E. Wagstaff & J. Andrews, Eng'./ Indian Woman procuring Fuel./ Rectangle. Line. H. 7.8/16"—W. 5.15/16".

No. 136 A. India proof, before title.

ILLUSTRATION FOR CAPT. EASTMAN'S BOOK ON INDIANS.  
SPEARING FISH IN WINTER.

No. 137. Sketched by Cap<sup>t</sup>. S. Eastman, U. S. Army. Pl. 6.  
C. E. Wagstaff & J. Andrews Eng'./ Spear- ing Fish in Winter./ Published by Lippincott, Gambo & Co. Philad<sup>a</sup>./ Rectangle. Line. H. 5.15/16"—W. 7.14/16".

ILLUSTRATION FOR CAPT. EASTMAN'S BOOK ON INDIANS.

No. 138. (Mound, by Lake, canoe in foreground) Cap<sup>t</sup>. S. Eastman U. S. Army, del. Pl. 58 Eng<sup>d</sup>. by C. E. Wagstaff & J. Andrews./ Rectangle. Line. H. 6"—W 8".

India Proof.

ILLUSTRATION FOR CAPT. EASTMAN'S BOOK ON INDIANS.

No. 139. (Rock by shore of lake, two figures seated on it)  
Sketched by Cap<sup>t</sup>. S. Eastman U. S. Army. Pl.



42. C. E. Wagstaff & J. Andrews Eng'./ Rectangle. Line. H. 6.2/16"—W. 8.8/16".

India Proof.

ILLUSTRATION FOR CAPT. EASTMAN'S BOOK ON INDIANS.

No. 140. (Indian battle, in canoes) Cap<sup>t</sup>. S. Eastman, U. S. Army, Del. Pl. 32. C. E. Wagstaff & J. Andrews, Eng'./ Rectangle. Line. H. 6.2/16"—W. 7.15/16".

India Proof.

ILLUSTRATION FOR CAPT. EASTMAN'S BOOK ON INDIANS.

No. 141. (View, river with canoes, two Indians in foreground) Cap<sup>t</sup>. S. Eastman U. S. Army. Del. Pl. 24. C. E. Wagstaff Eng'./ Rectangle. Line. H. 5.5/16"—W. 8".

India Proof.

ILLUSTRATION FOR CAPT. EASTMAN'S BOOK ON INDIANS.

No. 142. (Indians playing ball) Cap<sup>t</sup>. S. Eastman, U. S. Army del. Pl. 20. C. E. Wagstaff & J. Andrews Eng<sup>s</sup>./ Rectangle. Line. H. 6"—W. 8".

India Proof.

ILLUSTRATION FOR CAPT. EASTMAN'S BOOK ON INDIANS.

No. 143. (Rock with Indian characters) Sketched Oct 12<sup>th</sup>. 1850 by Cap<sup>t</sup>. S. Eastman, U. S. Army. Pl. 41. C. E. Wagstaff & J. Andrews Eng'./ Rectangle. Line. H. 5.15/16"—W. 8".

India Proof.

ILLUSTRATION FOR CAPT. EASTMAN'S BOOK ON INDIANS.

No. 144. (Meeting of Voyagers and Indians) Capt. S. Eastman, U. S. Army. Pl. 3. Andrews & Wagstaff./ Rectangle. Line. H. 5.7/8"—W. 8".

Indian Proof.

ILLUSTRATION FOR CAPT. EASTMAN'S BOOK ON INDIANS.

No. 145. (View by lake). Cap<sup>t</sup>. S. Eastman, U. S. Army,





Del. Pl. 53. C. E. Wagstaff & J. Andrews Eng'/  
Rectangle. Line. H. 6"—W. 8.2/16."

India Proof.

ILLUSTRATION FOR CAPT. EASTMAN'S BOOK ON INDIANS.

No. 146. (Winter hunting with Spears). Cap<sup>t</sup>. S. Eastman, U. S. Army, del. Pl. 5. Eng<sup>t</sup> by C. E. Wagstaff & J. Andrews./ Rectangle. Line. H. 5.9/16"—W. 8.3/16".

India Proof.

ILLUSTRATION FOR CAPT. EASTMAN'S BOOK ON INDIANS.

No. 147. (Landing of Voyagers.) Cap<sup>t</sup>. S. Eastman, U. S. Army del. Pl. 1. C. E. Wagstaff & J. Andrews, Eng<sup>t</sup>. Rectangle. Line. H. 5.14/16"—W. 8".

India Proof.

ILLUSTRATION FOR CAPT. EASTMAN'S BOOK ON INDIANS.

No. 148. (Group of Indians before tent.) Cap<sup>t</sup>. S. Eastman, U. S. Army, Del. Pl. 18. C. E. Wagstaff & J. Andrews, Eng<sup>t</sup>/ Rectangle. Line. H. 5.14/16"—W. 8".

India Proof.



LETTERS OF GOVERNOR JOHN PENN TO LADY  
JULIANA PENN, 1774.

[Copied from the originals in "Penn Papers," Manuscript Department  
of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 3<sup>d</sup> 1774

DEAR MADAM

I have received yours of the 2<sup>d</sup> of February & 2<sup>d</sup> of March, the last gave me particular pleasure as it was a confirmation of your recovery from a dangerous illness & I escaped much uneasiness by not knowing you were ill, till I heard you were out of danger. I beg you will accept of my most sincere congratulations on your Recovery.

I am sorry to be accused of silence as I do not recollect to have omitted writing about any affair that has happened of any consequence except that of the Tea.

The ship that brought it staid but twenty-four hours in the River & the moment I heard of her arrival I was also told the Captain had agreed to return to England. The reason I did not write to Lord Dartmouth about it was that, It was believed the Ministry would not interfere in the matter indeed many letters came from England which said so & a Gentleman who came from thence last winter, said that he knew Lord Dartmouth had declared that it was entirely the affair of the East India Company & Government had nothing to do with it, & what made this more easily believed was that no Instructions were sent to the Governors by the Secretary of State nor to the Collectors of the Customs. No application was made to me by the Cap<sup>t</sup> of the ship nor the Merchants to whom the Tea was consigned nor the Custom house nor indeed by anybody at all. I have wrote to Lord Dartmouth about it, with an



Excuse for not giving him notice of what happened upon this occasion. There was no riotous proceedings indeed the Cap<sup>t</sup> saw it would be vain to insist upon landing the Tea therefore he wisely submitted to do what was required of him in a peaceable manner, had he refused, I imagine the people would have proceeded to violent measures. If it should be determined to enforce the Tea Act, I do not know what will be the consequence, be so good as to let Mr. Baker know I have received his kind letter and tell him I am obliged to him for it. I shall answer it by the next opportunity. I beg my compliments to him. I have hardly time to make up my letter before the post goes therefore conclude with assuring you that I am

Dr Madam

Your obliged & Affectionate

hble serv<sup>t</sup>

John Penn.

I have received a duplicate  
from my Uncle & a letter  
from M<sup>r</sup> Upsdell which

I will answer very soon. Mrs. Penn begs to be kindly remembered to you & all the family & desires you will accept her Congratulations upon your recovery.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 31<sup>st</sup> 1774.

DEAR MADAM,

I have received your's of the 4th of April & am surprized you have not had any letter from me since Sep<sup>t</sup> as I am almost sure I have wrote some that you must have got before the date of yours without they miscarried. Mine of the 3<sup>d</sup> of this month will in a great measure be an answer to it. I am surprized that L<sup>d</sup> Townsend should have said that the Assembly of this Province had returned thanks to the people of Boston for their spirited behaviour in defence of their rights, for if he had given himself the least trouble to enquire into the matter he would have found he had not the least foundation for saying it. the Assembly broke up





some time before the Tea arrived at Boston & have not sat since, so that it was impossible for them to have done it, indeed had they been sitting at the time I believe every man in the house would have voted against so wild a measure. A Tumultuous Committee of the people who assembled in the State house yard made a Resolve of this kind which I am told was not fairly carried neither; many even of those who were most averse to the Tea thinking it very wrong. I have already wrote all that I know to have passed upon this disagreeable affair and given the reasons why I did not think it necessary before, the principal of which was, as I have before said, that I was well informed a Gentleman of Credit & Reputation had said that Lord Dartmouth had declared that the Ministry would take no part in it, indeed the matter was strongly represented in this light in many letters from England, I neither saw nor heard of any riotous proceedings & all I could have wrote upon the subject might have been contained in less than six lines. The clause you mention is in the Charter & was made use of by the ministry when the Stamp Act was passed. I am much concerned that any misrepresentations should be made of the conduct of this Province, especially such as tend to increase the prejudices already entertained against it. Every step will be taken that can to keep things in as moderate a state as possible, but at present a great number of people are very busy in all the Colonies in keeping up the flame & what will be the end of it, God knows. The People of Boston have made a proposal to this Town to concur with them to put a total stop to the importing or exporting any kind of Goods whatever until the Act for shutting up that port shall be repealed, in consequence of this a great number of merchants & others met at a Tavern & debated the matter for a considerable time & the only resolution I can learn they came into was to petition me to call the Assembly upon the occasion & I am told a Petition is now handing about Town to be signed & will be presented to me in a few days which I shall treat as it deserves. I have however



been informed that the movers of this extraordinary measure have no expectation of succeeding in it but that their real design is to gain time by it in order to see what part the other Colonies will take in so critical a Juncture. I have wrote to Lord Dartmouth by this Packet acquainting him with the above.

I will endeavor to get my Uncle a good pipe of Maderia which I believe will not be easy to be done as I am told there is none good in Town.

That this may find you all well is the sincere wish of

Your very affectionate

& obliged humble serv<sup>t</sup>

John Penn.

My brother has given me  
a Release of his Claim;  
we have not yet had a  
meeting but I hope it will not be long for it. Messrs  
Tilghman & Allen are not yet returned from Virginia where  
they went to accommodate the dispute about Pittsburgh,  
but Mr Tilghman writes me that Lord Dunmore will join in  
an application for the settlement of the Boundaries & that  
he told him he had already wrote to Lord Dartmouth upon  
the subject. They are now endeavoring to fix a temporary  
line to keep peace between the two Provinces.

PHILAD<sup>a</sup> JUNE 24, 1774

DEAR MADAM

Mr Tilghman & Mr Allen are returned from Virginia without doing anything toward settling the temporary boundary with Lord Dunmore who would agree to nothing without they gave up Fort Pitt to Virginia, this they would not consent to do & so the matter is just where it was before, except that he agrees to apply to the King to appoint Commissioners to settle the lines, but Virginia will not consent to be at any part of the expence. The Minutes of their negotiations will be sent home by a ship that sails very soon, they are too large to be sent by the Packet. Lord Dunmore





is said to be deeply concerned in grants of Land near and I suppose at Fort Pitt. This may in some measure account for his extraordinary conduct, which is neither that of a man of Honor nor a Gentleman. He has thrown the back Country into a State of Confusion & I am satisfied by his impudence in raising the Militia & giving the command of it to one Connelly a very worthless fellow, we shall in all likelihood be involved in an Indian War. He has fortified Pittsbourg & calls it Fort Dunmore, till the lines are settled by Authority, I fear the back Country will remain in a state of Confusion.

I have been obliged to call our Assembly, having received petitions from the back Inhabitants praying to be protected against the Indians, which I have it not in my power to do without the assistance of the Assembly as I cannot dispose of sixpence of the publick money. I had refused to call the Assembly upon an application from the Inhabitants in consequence of the Act of Parliament for shutting up the Port of Boston, but find upon this occasion I cannot avoid it; indeed I could not answer it to my own conscience, if the Indians should fall upon the back settlers, as may probably be the case. If the assembly take notice of the Boston affair as most probably will be the case, they will be more moderate in their Resolves than the people in their Town Meetings, which it is impossible to prevent, I have wrote by this opportunity to Lord Dartmouth giving him an account of the temper of the people of this Province as well as of the other parts of America, which is very warm; they look upon it that the Chastisement of Boston is purposely vigorous & held up by way of intimidation to all America, & in short that Boston is suffering in a common cause. The Plan which seems to be adopted is the procuring a general Congress in order to state the rights & represent the Grievances of America to the Throne & to agree upon such measures as may be thought most likely to relieve Boston & restore harmony between England & America. I believe there will be a general association not to import any East



India goods, but it is impossible yet to speak with any certainty about the matter.

I have been trying to get a good Pipe of Maderia for my Uncle, but cannot find one worth sending. There is at present no good Wine in the Town but Mr Hockley intends to try if he cannot prevail upon a person who he thinks has some that is good, but not for sale, to let him have a pipe. If I cannot succeed here, I will send back to New York.

My Brother has sent me a Release of his Claim & I have sent him a message by Mr. Physick that I should be glad to see him at my house & that I would receive him in a very kind & friendly manner, but his pride (as I suppose) will not suffer him to visit me, or else I think he would readily embrace my Invitation, he says he is sure I do not wish to be reconciled because I have imposod terms upon him which he never can comply with though he should be reduced to beggary, he looks upon it that I only want to take advantage of his distresses (which he thinks I wish may happen) in order to humble him, he proposed meeting me anywhere but at my own house, but as I insisted upon seeing him only there for the first time, he is desirous of construing my objecting to his proposal into a refusal of being reconciled to him & I suppose is now labouring to make it appear so. However he cannot believe it if he will suffer himself to think, because I have sent him word in the most explicit manner that I was desirous of seeing him & that nobody stood in the way of our being upon good terms but himself & I declare I wish he would enter sincerely into a reconciliation, but I must also observe that as he was the first mover in this difference & has used me very ill by the grossest abuse in a very public manner, for his Indiscretion has been without parallel; he cannot justly lay anything further to my charge after I have put it into his power to finish this disagreeable affair in what I take to be a very easy way. I suppose he may think a visit to me would be an acknowledgment of his having been in fault, which he does by no means allow, but has always endeavored to make



himself & the world believe me the aggressor & that he had more reason to be angry with me than I had with him, but as I view the matter in a different light, I cannot think it unreasonable in me to desire seeing him first at my own house rather than anywhere else: I do not wish to distress him or give him pain nor to humble him any more as he affects to think. I shall wait patiently till he is in better temper, without returning evil for evil; this I have cautiously avoided ever since my arrival & if he had been moved by the same principles with me everything would have been settled amicably long ago, but I will not trouble you any further upon this subject, for I am really sick of it myself & heartily wish it was at an end.

I beg you will assure my Uncle of my Affectionate  
 Regard for him & give my love to all my Cousins

I am very sincerely

D<sup>r</sup> Madam

Your most obliged

Mrs. Penn begs her  
 best Compliments to  
 you and my Uncle,

& most affectionate

hble ser<sup>t</sup>

JOHN PENN





## NOTES AND QUERIES.

## Notes.

TWO RARE IMPRINTS.—The Historical Society of Pennsylvania has recently added to its large and rich collection of Americana, two rare publications from the press of Andrew Bradford, of Philadelphia, facsimilies of the title pages of which are reproduced in frontispiece. "The Psalter," was apparently unknown to the late Mr. Hildeburn, and "The Pennsylvania Almanack," by Thomas Godfrey, only through the advertisement of its publisher. Godfrey had compiled for Franklin and Meredith sheet almanacs, "after the London Manner" for the years 1730–1732, before editing Bradford's "Pennsylvania Almanack" 1733–1736. A transposition of the Penn arms from the centre to the top of the title page of the Almanac, was made in issue of 1736.

"The Psalter" is 6 x 4, and has appended "The Nicene Creed" and "Grace before Meat" and "Grace after Meat."

SUGGESTIONS OF WILLIAM RUSH TO NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR JOSHUA HUMPHREYS, for designs of figureheads for naval vessels. Humphrey's Papers The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.—

As the *Revolution* of America was a Struggle for freedom, and gave birth to a great Republican Empire, it ought to be an Elegant Figure, representing the Genius of America binding the fasces with her right hand, and raising the emblem of Liberty out of the top of the fasces with the left, the bottom of the fasces resting on a rock, the Emblem of firmness and Independence, the American Eagle Darting upon and Destroying the Vitals of Tyranny, with the shackles of Despotism &c—and hurling them under the feet of the Genius of America.

As the *United States* is a great Empire of Liberty, founded on Law and Justice, it should be represented by the Goddess of Liberty, supported by the figures of Law & Justice; and designated by the American Arms, Peace, Commerce, Agriculture &c, &c, resulting from her.

As the *Constitution* of the Empire is the result of the Union of the States, and Union begets Strength, it ought to be represented by an Herculean figure, standing on the firm rock of independence, resting one hand on the fasces which was bound by the Genius of America, and the other hand presenting a scroll of paper, supposed to be the Constitution of America, with proper appendages, the foundation of Legislation.

The American Constitution having a President, Congress, &c, for its Government; and as no one hath been thought so fit for the Political head of so great a Republican body, as Washington let the President be the figure and likeness of him, in the Act of Delivering his address at the Opening of the Legislature, with Suitable emblems to express the great office of that Magistrate &c—and the result of the Administration, Supported by Justice and Prudence.

Congress being the great Legislative Body on which the Majesty of the Republic alone can rest, it ought to be represented by the Goddess



of Wisdom, in the Character of Democracy, reclining upon a pedestal, supported by the Cardinal Virtues—on top of which should be a Number of Volumes, supposed to be the laws framed by the Legislature. In her right hand should be the Constitution, Elevated so that the figure should be looking up to it—the Consequences flowing from the Law under a Wise Administration might be represented by the emblems of the Arts, Sciences, Industry, peace, plenty and independence, &c.

The Constellation should be represented by an elegant female figure characteristick of indignant Nature, at the period of the American Revolution, determined on the forming of a New Creation, from that Chaos of Ignorance, Vice and folly, which she had long been burdened with—She should have a flaming torch in her right hand, setting fire to the bursting World under her feet, with the emblems of Tyranny, Superstition, Folly. &c issuing from it, and thrown into Confusion and fermentation, her left arm resting on the altar of Liberty. The American Eagle in the act of flight; a Sphere resting on his pinions with the Constellation inserted; soaring to heaven with one more great offering of Nature—or to adorn the new political firmament with light and Glory, to Serve as a light to the Nations that have long Wandered in political Darkness; and to Strike with Wonder and Surprise the Wise men of the East.

The Contents are first thoughts, probably much better ideas may offer before it is Necessary to commence the Business.

(Sgd) WM. RUSH.

Philada April 30th. 1795,

Mr. Joshua Humphreys

LETTER OF GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE TO RICHARD PETERS.—

The following interesting letter of General Wayne to Richard Peters, of the Board of War, describing the condition of the Pennsylvania troops at Valley Forge, is in the Manuscript Department of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.—

Mount Joy 13th May 1778

DEAR SIR

Want of time—want of temper—want of opportunity—want of everything but Inclination has prevented me from writing to you for a considerable time—you will now give me leave to Congratulate you on the Establishment of the Independency of the United States of America—the Declaration of the French Ambassador at the Court of Britain must Inevitably produce a war between these powers—which never could have been better timed—I thank my God—that the attention of Great Britain is likely to be Diverted from this Country—Otherwise I should dread the Consequence—for altho' our Troops are daily Improving in Military Discipline by very swift Degrees—yet we are much weaker and worse clothed than at the Close of the last Campaign—I hoped to be able to uniform the Division under my Command—but the Distresses of the other parts of the Troops belonging to this State were such as beggars all Description—Humanity obliged me to Divide what would have in part Clothed Six Hundred men among thirteen Regiments—which also became necessary in Order to prevent Mutiny and to put a stop to that Spirit of Desertion—which had taken too deep a Root and which is not yet subsided—

Our officers are hourly offering in their Resignations, especially those who have yet some property left, where it will end God only knows—the





pain and anxiety I feel on the Occasion—is better Imagined than expressed—I am heartily tired of this way of life for being the Only General Officer belonging to the State—the whole line apply to me on every occasion—their real wants are too many & too obvious to pass unheeded by—but yet I can't alleviate or supply them.

I know it must be very Disagreeable to hear so many Repetitions of this nature—but mankind are imperceptibly led to dwell on those subjects that lay nearest their heart, or that gives them most Concern.

I am not fond of Danger—but I would most Cheerfully agree to Enter into Action once every week in place of visiting each *hott* in my Encampment—where Objects perpetually strike my eye & ear whose wretched condition cannot well be worsted—the Ball or Bayonet can only hurt the body—but such Objects effects the mind & gives the keenest wound to every feeling of Humanity.

For God sake give us (if you can't give us anything else) give us *Linnen*, that we may be Enabled to Rescue our poor worthy fellows from the vermin which are now Devouring them—and which has Emaciated & Reduced numbers exactly to answer the Description of Shakespears Apothecary—some hundreds we thought prudent to Deposit some six feet under Ground—who died of a Disorder Called the *Mease's* i.e. for want of Clothing—the whole Army at present are sick of the same Disorder—but the Penns<sup>a</sup> Line seem to be the most *Infected*—a pointed and Speedy exertion of Congress or Employing an other *Doct<sup>r</sup>* may yet remove the Disorder—which Once done I pledge my Reputation we shall remove the Enemy—for I would Rather Risque my life, Honor & the fate of America on our present force—properly uniformed—than on Double their number Covered with rags & Crawling with vermin—but a truce to this ungreatful subject.

I wrote a few lines to my Daughter some time since—she has not been so kind as to acknowledge it, how is your young soldier—present my best Compliments to all friends and believe me yours

Most Sincerely

ANT<sup>y</sup> WAYNE

(Addressed)

RICHARD PETERS, Esq.

Member of Hon<sup>ble</sup> Board of War

at

ANT<sup>y</sup> WAYNE

York Town

VALLEY FORGE ITEMS.—The following items have been copied from Orderly Books in the Manuscript Division of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

“Thomas Bradford Esq. is appointed Deputy Commissary of Prisoners; his quarters are at John Howards, the next house to the Marquis de La Fayette.” *Jan'y. 17, 1778.*

“Tomorrow being the day for opening the Markets at the Stone Chimney Picket, the army are directed to take notice of the same. Market will be held at the same Place every Monday and Thursday on the East side of the Schuylkill near the New Bridge.” *Feby. 8, 1778.*

“A Guard house at Sullivan's Bridge over Schuylkill to be immediately built on this (camp) side.” *March 3, 1778.*

“As the stumps and Brush in front of the new lines afford an excellent obstacle to the approach of the Enemy, it is expressly forbid that



any of it should be burned by any of the Fatigue parties or any others for the distance of extreme Musquet shot Range in front of the Lines in which all officers commanding Regiments to take particular notice as there is a sufficiency of Wood to furnish stakes for the works within the lines." *April 2, 1778.*

"The works of the new lines being very carelessly executed, in many parts and the Representation of the Engineers have been heretofore of no avail; the General calls upon the several Brigadiers to inspect the parts which have been allotted to their Brigade and order the Defects to be Remedied which appears to be principally owing the weakness of the Stakes and those of the Exterior for being placed to perpendicular." *April 3, 1778.*

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TO CHARLES NORRIS, 1775.—Original in the "Norris Papers," of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Sir

June 12 <sup>th</sup> 1755
rd £ 100.. 0.. 0 Cash
50.. 0.. 0 Notes
<hr/> £ 150.. 0.. 0.

Please to send me One hundred & Fifty Pounds on Acc<sup>t</sup> of the Committee. It should be Paper Money, as it is to go up to Mr. James Wright, and Paper will be the best Carriage. Some of it may be in the new Bills.

—The Post goes in an Hour. Let Jemmy bring it, if you please, as my Niece can hardly stay the Counting.

Yours affectionately

B. FRANKLIN

To Mr. Charles Norris—  
(Endorsed) Philad<sup>a</sup> June 12, 1755 Rec'd of Charles Norris One hundred & fifty pounds

Yours

B. FRANKLIN

FRANKLIN AND VOLTAIRE.—In the *Penna. Magazine of History and Biography* for April 1906, you publish "The Masonic Chronology of Benjamin Franklin By J. F. Sachse", in which is set down (p. 240) under "February 7, 1778, Assists at the initiation of Voltaire in the Lodge of the Nine Sisters". This statement Mr. Sachse repeats and elaborates in his "Franklin as a Free Mason," in the publication by the Grand Lodge of Penna. of its commemorative volume of the Bicentenary of Franklin's birth (p. 155). The date here given, for the initiation of Voltaire into the historic lodge des Neuf-Sœurs, is not only two months earlier than the correct date, but it is also three days before Voltaire arrived in Paris, and as Franklin was not received into membership with this lodge until July 1778, it would seem to make it certain that he could not have participated at the initiation of Voltaire on the 7th of April. None of the contemporary accounts of this imposing ceremonial mention the name of Franklin even as being present and that he did not assist, seems to be conclusively shown by the absence of his name from among those proclaimed as taking part in the initiation, in the official report of the same, where even the musicians are named,





entitled *Relation de Deux Séances de la Loge des Neuf-Sœurs en 1778. Extrait de la Planche a Tracer de la respectable loge des Neuf Sœurs a l'Orient de Paris. le septième jour du quatrième mois de l'an de la vrai luminiere 5778.* The second seance was the lodge of Sorrow for Voltaire, on November 28th 1778, when Franklin played an important part. See the Grimm-Diderot Correspondance. (1880) Vol. xii, p. 185 et seq.

CHARLES HENRY HART

YORK COUNTY, PENNA., GENEALOGICAL NOTES, 1780.—

*James and Elizabeth (Boyd) Anderson*, md. September 1774, had issue :

*Anna*, b. Aug. 1776.

*Margaret*, b. Feb. 2, 1780.

*George*, b. June 29, 1782.

*Maria*, b. Aug 14, 1784.

PETER BINKELE, b. March 2, 1704 in Switzerland, md. Feb. 2. 1725.

*Maria Werle*, b. Oct. 28, 1704 in Alsace, d. Sept. 1748, and had issue :

*Maria* b. Dec. 26, 1725.

*Catherine*, b. March 25. 1727.

*Peter*, b. June 25, 1728. d.

*Christmann*, b. Sept. 27, 1729. d.

*Anna*, b. June, 26, 1731. d.

*Sarah*, b. Feby. 24 1733.

*Margaret*, b. July 24, 1735.

*Christina*, b. Feb. 21, 1738.

*Elizabeth*, b. Feb. 16. 1740. d.

*Anna Barbara*, b. May 26, 1741. d.

*John*, b. March 26, 1743

*John Adam*, b. Aug. 13, 1744.

Married second *Anna Margaret Ginger*. Feb. 3, 1749. She was b.

Jany. 18, 1722, in Wurtemberg. Issue :

*Elizaeth*, b. Dec. 8, 1749.

*Christian*, b Jany. 28, 1751.

*John Peter*, b. Jany, 30, 1753.

*Anna Maria*, b. Feb. 22, 1755. d. 1759.

*Frederick*, b. Nov. 4, 1757.

*Joseph*, b. July 9, 1761.

ITEMS RELATING TO GLORIA DEI CHURCH AND ITS VESTRY IN 1786.—Translated from Rev. M. Hultgren's "De Förente Svenrke Evangelisk-Lutherske Församlingar af Wicacoo, Kingsessing och Upper Merion i Pensylvanien N. America," and contributed by Amandus Johnson.

#### *Wicacoo Congregation.*

Since the churches in Kingsessing and Upper Merion were built, in the time of Dr. Wrangel, for the convenience of the country people, none of these people any longer attend the services of the mother church in Philadelphia.

Few of the Swedes live in the city, and, although some of them occasionally come to church, they are not considered as permanent members. They are all, with the exception of one family, united in marriage with people of other nations, and therefore accompany their





wives and children to other churches. Hence the audiences in this church are largely composed of non Swedish people, of all sorts of religious beliefs, and English is preached to them.

Although the Church Council, consisting of eight persons, do not belong to this church, they shall nevertheless be mentioned here.

I. Reynold Keen, church warden, aged 48 years, of Swedish descent, does not understand the Swedish language; married to an English woman, his third wife: has ten children, all christened by Swedish ministers, but have never been inside of a Swedish church. Mr. Keen belongs to the English church in this city with his whole family; has no business but lives upon the income from his property and more like a gentleman than any of the other Swedish-Americans.

II. John Stille, church warden and treasurer, aged 45 years, of Swedish descent, tailor by trade, speaks some Swedish; comes occasionally to church, but as he is married to an English woman of the Presbyterian sect, he belongs with her and his seven children to a Presbyterian church, of whose minister the children have been baptized.

III. Samuel Wheeler, aged 42 years, vestryman, Swedish descent, but does not understand Swedish; blacksmith by trade; comes to church occasionally; married to a Quaker woman, and the children are brought up according to that sect.

IV. Hugh DeHaven, aged 35 years, vestryman, of French extraction, watchmaker, married to a Swedish wife, but belongs to the English church, whose minister has baptized his two children.

V. Joseph Blewer, aged 58 years, vestryman, of English extraction, sea captain, married to a Swedish wife, has one son. They come quite often to the Swedish church, but attend chiefly the English church.

VI. William Jones, aged 60 years, vestryman, Swede without understanding the language, cattle drover, one of the richest Swedes, married a Quaker woman. He does not attend any service, but travels around both Sundays and week days, on his extensive property about the city.

VII. George Ord, aged 48 years, vestryman, English, sea captain, married to a Swedish wife, but belongs with their children to the English church.

VIII. Paul Beck, vestryman, married to a Swedish wife, but as he is recently elected to the vestry, I do not know him.

These constitute the Church Council for the year 1786.

Many, partly of Swedish, partly of foreign descent, often call on the services of the minister on all kinds of official matters. Being asked to what church they belong, they generally answer, "The Swedish Church, because they have so and so many children or relatives buried in the church yard," when, perhaps, none of them have ever been inside of the church door.

#### EYRE'S PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY MILITIA.—

D. O.

CAMP AT WHITE MARSH, 21, NOV. 1777.

"Col. Eyres or the officer commanding the Artillery of the State of Pennsylvania will immediately send to Allentown at least two of the Ammunition Wagons and one bridge cart, or all the ammunition belonging to the two Iron pieces and as much of that fitted for the brass six pounder, as the commanding officers shall think may be spared at present.

A Conductor is to be sent for the careful delivery of these stores to

the first of these is the question of the library's future. It is a question which has been discussed for many years, and it is one which is of great importance to the public. The second question is the question of the library's management. It is a question which is of great importance to the public, and it is one which has been discussed for many years. The third question is the question of the library's location. It is a question which is of great importance to the public, and it is one which has been discussed for many years. The fourth question is the question of the library's collection. It is a question which is of great importance to the public, and it is one which has been discussed for many years. The fifth question is the question of the library's services. It is a question which is of great importance to the public, and it is one which has been discussed for many years. The sixth question is the question of the library's staff. It is a question which is of great importance to the public, and it is one which has been discussed for many years. The seventh question is the question of the library's finances. It is a question which is of great importance to the public, and it is one which has been discussed for many years. The eighth question is the question of the library's buildings. It is a question which is of great importance to the public, and it is one which has been discussed for many years. The ninth question is the question of the library's equipment. It is a question which is of great importance to the public, and it is one which has been discussed for many years. The tenth question is the question of the library's hours of operation. It is a question which is of great importance to the public, and it is one which has been discussed for many years.

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Lieut Col. Heighner or such other person as may have the care of the State Stores at that place. Gen. Irwin will send a Sergeant's guard. The Horses and wagons are immediately to return. Col. Bull will point out some proper place ten or fifteen miles up the country to which the two Iron pieces are forthwith to be sent. The Conductor will apply to Col. William Henry if at Allentown or to the State Armourer there and by the return wagons bring to Camp such repaired arms and accoutrements as are ready.

JOHN ARMSTRONG,  
Major General.

MACPHERSON NOTES.—The Guild Register of the city of Edinburgh, searched for me by the Marchmont *Herald*, from 1681 to 1800, *inter alia*, shows the following :

" 1724 EDINBURGH 11th March 1724.

“ William Macpherson writer compearing is made burgess and gild  
“ brother of this Burgh be right of Jane [Jean] Adamson his spouse  
“ daughter lawfull to James Adamson, merchant burgess and gild  
“ brother thereof and gave his oath, &c. and paid to the Dean of Gild  
“ for his dues thirty-three shillings, four pennies and for watches  
“ twenty-four shillings.”

The above were the parents of Captain John Macpherson, Sr., of Mount Pleasant (Fairmount Park).

Of Captain John Macpherson the same record contains the following :

" 1764. EDINBURGH 15th August 1764.

“ Sederunt.

"The Honorable Patrick Lindsay Dean of Gild.

“Thos. Hepburn

George Syme

John Young.

“Captain John Macpherson of Philadelphia in Pennsylvania late  
“Commander of His Majesty’s Ship of War the *Britannia* in the West  
“Indies, and Robert Macpherson, clerk in the Trustees office compar-  
“ing is made Burgess and Gild brethren of this City in right of  
“[William] Macpherson their father. Dispensing with the dues for  
“good services done by them to the interest of the said City conform  
“to an act of the Town Council of date the sixth of July last. Likeas  
“the Dean of Gild and his Council conform to the said Act declare the  
“said John and Robert Macpherson’s their admission to be as valid  
“effectual and sufficient to them as if they had paid the whole fees in  
“use to be paid by Unfreemen ; and they made faith as said is.”

This record or certificate is signed

“ Geo. Drummond,  
Provost.

“ 1 Lord Provost

#### 4 Treasurer

### 7 Merchant Councillor

" 2 Baillie

5 Old Baillie

8 Trades Councillor

"3 Dean of Gild

6 Old Treasurer

9 Convener

"The following is the "Oath of Each Burgess of Edinburgh given at  
"His Admission."

"Here I protest before God and your Lordships that I profess and  
"allow with my heart the true religion presently professed within this





"realm, and authorized by the laws thereof. I shall abide thereat and defend the same to my life's end, renouncing the Roman Religion called Papistrie. I shall be leil and true to our Sovereign, Lord King George the Third and his successors. To the Provost and Baillies of this Burgh I shall keep and underly the Laws and Statutes of this Burgh, FORTIFY, MAINTAIN and DEFEND them in the execution of their offices with my body and goods. I shall not color unfreemen's goods under color of mine own. I shall not purchase Lordships nor Authorities contrary to the freedom of this Burgh. In all taxations watchings wardings and all other burdens to be laid upon this Burgh, I shall willingly bear my part as I am commanded by the Magistrates thereof and shall not purchase or use exemption to be free thereof, Renouncing the benefit of the same forever. And especially I shall not project or procure any monopolies nor be partner in any directly nor indirectly. And finally I shall not attempt nor do anything hurtful to the liberties and commonweill of this Burgh, and so often as I shall break any part of this my oath, I oblige me to pay to the Common Affairs of this Burgh One hundred pounds money, and shall remain in ward ay and while the same be paid. So help me God and by God himself."

WM. MACPHERSON HONOR.

#### EARLY KENSINGTON LAND NOTES.—

"The Swedish families of Cock and Nelson, possessed since the year 1664, under Patents from Governors Lovelace and Andres, under the Duke of York, a considerable Tract of Land called Shakamaxon—the Nelson Tract was 1600 A; besides the Watery & Sunken Land there in contained about 600 A.

"Several of these Swedes after Division made took out New Patents for their Parts from Governor Penn.

"Michael Nelson granted to Thomas Child & Robert Everdon, 327 a. and the half of 67 a. of Meadow—Oct 31. 1699.

"The said Child & Everdon granted to Thomas Fairman the said Premises—June 4, 1700.

"Lasy Cock granted to Thomas Fairman, 200 A. in Shakamaxon & 1/6 part of the Meadow there—July 7, 1685."

#### LETTER OF REV. RICHARD PETERS TO THOMAS PENN, 1765.—

The following interesting letter refering to Provincial politics, Indian matters and a character sketch of Gov. William Denny, is in the "Penn Papers," Manuscript Department, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, 2<sup>d</sup> Sber 1756

HONOUR'D SIR

Agreeable to what I wrote you in my last Mr. Allen & his Friends have taken a great deal of Pains to secure to the Proprs and the Governmt the Return of one or two reasonable and sensible men, such as M<sup>r</sup> Coleman, Mr Duchee and Mr. Pawlin upon the List of Assembly men for this County, but after all their Industry and the Exertion of their whole Interest they have lost the Election entirely, and a set is returned of the veriest Partisans against the Prop<sup>rs</sup>, and moderate measures as could be pickd out of this Town which you will soon discern by their names viz Isaac Norris, Joseph Fox, Thomas



Leech John Hughes Daniel Robedeau, one Dr Cyrne an insolvent Debtor—Mr Jo: Galloway son of Peter Galloway, a young noisy Quaker Lawyer, and Mr, John Baynton a son of Peter Baynton a man sensible enough but bitter on the side of the Party. At Chester the Ticket is gone for the old assembly men except three, who are one Qarkeris'd Presbyterian and two Quakeris'd Churchmen as you may know when I tell you that Roger Hunt is the best of the Three. The inclosed vile Paper was publickly read by a Quaker Preacher at Chester & dispersd with great Industry among the Electors both there and in this County, You may depend upon it as a truth that the Quakers were never more assiduous, nor more of their young People avowedly busy, tho a few serious & grave men did not shew themselves but of these there are not many. I know not how the other Countys have behaved but I reckon Mr Allen is elected for Cumberland Co. without any or much opposition by the Interest of Col<sup>d</sup> Armstrong, I wish I cou'd suppress the Information but truth and Justice will not suffer me to conceal from you that the hatred of and opposition to the Prop<sup>s</sup> encreases and will be irretrievably fixed by this Election. The Quaker plot is, as I imagine, to shew the Ministry that it is not the Society of Quakers but the Proprietary Instruction y<sup>e</sup> obstruct the Kings Business,

I known not what to say about the Gov<sup>r</sup>, He sometimes talks in a serious manner with so much Indifference as to the Prop<sup>s</sup> and expresses such unfavourable sentiments of their measures, and particularly the unseasonableness of trying for the appropriation of the publick money by act of Legislature, and of the Land Tax Instruction that I am at my wits End with respect to his future conduct. He is a Triffler, weak of Body, peevish & averse to Business, and if I am not mistaken, extremely near, if not, a Lover of money. I know him not enough to pronounce positively about him, but I see so little Judgment, such difficulty of Access, such a dread of visits, tho from men of Influence & Character, so little Enquiry into the nature of the matters before him, & such a fear of disobliging the Assembly, that it does not appear to me that your affairs will be put upon a good Issue in his administration, He affects not to know you, he says he is appointed by the Crown, & will leave you to justify your Instructions without giving himself any trouble about them. A little time will show what these Appearances will produce, but I could not avoid saying so much to put you upon your Guard, He is gone w<sup>th</sup> Mr Hamilton & Mr Franklin this morning to Carlisle in order to plan another Expedition against the Indians. Mr Hamilton will see thro him in this Journey & will be able to describe his true character. Late last night he received by express from Lord Loudoun a letter of the most extraordinary nature that was ever wrote to a Governor. I take it to be dictated by Mr Pownal who notwithstanding what I wrote I was informed of in a former Letter respecting y<sup>e</sup> liberties of Lord Loudoun to him is the Councillor and Preparer of Letters of Business w<sup>th</sup> Lord Loudoun & is in close confederacy with Mr Franklin. I send you a copy of it and shall only observe to you that if Indian affairs are taken out of the hands of this Government so as neither to suffer y<sup>e</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> to confer or treat with Indians all our friendly Indians will soon turn against us & we shall have a most lamentable winter. Lord Loudoun cannot, will not, spare Men or once think about us, The men returned on this Assembly will not I think pass an equitable Militia Law and will try all they can by Representations and other ways to render you odious to the Crown & will have the assurance to lay all the blame





at your Door. For my part I shall not be able to sell enough of your Estate, or collect as much of the money due to you as will maintain your Family, I go with Mr Physick to Pequea first and then to the Lower part of Lancaster and Chester Counties to Collect Quit Rents—but what must be done with those who have paid—p hundred to oblige them to pay y<sup>e</sup> rest? Will Ejectments be proper? Of this Mr Chew will give his Judgment who will do all he can, nor is to be swayed by popular prejudice. In Bucks Co there are 5 Quakers on the Return & the opposite Party lost it by 200 votes. I wonder you never mention Capt<sup>a</sup> Young. He is a very worthy man has served to general satisfaction as Commissary of the Musters to the Provincial Forces & I thought he might have been recommended to Lord Loudoun for y<sup>e</sup> Commission of Capt<sup>a</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> American Regiment, I am

Honourd Sir

Your most obed<sup>t</sup>

humble Servant

RICHARD PETERS.

LETTERS OF COL. FRANCES JOHNSTON TO GEN. ANTHONY WAYNE; originals in the Manuscript Department of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Octr, 1779.

DEAR GENL.

I have the pleasure of sending you by my friend Captn. Rudolph, some excellent white Cloth & a Letter from Mrs. Wayne—but I have still a greater pleasure to communicate,

—you have a quantity of good English Port & Do. Cheese, at General St. Clair's Market, respecting which I should be glad to receive your instructions.

And as I am now in the way of communicating you pleasure, I must inform you, that our *Half pay Law* is passed, & by this time, fully ratified—by a *supplementary Act*, we are also made freemen, tho' in the Army, & have a right to Citizenship in its fullest extent.

A piece of bad News has just reached me, a great part of the Porter is damaged, however, of that which is good you will get your proportion—(i.e. one half)

My best Respects to Butler, Stewart, Skinner, McKenzie, Fishbourne and Archer, &c. &c. &c.

I am Dr. Genl.

Ever yours, &c.

F. JOHNSTON.

P. S. please to let me know where I shall find you, in case, I should take a jaunt towards Stony Point—

F. JOHNSTON.

WHERE CONGRESS MET IN TRENTON N. J. IN 1784.—

Through the researches of Dr. Carlos E. Godfrey, of Trenton N. J., he has obtained authentic proof by documentary evidence, that the sessions of the Continental Congress held in Trenton from November 1st to December 24th 1784, met in the French Arms Tavern, located on the southwest corner of the present State and Warren streets, the site of the building now owned and occupied by the Mechanics National Bank.





LETTERS OF ADAM STEPHEN, JOHN PENN AND BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, contributed by Rev. C. H. B. Turner, Lewes, Delaware.

FORT CUMBERLAND Decemb<sup>r</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> 1756

SIR,

I hear you have been at Annapolis lately & would have been glad to hear y<sup>r</sup> news,—

We have erected a sort of Ravelin on the North side the Fort, one face fronting the Hill, the other, that of the Valley on the East Side Wills Creek. The Rampart is brought almost to a Level with the hill, is about 20 foot thick. The parapet six foot high and of the same thickness; In the angle of the Ravelin I have built a Magazine proof ag<sup>t</sup> small shells, and has out a way under ground to the Water of Wills creek. Gov<sup>r</sup> Denwiddie has given orders to Continue the work.

I expect News from the Ohio Daily—a small Detach<sup>mt</sup> has been out about twenty days and I am sorry have had very severe weather—I am

Sir

Your most ob<sup>d</sup> hub<sup>l</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

ADAM STEPHEN

P S.

I wish you & Mrs Dagworthy the Compliments of the Approaching Season, We have had some diversion on the Ice already.

Mr. Nunez pay unto Jacob Kollock John Rodney and John Wiltbank of Sussex County in Delaware Esq<sup>ts</sup> whatever Monies you as Administrator of a certain Henrietta Sims late of the said County deceased, may have recovered or shall recover as belonging to the said Henrietta at her death and since to me as Governor of the Three lower Counties she having died without any Relations or known Kindred, which monies when paid by you to those gentlemen I expect they will apply to the use of Christ Church in the Town of Lewis and the receipt of them or any two of them shall be your discharge for the same—from yo<sup>rs</sup>

I am Sir

Your very hble servant

JOHN PENN

New Castle y<sup>e</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> March 1770.

To Mr Daniel Nunez  
of Lewis Town

Dr Franklin presents his Thanks to Mr. Hill for the opportunity given him of perusing this Manuscript which has afforded him much Pleasure by refreshing his Memory of things and Places that he had formerly seen. Dr. F. would be glad to have also a sight of the Drawings particularly that of the Marble Mill at Bakewell, having lost one he made himself when there. It is to be wish'd that all our young Men who travel had the same spirit of observation and Diligence in noting down what might be useful to their Country.

Jan, 18, 87

PHILADA. Octr. 16th 1780.

MY DEAR GENERAL.

I received your favour of the 29th of Sept<sup>r</sup>. last, and have taken the liberty of publishing to the World, tho' not as coming from you, the perfidy, villainy & meanness of the Wreck Arnold—This man appears to



me to be Phenomenon of *Human Depravity*, & were I certain you would not conceive it arrogance in me, I should suppose that *Omnipotence itself* could not form so complicated yet so complete a Character of every thing that is base and injurious—

Inclos'd I send you a number of late News Papers, from these you will learn how great & how important a Change has taken place, in our legislature—

Will you believe me? Our honest friend Delany is a Member—Sam Penrose Mr. R. Morris Christian Sam, (would we had more Christians) Geo. Gray, Geo. Campbell, &c. &c. in the same stile—however, by these papers & the inclosed Lists you will see the Change that has been affected, & I thank God, I have been instrumental, in some small degree, in this business, having like a Freeman given my Vote for men who pleased me.

Pray what think you of the Principle established in the Report of the Committee of the late House, respecting their making up on Depreciation? However, as the Scale of Depreciation is the chief thing, whenever that is agreed on by the New House we shall transmit you the same for your Observations thereon and approbation—

Your family Dr. General are all well, some of your friends are not, among the number I am one; I have been persecuted with a *villainous fever* which at length left me, but in a feeble and weak State indeed—It has proved fatal to many, 20 having been buried of a day for months past—

I have nothing new to communicate therefore shall bid you adieu.

Subscribing myself your sincere  
friend & Servant  
F. JOHNSTON.

AN INTERESTING MANUSCRIPT, presented by John F. Lewis, Esq., to The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.—

At a Councell of warre on board y<sup>e</sup> ffairefax  
in y<sup>e</sup> bay of Cadiz Jañry 28<sup>th</sup> 1651: /

This fleet being shortly to leave these parts, intending (w<sup>th</sup> Gods good pleasure) for England:

The question is put, how y<sup>e</sup> shippes, wherein y<sup>e</sup> fish & Corne (heretofore seized by this fleet) is, or hath beene, shall bee disposed of.

Resolved, y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> ships, House of Assendelft (whereof is M<sup>r</sup> Cornelius Symonson) and Sun-flower of Amsterdam (whereof is M<sup>r</sup> Cornelius Bloem) being already discharged of their fish, bee forthwith restored to y<sup>e</sup> aforesaid respective masters and y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> other three shippes (viz<sup>t</sup>) Goulden sunne of Hamburg (whereof is M<sup>r</sup> Barnaby Coster) & S<sup>t</sup> John of flushing (whereof is M<sup>r</sup> John Verspeede) & flying-hart of Amsterdam (whereof is M<sup>r</sup> Peter Clars) bee left in y<sup>e</sup> custody of James Wilson Esq<sup>r</sup> (the States Publick minister in Cadiz) y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> fish bee by him sold for y<sup>e</sup> best advantage of the Comonwealth: And y<sup>e</sup> ships (after moneth from y<sup>e</sup> date hereof) bee likewise restored to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> respective masters.

That y<sup>e</sup> Concord of lubeck (whereof is M<sup>r</sup> Marcus Otta) bee likewise left w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> publick minister, the ship (after sale of y<sup>e</sup> wheat y<sup>t</sup> is on board her) to bee likewise restored to y<sup>e</sup> said Master,

That y<sup>e</sup> Alexander, together w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Cummin seed, & Rice (w<sup>th</sup> was formerly taken in a Satty called y<sup>e</sup> John Baptist & is now on Board y<sup>e</sup>

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s<sup>d</sup> Allexander) as alsoe y<sup>e</sup> Kattarine of Jersey (being both cast ships) bee likewise left w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup>. publick minister to bee by him sold or disposed of for y<sup>e</sup> best advantage of the Comonwealth,

That the wheat on board y<sup>e</sup> Renowne of Bourdeaux, and y<sup>e</sup> David of Amsterdam, & Hamburg, bee by y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup>. publick minister forthwith sold, And y<sup>e</sup> ships bee both sent for England, y<sup>e</sup> one being a french ship, y<sup>e</sup> other haveing noe master here to receive her: /

The Reason inducing this Councell to leave such a trust w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup>. publick minister, is, that they have seene an authentick Commission given to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup>. publick minister by y<sup>e</sup> Committee of y<sup>e</sup> Navy to act as y<sup>e</sup> States Publick minister in Cadiz, and St. Lucar in such Cases as these

WM. PENN  
JO: LAWSON  
ANDREW BALL  
BEN. BLAKE

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS, copied from a Bible in the possession of Mrs. George E. Vichers, Lewes, Delaware, and contributed by Rev. C. H. B. Turner. The family surnames include those of Manlove, Master, Mason, Bibbe, Broxson, Kellam, Burroughs, Polk, Shaw, Chipman, and Brown.

*William Manlove Senior* was born December ye 25. 1691.

*Will<sup>m</sup> Manlove* departed this life on ye 15<sup>th</sup> day of March in ye afternoon, about one hour before sun setting Anno Domini 1761.

(*William Manlove*. His Book Bought in Philidelpia in ye year 1729. The price of this book is £1.15.0.)

*Ruth Manlove* departed this life the 5<sup>th</sup> day of April 1746.

*Sarah Masten* the wife of *William Masten* departed this life February the 27<sup>th</sup> about One Oclock the afternoon 1776.

*Mary Mason* the wife of *Joseph Mason* departed this life November 5<sup>th</sup> about One Oclock in the afternoon 1779.

*The ages of the children of William Manlove and Mary his wife:*

*Nathaniel Manlove* was born ye 6<sup>th</sup> day of January 1717 & departed this life April 27<sup>th</sup> 1729.

*William Manlove Jr.* was born April 29<sup>th</sup> 1721 about midnight.

*Mary Manlove* was born ye 27<sup>th</sup> day of October 1723 about four in the afternoon.

*Ruth Manlove* was born December 10<sup>th</sup> 1726 about 11 Oclock in the evening.

*Sarah Manlove* was born September ye 28<sup>th</sup> 1730 about 8 Oclock at night.

*Edmund Bibbe* was married to his wife *Mary* October ye 1<sup>st</sup> 1709

*William Manlove* was married to his wife *Mary* December ye 6<sup>th</sup> 1716.

*Mary Manlove* daughter of *Mark Manlove* and *Ann* his wife was born April ye 18<sup>th</sup> 1712.

*Thomas Manlove* son of *Mark Manlove* and *Ann* his wife was born June ye 27<sup>th</sup> 1714.

*Elizabet Manlove* daughter of *Mark Manlove* and *Ann* his wife was born October ye 7<sup>th</sup> 1716.

*Ester Bibbe* was born November ye 16<sup>th</sup> 1710.

*Matthwe Bibbe* was born January ye 19<sup>th</sup> 1713.

*Mary* wife of *William Manlove*, above, departed this life December ye 1<sup>st</sup> day about 5 Oclock in the afternoon Anno. Dom. 1757.



*John Masson Brown* was born August. ye 5<sup>th</sup> 1728 about Two Oclock in the afternoon.

*Sarah Chipman* was born ye 30<sup>th</sup> day of October Anno Dom. 1757.

*William Shaw* departed this life ye 25<sup>th</sup> day of May Anno Dom 1753.

*Elizabeth Polk* daughter of Ephraim Polk and Mary Polk was born the 29<sup>th</sup> day of March 1739.

*William Burroughs* the son of John Burroughs and Ester Burroughs was born the 2<sup>d</sup> day of January 173 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

The above *William Burroughs* departed this life on the 14<sup>th</sup> day of April 1797.

*Esther Burroughs* the daughter of John Burroughs and Esther Burroughs was born the 8<sup>th</sup> day of January 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

*William Masten* the son of W. M. Masten and Sarah his wife was born the 7<sup>th</sup> day of February about 10 Oclock in the morning A. D. 175 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

*Thomas Broxson* was born in ye year of one thousand seven hundred and thirty six ye 27<sup>th</sup> day of December.

*Joseph Broxson* born in ye year one thousand seven and forty one ye 17<sup>th</sup> day of November.

*An account of the births of the children of Joseph Mason and Mary his wife:*

*Sarah* was born April ye 7<sup>th</sup> 1744.

*Mary* " " March ye 13<sup>th</sup> 1748.

*Jacob* " " Decb<sup>r</sup> ye 19<sup>th</sup> 1754.

*Charles & Elias* were born March 24<sup>th</sup> 1760.

*Joseph* was born Decb<sup>r</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> 1763.

*Joseph* died April 16<sup>th</sup> 1851 aged 57 years & 4 months.

*Willian Masten* son of John Masten & Hannah his wife was born January 15<sup>th</sup> day 1711.

*John Masten* departed this life December 20<sup>th</sup> day 1771.

*William Masten* son of Willian Masten & Sarah his wife was born February 7<sup>th</sup> day 1751.

*Mary Masten* was born November 17 day 1754.

*Sarah Masten* was born January 25<sup>th</sup> day 1756.

*Deborah Masten* was born October 8<sup>th</sup> day 1760.

*John Masten* was born November 1<sup>st</sup> 1763.

*David Masten*, was born February 6<sup>th</sup> day 1767.

*Charles Mason & Catharine Stayton* his wife were married May 6<sup>th</sup> 1815.

*Jacob Mason* son of Charles Mason & Catherine his wife was born April 20<sup>th</sup> 1816.

*James L.* son of Charles & Catherine Mason was born April 1<sup>st</sup> 1818.

*William S.* son of Charles & Catherine Mason was born October 16<sup>th</sup> 1821.

*Josepn H.* son of Charles & Catherine Mason was born February 20<sup>th</sup> 1823.

*Catherine*, only daughter of Charles & Catherine Mason was born July 4<sup>th</sup> 1830.

*William S. Mason* departed this life October 1876.

*Joseph H. Mason* departed this life—— 1852.

*An account of the times of the births of the children of Charles Mason and Betty his wife.*

*Mary* was born upon Sunday the 11<sup>th</sup> day of May 1783.

*Rachel* was born upon Sunday the 31<sup>st</sup> day of October 1784.

*Jacob* was born upon Friday the 28<sup>th</sup> day of December 1786.

*Charles* was born on Saturday the 13<sup>th</sup> day of September 1788.





The above *Betty Mason* departed this life upon Saturday the 19<sup>th</sup> day of November about 8 O'clock in the morning 1791.

The above *Charles Mason Senior* departed this life upon Sunday the 30<sup>th</sup> day of September 1810, being aged 50 years 6 months and 6 days.

The above *Jacob* son of *Charles* and *Elizabeth Mason* departed this life January 20<sup>th</sup> 1825.

*Charles Jr.* son of *Charles* & *Elizabeth Mason* departed this life August 21<sup>st</sup> 1858.

*Elias Mason* was married to *Magdalen Owens* on the 6<sup>th</sup> day of March 1783.

*The births of the children of Elias Mason and Magdalen his wife are as follows:*

*Joseph* was born October 23<sup>rd</sup> 1785.

*Elias* was born November 30<sup>th</sup> 1787.

*Elizabeth* was born January 28<sup>th</sup> 1790.

The above *Elias Mason Senr* departed this life December 17<sup>th</sup> 1793.

*Stephen Sturgis* was married to *Sally Mason* October 12<sup>th</sup> 1807.

The above *Sarah Mason* departed this life June 9<sup>th</sup> 1847.

*An account of the times of the births of the children of George Cullen and Sarah his wife is as follows Vizi.*

*John Cullen* was born June 7<sup>th</sup> 176—

*Charles Mason Cullen* was born January 19<sup>th</sup> 176—

*Piercy Cullen* was born September 17<sup>th</sup> 1773

*Margin of leaf missing.*

*Sarah Cullen* was born September 14<sup>th</sup> 1—

*Jonathan Cullen* was born 31<sup>st</sup> 17—

*Piercy Cullen* departed this life May 24<sup>th</sup> 178—

*Sarah Cullen*, younger, departed this life December 8<sup>th</sup> 1794.

The above named *Charles W. Cullen* was married to *Elizabeth Dickerson* on the 26<sup>th</sup> day of January 1797.

*Elisha D. Cullen* son of the above named *Charles* & *Elizabeth* his wife was born April 23<sup>d</sup> 1799.

*An account of the children of Thomas Kellam and Mary Mason his wife:*

*Thomas Kellam* and *Mary Mason* were married the 15<sup>th</sup> day of December 1802.

*Elizabeth W. Kellam* was born the 24 day of April 1804.

*Joseph Mason* and *Mary* his wife were married the 20<sup>th</sup> day of November 1807.

(*James W. Mason M. D.* one among the descendants of those whose births and marriages are recorded in this book will be 33 years of age the 27<sup>th</sup> day of this present month, February 1835.

Cincinnati Ohio February 5<sup>th</sup> 1835.

The widow *Cullen* gave me this book when I was in Lewistown Del. in ye year 1832. J. M. M.)

*James W. Mason* departed this life (margin destroyed——) Cincinnati Ohio at 7 O'clock in the morning.

This bible was presented to me by *Sarah Mason*, widow of *Joseph Mason* (the younger); she resided in Cincinnati, Ohio, where she died April 14<sup>th</sup> 1843. aged 74.

*Joseph Mason*, her husband, died April 16<sup>th</sup> 1821, aged 57 years.

*James W. Mason,*  
*Son of Charles Jr.*

Inscription of fly page of Bible :

Printed & sold by *Richard Ware* at ye Bible & Sun in Amen Corner.





## Queries.

## INFORMATION WANTED OF EARLY MEDICAL GRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Information in regard to any of the following named graduates in Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania is desired by the Alumni Catalogue Committee. Specially wished is exact information as to full name, date and place of death, Academic degrees received, and public offices held.

## 1808

Archer, Branch T., Va.	Jones, Joseph, Va.
Arnest, John, Md.	Leake, Samuel, Va.
Aspinwall, William, Mass.	Lukens, Charles, Pa.
Baer, Jacob Shellman, Md.	McKenny, Archibald, Ireland
Baker, Samuel, Md.	Marim, Henry, Del.
Barton, William Paul Crillon, Pa.	Mayo, Robert, Va.
Benezet, Samuel, Pa.	Nelson, Nathaniel Jr., Va.
Betton, Samuel Jr., Pa.	Otto, John Bodo, Pa.
Colhoun, Samuel, Pa.	Page, James, Md.
Clarke, James, Ireland.	Patterson, Robert Maskell, Pa.
Cunningham, Matthew (I?), Pa.	Perkin, John, Pa.
Davis, John H., Pa.	Pinkney, William (E?), Md.
Dick, Archibald Barnard, Va.	Pope, John Hunter, Ga.
Dicks, William, S. C.	Pope, Philip C., Va.
Fairlamb, George Asbridge, Pa.	Poyntell, George, Pa.
Finley, Michael Allison, Md.	Prioleau, Thomas Grimhall, S. C.
Foushee, William Jr., Va.	Roberts, Boamerges, Va.
Frazer, Alexander, S. C.	Safold, Reuben S., Ga.
Gallaway, George, Va.	Shubrick, Richard, S. C.
Grayson, Robert O., Va.	Smith, Ephraim Fitz Randolph,
Grayson, William, Va.	N. J.
Greenlee, Samuel, Va.	Smith, Isaac A., Va.
Hall, William Wilmot, Md.	Smith, William Kilty, Md.
Hampton, Isaac Harris, N. J.	Stewart, Samuel, Pa.
Hanenkampf, Arnold, Md.	Thomas, John D., Pa.
Haynsworth, James, S. C.	Todd, Isaac N. J.
Hays, Nathan, Pa.	Tucker, Edmund H., S. C.
Hiester, Isaac, Pa.	Wilson, John, Va.
Humes, Samuel, Pa.	Wishart, John, Va.
Jackson, Samuel, Pa.	Woollens, Joseph Jr., Pa.
	Worthington, Thomas, Md.

## 1809

Archer, Robert B., Va.	Horse, Lazarus, Md.
Armstrong, Francis, St. Croix.	Houston, William Frederick, Pa.
Bronaugh, James C., Va.	Irwin, Jared, Ga.
Bullock, Joseph Jr., Pa.	Jenkins, William S., S. C.
Burton, John, Del.	Johnes, John B., N. J.
Carpenter, Abraham, Pa.	Johnson, Samuel, Md.
Cattell, Seth, Pa.	Keegan, Thomas Gilgin, Mass.
Channing, Walter, Pa.	Lawton, Elijah L., Ga.
Connor, Francis, S. C.	Legaré, Joseph Daniel, S. C.
Corson, Richard Davis, Pa.	McNairy, Boyd, Tenn.
Curran, Constans, Pa.	Martin, Joel, Md.



Dickerson, Aaron, N. J.	Mazyck, Thomas Winstanley, S. C.
Dodd, Robert, Pa.	Mettauer, John Peter, Va.
Drayton, Charles Jr., S. C.	Montgomery, Alexander, Ken.
Durrett, Richard, Va.	Murray, Michael K., Pa.
Eberle, John, Pa.	Mussey, Reuben Dimond, Mass.
French, Robert, Dis't of Col.	Overton, James, Ken.
Fuller, Thomas Jr., S. C.	Perry, Fabricius, S. C.
Galt, Edward, Md.	Povall, Richard, Va.
Gaunt, Samuel, Pa.	Rush, James, Pa.
Gibbons, John, Del.	Shelby, John, Tenn.
Goodwyn, William B. Va.	Smith, James, N. J.
Hamilton, Paul, S. C.	Stockton, Reuben B., Ken.
Harris, Thomas, Pa.	Stuart, James Reeve, S. C.
Harvey, John, Ken.	Thompson, Birkett D., Va.
Haskins, Hardy, Va. ? N. C. ?	Troup, James G., Ga.
Hawkins, Joseph Warren, N. C.	Tyler, William Bradley, Md.
Hays, John, Va.	Waddell, Addison W., Va.
Henderson, Thomas, Va.	Wallace, Caleb B., Ken.
Holland, Thomas H., Tenn.	Warley, William, S. C.
Holmes, William A., S. C.	Watson, George, Va.
Woodhull, John Tennent, N. J.	

LOVE LETTER OF A SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTION.—The writer of the following letter, a soldier of the Revolution, is supposed to have been a resident of Lewes, Delaware, or its vicinity, so also his sweetheart. He was *en route* to join his regiment at Morristown N. J. Information is desired as to the name of the writer and also his "dearest Girl"?

PHILADELPHIA 30 Novem<sup>r</sup> 1779

#### MY DEAREST GIRL/

I am now in Philadelphia on my way to Camp this is the forth Time I have wrote to Lewes since I left it, but have not received one Line from any friend in that Quarter—think how uneasy my mind must be in such a Case—weekly Letters were mutually promised mine has not failed but no Return makes me unhappy—Yet think not I am accusing you of neglect, I can no longer entertain the Thought when I reflect on our Situation, Want of opportunity pleads your sufficient Excuse—I shall leave this Place immediately and can not expect to hear from you God knows when As soon as I arrive at Camp I shall embrace the first opportunity of informing you of my Situation—God send a Speedy & honorable End to our Troubles, Believe me, my dearest Girl, I am often almost ready to leave every Engagement and fly to the Arms of her who I flatter myself wishes to make me happy, which none else can do. Heavens choicest Blessings ever attend you, I repose entire Confidence in your Declaration which makes me happy in a very great Degree, farewell, my dearest Girl, do not neglect me, I am yours invariably

J. S.

#### HOLGATE—SHEETS.—

William Holgate, a Quaker accompanied Penn on his second visit to Pennsylvania. His son Jacob married Elizabeth Sheets (or Sheetz or Shitz) They had issue six daughters and three sons:

*Louisa*, m. — Little.

*Susan*, m. — Hicks.





*Jane*, m. Stephen Hill.

— m. Milburn.

— m. Haas.

— m. —

*Henry*, m. Phillips.

*Reuben*, m. —

*James*, b. July 26, 1804, at Philadelphia, m. April, 1827. Sylvania Trux, dau. George and Esther (Pettibone) Trux of Troy, Bradford Co., Penna.

Jacob Holgate d. Sept. 19, 1832; his wife in 1849, at the age of seventy-seven, and are buried in the Lutheran Cemetery, Philadelphia.

Who were the parents and grandparents of Elizabeth Sheets?

How many brothers and sisters had Jacob Holgate, and who was their mother? Where did William Holgate reside in England?

1912 W. 8th St.

CAROLINE HOLGATE SMITH.

Des Moines, Iowa.

### Book Notices

BALCH GENEALOGICA, by Thomas Willing Balch, Philadelphia, Allan, Lane and Scott, 1907.

This book is divided into three parts: The first deals with the family in County Somerset, England; the second with John Balch who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1623 and a few of his descendants; and the third with John Balch who settled in Maryland in 1658, and most of his descendants. The book contains nineteen illustrations. The frontispiece is a reproduction of the family arms, "barry of six, or. and az. on a bend engrailed gu., three spear heads ar.," crest, a demi griffin rampant, as given in Harley manuscript 1559, in the British Museum. The right to bear these arms was confirmed in the Visitation of Somersetshire in 1623 to George Balche of Horton, County Somerset, England. Another illustration is a reproduction of the title page of two sermons by the Rev. Dr. Stephen Bloomer Balch that were published in the District of Columbia early in 1791. These sermons are the first publication printed in the District of Columbia.

YEAR-BOOK OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY, 1907. Edited by Barr Ferree, Secretary of the Society. New York, 1907. 8vo. pp 263. Illustrated.

The excellent and energetic Secretary of the Pennsylvania Society of New York has again compiled an interesting account of the transactions and activities of the Society for the past year. At the annual dinner Hon. J. H. Foot, Secretary of State, was the guest of honor, and his notable address on "What is to be the future of the States of the Union under our actual system of constitutional government," and the addresses of the other distinguished persons present, (among them Hon. J. Hay Brown, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania), are given in full. Supplementing this, is much well selected historical matter, liberally illustrated with facsimiles of early imprints, documents, seals, maps and views relating to Pennsylvania.



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THE TWENTY-EIGHT CHARGES AGAINST THE KING  
IN THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

BY SYDNEY GEORGE FISHER.

The Declaration of Independence consists roughly of two parts. The first part may be described as composed of the two or three opening paragraphs which set forth with much eloquence the right of revolution and the doctrine of political equality and other rights of men, as they were called, which have become the foundation principles of our American life. The second and much longer part is the rest of the document devoted to the twenty-eight charges against the King.

In a book published some years ago called "The True History of the American Revolution" I showed how the doctrines of political equality, self-government for naturally separated communities, and other rights of man described in the Declaration had originated in the Protestant Reformation and had been studied by the people of our revolutionary period in the works of Burlamaqui, Beccaria, Locke, Grotius, and Puffendorf. These doctrines are extremely interesting and when the Declaration is nowadays read at Fourth of July celebrations the audience listen with much





attention to the opening paragraphs. But when the Twenty-eight Charges against the King are reached the audience listens only out of politeness or patriotic duty. The charges seem very dull and tiresome and mean nothing much to a modern mind except that one carries away a general impression that the King must have been a horrible monster of tyranny and cruelty against an innocent child-like and loving people.

But when we know in some detail the facts and circumstances which underlie the Twenty-eight Charges they are fully as interesting as the general reasoning about the rights of man and they contain a condensed history of the revolutionary movement up to the year 1776. The rebellious colonists had begun their protests some ten years before by denying the right of Parliament to inflict upon them what they called internal taxes of which the stamp tax was the notable instance; but they admitted that in all other respects Parliament had full jurisdiction over them. Parliament thereupon took them at their word, repealed the stamp tax and passed the paint, paper and glass act, which levied what were supposed to be only external taxes because they were duties on the importation of paint, paper and glass collected at the seaports instead of generally throughout the country, like the stamp tax. Parliament also about the same time suspended the power of the legislature of New York because it refused to furnish the British troops stationed in that province with salt, vinegar and beer.

These practical instances of the power of Parliament convinced the patriot party among the colonists, that they had made a great mistake in admitting that Parliament had jurisdiction over them in every respect except the one item of internal taxes. They soon saw that there was no real distinction between internal and external taxes. A duty collected at a seaport on articles of universal use like paint, paper and glass was in the end paid by the whole body of the people in the enhanced price of those articles and was just as much an internal tax as the stamp act. And, more-





over, what could be a greater or more imperial exercise of power than the suspension by Parliament of the functions of one of the legislatures. They, accordingly, changed their ground and in 1774 the extremists among them had taken the position that Parliament had no authority whatever in the colonies, either in matters of taxation or anything else; that they owed no allegiance whatever to Parliament and were not under its government. The moderates, were willing to allow Parliament to regulate their external commerce as part of the general commerce of the British empire provided the regulation did not take the form of taxation. Both parties however admitted that they owed allegiance to the king who had originally created the colonies and given them their charters in the days when Parliament was a very insignificant part of the English government.

The numerous acts of Parliament relating to the colonies which had been passed in the last hundred years were, they said, all without legal or constitutional authority and therefore void, although some of them, like the post office act, were undoubtedly beneficial and all of them had been accepted in America because the colonists were weak and careless of their rights, and Parliament being occupied with the task of driving the French from Canada, had not passed many acts relating to the colonies or attempted to regulate them very closely. But now that the French war was over and Parliament, the ministry and the King had announced their intention of reorganizing the colonies, bringing them into close relation and better obedience and had even begun passing acts to that effect, the colonists, or at least a very large party among them, declared that they would stand out against this increasing power of Parliament which had already assumed more jurisdiction than properly belonged to it and apparently intended to assume everything.

In a word, the American colonists were looking upon the beginning of the modern British empire, in which Parliament is supreme, and they had decided to break away



from it. Up to the time of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, the whole debate had been about Parliament and its powers. All the protests and indignation had been directed against Parliament; while the king had figured merely as the person or officer under whom the colonists were content to live instead of under Parliament. They were willing to acknowledge him as head of an empire in which they were semi-independent states under his protection against foreign invasion. They would render him a certain amount of allegiance and allow him any rights of vetoing their laws or other privileges which he had before the close of the French war. Their congress had sent to him two petitions to this effect worded in what was then known as "affectionate and dutiful language".

It is therefore a little surprising to find in the Declaration nothing about Parliament. The word Parliament does not occur. Everything is about the king and instead of being the gracious sovereign under whom the colonists were willing and anxious to live, he suddenly becomes a monster of tyranny and is charged with twenty-eight serious political crimes and misdemeanors.

The slightest reflection, however, shows that there was good reason for this change. The revolutionary movement had progressed. The patriot party having ejected from every colony its British governor and the British army having evacuated Boston and gone to Halifax, the country was *de facto* independent. British authority was for the time at least, extinguished; and the patriots in their congress had decided to declare formal independence and announce it to the world. But from what should they declare independence? Not from Parliament, for they had said that they owed no allegiance whatever to that body and it had no authority over them. The only part of the British nation to which they had admitted allegiance was the King. Of him therefore, they declare their independence and give twenty-eight reasons for doing so.

One of these reasons, the 13th, was that "He has com-





bined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions and unacknowledged by our laws giving his assent to their pretended acts of legislation." This is the only reference to Parliament and the word itself is not used. Nine other reasons follow each one of them instancing one of the "pretended acts of legislation". These nine reasons may in one sense be considered the most important because they refer to matters which had been the principal subjects of controversy during the last ten years, namely the authority of Parliament in the colonies, and under this head might be written the whole previous history of the revolutionary movement. It is not well, perhaps, in the beginning of this essay to lay much stress on any one set of the reasons or charges; but the ten just mentioned would seem from our modern standpoint, as we look backward, to have furnished a very strong, if not the strongest ground for breaking away from the British empire, namely, that the King our last hold and only connection in the empire, had deserted us and broken his contract with us by joining with Parliament in an effort to fasten forever the jurisdiction of that body on America.

Of the remaining reasons the five from the 23rd to the 27th, are based on the ground that the King by declaring war upon us, sending out troops and war ships to stop what he called the rebellion, fighting the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, occupying Boston, burning with his fleets the town of Portland in Maine and the town of Norfolk in Virginia, had by those acts abdicated his government over us, declared us out of his protection and friendliness, broken, in short, his side of the allegiance or contract with us and therefore, we were at liberty to declare the contract and allegiance void and extinguished. The English, of course, said that it was very absurd to give the acts of a mother country in suppressing a rebellion as legal reasons to justify the rebellion. But it is probable, nevertheless, that these reasons carried great weight among our people and showed to them the uselessness of trying to remain in the



empire by relying upon the King alone who, as it now seemed, would obey the majority of Parliament and make war upon us at Parliament's demand.

Of the remaining charges the 1st to the 12th are concerned principally, with complaints about colonial laws, which the King had vetoed and complaints of his efforts to check the rising tide of opposition to the authority of Parliament or rebellion, as he called it. The last and 28th charge is to the effect that the patriot colonists had petitioned the King several times in the most humble terms to abstain from his objectionable course of conduct, but he would not listen and was therefore a tyrant and unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Immediately after the Declaration was published in England, John Lind, a London barrister, wrote for the British ministry a detailed analysis of the charges and this analysis called "the Answer to the Declaration of the Congress" was published and passed through many editions. Thomas Hutchinson, who had been governor of Massachusetts, and was now living in England, also wrote a pamphlet called "Strictures upon the Declaration of the Congress," not so complete as Lind's, but of great value in helping us to understand the situation from the English point of view. These pamphlets have been seldom, if ever, used by historians; and with their aid and such other information as I can gather, I shall now make a modern analysis of the charges, and try to accomplish the very difficult task of candidly considering both the patriot and the English side.\*

It is important for the reader to remember that the key to the whole situation is that our people or, to be more accurate, the patriot party among them, at the period of the Revolution, did not want to be ruled by a government three thousand miles away, no matter how well or beneficently

\* American Archives, 5th series, vol. iii., p. 1009 note. I have obtained much light from Mr. Herbert Friedenwald's "The Declaration of Independence" reprinted from the International Monthly for July, 1901. See also Hazleton's "Declaration of Independence."





that government fulfilled its task. Everything that government did in the way of control was distasteful to them; and it is impossible to consider or decide many of the subjects of controversy on their merits, because it was entirely a question of point of view. From England's point of view of a great and obedient colonial empire many of the things she did were perfectly right and justifiable and the same substantially that she does now in her modern empire. But our patriot party totally rejected that idea of empire and so practically everything England did was to them entirely wrong. The great point against which they protested namely, the complete authority of Parliament has ever since our Revolution been accepted without question by England's colonies and the modern constitutional text books, like those of Todd and Jenkyns refer to it again and again as the cardinal foundation principle on which all rules and regulations of the colonial relation rest. England to this day taxes without their consent, and without representation millions of people in India as well as in the crown colonies.

"The legislative supremacy of Parliament over the whole of the British dominions is complete and undoubted in law, though for constitutional or practical reasons, Parliament abstains from exercising that supreme legislative power. xxxx This doctrine is quite consistent with the very effective indirect taxing power and financial control which, as will be mentioned below is exercised in practice by the Home Government over British India and the crown colonies." (Jenkyns, "British Rule & Jurisdiction Beyond the Seas" p. 10.)

But all these questions will, it is hoped, appear more clearly as the twenty-eight charges are analyzed one by one.

1. "He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good."

This statement was criticised in England as too vague and general; it might mean anything and no one could tell exactly what it meant. Laws passed by a colonial legislature could be vetoed by the governor and, if they escaped his veto, the king, except in the instances of Rhode Island





and Connecticut, could disallow the laws usually within a period of six months or three years, and in New York at any time. Meanwhile, until thus disallowed by the king the acts of the colonial legislatures had all the force of laws. This method of disallowance still prevails in all the British self-governing colonies, and the period is sometimes two years and sometimes no limit, is set in which the home government can disallow a colonial law.\*

The government under George III. had disallowed, Lind said, comparatively few colonial laws. Previous kings had often disallowed laws for various reasons; but it is probable that the framers of the Declaration referred only to laws disallowed by George III. since he ascended the throne in 1760. They made the charge general for the probable reason that to particularize would only raise useless discussion and with a general charge the patriots of each colony could assign under it any disallowance to which they had had a particular objection. Paper money acts passed by the colonies had been allowed to stand in previous reigns; but in the reign of George III. the home government began to prevent their passage because it thought that they were neither "wholesome nor necessary" for the public good. But the popular party in the colonies who wanted those laws thought that they were both necessary and wholesome. Most of the laws disallowed by the crown in previous reigns raised the same difference of opinion, an irreconcilable difference between the crown and the popular party, each from its own point of view believing that what it did was "necessary and wholesome."

As the feeling in England in favor of better regulation and control in the colonies increased, the colonial governors were instructed not to give their assent to acts of the legislatures granting divorces. South Carolina in 1760, New Jersey in 1763 and Virginia in 1772 had passed acts taxing the slave

\* Todd, "Parliamentary Government in the British Colonies" ed. 1894, pp. 160, 174, 443; Jenkyns, "British Rule and Jurisdiction Beyond the Seas" p. 79.



trade. But these acts were disallowed by the crown, and the governor of New Hampshire had been instructed to veto all acts restricting the importation of slaves. England's object in not discouraging the introduction of slaves may have been that the increase of a servile class whose uprising or revolt would be greatly feared, would be a check on the rebellion of their masters against the home government. The colonial acts which attempted to check the importation of convicts from England were also disallowed and the middle and southern colonies compelled to submit to that system as Australia has been compelled to submit to it. All of these disallowances had been very much resented by the patriot party. Very likely the patriot party in each colony had its own particular grievances on the subject of disallowance or veto of laws; and in general the patriot party in America understood this complaint about disallowance to refer to interference from England, control at a distance of three thousand miles by an outside power which prevented the colonists from passing paper money acts, getting divorces, taxing slave or convict importation and doing other things on which their hearts were set.

On the other hand control by the mother country over legislation in colonies is absolutely essential to the continuance of the colonial relation, and England has never yet surrendered her absolute control of the colonial legislation of her empire. Our own congress has thus far retained the power to annul the acts of the legislature which has been allowed to exist in the island of Porto Rico. After our Revolution the British government continued to regulate in her remaining colonies by veto or disallowance such colonial matters as paper money, divorce or convict importation.\* But the patriots of 1776 objected to all control of this sort. Their complaint on this head was so worded that it covered any or every act of disallowance by the crown. Their real

\* Todd, "Parliamentary Government in the British Colonies," Boston edition, 1880, p. 160, et seq.





motive being, of course, that they wished to be entirely independent.

2. "He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended he has utterly neglected to attend to them."

This complaint, Lind said, was very unfair because it implied that the present king George III. had assumed a new power over the colonial legislatures, when, as a matter of fact, the practice of instructing a governor not to give his assent to certain classes of laws unless they contained a clause suspending their operation until his majesty could judge of their fitness and propriety, had been established by Queen Ann in 1708 and parliament in 1740 had addressed the king requesting the adoption of such a practice. The class of laws to which this practice was supposed to be confined, consisted of laws of an extraordinary nature affecting the trade and shipping of the empire, the prerogatives of the crown, or the property of the subjects of the empire in general. As the home government gradually developed its colonial system of empire it was judged important to have such laws not go into effect at all until considered and approved in England. If they went into effect immediately after their passage much mischief, it was thought, might be done to important imperial interests, during the time of their transmission to England, examination by the home government, and return of disapproval.

In the case of ordinary laws which after having the assent of the governor were not disallowed by the crown for many months or a year the colonists had the advantage of living under their favorite law during that time; and after its disallowance by the king it was entirely possible with the help of a friendly governor to pass the law over again and live under it for another period until again disallowed by the crown.\* But in the case of laws involving

\* Joshua Gee, "The Trade and Navigation of Great Britian," 6th edition, p. 109.



great imperial interests it was deemed important not to let the colonists live for even the shortest period under such a law enacted solely by themselves, and so, the device was adopted of instructing the governors not to consent to such laws unless they contained a clause suspending their operation until the king's pleasure should be known. This device was also supposed to be a convenience to the colonists; for if the plan had been adopted of transmitting to England for approval a copy of their important laws before receiving the governor's assent, so much time would elapse before the law, if approved, could be returned that the colonial legislature would have adjourned, and might then be under the necessity of again debating and passing the law at its next meeting. All such inconveniences were, it was said, entirely avoided by the suspending clause.

If the king and his ministry objected to the law they could simply by doing nothing about it prevent its going into operation, which Lind said, was merely a mild withholding instead of a stern refusal of assent, and not to be called neglect as the American Congress described it. It seems to have been generally believed, however, in America, that the home government had on a number of occasions neglected to examine into or do anything about certain of these "suspended laws." This suspending method was very naturally not liked by the patriot party and it still seems to Americans a somewhat unpleasant method of restraint because a law passed in that way was so to speak killed in its passage unless the crown should see fit to revive it. But it was a good arrangement for the dominant country, because if the home government became suspicious of any class of laws, which a popular colonial party wanted, it was easy to insist on a suspending clause to gain time for consideration and, if necessary, allow the "suspended law" to remain suspended.

The suspending method was not abandoned by England after our Revolution, and is still used in her colonial governments without any apparent protest from the colo-





nies. In fact, they profess to approve of it as a conservative and steady force; so totally different are they in temperament from our ancestors of 1776.\*

The suspending clause is also still directed to be used for the same subjects that it was supposed to be used for in our colonial period, namely, matters of imperial concern, currency, army and navy, the prerogatives of the crown or the general rights or property of subjects of the empire. By the British North American Act of 1867 each lieutenant governor of a Canadian province in addition to his veto power, may also reserve a bill and prevent it becoming a law until the Governor General of the Dominion approves of it; and, in like manner the Governor General may reserve a bill of the dominion parliament and prevent it becoming a law unless within two years the home government approve of it. This method of direct suspension by governors would have been more exasperating to our people in 1776 than the method then in vogue.

Since our Revolution all these methods of control of colonial laws, whether by veto of a governor, disallowance of the crown, or suspending clause have worked more smoothly in Canada and Australia because the people have been of a milder temper than ourselves and so scattered and insignificant in numbers compared with England, that complete control of them was comparatively easy in spite of their remote situation. In our time steamers and the telegraph have gone so far in annihilating distance that with England's enormous increase in population, power and organized experience, the government of her dependencies has become easier than ever and can be managed with greater delicacy.† The overwhelming force which now stands behind the gentlest hint from the British Govern-

\* Lewis, "Government of Dependencies," edition 1891, pp. 306 note 2, 331, 332; Todd, "Parliamentary Government in the British Colonies" edition 1894, pp. 158, 163, 164, 171, 173, 198, 442.

† See Mr. Lucas's introduction and notes to Lewis on Dependencies, edition of 1891.





ment is an element, not often openly mentioned, but always present in the situation. Modern methods are more cautions and diplomatic. The two parties understand each other and there are comparatively few disallowance because the accumulation of precedents and rules enable it to be usually well known beforehand what will be disallowed.

Disallowances are usually arranged so as to appear to be in the form of mutual agreement. The colonists are consulted and asked to offer suggestions or equivalents in the same manner that our people were consulted about the stamp act before it was passed, and told that if we objected to it we were at liberty to suggest an equivalent or some other method of taxation. Modern British colonists are more willing than we were to submit to what has been called "the paternal oversight of his majesty's government," accept warnings and hints, amend laws returned to them for modification, pass the legislation which the colonial office desires, and at a word from the home government abstain from going too far. Actual disallowance of laws is avoided by pointing out objections to a colonial act, "and if they are removed by the colonial legislature within two years no disallowance takes place."\*

But the Adamses and the Jeffersons were never able to appreciate this beneficent and paternal method. Since 1865 a still further check has been put on colonial legislation by an act of Parliament passed in that year providing that all colonial legislation is void which conflicts with the provisions of any act of parliament applying to the colonies.† In reading over the hundreds of pages describing the modern British colonial system of customs and precedents one cannot but feel that our people were not of the sort to be willingly entangled in such a beautiful silken net. The home government assured them that the "sus-

\* Todd, "Parliamentary Government in the British Colonies," pp. 40, 159; Jenkyns, "British Rule and Jurisdiction beyond the Seas," pp. 16, 78, 117.

† Todd, *supra*, pp. 155, 156, 171, 241.



pending clause" rule applied only to the large subjects of trade, shipping and other matters of the empire just as in modern times there has been a rule that the home government will at any time interfere in the internal affairs of the most self-governing colony "in questions of an imperial nature," "in the interpretation of imperial statutes," or when "disagreements have arisen between members of the body politic, in the colony, concerning their respective rights and privilege.\* But those large so-called imperial subjects of trade and shipping were the very ones about which our ancestors wished to legislate as they pleased. It did not satisfy their ambition and national feeling to be confined to the little things; and they also objected to the suspending clause because they said it crippled and impaired the full freedom of debate, decision and enactment in their assemblies.†

The rule that only laws of an extraordinary nature relating to the king's prerogative, trade, shipping, property, of subjects, or other matters of imperial importance should be passed with a suspending clause, was very elastic, and capable of wide interpretation. A dominant country easily sees dangerous tendencies in almost any law passed by a popular party in an independence loving colony. For example, an attempted law of the New York assembly in 1759 empowering justices of the peace to try minor cases, was in England naturally considered of grave importance as affecting the administration of justice in a colony where the Justices of the Peace were believed to be often illiterate and the mere creatures of the members of the assembly. The governor was instructed not to assent to such a law unless it contained a clause suspending its operation until the crown officials could examine and consider its effect.

So also, in 1769, the governors were instructed not to assent to any law establishing a lottery unless it contained

\* Todd, "Parliamentary Government in the British Colonies" Boston edition, 1880, p. 161.

† Pownall, "Administration of the Colonies" 2d edition, p. 45.





the suspending clause. Lotteries were in universal favor in America in those times, and for many years after the Revolution. Even within the recollection of the present generation, the state of Louisiana had a regular lottery system established by law and managed by some of her most prominent citizens. Before the Revolution lotteries were a very important interest in both the economic and social life of the colonists and were used for raising money for all sorts of religious, public or private purposes. But in England good people, reformers and the government, looked upon the American lottery system as very demoralizing, and as part and parcel of the spirit which created the depreciated paper currency. We would in the same way look upon a lottery system in Porto Rico or the Philippines, as an evil to be corrected and be ready to say in the language of the instructions to the governor of Virginia in 1771, that such a practice "doth tend to disengage those who become adventurers therein from the spirit of industry and attention to their proper callings and occupations on which the public welfare so greatly depends."\*

Our patriot ancestors, preferred to be their own judges and censors of morals. They felt responsible to themselves alone, and not to far-away England, for any evil results of the pleasure or profit they took in gambling. A very large proportion of all the colonial laws which the home government disallowed, either in the ordinary way or by a suspending clause, involved this question of point of view. From the point of view of the mother country the disallowance seemed necessary for the sake of colonial morals, or for the better administration of justice, or to prevent the colonists from breaking up the empire and gradually becoming independent. From the colonists' standpoint, the disallowance was wrong because it interfered with their desire to regulate their own morals and decency or gradu-

\* The President of the United States is reported on May 12, 1904, to have instructed the Panama Canal Commission to annul lottery privileges and gambling concessions within the canal zone.



ally to become independent. England's control of their legislatures was unpleasant to them and they developed this feeling of dislike of control until disallowance or suspension by the home government seemed to them a monstrous wrong, an outrageous and unbearable tyranny, and their language took the form of passionate vehemence which Jefferson skilfully expressed in the Declaration of Independence. It is useless to debate the question on absolute merits because the debate becomes interminable. There is only one question to settle, and that is, whether you favor independence or favor imperial restraint for some particular country; and having settled that question in your mind you take your side and accumulate your arguments.

3. "He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only."

The meaning of this was that as the population of the colonies spread their assemblies passed acts forming new counties and townships in districts that had been wilderness; and the act forming a new county would naturally often allow it a certain number of representatives in the legislature. Before the close of the French war the English government appears to have had no objection to this admission of new representatives to the colonial legislatures. In fact, in New Hampshire in 1748 the home government had insisted that representatives be allowed to certain newly-created townships although the legislature was opposed to allowing such representation. The legislature of Pennsylvania, which was in the control of the Quakers and Germans, was always accused of unfairly withholding representation from the new frontier districts peopled by the Scotch-Irish. But after 1764, when the patriot party was evidently growing in strength and resisting the remodelling which England wished to enforce, the home government not unnaturally became chary of allowing representatives from newly-created counties, because those representatives





were very apt to be of the patriot or rebellious party. Accordingly, the acts creating the new counties were usually disallowed unless they made no mention of representation.

Such disallowance had occurred in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Virginia. Jefferson as a leader of the patriot party in Virginia had felt this check to his party's strength and he worded the clause in the Declaration in warm and resentful language. His phrases were criticized in England as very exaggerated and unfair because they implied that representation in the legislature had been diminished, or that a right already existing had been taken away, whereas, there had been no diminution and no right had been taken away. A privilege had merely been withheld for a time from a new district which never had it. It is again a question of point of view. England saw that the colonies were trying to escape from her and she tried to stop them.

4. "He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of the public records for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into a compliance with his measures."

5. "He dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people."

6. "He has refused, for a long time after dissolutions, to cause others to be elected whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of evasions from without and convulsions from within."

These three charges (1) calling together legislative bodies at unusual and distant places, (2) dissolving such bodies for opposing crown measures and (3) refusal for a long time to cause other legislatures to be elected, may be treated together. As to the first, the Massachusetts governor, as the representative of the crown, had in 1768 called the legislature to meet at Cambridge four miles from the usual





place of meeting in Boston. This had been done, the defenders of the ministry said, when the British Troops took possession of Boston and the legislature had protested against holding its sessions or transacting business while surrounded by troops. It had held its sessions in Cambridge for four years from 1768 to 1772, when it returned to Boston. Some of the patriot leaders, notably Hancock and Otis, had not been adverse to the legislature holding sessions in Cambridge, and favored its remaining there. The legislature had often before met in Cambridge, when they had been alarmed with fear of the small-pox in Boston. In a similar way the South Carolina legislature had been called to meet in Beaufort instead of Charleston, during the political disturbances after the repeal of the stamp act.\*

As to dissolution of legislatures for opposing his invasion of rights, the Virginia Assembly had been dissolved in 1765, after passing Patrick Henry's resolutions against the stamp act on which he made his famous speech "Caesar had his Brutus, Charles I. his Cromwell, and George III. may profit by their example." In 1768 the Virginia, the Massachusetts and the South Carolina legislatures had been dissolved for refusing to recind, ignore or treat with contempt the famous Massachusetts circular letter urging the patriots in every colony to united action against the British Government; and there were other instances at the same period of dissolution intended to check the rebellious or patriotic movement.

As to refusing for a long time after such dissolutions to cause other legislatures to be elected, there were naturally several instances, because the crown, having dissolved those legislatures for doing what in England, was considered treason and rebellion, did not see the necessity of having another legislature elected which would, in all probability, immediately have to be dissolved for similar rebellious acts. The consequences of "invasion from without and convulsions within" do not seem to have occurred unless the

\* Wells, "Life of Samuel Adams," vol. i, pp. 255, 256, 395, 397, 477, 478.



convulsion of the revolutionary movement itself and the invasion of British troops to suppress it, be counted.

In fact, all three of these charges refer to actions by the crown after the revolutionary movement had begun, and the patriot party was everywhere resisting control and struggling for more privileges and ultimate independence. To check this movement, the crown, through the governors, exercised the right it had to hold legislatures at a new locality, dissolve them, and not call them again until such a time as it saw fit. We thus again return to the original question, whether it was right for the colonists to seek independence or right for England to stop such a movement.

7. "He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of land."

The history of this complaint is curious. Before the French and Indian Wars closed in 1763, the colonies seem to have been in the habit of naturalizing foreigners. But with the desire for better regulation of the colonies this practice of provincial naturalization was largely stopped because it seemed to the home government, that naturalization, if it was to be allowed at all, must be an imperial affair. England at that time was not much inclined to naturalize the citizens or subjects of any nation. This complaint about naturalization was presumably confined to the middle and some of the southern colonies. The New England colonies were of very pure native stock, and after the year 1640 received little or no immigration, even from England. They resented the coming of foreigners from Europe almost as much as they resented the convicts from England and they were equally successful in excluding both classes. A few of the French Huguenots were cautiously received by them, because the Huguenot religion seemed to be almost as orthodox as Puritanism.

Pennsylvania, however, was largely populated by Germans





and New York, New Jersey and Maryland had received and welcomed foreigners, who, before the year 1699, were naturalized by the governors without the authority of parliament or of the colonial legislatures. This process of naturalization, or denization, by the governors was in imitation of the same process performed in old times, by the king, who had originally had the sole right of turning foreigners into British subjects. The right had always been sparingly used in England, for naturalization was in those days regarded as a rather dangerous privilege to bestow indiscriminately. The English were intensely national and bent on the development of their own peculiar qualities. Roman Catholic foreigners were particularly objectionable, and were refused naturalization because they were considered dangerous to the stability of the government.

In 1699 the colonial governors were forbidden to naturalize any more foreigners, and this change seems to have been caused by the growing convictions that such an important power as the creation of subjects and citizens, could not be delegated to a governor. It was even doubted whether the King should be allowed to retain it. Parliament gradually assumed the right and private naturalization bills became more or less numerous at every session. After the governors were prohibited from granting naturalization, the colonial legislatures regulated the privilege, granting it usually, as it was granted in England, by special acts naming the persons to whom it was granted. In 1740 an act of parliament provided that Protestant foreigners after a residence of seven years in the colonies, should have the rights of natural born subjects. But the immigrants seldom, if ever, took advantage of this act because seven years was too long for them to wait when they could be naturalized by a colonial legislature immediately or within a year.

It was held in England that naturalization by one colony did not give citizenship in any of the other colonies or in England; nor would it give the foreigner the right to own or trade in British or colonial vessels which, by the naviga-



tion laws, were to be confined to the natural born subjects of the empire. A case finally reached the courts in which a foreigner naturalized by New York bought a vessel which was seized and confiscated in a court of admiralty, because a foreigner could not own such property. The lawfulness of this seizure of the vessel was confirmed by the Privy Council on the ground that a local and subordinate legislature could not extend to a foreigner the provisions of an act of parliament.

Naturalization was valuable in those days, because without it the foreigner could not obtain a title to land which he could convey to any one else or leave to his children. The right to vote which we now always associate with naturalization, was not then of so much importance. As land ownership was the object of every foreigner who came to America, and an absolute necessity to him if he was to prosper, the middle colonies and Maryland naturalized immigrants for several generations without incurring the disapproval of the home government. But after the French war was over and stricter regulation of the colonies decided upon, colonial naturalization acts were usually disallowed by the crown because there seemed to be no other way of preventing these naturalized foreigners from owning vessels and taking part in the trade contrary to the navigation acts. Colonial naturalization had become part and parcel of colonial smuggling; and if the navigation and trade laws were to be enforced colonial naturalization must be stopped. Finally, in 1773, an order in council directed the colonial governors to veto all naturalization acts that should be passed by the legislature.\*

The governors had also been instructed to cease granting lands to any foreigners that had previously been naturalized, and the reason for this prohibition seems to have been that in view of the increasing tendency of the colonists to

\* Report of American Historical Association 1893, p. 317; Id 1904, p. 288, Stamp's "Index to the Statute Laws of England, Titles, Naturalization and Aliens."





rebellion and independence, it was hardly advisable to allow the land to pass into the hands of foreigners, who coming from countries hostile to England, would be likely to strengthen the patriot party and encourage separation. Lind and Hutchinson argued that the British government was very far from desiring to interfere with the increase of population in the colonies; and it was certainly true that in the old days the immigration to Pennsylvania and the middle colonies had been encouraged rather than discouraged by the home government. The home government, Lind said, wished to increase the number of British subjects in the colonies, but did not wish to increase the number of rebels. The check on naturalization was, therefore, intended only as a check on smuggling, rebellion and independence. England wished to stop altogether the creation of full-fledged citizens out of foreigners who had just landed in America, and bring the question of naturalization entirely under the act of parliament which required seven years' residence.

Since the Revolution and down to quite recent times this subject of naturalization in her colonies has been a troublesome one to Great Britain. As she was unwilling to recognize the American doctrine of expatriation and held to the old monarchical rule of once a subject always a subject, it was difficult for her to look favorably on naturalization. Some of her colonies, again began to pass local naturalization laws; and in 1847 this was again regulated by confining the rights of such naturalization to the particular colony where it had been granted. Since then there has been further controversy over the question and other regulations have been adopted which need not be discussed in this place.\*

The last clause of the complaint which speaks of checking migrations to America by "raising the conditions of new appropriations of land" refers to the conditions of sale

\* Todd, "Parliamentary Government in the British Colonies" Boston edition 1880, p. 214, edition of 1894, p. 293.





and settlement of wild, unplanted crown lands in America. The conditions had been made more restrictive and the price raised after the revolutionary movement began, because the people who settled in those new communities seemed to add strength to the patriot party and gave rebellion a stronger foothold in the western mountainous regions where it could be with difficulty subdued. "Even a total restriction of such grants" says Hutchinson, "when the danger of revolt was foreseen, might have been a prudent measure: it certainly was justifiable and no one has a right to complain."

After our Revolution the British Government continued to control and make regulations for the sale of public or waste lands in the colonies until after the Canadian rebellion of 1837. Lord Durham in his report on that rebellion recommended that the sale of colonial public lands should still be retained in imperial control. But since then Canada and Australia have been given entire control of their waste lands. \*

The clause in the complaint which speaks of refusal to assent to laws encouraging immigration seems to refer to an act of North Carolina of 1771 exempting emigrants from all taxation for four years. It was disallowed by the crown because it would draw people from Scotland and injure the agricultural interests of Great Britain and Ireland.

8. "He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers."

The wording of this complaint seems to imply that on several occasions the king had refused his assent to laws establishing courts, and that in consequence justice had not been administered or had been considerably delayed or impaired. But particular instances are difficult to find. All the colonies had law courts, and while there may have been disputes as to their organization, I have been able to find only one instance in which a colony was deprived of courts by the king disallowing the law establishing them. In 1763 a

\* Lewis, "Government of Dependencies" edition 1891, p. 226.



law had been passed in North Carolina establishing superior courts to be in force for five years and providing that the property of persons who had never been in the colony could be attached on the suit of a creditor. This last provision for an attachment was disapproved by the home government; but the law was not disallowed. The assembly was merely requested, as British colonial assemblies are often requested in modern times, to amend the law in this particular. But unlike modern colonial assemblies the North Carolina assembly would make no amendment. The governor was accordingly instructed by the crown not to assent to any future law containing the objectionable provision about attachment.

When the five years for which the law was to be in force expired in 1773, the assembly re-enacted it; but the governor, under instructions from the crown, refused his assent unless the law contained a clause suspending its operation until the king's pleasure should be known. When finally, passed with the suspending clause it was never approved by the crown because it contained the attachment provision. There were, therefore, no courts in the colony. The governor established courts on his own authority; but as the assembly refused to vote salaries for the judges there were no courts in North Carolina from 1773 until 1776, when the patriots established them as part of the revolutionary movement.\*

9. "He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payments of their salaries."

This question of the independence of the judiciary had been a subject of much controversy. The judges were in most colonies dependent on the governor and crown for their tenure of office, but the colonial assemblies voted them their salaries from year to year. The crown wanted the

\*Friedenwald, "Declaration of Independence," *International Monthly*, July 1901; Martin, "History of North Carolina," vol. ii, Chap. ix. Hutchinson says in his pamphlet that there was no instance except this one in North Carolina.





assemblies to fix permanent salaries on the judges, but this the assemblies refused to do. Englishmen, believed that the assemblies refused to fix permanent salaries, because the popular party in the colonies wished to keep the judges under their control by giving or withholding their salaries from year to year, so that the judges would not firmly enforce the rights of the crown or prevent the smuggling by which so many of the colonists grew rich. The home government accordingly refused the suggestion of the popular party that the judges be appointed for life or good behaviour, because with rebellion increasing in the colonies the government was not inclined to do anything that would lessen the dependence of the judges upon the crown.

Finally, as the revolutionary movement progressed the governor of Massachusetts informed the assembly of that province in 1773 that they need not provide salaries for the judges that year, because the king intended to pay them. This was an attempt on the part of the crown to make the salaries permanent, and is referred to in the last clause of the complaint where it says that the king has made the judges dependent on him "for the amount and payment of their salaries." It was the intention of the king to have parliament support his action by paying the salaries and make such payment permanent; but the movement of the Revolution progressed so rapidly that this intention could not be fulfilled.\*

10. "He has erected a multitude of new officers and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substances."

These offices and swarms of new officers consisted of the four new admiralty courts and the commissioners of customs with their headquarters in Boston. These officers were established, to put down smuggling and breach of the trade laws. But the colonists thought the trade laws were improper and unfair restrictions on their commerce; they practiced smuggling so extensively that the laws were a

\* See Pownall's *Administration of the colonies* 4th edition, p. 108.

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dead letter ; and they, of course, did not want new officials sent out to enforce those laws. Lind and Hutchinson criticise what they consider the unfairness and extravagance of this complaint. The new commissioners of customs were only five in number and their clerks and underlings did not number, Hutchinson said, more than thirty or forty additional officers, which were the swarms supposed to eat out the substance of three million people.

The former commissioners of custom had resided in London, where all American customs affairs had to be settled at great delay and expense, and the colonists had complained of this. The establishment of commissioners in America was, Englishmen said, to remove the cause of this complaint as well as to check the smuggling. The commissioners' salaries were not paid, it was said, by the Americans ; nor were the salaries of the officers of the four new admiralty courts to be paid by them. The salaries were all paid out of receipts from the customs and forfeitures. There had formerly been so few admiralty courts and at such great distances from one another, that the administration of justice was so remote as to be scarcely attainable. The new admiralty courts, Englishmen said, would remedy this grievance. Only one class of persons, said Lind, could complain of either the admiralty courts or the commissioners. "Will the Americans confess, that the class of smugglers is so numerous in that country as to entitle them to be called by way of eminence, the people."

But one can easily see that Jefferson's way of phrasing this complaint was popular and well suited to the purpose of the Declaration. It was true that no colony legislature voted these new officers their salaries ; but if their salaries came out of customs receipts and forfeitures they seemed to the colonists to come out of the substance of the people. The colonists wanted to be rid altogether of the navigation and trade laws ; and if they could not get rid of them by repeal they intended to go on smuggling and breaking them, enjoying free trade as of old, with no customs





receipts or forfeitures. The popular argument also strove to show that the clerks and underlings of the commissioners might be indefinitely increased; and as forfeitures and customs receipts increased the clerks would eat up more and more of the substance of the people.

11. "He has kept among us in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our Legislatures."

The demand of the patriots that no standing army should be kept in a colony without the consent of the legislature of that colony was one of the great questions of the Revolution. It was equivalent to a demand for independence. If granted it would at once break the colonial relation. If England was to have colonies at all she must not be obliged to consult a colony before placing troops in it to protect it from foreign invasion or its own rebellion. England had always kept troops in her colonies; but they had not been numerous except when used to protect the country from the French and the colonists had never objected to this. Now, however, the patriot party saw that under the remodeling plans the troops could be used to reduce the American communities to the condition of real colonies. England has never relinquished her right to keep troops in colonies. For nearly a century after our Revolution she kept large bodies of troops in all her colonies, even in those which had been granted self-government, and the annual cost of this colonial standing army was nearly \$20,000,000 of which the colonists themselves contributed less than \$2,000,000. Few of the colonies had any effective militia or local force of their own.

In 1859 in order to lessen the cost, encourage the colonies to bear a larger portion of it and develop in them more spirit and interest in self defence, a gradual withdrawal of the standing colonial army was undertaken. This withdrawal took place principally between the years 1867 and 1870.\* There is now no standing army kept in the Aus-

\*Todd, "Parliamentary Government in the British Colonies," edition 1894, p. 391, 393.



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tralian colonies, and only a small one in Canada. But South African colonies and the Crown colonies are still occupied by a considerable number of regular troops and the standing army in India is said to number over 70,000.

12. "He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to the Civil Power."

The instance here referred to is presumably the appointment of General Gage as Governor and commander-in-chief of Massachusetts in 1774, for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion against British authority. It is useless to discuss whether this was proper or not because it involves the main question already often touched upon, the right of revolution, the right of a colony to seek independence. If, as the patriots claimed, the colonies had always been independent states under a mere protectorate from the crown, then the right of the crown to override the civil authority in Massachusetts was questionable.

To render the military superior to the civil power in time of peace is unconstitutional according to both American and English law. But the military is often made superior to the civil power in times of war or rebellion. This was a great question in our own Civil War of 1861. The important question is usually what constitutes such a state of war or rebellion as will give the military power the superior right. The British government believed that it had the right to put down rebellion in Massachusetts by military control, because it could be put down in no other way, and the patriots, of course, believing in their own rebellion did not believe that it should be subdued by military force.

13. "He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their pretended acts of legislation."

This complaint was Jefferson's way of stating the final argument of the patriot party that parliament had authority over the colonies neither in taxation nor in any other respect;



and that now even the acknowledged authority of the king over the colonies must be broken because he had, among other offences, assented to the authority of parliament over the colonies. The argument assumes, of course, that the colonies had always been semi-independent states, or protectorates as they are now called, outside of the jurisdiction of parliament and merely under the general protection of the crown. Following this complaint are nine instances of the "acts of pretended legislation" to which the king had improperly assented. These nine acts had been passed since the year 1763, and had been the great subjects of controversy during the revolutionary movement.

The numerous acts of parliament relating to the colonies passed previous to 1763 are not referred to in any way and are not mentioned as acts of pretended and void legislation or as acts improperly assented to by any king. Possibly Jefferson would have said that as the patriot colonists were breaking away from a particular king called George III. they were concerned only with the acts to which he had assented. But Englishmen naturally called attention to the numerous previous parliamentary acts, the post office act, and many others which had been accepted by the colonists as beneficial and never objected to as void. Englishmen also reminded the colonists of the stamp act congress and other bodies which had admitted that parliament had jurisdiction over the colonies in all matters except internal taxation. Such statements were, of course, effective arguments in England, and were used to the utmost to make the American patriot cause appear ridiculous. The nine instances of "pretended legislation" must be briefly described.

14. "For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us."

This complaint is not to be confused with a previous one about standing armies in the colonies. The previous complaint dealt with the right of Great Britain to have a standing army in a colony. The present complaint deals with the question whether Great Britain or the colony





should pay for the maintenance of that army. As England had always exercised her right to keep troops in colonies, there must be barracks or buildings owned by England or provided by the colony in which the troops could live; and it seemed to many Englishmen that a colony should provide part of the food necessary for the troops stationed in it. Barracks of some sort had been always obtained for the troops previous to 1764 and acts of parliament were passed giving and regulating authority for this purpose. In 1765 a clause in the annual mutiny act provided that the legislature of each colony should furnish barracks, fires, candles and other necessities for the troops, stationed in it. The New York legislature complied with this act in all respects except furnishing vinegar, salt and beer, which it refused to supply, and as a punishment its functions were suspended by parliament until it yielded and complied in all respects, with the requisition. As the patriot colonists objected to the stationing of troops in a colony without its consent, they also, of course, objected to quartering and maintaining them at a colony's expense.\*

15. "For protecting them by a mock trial from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states."

This refers to an act of parliament passed in 1774, for the "impartial administration of justice" which provided, that officers of the revenue and persons acting by authority of magistrates who, in putting down riots and rebellions in the colonies should be accused of murder, should be taken for trial to England or to a more peaceful colony. The

\* A letter addressed to the Canadian Government, inquiring if in modern times Canada took any part in maintaining British Troops stationed within her borders, was favored by the following reply of June 8, 1903; "At the present time there are British troops stationed at Halifax, N. S. and Esquimault, B. C. The Esquimault Garrison is maintained jointly by the Imperial and Canadian Governments. This is the only case in which Regular Troops are, or have been, maintained to any extent by the government of Canada or the government of the several provinces which now form the Confederation of Canada."



government feared that any one accused by the colonists of murder in quelling riots could not be fairly tried in the colony where the riot occurred. He would be convicted as a matter of course, by any jury drawn from a people, most of whom sympathized with the riot and believed that the acts of parliament under which the riot was put down were void.

The short way, Lind said, of dealing with such a situation would have been to declare martial law and suspend the power of the courts in the rebellious colony. But government, he said was more lenient. The courts were not suspended; martial law was not declared; the mode of trial was still left to a jury. Care only was taken to obtain an impartial jury by a change of venue. This method had been practised in rebellions in Scotland and other places. The provision moreover, was temporary and to be in force only three years.

Jefferson's way of wording the complaint by calling such a trial a mock trial and assuming that anyone killed in putting down a riot or rebellion would be murdered, was certainly effective as a popular argument. Lind replied by saying that to allow such a person to be tried by a jury of insurgents would be "to command the innocent to be murdered by a mock trial." It does not, however, appear that the act here complained of was ever enforced. The colonists of course, argued that such a statute was entirely unnecessary and in proof they pointed to the trial of the soldiers who shot the citizens in Boston, March 5th, 1770. The British government had voluntarily surrendered these soldiers to the courts of Boston for trial; most of them were acquitted, and two lightly punished.

16. "For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world."

This complaint might be taken as applying to the whole series of navigation and trade laws restricting colonial commerce which had been passed long before the reign of George III. and which I have already discussed at length in *The True History of the American Revolution*. But it





probably refers only to the recent act of parliament called the Fisheries Act. Both Hutchinson and Lind treat it as referring only to that act. That act was intended to help put down the rising rebellion by prohibiting and preventing the colonies from trading with any country except England. It therefore, involves the old question of whether the colonies were rightfully rebelling. Englishmen called attention to the provision of the Fisheries Act, that it was to last only until the colonists returned to their allegiance and, therefore, the colonists had it in their power to bring it to an end at any time.

The patriot colonists it was said, had enforced non-importation resolutions and prevented England from trading with her colonies. Had not England then the right to cut off the trade of the colonies with the outside world in order to bring them to their senses? "That they attempted only to cut off our trade with our own colonies," said Lind; "that they did not attempt to cut off our trade with other quarters of the world, they will, I presume, allow to have proceeded from weakness, not from good will."

17. "For imposing taxes on us without our consent."

This brief sentence covered the complaints against the taxing acts, the stamp act, the paint, paper and glass act, the tea tax and others, about which there has been so much controversy and which I have discussed in the volume already mentioned.

18. "For depriving us, in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury."

This complaint refers to the courts of admiralty and vice-admiralty, which could try for smuggling and violations of the stamp act, navigation and revenue laws without a jury. Admiralty courts without juries had been established in the colonies ever since 1670, were used in England, and our own United States District Courts still act without juries in admiralty proceedings. Some of the colonies, Hutchinson said, allowed violations of their own excise laws and also violations of some other laws to be tried without juries. The mere





establishment of admiralty courts in the colonies could hardly in itself be called depriving the colonists of the right of trial by jury because such courts have always been acknowledged exceptions to that right of trial. There had been, however, at one time, considerable controversy in England over the jurisdiction of these courts. As originally constituted in the reign of Edward III. their jurisdiction was quite extensive. It had been restricted in the reign of Richard II. and was not enlarged again until the reign of Victoria. Some of this uncertainty as to the exact limits of admiralty powers, extended to America.

In the reign of William III. an act of parliament was passed providing that any one who cut down or destroyed the great white pine trees which had been marked and reserved in the forests of Maine, for masts for the royal navy could be tried in admiralty without a jury. This was an unusual extension of admiralty jurisdiction which was considered necessary because it was almost impossible to convict any one before a jury when the whole community from which the jury would be drawn, sympathized with the offender. The mast trees were usually marked with the "broad arrow" the ancient symbol for designating royal or government property, the "King's own" as Englishmen were fond of calling it; and the symbol was always spoken of with great reverence. But the Maine woodsmen far removed from monarchical influence, imitated the broad arrow on any tree they wanted to reserve for themselves and prevent their neighbors from cutting; and the crown officials found it impossible to find a jury that would convict any one for the impiety of counterfeiting the "broad arrow." \*

In the same reign of William III., in order to suppress piracy which was so prevalent on the American coast, pirates could be tried and convicted by a majority of seven commissioners appointed by the king. This was intended

\* *Columbia Studies in History and Economics*, vol. iii, No. 2 p. 97.



to take the whole question of the punishment of pirates away from both courts and juries in the colonies where so many of the people were believed to be in league or sympathy with the prosperous sea robbers. As these instances occurred before the reign of George III. Jefferson and the Congress may not have had them in mind as intended to be covered by the complaint. The instances in the reign of George III. were, first of all, the stamp act of 1765, which provided that violations of its provisions could be punished in admiralty, and this seemed necessary if the stamp act was to be executed at all, for no American jury would convict anybody under it. The stamp act also provided that all suits for violations of the trade laws could also be brought in admiralty. There was much complaint of this because the admiralty courts were few and widely separated and litigants would be put to great expense and inconvenience. This and other considerations caused the repeal of the stamp act; and in 1768 another act provided that all suits under the trade laws could be brought in courts of Vice Admiralty to be appointed by the Crown. Under this act, in order to make the admiralty courts numerous and convenient, vice admiralty courts were established at Halifax, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston. Jefferson and the Congress undoubtedly had in mind this act of 1768 and the stamp act.

After 1761, if a seizure for violating the trade and navigation laws had been held void and the vessel or property released, the owner of the vessel or cargo would often sue the customs officer before a common law jury for damages for making an unlawful seizure. As the juries usually sympathized with the owner of the vessel or cargo, they were apt to find heavy damages; and in this way the smuggling colonists were able, it was said, to terrorize customs officials and prevent seizures. But a recent act of parliament had established the rule that a customs official could not be sued for damages before a common law jury for making an unlawful seizure unless the admiralty judge





who had held the seizure unlawful had also certified that it had been made without probable cause. There was a popular outcry against this because it prevented the colonists revenging themselves by a jury trial upon the hated customs officers. Trial by jury has never been regarded so sacredly in England as in America. A nation with colonies or subject peoples necessarily finds herself obliged at times, to restrict the right of trial by jury among them or they will escape from her. England, for example, has always down into our own time, restricted with much arbitrary severity, the right of trial by jury in Ireland; and she would have had to restrict it with still greater severity before she could have conquered America.\*

19. "For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences."

This refers to two acts of parliament. The first had been passed in the reign of Henry VIII. and provided that a person accused of treason without the realm could be brought to England for trial. Several trials and punishments had taken place in previous reigns under this act, and parliament in 1769 reminded the king that this old law could be applied to the disturbances in America; but no one was ever transported or tried under it. The other act was a recent one providing that any one charged with setting fire to his majesty's ships, docks, arsenals &c. could in like manner be taken to England for trial. Both acts were, of course, intended to prevent colonial juries acquitting such offenders; but no action was ever taken under either of them during the Revolution.

20. "For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government and extending its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies."

\* As to admiralty courts in modern British colonies see Jenkyns, "British Rule and Jurisdiction Beyond the Seas," pp. 11, 33; Todd, "Parliamentary Government in the British Colonies," p. 240.



This refers to the Quebec Act which allowed Canada no representative or self-government, or trial by jury, made the Ohio river her southern boundary, giving her the modern states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and gave the French Canadians their Roman Catholic religion established by law and the French code of laws to which they had always been accustomed. It pleased the Canadians so well that it is supposed to have destroyed any interest they may have had in our Revolution. But there was a great deal of feeling against this act among the patriots not only because it set up in America a pernicious example of arbitrary government and the establishment of a hated religion, but also because it extended that system far to the southward, into the Mississippi valley as if to cut off the Protestant colonists from western advancement. The appeal in the Declaration to this feeling was strong and effective. Lind found himself powerless to argue against it and could only ask, "What have the revolted colonies to do with his majesty's government of another colony. Canada has not rebelled, is not dependent on the revolted colonies or in any way associated with them. No regulation concerning another colony can rightfully find a place in the list of their own pretended grievances."

21. "For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments."

This seems to refer to the act of Parliament of 1774, altering the Massachusetts charter as a punishment for the tea riot. The alteration prohibited town meetings except by permit; provided that the council be appointed by the crown instead of elected by the assembly; that jurors be selected by the sheriffs instead of elected by the people; that judges' salaries be paid by the crown instead of by the legislatures; and that judges and executive officers be appointed and removed at the pleasure of the crown.

These changes constituted the only alteration of a charter





attempted during the reign of George III. and possibly this was the only instance Jefferson had in mind. But there had been numerous alterations of charters in previous reigns and these in the minds of Englishmen were precedents for the present alteration in the case of Massachusetts. Lind gave an interesting history of these precedents, and added that all the American charters then in existence were acts of the crown altering or repealing former charters. "If charters once granted" said he, "could not be altered, could not be repealed by the crown, the original Virginia charters would be still in force, and the inhabitants dependent on two trading companies residing in England."

The principle that a charter or colony government could not be altered by the home government without the colony's consent, was part of the new doctrine of the patriot party and assumed that the American communities were not colonies in the usual sense, but semi-independent states. The right of the mother country to alter or suspend a colony's charter or form of government is absolutely essential to the maintenance of the colonial relation. The right of Great Britain to do so has never been questioned in her colonies since our Revolution. She suspended the constitution of Canada in 1838, gave Canada a new constitution in 1867 by the British North American Act, and her known right and ability to alter, suspend or revoke as she pleases is one of the most powerful elements of her control. In fact, the modern so-called constitutions of her colonies are merely acts of parliament and may at any time be altered or repealed by subsequent acts of parliament.

22. "For suspending our own legislatures and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever."

Two complaints may possibly be here combined in one. The first part of the sentence "for suspending our own legislatures" may refer, to the act of Parliament suspending the power of the legislature of New York until it consented to





furnish supplies of vinegar, salt and beer to the British regular troops stationed in the colony. The rest of the sentence undoubtedly refers to the Declaratory Act of parliament passed at the time of the repeal of the stamp act declaring that parliament had the right to legislate for and control the colonies "in all cases whatsoever." Both the suspension of the New York legislature and the Declaratory Act were valid and constitutional exercises of parliament's power according to the constitutional theory prevailing in England at that time and down to the present day; but they were, of course, contrary to the doctrine of government by consent of the governed adopted by the patriots.

The first part of the sentence "suspending our own legislatures" may possibly not have referred particularly to the suspension of the New York legislature, but to the general result of the Declaratory Act, which by reasserting the power of parliament to control the colonies in all cases whatsoever necessarily impaired or suspended the functions of all the colonial assemblies. This closes the nine complaints against the king for combining with certain persons, commonly described as parliament, to pass acts of pretended legislation affecting the colonies. The Declaration then goes on to give five more acts of the king which entitle the colonists to break from his allegiance.

23. "He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us."

In the draft which the committee submitted to the congress, this complaint read, "He has abdicated government here, withdrawing his governors, and declaring us out of his allegiance and protection." The congress may have thought that it was hardly correct to say that the king had withdrawn his governors, because any of the royal governors who had withdrawn had been driven from their posts by force of either mobs or patriot troops. Nor was it correct to say that he had declared the colonists out of his allegiance. He had never done so in so many words. What



they meant to say was, that by making war upon them he had inferentially put them out of his allegiance.\*

As amended by the congress the meaning of the complaint appears to be that the so-called colonies being really semi-independent states, were under the king only for purposes of protection from foreign invasion. Therefore, when he began to wage war against them he put them out of his protection, abdicated any functions or right of government he might have over them, and broke the allegiance they owed him. Allegiance and protection, the patriot party said, were reciprocal. One could not exist without the other. William Henry Drayton in his famous charge to the grand jury at Charleston in this same year 1776, expressed this view when he said that the "original contract" between the king and the colonists had been broken by George III. as soon as he began to make war upon the colonists "whose subjection to the king of Great Britain, the law holds to be due, only as a return for protection." †

The patriot colonists thought that the king had no right to compel them to a closer or any other relationship except that of a protectorate. If he attempted to compel them to a closer relationship that compulsion in itself would be a reason for breaking away from him altogether. Lind criticized the complaint because it gave the acts of a sovereign in suppressing a rebellion as the causes or excuses for the rebellion. It assumed that the rebellion was right and therefore, the sovereign must be wrong in attempting to suppress it.

24. "He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns and destroyed the lives of our people."

\* Jefferson's works, Ford edition vol. ii, p. 50, Gibbes, Doc. Hist. Am. Rev. 1764-78 p. 285.

† Gibbes, "Documentary History of Am. Revolution 1764-1776" p. 285. Drayton delivered this charge to the jury May 2, 1776; and it is another instance to show how the ideas and principles of the Declaration were in constant use among the patriots before Jefferson embodied them in the formal document.





This also merely means that the king was putting down a rebellion he believed to be wrong and that the patriots believed to be right. Vessels had been captured, the towns of Norfolk, Charlestown and Falmouth, now Portland, had been burned and a number of battles and skirmishes fought in which people had been killed.

25. "He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, devastation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation."

The "armies of foreign mercenaries" mean the 12,000 Hessians who were then on their way to America. Lind gives an interesting account of the foreign troops, or mercenaries so-called which England had employed in nearly all her wars, including the war which had saved the colonies from the French in Canada. Mercenaries had also been employed in suppressing rebellions in Scotland and Ireland. England, up to that time, had seldom had troops enough of her own to carry on any war of importance.\* All troops said Lind, are paid and are in that sense mercenaries, and even the American patriots pay their troops. "The congress" he adds, "will not, I suppose, take merit to itself that instead of solid metal it pays with fleeting paper."

The rest of this complaint in the Declaration is a good description of the horrors of putting down a rebellion as seen from the patriot or liberal side. The crushing of an attempt at independence is invariably attended "with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation."

26. "He has constrained our fellow citizens taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to

\* The arguments for and against employing foreign troops are well given in Gordon, *American Revolution* edition 1788, vol. ii, p. 241.



become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands."

This refers to the act of parliament of December 21, 1775, known as the Prohibitory Act, authorizing the capture and condemnation of American trading vessels and the impressment of their crews into the British service. The impressment of the crews was undoubtedly, an outrage not justified by the ordinary rules of war in putting down a rebellion.\*

27. "He has excited domestic insurrection among us; and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions."

The exciting of "domestic insurrections" refers to Lord Dunmore, the royal governor of Virginia, who had offered freedom and weapons to all slaves who would join the British side. Why complain of this, at the end of your Declaration, Englishmen asked, when in the beginning of it you declare that all men are born equal. Is it for you to complain of the tyranny of giving freedom to a slave?

A nation at war with a slave-holding community will always offer freedom to the slaves as an obviously effective method of attack. It was one of the methods adopted for weakening the southern confederacy in our own civil war.

As to using the Indians to help put down the rebellion that was a subject much debated between the tories and the whigs in England. At the time of the Declaration of Independence the Indians had been made very little use of compared with what was done with them afterwards in the massacres of Wyoming and the Cherry Valley. To employ an inferior race to help put down a rebellion for independence of a superior and more scrupulous race is always more or less shocking to people of liberal politics. There were protests against our use of the Macabees to put down the rebellion of the Filipinos. But the Macabees

\* Gordon, *American Revolution*, edition 1788, vol. ii, p. 237.

the first of the year, and the second of the year.

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like the Indians, were very useful and efficient and the same argument could be made that was made in England, that war is, in any event, destruction and can be made as merciless with the musket of the soldier as with the tomahawk and scalping knife of the savage.

"Since force is become necessary," said Lind, "to support the authority of parliament, that force which is most easily to be procured and most likely to be effective, is the force which ought to be employed. I should be bold enough to avow, that to me it would make little difference, whether the instrument be a German or a Calmack, a Russian or a Mohawk."

He also argues that, as the Americans themselves had already tried to outbid the British in securing the alliance of the Indian tribes, they had no moral ground to object to the employment of the Indians by the British. On our side Washington, John Adams, and Schuyler, favored employing the Indians, if their services could be obtained; and a committee of the Congress reported in favor of using them as auxiliaries to the continental army. The main argument used was their utility and the obvious advantage of preventing their use by the British. Some of the Stockbridge Indians enlisted as Massachusetts militia; and the provincial congress of Massachusetts made efforts to draw the Mohawks into an alliance, "to whet their hatchets and be prepared with us to defend our liberties and lives." But the services of the Indians, so far as they took an actual part in the contest, were usually secured by the British, and loyalists, and apparently for the reason that the Indians believed that England would prevail in the end.\*

\* W. B. Reed, *life of Joseph Reed*, vol. i, p. 418; *Wells Life of Samuel Adams*, vol. ii, pp. 282-284; *Journals of Congress* vol. i, p. 196; *American Archives* 4th series, vol. ii, pp. 244, 315, 546, 700, vol. iii. p. 339, vol. v. pp. 985, 1091, 1097, vol. vi. p. 1264. Gordon, *American Revolution*, edition 1783, vol. ii, p. 273. See also title "Indians" in the indices of the several volumes of the *American Archives*.





28. "In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people."

Two petitions had been sent by the Congress to the King, and he had paid no attention to either of them because they asked that the colonies should be set free from the jurisdiction of Parliament, or more accurately, perhaps, because they asserted that the colonies were already free from that jurisdiction and asked the King to uphold them in this assertion. Besides the accusation of tyranny in the 28th charge, there was a paragraph in the beginning of the Declaration accusing the king and his government of a design to reduce the colonies "under absolute despotism" and establish "an absolute tyranny over these states." Englishmen protested against this as an exaggeration and altogether too violent language for a public document; and John Adams who was on the committee that drafted the Declaration was inclined to think these passages too highly colored and passionate.

"There were other expressions which I would not have inserted if I had drawn it up,—particularly that which called the king a tyrant. I thought this too personal; for I never believed George to be a tyrant in disposition and nature. I always believed him to be deceived by his courtiers on both sides of the Atlantic, and, in his official capacity only, cruel. I thought the expression too passionate and too much like scolding, for so grave and solemn a document; but, as Franklin and Sherman were to inspect it afterwards, I thought it would not become me to strike it out. I consented to report it."

(John Adams Works Vol. II, 514 &c.)

Modern English critics have in like manner protested against this arraignment of George III. "as a single and despotic tyrant." England, they say had no intention of establishing the rule of the Turk or of the Russian, which is what the words absolute despotism and absolute tyranny



imply. She intended merely to bring the American communities into a more colonial condition and make of them happy and prosperous commonwealths like Australia and Canada.\* To which the Adamses and Jeffersons would reply that they did not want to be in more of a colonial condition or in any sort of colonial condition. Conditions of that sort were under the best circumstances mere political degradation, no matter how much prosperity accompanied them. They preferred to starve in independence or die in the attempt to attain it.

It may now be well to summarize the instances that have been brought to light under the twenty-eight charges and view in brief the case made out against the king. The declaration lays no particular stress on any one of the charges; but looking backward at the whole history of the subject the two charges under which can be found the strongest instances, as they now seem, for breaking off the allegiance or contract with the King, are the 17th "For imposing taxes on us without our consent" and the 22d "For suspending our own legislatures and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever."

Under the first are the instances of the stamp tax, the paint, paper and glass tax, and the tea tax, about which there had been such tremendous controversy during the last twelve years. These taxes had all been repented of and repealed except the tea tax, which still stood. But repentance in the opinion of the patriots amounted to nothing, because Parliament had passed the Declaratory act as it was called, which announced as an unalterable principle of the British Constitution, that no matter what taxes might be repented of or considered bad policy for the moment and repealed, Parliament retained and always would retain the right, not only to tax the colonies, but to legislate for them "in all cases whatsoever." In proof of this Parliament had suspended the power of the legislature of New York, had

\* Goldwin Smith, *History of the United States.*





shown that it was omnipotent and supreme throughout the whole British empire, and that a colony and a colony legislature were mere dependencies which might have considerable privileges and indulgencies, but no positive and fixed rights as against Parliament.

It was against this great principle of Parliamentary omnipotence over the whole British empire that our ancestors rebelled; and they decided to cast off their allegiance to the King because he approved of this principle, and was sending fleets and armies to America to enforce it. All the other political offences of the King were mere trifles compared to this one, and in a sense may be said to have been put into the Declaration as mere make-weight. They might, perhaps, never have been heard of and the American communities might have remained for some years nominally within a sort of British empire, if Parliament had announced that it had no jurisdiction whatsoever in the colonies. But that was not the sort of colonial empire England wanted and it could hardly be called an empire in the usual meaning of the word.

In the matter of disallowance of colonial laws the king had vetoed acts creating paper money, acts granting divorces, acts taxing the slave trade, and acts checking the sending of convicts to America.

In instructions to governors to veto all legislative acts of imperial importance unless they contained a clause suspending their operation until the King's pleasure was known, I have found only two instances. The governors were instructed not to assent to any act establishing a lottery unless it contained the suspending clause; and the governor of North Carolina vetoed the judiciary act of 1773, because it had no suspending clause. The act was afterwards passed with the suspending clause, and the crown took no action on it. I am inclined to think there were other instances which in time, may be found.

In the disallowance of acts creating new counties because representation in the legislature was given the new coun-



ties, and thus the strength of the patriot party increased, there were instances in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Virginia.

In the matter of calling legislatures to meet at a place other than their usual place of meeting there were instances in Massachusetts and South Carolina. In dissolving legislatures for opposing crown measures and refusing for some time to reassemble them, there were instances in Virginia, Massachusetts, and South Carolina. In the matter of naturalization, the crown had in 1773, instructed all governors to veto any naturalization act that should be passed by a colonial legislature. How many acts of this sort were vetoed has not yet been ascertained; but for the purposes of the Declaration the King's offense consisted in his instruction to all the governors to veto such acts. He had also to prevent the growth of the popular or patriot party, raised the price of wild land.

In discouraging migration which might also increase the patriot party only one instance is as yet known and that was the disallowance of a North Carolina act exempting immigrants from all taxation for four years. In obstructing the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws establishing judiciary powers only one instance is known and that was in North Carolina. As to making colonial judges dependent on his will for the tenure of their offices, there was no question about that, for it had always been Great Britain's policy; and in attempting to deprive the colonial legislatures of the privilege and advantage of paying the salaries of the judges and securing that advantage for the crown, there was a notorious instance in Massachusetts. In erecting a "multitude of new offices and sending hither swarms of officers" he had taken part in creating four new admiralty courts and five new commissioners of customs with some forty or fifty clerks, and assistants.

As to keeping standing armies in the colonies in times of peace without the consent of the colonial legislatures





that had always been the British practice. As to rendering "the military independent of and superior to the civil power," there was a notorious instance in Massachusetts when General Gage was made governor and commander-in-chief for the purpose of suppressing what in England, was considered rebellion.

As to combining with Parliament to subject the colonists to that body's jurisdiction, some of the instances have already been mentioned; and there were the other instances of quartering troops in the colonies, having soldiers tried in England when accused of murdering colonists, the Fisheries act which was intended to check the rising rebellion by prohibiting the colonists from trading with or obtaining supplies from any foreign nation, the acts creating admiralty courts which tried without juries, the old act of Henry VIII. allowing colonists to be taken to England to be tried for treason, the Quebec act extending the boundaries of Canada to the Ohio, and establishing by law the Roman Catholic religion, and the act altering the charter of Massachusetts without its consent.

In waging war upon the colonies and thereby putting them out of his protection and allegiance the instances were, of course, innumerable, because several battles had been fought and two or three towns shelled and burnt. In the matter of compelling American sailors captured on the high seas to serve in British war ships the fact has never been questioned or denied. In the matter of exciting insurrections among the slaves there was a notorious instance by Lord Dunmore in Virginia and several attempts had been made to organize the Indians against the colonists. In the matter of rejection of petitions, two petitions one in 1774, the other in 1775, had been sent by the Congress to the King and both of them rejected.

Such were the instances; certainly numerous enough; and as to the weight to be given to each the previous discussion has, it is hoped, enabled the reader to judge for himself.





JOHN JENNINGS' JOURNAL AT FORT CHARTRES,  
AND TRIP TO NEW ORLEANS, 1768.

[Original in the manuscript Department of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]

*Fort Chartres, May 5th., 1768.*

This afternoon Mr. Rich<sup>d</sup> Winston of this Village, received a Letter from one Mons<sup>r</sup> Longvall at Cahoe, acquainting him that several Tribes of Indians, consisting of Loties or Chipewas, Otawas, Pontewatimies & Cecapous, had been at Paincourt. The Pontewatimies informed Mons<sup>r</sup> St Ange, the french Commandant, that they were going to War against the Chickesaws, but he perceiving that was not their design, for that they intended to attack the English at this place, endeavoured to dissuade them from their expedition. A Party of the Pioria Nation of Indians, who are friends to the English, being out a Hunting, met with Sixty of the Pontewatimies who told him they were going to attack the English. They immediately gave intelligence to the above Mons<sup>r</sup> Longvall, who could speak their language.

In consequence of these advices the Commanding officer gave the command of the Village to Cap<sup>t</sup> James Campbell, late of the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment; he appointed me first Lieu<sup>t</sup>., Mr. Rich<sup>d</sup> Winston second Lieu<sup>t</sup>. & Mr. Wills Escott Ensign.

Immediately the inhabitants were muster'd together, alarm & regulations fixed for the Night. Centinels were placed at the Avenus of the Village & it being my duty to go out with the first Command, I patrolled round the Village at different times till Sun Rise. On the preceding evening about eight O'clock, a soldier named Stuart, with his wife were both taken prisoners, by a party of the afore-mentioned Potewatimies, out of the Village, a small distance from where I lived, as soon as it was discovered, a party of the Mitchigamic Indians, who are our friends, & twenty Soldiers

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went in pursuit of them, but to no purpose, as they had lost their tracts.

*Friday y<sup>e</sup> 6th.*

At two O'Clock this afternoon, a party of ten Indians belonging to the Nation, that took the prisoners came here, as they said from War against the Cherrokee's. Capt. Forbes having received Intelligence of their approach, sent an Officer & twenty Soldiers into the Village; the Indians had just arrived, & asked for Commissary Cole, where they intended to stay the whole Night. He sent them to the Indian House near the fort, with some provisions, but being alarmed at seeing the Troops. & inhabitants under arms, they seemed uneasy. Capt. Forbes intending to keep two of them prisoners, sent for them to come into the Fort to have a conference, but being suspicious jumped out of the windows & ran off; some friendly Indians was sent after them, to come back, but they could not be prevailed on to return. In the evening double Centinels was placed at the avenues of the Village, and the Alarm Word, King George, was made known to all the inhabitants; that if the Centinels should call it out, they were all to repair armed instantly at the place of Rendezvouz. About Nine O'Clock at Night an alarm was given, one of the Centinels said he saw three Indians creeping close to Commissary Coles fence and immediately fired at them; the drums beat to Arms, & another party of Soldiers were instantly sent out of the Fort under the command Ens<sup>n</sup>. Gleadow, the inhabitants all repaired to the place of Rendezvouz with the greatest alacrity; the whole being joined patrols were sent round the Village and double Centinels continued the whole Night. About eleven O'Clock another alarm Gun was fired by the Centinel at the Church, who said he saw an Indian advancing towards him. The Guards & Centinels continue in the Village both Night, & day.

*Saturday the 7th.*

Commissary Cole sent for the Kuskuskia nation of In-

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dians, to go in pursuit of the Pantiwatimies & if they could overtake them to bring back the prisoners; they immediately came, & agreed to comply with his request.

*Sunday y<sup>e</sup> 8th.*

This Morning the Kuskuskia Warriors set of in quest of the Pantiwatimies, & another party was sent to reconitre the Country ajacent, as we was informed the enemy was still hovering about the Village. The Guards & Militia still continue to do duty.

*Monday the 9th.*

This Morning the Guards & Centinels in the Village were ordered into the Fort. At noon an Account came that a party of Indians was coming down the River; the drums beat to Arms, the Guards from the Fort, & Militia turned out again. Tomera, the Kuskuskia Cheif & some of his Warriors went to see who they were, & at the Mitchigamie Village, about three-quarters of a Mile from the Fort they met with Seven Chippewa Men & two Women, who had just come from Paincourt, being part of a Tribe which they left there, not chusing to trust themselves among the English as they said, but we rather suspected them as Spies. The Troops & Militia continue to do duty at Night in the Village. I requested Cap<sup>t</sup>. Forbes wou'd send three Soldiers to guard the Store in case I should be obliged to continue on duty, which he readily comply'd with.

*Tuesday y<sup>e</sup> 10th.*

The Kuskuskia Warriors returned from their pursuit after the Pantiwatimies having lost their tracks by the heavy Rains that fell, & the reconitring parties also came in, & assured us the enemy Indians were gone off & believed they would not return, as they see we was upon our Guard, & well prepared to Receive them. The Troops went to the Fort & the Militia dismissed, with orders to have all their Arms in readiness & to appear at the place of Rendezvouz on the first alarm.



*Kaskaskia June 24th 1768.*

At four O'clock P. M. Mr. Mart<sup>n</sup> Clarkson & I left this place to go for New Orleans, accompanied by Mess<sup>rs</sup> Cole, Rumsey, & Morgan, to the Mouth of the River Kaskaskia. In the Evening Mss<sup>rs</sup> Fago & DeMeaze, joined us with another Batteau, & Mons<sup>r</sup> Godbert who took his passage with us; at half past Seven O'Clock our friends took leave of us & we immediately sett off.

*Sunday 26th.*

At half past Six O'Clock A. M. passed the Ohio, the Banks of the Mississippi below the River are less broken than above, altho they are sandy as the others, but are covered with grass; nine Miles below the Ohio, saw a Bank of Gravel, being the first I have seen in the Mississippi. Fourteen Miles below the Ohio, on the English side, is La Mine du Fer, a Clift of Yellow Earth about 60 feet perpendicular, & has the appearance of Oaker, there is also a White Clay among it; the shore is very bold, the River narrow, with a Strong Current.

*Note*—there is no high land on the Spanish side the Mississippi from the Mouth of the Ohio to the Sea.

*Ye 28th.*

Thirty Six Leagues, below the La Mine du Fer, is the first Clift of Psudhomme; 2 Leagues below this saw some French hunters on a small Island, from New Orleans, hunting for Tallow; passed the second Clift of psudhomme, three Leagues below the first; these appear much like Mine du Fer, being a red Earth, & the Clift about 40 feet high; two Leagues below these Clifts saw French hunters on both sides the River; three Leagues distance from the second Clifts of Psudhomme are the third of that Name, these appear something like the last, but consist of a greater variety of Strata of Earth: & of different Colours, such as Yellow of different shades, Ash Coulours, Black, & redish; the timber is very scrubby which seems to indicate a

### THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The American Medical Association is a national organization of physicians and surgeons, organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public. It was founded in 1847, and has since that time been the leading organization of its kind in this country. Its membership is composed of physicians and surgeons from all parts of the United States, and it has a wide representation in every branch of the medical profession. Its objects are to promote the interests of the medical profession, to advance the science and art of medicine, and to protect the public from quackery and fraud.

### THE ASSOCIATION'S WORK

The American Medical Association has a wide range of activities, and its work is carried on in many different ways. It publishes a monthly journal, the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, which is one of the most important and influential medical journals in the world. It also publishes a number of other publications, including a monthly bulletin, a quarterly review, and a number of pamphlets and booklets. In addition, the Association has a number of committees and commissions, which are charged with the task of investigating and reporting on various matters of interest to the medical profession and the public. It also has a number of departments, which are responsible for the day-to-day management of the Association's affairs. The Association's work is carried on in a number of different ways, and its activities are carried on in many different parts of the country.

### THE ASSOCIATION'S PRINCIPLES

The American Medical Association is based on a number of principles, which are the foundation of its work. These principles are: the promotion of the interests of the medical profession, the advancement of the science and art of medicine, and the protection of the public from quackery and fraud. The Association is committed to these principles, and it has a number of different ways of carrying out its work. It has a number of committees and commissions, which are charged with the task of investigating and reporting on various matters of interest to the medical profession and the public. It also has a number of departments, which are responsible for the day-to-day management of the Association's affairs. The Association's work is carried on in a number of different ways, and its activities are carried on in many different parts of the country.



Mine, the land on the opposite shore is very low and covered with small shrub.

At Midnight, passed the River and heights of Margot, ten Leagues below the last Cliffs of Psudhomme.

*29th.*

At four O'Clock P: M: passed the River S: Francois, twenty Leagues below the River Margot, on the Spanish side, the trees at the entrance on the North side, have a remarkable slope towards the River.

*30th.*

At three O'Clock P: M: we attempted to go up the Blank River, to the Fort at Arkansas, but the Current was so very rapid was obliged to desist at the entrance of this River, we meet two Canoes with Indians of the Arkansas Nation.

*July 1st.*

This day we meet with 30 Arkansas Indians, they put in Shore & Saluted us, which we returned; they came on Board our Batteau, & finding we were English, seemed very much pleased, & expressed great friendship. At four O'Clock past M; passed the River Zazous on the English side, near the entrance of it, is a remarkable Bunch of Trees that are considerably higher than the rest.

*4th.*

At Seven O'Clock P: M: came to the Petit Gousfre ten Leagues above the Natches, where one Jn<sup>o</sup> Solkill (from Chester County in the province of Penns<sup>a</sup>) hath made a settlement; it is pleasantly situated, & is the highest up the Mississippi towards the Illinois, about a quarter of a Mile below this is another small settlement.

*5th.*

At four O'Clock this morning we arrived at the Natches; the land is high, and the Fort which is about  $\frac{1}{8}$  of a Mile from the river is a small Pentagon, beautifully situated affording a very agreeable prospect of the River & the Country





back, which is clear for many Miles. The garrison is a detachment of y<sup>e</sup> 21<sup>st</sup> Rege<sup>t</sup>, officers Leu<sup>ts</sup> Lovewell, & Featherstone, & Ens<sup>s</sup> Petre. A League below this is a Spanish Fort newly built, on a low spot of Ground; has a small Garrison, and half a League lower is some new settlements made by the Arcadians, which continue two Leagues. Four Leagues above the River & opposite to the Rock of D— ye 22d Reg<sup>t</sup> was attacked by the Tonicas, a very small Nation of Indians y<sup>e</sup> 20th March 1761.

*6th.*

At five O'Clock this Morning passed the River Rouge; its eighteen Leagues below the Natches. This day passed Point Coupee, where there are upwards of a hundred fine settlements on the Spanish side, with a Church, & a small Fort, commanded by Mons<sup>r</sup> Duplessies, who treated us with great politeness. These settlements extend Seven Leagues on the front of the River Mississippi, the land an equal height from one end to the other, except abreast the Fort & Church, where it rises something higher. The produce of this Country is Indigo, Rice, & Indian Corn. The Indian town belonging to the Tonica's is situated on the Bank of the River, on the English side opposite the upper end of the above settlements.

*7th.*

At eight O'Clock A: M: arrived at Fort Bute, distance from the Natches, forty five Degrees; situated on a low spot of Ground, near the Mississippi & about four hundred Yards, from the entrance of the River Jerville /so called/; the Fort is in a bad condition, has a Garrison of fifty Men of y<sup>e</sup> 21 reg<sup>t</sup> commanded by L<sup>t</sup> Kirkman. Near the point of this River, on the opposite side, is a Spanish Fort, with a small Garrison, commanded by a Spaniard. This Fort tho' small is neatly built with Cypress Pickets, The River Iberville /or more properly an out Let of the Mississippi/ is at this time about thirty feet a Cross, & full of Logs, which I passed over upon to the Spanish side: when the



Mississippi is low, I am informed it is quite dry, & sometimes at Point Coupee is two Islands which is the last /except two very small ones/, from that to the Sea, Between Fort Bute, & New Orleans (which is about 36 Leagues) is the German Settlements, with many other fine plantations & Houses, quite to the Town; the appearance of the whole is extreme agreeable. The produce is the same as the settlements at Point Coupee, with the addition of several saw Mills.

*8th.*

At seven O'Clock this Evening, arrived at New Orleans. This Town is situated on the East side the River.

[Jenning's returned to Philadelphia October 14, 1763.]





SOME EXTRACTS FROM THE PAPERS OF GENERAL  
PERSIFOR FRAZER.

(Continued from page 144)

TICONDEROGA Sept 1st, 1776.

My Dr Polly

Is it possible that you can have neglected Writing to me ; yet as so many Letters have been lately receiv'd in Camp, I cannot excuse you. Doctr Kennedy has receiv'd four since We came here, one of which was in answer, to that, inclos'd in mine to you from Lake George. I have not the satisfaction of acknowledging the receipt of a line since I left Long Island, though no safe conveyance escapes me. I have been unwell 5 or 6 days past, am now something better. I should be the better of the Cloaths I wrote for, as the Weather begins to be cool and very wett. I mention'd so many methods to you of forwarding Letters that you can have been at no loss in that respect. Mrs. Kennedy wou'd have inclos'd yours under her cover, as I mention'd, and wou'd have been the easiest and safest way for you. It would have given me the greatest pleasure to hear of the Wellfare of my Family and Friends. I must apply to some other person for that information, my best wishes await you all.

I am yr affectionate Husband  
Persr Frazer.

TICONDEROGA Sepr 9th, 1776.

My Dr Polly

I cannot address you in any other stile though I think you have treated me with the greatest neglect and indifference. I am sure you cannot find an excuse. I am certain of your having receiv'd the letter dated at Lake George and another by our Chaplain, and I dare say 6 or seven others that I have Wrote, as I always sent by good hands. Your inattention in not sending the necessaries I wrote for you possibly may account for but I do assure you I cannot forget. Doctr Kennedy receiv'd the day before yesterday a large bundle of Cloathing and scarce any body arrives but brings one or more letters to him. I shall now have no need of the Cloathg as the season demands that I should provide immediately. Mr. Morton who will forward this can convey any letter you may choose to write.

God Bless my Sweet Children

I am yr affect Husband  
Persr Frazer



TICONDEROGA Sept 21st. 1776.

My Dearest Love

Mr. Jones arriv'd on Thursday last, by him I had the inexpressible satisfaction of receiving two letters from you, informing me of the health and welfare of yourself and my lovely little Children, I also receiv'd 2 letters from Nancy, one from Jimmy Thomson and One from Mr. Cheyney for wch i am extremely obliged to them, those are the only Letters I have receiv'd since I came to this place, except One from Mr. Morton who was so kind as to inform me of your Wellfare. I have not neglected any safe conveyance in Writing to you, my two last (at least one of them I am not certain in regard to the other) went under Cover to Mr. Morton. I do now most sincerely ask your pardon for the Coolness and hardness of those 2 letters as I find you have not been unmindful of me who never scarcely has you out of my thoughts, indeed you must when you understand that none of your letters before that time came to Hand Acct for the indifferency shown in those Letters, as my temper was sower'd by so many repeated disappointments. You will always find that I have mention'd in my Letters by whom the preceeding ones were sent, that you may have it in your Power to enquire should any of them Miscarry, should be very glad you would do the like, as any Villian that cou'd be found base enough to Stop or Open any letter wou'd be made a public Example of. I have had a very severe spell of the Flux and Bilious Fever it had reduced me very low and Weak I thank God I am now in good Spirits as ever, though very much reduced in Flesh. I had a severe Lax at the time Mr. Jones went away, but was not attackd with the other severe disorders till abt 4 weeks ago. I did not choose to mention any thing of this, as I know the ideas you wou'd have form'd of my situation, the Flux is not so fatal here as in Pennsylvia otherwise few of Us wou'd have been alive. Colonel Haussegger promises me that he will wait upon you with this. He can inform you of every thing you wou'd wish to know of our situation here. He and I have lived together ever since We came to Long Island to this time in the greatest Harmony. I am sure you will treat him with every possible mark of kindness and esteem.

Mr. Bartholomew, Mr. Seely and Mr. Griffith have all been very ill. Mr. Seely particularly has been given over by the Doctors at Lake George where he had gone, being a place where things necessary to his situation were more plenty than here, he is now return'd and will shortly be again fit for duty, the other two are also got very hearty. the Weather is getting cool and consequently more healthy. I expect to have the pleasure of seeing You and my dear Children, all my respected Friends and kind Neighbours in good Health abt the beginning of December, if not sooner. Our Commanding Officers are still firm in the Opinion that We shall be attack'd this Fall, if We are; I make no





doubt but that We shall make our enemies repent their rashness, I am sure Our Men will fight; on every little alarm or Command they show the greatest readiness to turn out. Our News here from New York is indeed very bad, to loose so many Noble Heroes is almost irreparable. Poor Parry dy's like a Hero, a more firm Friend to America is not left, I cannot hear what has become of my Old Friend Anderson, The southern Troops should not be separated, the Loss of Long Island is very much against Us, I nevertheless hope that the Ardor which those repulses will Create in our Troops, will recover all those Misfortunes; We have heard this Day that the Congress have sent 3 Commissioners to Amboy in order to settle with Lord Howe, God Grant they may agree upon terms Honorable and safe for America. A prisoner came in the other day from the Enemy and informs Us that they do not exceed 8000 regulars sick and well, that they have built a floating Battery mounting 24 eighteen Pounders, they have an Arm'd Sloop and a Schooner some Row Gally's and 300 Batteaus all this I do not think equal to our Fleet, We have now here three Row Gallies upwards of 60 feet long done off in the Strongest and neatest manner they will be ready to join the rest of our Fleet in a few days, each of them mount 2 large Cannon in their bow and 2 in their stern and four upon Deck they row with near 40 Oars and will have upwards of 150 men each. I saw an acct in one of the New England Papers that one of Fleet here was taken, there is not the least truth in the report, it was suspected the fleet had an Engagement with the Enemy about 10 days ago as a Firing for upwards of 2 hours was heard by the People of Crown Point it gave Us an alarm here as We thought the Enemy was advancing We afterward heard that Genl Arnold who Commanded the Fleet had sent a party of 16 men on Shore to cut fascines to lay along the sides of the Vessels, that a party of the Enemy who had heard of their being in the same place before. Fir'd upon our men kill'd 2 or 3 and wounded 6 upon which the Fleet drew near the shore and fir'd a Considerable time into the Woods but without any effect that they cou'd learn. We have understood by the deserter mention'd before, that there is a party of Indians and Canadians sent out by the Enemy to annoy us. Four Companies of Rifle Men went Yesterday and are not to return till tomorrow evening in search after them. Two or 3 of the Yankee Colonells have died lately more of them are sick, indeed the most of them look like spectres, miserable Creatures they are. the more I am acquainted with them the worse I like them. I hop'd it wou'd be otherwise. I was yesterday with Capt Robinson and Mr. Christie upon Mount Independence the other side the Lake where the Chief of the New Englanders are encamp'd, upon our return in the Evening We were Oblige'd to wait a short time for a boat that was Coming over, when it came to shore and the Passengers were Landing, I espy'd our servant Jacob Down that ran away from Us. I laid hold





of him, ask'd him if he knew me, he deny'd he had ever seen me, when I told him my name, after a considerable time he thought proper to recollect me, he had enlisted in Massachusetts, where I understand he was Born. I brot him over with me, his Captain came over shortly after. He and I have this day been about agreeing for his Price. I believe I shall get 51 dollars for him which is abt the sume he Cost me. I always expected to see him in the army and there has been scarce a guard, Company or Battallion collected on this ground but I have had my Eyes employ'd looking out for him.

Our Fleet is down the Lake at Ile of Mott abt 100 miles below this place. In regard to what you mention of Job Fallows, Mr. Potts can have no pretensions to the meadows but what Job himself gave him untill his lease expir'd, when he begins to quibble it is high time to bring him to his senses, I wou'd have Jemmy and you not wait a moment as you will have no thanks—after the first of November We shall have the matter settled here whether the Enemy comes or not. I intend then to apply for permission to go Home, which I doubt not will be granted. We expect our Regiment will be order'd Home by that time tho' this is uncertain. For God's sake let no opportunity slip. Mr. Morton or Mrs. Kennedy will forward your letter safe. I want stockings and shirts badly. I am not certain whether I shall be promoted or not, it is talk'd of. I want it not, My most sincere respects attend all Friends and Relations. I have not room to mention their names. My best Love to my lovely Children.

I am my Dearest Polly yr ever affectionate Husband

Persr Frazer.

P. S. Just as I was sealing this, news came into Camp that one Lieut Whitlow of the New Englanders and who kill'd General Gordon is just come in here with two Officers Prisoners he took near St Johns, he having been again sent out on a scout what news they bring I cannot yet hear.

Octo 2d 1776

My Dearest Love

I Received this Evening your two Cruel Letters one of the 1st and one of the 9th Septr which has been the mose Sever Stroke I have met with Sence our unhapy parting as my thoughts hase run Chiefly on this Day ten yeares I hav Spent the Greatest part of the Day in the new Land you Charge me with neglect which I do assure you is Quite Rounge you are Scarce ever out of my thoughts this is 8th Letter I hav Sent I have every thing redy for you that you Rote for Except the white Cloath and that I expect in a few Days I Should hav Sent Some of them be now but for want opertunity I have Spaird now paines I have been three times in Philadelphia Sence you Left mee to



try to Get your things Sent but was all ways Disapinted I have now Some hoope of Sending them as Mr Henry is in Town you Say you Can- not forget the respect Mrs Kennedy Shose by Send Letter and necessities to her Husband you will please to remember Doer Kennedy Rode 100 miles in the heate of Somer to See his wife you will Like wise remember that Mrs Kennedy is Settuated on the Great Rode Sid with every possi- bly advantaige your friends and Relation and Children are all well it wold give me Great Satisfaction to hare of your helth and well fair againe I am

my Dear Percy your affectionate wife  
Mary Worrall Frazer

TICONDEROGA Octo. 2nd 1776.

My Dr Polly

I wrote you the 23d ulto pr Colo Haussegger since which time little has transpir'd worth notice. We are in much the same situation and I am much reinstated in my health. I have receiv'd no acct since Mr. Jones from you. When We shall leave this place I can give you no acct of. There has been no further acct of the Enemies motions, and am more and more confirm'd in my mind that they will not make an Attempt upon Us this Season. Our Superior Officers are of a different Opinion still. Two fine Row Gallies are to go down the Lake to join the Fleet this day, one went down a few days since, and another is expected to be here from Skenesborough tomorrow, they mount from 8 to 10 large Cannon each and will have abt 100 Men on board each of them. I am in great want of Shirts and Stockings and other matters the weather is getting very cold almost the whole of our Regiment have got good Chimneys built to their Tents and many of the soldiers have got good warm huts built, wch makes them live much more comfortable than they otherwise wou'd do. I was the other day by Order of Genl Gates appointed Major to our Batallion untill the pleasure of Congress shall be known, there is another Major of my name at this place. The news from New York is not so good as I wou'd wish but think upon the whole We shall before the campaign ends turn the Tables upon our Foes, do when you write give me more full acct of things it gives me great satisfaction to hear of every matter from you. I shall make a push in abt 6 weeks to get leave to go Home as nothing can be expected here after that time am in some hopes I shall obtain Liberty how it will be is however uncertain. I wou'd not wish to go while there is any probability of Action. I am sorry so many novices are appointed in Pennsa at the head of affairs, none but men of the first Character for knowledge and probity shou'd now be at the helm. The Gale is boisterous and requires men of the best abilities to manage the Vessel and steer clear of rocks and shoals.





Give my most unfeigned Love and respect to Nancy Peirce. Sally and Jemmy, Isaac and Betsy, Tommy Cheyney, Tommy Taylor, Billy Johnston and Wife my good old friend Joseph Gibbons and family and all other enquiring friends, may a kind heaven smile upon you and my dear Children no man on earth will be more happy than I to meet you and them in health and prosperity.

I am my Dearest Polly your most  
Affectionate Husband  
Persifor Frazer.

TICONDEROGA October 13th, 1776.

My Dearest

Last night an express arriv'd hear from Crown Point informing that a Canonading was heard the day before yesterday for a considerable time which they conjectur'd was an Engagement between the Enemies Fleet and ours, this morning three Guns were heard at this place fired at Crown Point wch was to be the signal of the Enymies advancing the Guns were afterwards repeat'd, which confirmed US that they were advancing, shortly after an Express Boat arriv'd confirming our suspicions and acquainted that a very severe engagement had been between our Fleet and the Enemies yesterday and the day before, that the Enemy had lost two of their Arm'd Vessels wch were sunk and abt 100 Men in them drowned as also that others of their Vessels were very much hurt, the greatest part of this Forenoon We heard distinctly at this place an almost continual cannonading which ceased about 3 o'clock, two of our Vessels have since come here and say that our Fleet had the worst of the engagement that 4 or 5 Gondolas are taken or destroy'd as also 2 Row Gallies, the greatest part if not all the men in them had got on shore, one of the Vessels has brought a Number of Wounded, she being set apart for an Hospital to the Fleet. The Enemies number amounted to about Thirty sail arm'd Vessels and our 14 or 15 wch engag'd. The Army of ye Enemy are certainly advancing and expect by the day after tomorrow at the furthest that they will be here. We are all this day preparing to receive them properly and hope we shall behave in such a manner as to bring Credit to our Country and the Cause.

October 14th.

Last night the sixth Pennsa Battallion arriv'd here from Crown Point, they having destroy'd the Buildings and abandon'd that place it was occupied only as an out Post and was to be deserted on the approach of the Enemy. The loss of our fleet is greater than We at first understood. Out of Sixteen Sail, only 5 have return'd 2 are taken, the remainder destroy'd chiefly by our People, as they were surrounded by the Enemy, General Arnold with about 200 men of the Fleet



arriv'd here last night, he had the chief Command, the Vessell in wch he was he ran on shore and set fire to, and came here abt 30 miles by land Our men seem in high Spirits and have great expectations from their Courage.

We are all kept very busy in getting matters in proper order.

How it will be with myself i can't say, but hope I shall not bring any dishonour on my Family or Country. Death is far preferable in my opinion to a Life of infamy. Our success here will be attended with the best Consequence, it will prevent the intended plan of junction between the two armies, I hope we shall effect it; I think we shall at least so weaken them that it will render that scheme abortive for this season, we have not heard of the strength of the Enemy's land forces, they had stop'd about 5 Miles below Crown Point when the last accts came away I suppose to Consult what was to be next done. I shall write you by every opportunity, this is to be forwarded by Capt Robinson of our Regiment who is going to Fort George Sick. Hope for the best my Dr Polly, Providence may have many happy Days in Store for Us. Let Us endeavor however to deserve its blessings. My most unfeigned ardent Prayers await you and my Lovely Children, my best respects to mammy Pierce, Nancy, Sally, Sally Thompson and Jemmy, Betsy Taylor and Isaac all my other Relations and good Friends and neighbors.

I am your affectionate and ever Loving Husband.

Persifor Frazer.

TICONDEROGA Novemr 18th, 1776.

My Dearest Polly

I received your inestimable letters of the 2nd, 15th, and 20th of October by Mr. Lucas as also One from Mr. Cheyney and One from Nancy, it gives me the highest satisfaction to understand you, the Children and all our Friends are in such good Health, my dear little Mary Ann Excepted who I hope is recovered as you inform me she was better.

I am surpriz'd Col. Haussegger did not go to see you as he promis'd me in the most punctual manner that he would not neglect it. I cou'd make out pretty well without the Cloaths, if I had the Stockings, as they are the Articles I am most in need of, it will be needless to send any of them now, as I have this day obtain'd permission to set off from here in Company with Doc. Kennedy the first of next Month and hope in 10 days from that time I shall be happy in the Company of you my sweet Children and my Friends.—This day I went with others to Lake George to bid Farewell to Genl Gates who is going to Philada Genl Arnold and Genl Brickett also went with him. He deserves great Praise for his conduct at this place, No man could have in my opinion done more nor have given more General satisfaction than he has; it





would surprize any Person to see what has been done since our first arrival here. Colonel Wayne has now the Command entirely at this place. The first Pennsylvania Battallion with two of the Jerseys went from this on Friday last 6 or 7 New England Regimts have march'd since that time and in a few days all those that are not to stay the winter will decamp. Three of the Pennsylvania Regimts One of the Jerseys and as many New England Troops as will make abt 2500 are to form a Garrison for this place until fresh Troops are sent to relieve them, it was with a good deal of trouble I obtain'd Liberty to leave them, as Colonel Johnson and Capt Robinson left this Sick some time ago. But as the danger from the Enemy is now entirely at an End and our People will have got into Barracks by the time I shall go away and very little can be done more this Winter I was very urgent untill I obtain'd Permission, A number of our young officers are to go tomorrow or next day recruiting for the Regiment I expect Mr. Bartholomew will go and he promises to deliver you this immediately on his getting home.

He is a very worthy Young Fellow and a most excellent Officer. I had wrote the inclos'd just as I receiv'd your letters. by it and what Mr. Bartholomew can inform, you will have a pretty just acct of our transactions here since the Enemies approach. A few days after they abandon'd Crown Point a flag of Truce was sent from hence after them with an English Officer who had been taken in Canada last Spring and whom the Congress had permitted to return to his family, the main intention was to discover their situation as the officer had arrived here before the Enemy had retreated. Yesterday the Boat return'd and We learn that our People that went wth the Flag had been very ill used by General Phillips and the other scoundrells there, who no longer pay any regard to acts of generosity and humanity. Their army is gone into Winter Quarters their Fleet unrigg'd General Burgoyne gone to England to give a splendid account of their illustrious actions and prudent retreat from an army not equal in number and who they affect to despise in order to inspire their Villainous Mercenary Hirelings with courage wch they will stand much in need of when they attempt this place, if We have an army equal to the One We have had, though much Weaken'd by sickness, and struggling with many other difficulties which experience and attention will supply the next Season. It may be expected they will indeavor to attack us early in the spring and no pains should be spared to be in readiness. I am I thank God very well reinstated in my Health. The weather has been extreemly pleasant 6 or 7 Weeks past the air is sharp and clear and we can see the Mountains cover'd with Snow about 30 or 40 Miles off, I live very Warm and comfortable in my Tent We have no great variety of provision Beef and Bread being the standing Dish, I have been very happy in living in great Harmony with every Body here. The being absent from you





gives me the most uneasiness. I have been frequently employ'd in doing matters distinct from my Duty in the Regiment and have I believe yielded satisfaction. Colonel Wayne is in the highest esteem for his Spirit attention to discipline and the service he has done in the Engineer department, the works on this side being almost entirely under his direction and indeed few excell him in any thing in the Military Line, One or two Generals and all the older Colonells were sent off the Ground in order to make room for him to Command. It gives me the highest satisfaction that my good friends and neighbours should treat you with so much kindness and attention. I should never forget their favours and hope to have it in my power to acknowledge and repay them for their friendship.

Col. Wayne, Doctr Kennedy, Mr Harper and all your other acquaintance are well. Please to inform Mrs. Cheyney that I have made all possible enquiry concerning her Brother, I apprehend he went wth Genl Arnold from Cambridge last year into Canada and as none of the Troops that went on that expedition are now or have been at this place this Season it is not likely I shall be able to hear of him as I imagine he must have gone with the Rifle Companys who were most of them taken Prisoners last Winter at Quebec and as those prisoners I understand are sent home it is most probable by finding out and enquiring of some of those Persons an account may be had of him. Mr. Cheyney will be kind enough to excuse my not answering his letter; I am twenty times in an Hour interrupted. I am very much obliged to him for the information he gave relating to affairs in our Country. I hope e'er long there will be but one opinion, at there is but one interest in Pennsylvania. I think the convention were not politic in making so many alterations from the old establishment. Give my most sincere compliments to Mr. Brinton (tell him I hope to taste some of his good Liquors before Christmas.) as also to my good Friends Cheyney, Jacob Vernon old Nr. Gibbons, Billy Johnson and wife. My Love and respects to Mammy Pierce (who I am sorry to hear is unwell) to Sally Thomson Betsy Taylor, Nancy, Sally Vernon and Isaac and Jemmy and Polly Pierce and every other my good Neighbours and Friends my best Love awaits you and my lovely little Children. I am my Dear Polly.

Your ever affectionate Husband

Persifor Frazer

To be continued.)



WASHINGTON'S HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNT BOOK,  
1793-1797.

(Continued from page 194.)

October 3rd.

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
Fred Kitt, deliv'd him to purchase sundries . . . . .		51.41
House Exp's. p'd by F. K. for wages to Kitty 1 month 37/6. to Mr. Lyon do 45/. a hat & pr. of stockings for Waukan 22/6. . . . .	£5.5.0	14.00
House Exp's. p'd for a bbl of best vinegar etc. pr. bill . . . . .	24.93	90.34
Cash—Dr. to the Treasury of the U States.		
Rec'd on acco't of the President's Compensation . . . . .		1000.

5th

Sundries	Dr to Cash.	
House Exps. p'd Jno Shee treasurer of the Corporation for one years rent of the house occupied by the President due 1st inst . . . . .		1333.33
Conting't Exps p'd Jno Fenno for 2 Copies of the Gazette U. States to 1st. of July . . . . .	9.50	1342.83

6th

The Presidents acco't proper	Dr. to cash.	
Pd Philip Nicklin & Co for 28 <sup>th</sup> chick-ory seed and sent to Mt. Vernon . .		22.55





7th

Sundries	Dr to Cash.	
Contingt Exp <sup>s</sup> —gave a distressed beggar		2.00
House Exp <sup>s</sup> . p <sup>d</sup> Jno Ganer's a months wages . . . . .		14.00
Cash Dr to the Treasury of the United States. Rec'd on acco <sup>t</sup> of the Presidents Compensation . . . . .		1000.

10th

Sundries	Dr to Cash.	
Fred Kitt deliv'd him to pay his accts		54.59
House Exp <sup>s</sup> pd for whitewashing the house . . . . .		17.21
do p <sup>d</sup> J & Ed Pennington pr loaf sugar .		62.00
do p <sup>d</sup> Jno Stock for painting Sundry rooms, rectory, &c. . . . .		206.37
do p <sup>d</sup> pr 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ cords hickory wood, hauling &c . . . . .		29.01 369.18

13th

House Exp's	Dr to Cash.	
Paid for 12 cords hickory wood wharfage & hauling . . . . .		128.50

15th

Sundries	Dr to Cash.	
Stable Exps pd for 97 bush of Oats 4/2 .		53.89
House Exp <sup>s</sup> . pd for 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cords hickory wood & wharfage . . . . .		125.54
ditto pd for 15 cords wood & wharfage .		150.67 330.10

17th

Sundries	Dr to Cash.	
Fred Kitt deliv <sup>d</sup> him to pay his accounts		67.34
House Exp <sup>s</sup> . pd by F. K. for a months wages to kitchen girl 45/. do for a		



girl in house 16/.	for hauling	27½	
cords of Wood	£7.10.3.	Sawing	18
cords	£4.10.	carrying in & piling	42
cords of wood	£3.18.9—		£19
			50.67
Do pd Kennedy & Harding for a box of			
candles & soap			16.50
Contgt Exp <sup>s</sup> pd by F. K. for earthen pots			
9/.	Lamp black	3/9.	tape & thread
3/9	paint	15/3	boat limit
9/.	for mending		a large blue China Dish
			10/6.
			£2.11
			6.80
			141.31

————— 19th —————

Sundries	D <sup>r</sup> to Cash.	
House Exp <sup>s</sup> pd for 23 cords hickory		
wood & wharfage		254.28
Contgt Exp <sup>s</sup> pd W <sup>m</sup> Poynzell for 34 p <sup>ks</sup>		
paper, &c		21.60
Do p <sup>d</sup> Thos Vizer for papering entry		17.45½
Cash D <sup>r</sup> to the Treasury of the U. States.		293.33
Rec'd on account of the President's		
Compensation		1000.00

————— 21st —————

House Exp <sup>s</sup>	D <sup>r</sup> to Cash.	
Paid for 16½ cords & wharfage		146.97

————— 22nd —————

House Exp <sup>s</sup>	D <sup>r</sup> to Cash.	
Paid for 23½ cords hickory & oak wood,		
at different prices amounting to		200.53

————— 24th —————

Sundries	D <sup>r</sup> to Cash.	
Fred. Kitt delivd him to pay his		
weekly account		45.09
House Exp <sup>s</sup> pd for hauling 77¾ cords		



wood £22.7.6. for sawing 40 cords  
 £10.0.0. for carrying in & piling  
 £5.17.6 for white paint 22,6 Red do  
 15. rotten stone 8/. 2 maps 8/. sand  
 7/6. white washing 32/6. 2 brooms 4/.  
 house cloths 4/. wax 8/. pd by F. K.  
 . . . . . £44.14.6 119.26

Contgt Exp's pd by F. K. for green rib-  
 bon for furniture 3/. pins 2/. a pr  
 trowsers for Workey 13/. . . 18/. 2.40  
 do. pd Peter Shade for brushes . . . 3.00  
 do. pd. Jam<sup>s</sup> McLane for a pr leather  
 breeches &c for Bissex . . . . . 6.50 176.25

————— 25th —————

House Exp's. . . . . to Cash.  
 Paid Jno Barnes for 6<sup>th</sup> best Tea . . . 16.00

————— 28th —————

Contgt Exps . . . . . Dr to Cash.  
 pd M. Roberts for a chest of tools . . 29.54

————— 31st —————

Sundries . . . . . Dr to Cash.  
 Fred Kitt deliv'd him to pay his  
 weekly account . . . . . 76.80  
 House Exp<sup>s</sup> pd by F. K. 1 mo wages to  
 Mrs Lyon 45/ do to Polly washwoman  
 45/ do to Katy 37/6 for a clothes line  
 6/ spirits of turpentine 8/. . . £7.1.6 18.87  
 Contgt Exp<sup>s</sup> paid Jacob Jones for shoes  
 &c for servants . . . . . 7.41 103.08

————— November 2nd —————

Sundries . . . . . Dr. to Cash  
 Conting't Exp's p'd for 2 pieces of  
 music for Miss Custis . . . . . .25





D <sup>o</sup> gave a poor woman pr order . . .	3.00	
House Exp's p'd John Gainer a mos. wages . . . . .		14.00
The Presidents accot. proper p'd two Dft's of Thos. Marshall of Kentucky one of July 7, 1795 for £8.17.3 the other of July 11, 1796 for £5.14.5 Virginia Curry for taxes p'd by said Marshall for the Presidents land on Rough Creek—pd to Kennedy & Lynch pr. accts . . . . .	48.61	65.86
C <sup>h</sup> Dr. to The Treasury of the U States Rec'd on acco't of the President's Compensation . . . . .		1000.

————— 4th —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
House Exp's. p'd Jno Wilkes a mos wages . . . . .		12.00
Conting't Exp's p'd. Chas Kerkham for 62½ yds of sheeting . . . . .		73.10
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd G. W. Craik for sundries p'd for by him at Mt. Vernon—for his own & Trestels & Fayettes Exps to Phila —pr Accot . . . . .	77.93	163.03

————— 5th —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash	
Conting't Exp's p'd Wm. McDougall for a hat for G. W. C . . . . .		6.00
House Exp's p'd by F. K. for 11½ cords of wood wharfage hauling etc. . .	131.83	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd Jno Bissex a months wages . .	10.00	147.83

————— 7th —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash	
Fred Kitt deliv'd him to pay his weekly acco't . . . . .		118.37



Conting't Exp's p'd by F K for sundries bt by him pr. acco't . . . . .	13.41	
D°. p'd. for a piece of linen for Mrs. W—. . . . .	11.94	
D°. p'd for 39 yds of best sheeting for Mrs. W. . . . .	14.30	
D°. p'd. for thread case and hair pins for do. . . . .	2.87	
House Exp's pd for a bbl of brown sugar	34.—	
D°. pd for 50 $\frac{1}{4}$ best cheese . . . . .	18.87	213.76

9th

Conting't Expens	Dr. to Cash.	
D°. p'd Bailey & Co for dimety as pr. bill . . . . .	89.70	
B D's & G. W. C. expenses to Princeton etc . . . . .	13.50	
Delivered to the President . . . . .	20.00	
Gave a beggar . . . . .	4.00	
		127.20

11th

Conting't Expens.	Dr. to Cash.	
pd. M. Crozier for carpenters work . .	30.16	
gave a distressed French woman . .	6.00	36.16

14th

Conting't Exp's	Dr. to Cash.	
Fred Kitt deliv'd him to pay his accot .	104.75	
House Exp's. p'd for 146 <sup>b</sup> Coffee . .	45.73	
Conting't Exp's p'd for sundries pr. bill by F Kitt . . . . .	4.22	
D°. p'd for Gressets works (french) for Miss Custis . . . . .	1.50	
D°. gave Moll to buy 3 pr gauze stock- ings for Mrs. W. . . . .	2.25	





D <sup>r</sup> . p'd Robert Campbell for sundry books for Prest. . . . .	58.50	
D <sup>r</sup> . gave a beggar . . . . .	4.00	
		220.95

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16th

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Sundries	Dr. to Cash		
Stable Expen's. for a gallon of oil . .		1.33	
Conting't Exp's—p'd for family to see the Elephants . . . . .		3.50	4.83

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17th

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Sundries	Dr. to Cash		
The Presidents acco't proper—p'd in ex- change of horses . . . . .		50.00	
House Expens. p'd for a bbl of Coffee .		57.14	
Contg't Expens p'd for 3 Windsor Chairs		4.00	111.14
Cash. Dr. to the Treasury of the U States Rec'd. on accot of the Presidents com- pensation . . . . .			1000.00

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19th

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Stable Exp's	Dr. to Cash.		
Pd. for 149 bush Oats. . . . .			84.43

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21st

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Sundries	Dr. to Cash.		
Conting't Exps pd Chas. Frisolio for en- trance money for teaching Miss Custis to sing . . . . .		11.00	
Conting't Exp's. deliv'd to the President		10.00	
D <sup>r</sup> . p'd James Gallagher for china pr. bill . . . . .		47.89	
D <sup>r</sup> . p'd by F. K. for muslin for Cooks aprons . . . . .		2.00	
House Expens p'd Jno Cramer 2 mos. wages . . . . .		24.00	



D <sup>o</sup> . p'd by F. K. to 5 mos. wages to Con-	
til \$80 & 1 mos wages to kitchen	
maid \$6 . . . . .	86.00
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd for a box of candles . . . .	9.37
Fred Kitt, deliv'd him to pay his weekly	
accots . . . . .	106.46 296.72

22nd

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
Conting't Exp's p'd Chas. Kirkham for 4		
bed bunks . . . . .	40.—	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd for 4 mos of Scotch musical mag-		
azine for Miss Custis . . . . .	1.00	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd. I. Price for repairing & cleaning		
the Pres. watch . . . . .	3.00	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd Chas. Kirkham for 18 pr gloves		
for Mrs. W. . . . .	5.50	
D <sup>o</sup> . delivered to Mrs. W- . . . . .	20.00	
Gave Moll to buy stockings . . . . .	1.25	
The Presidents accot proper p'd. James		
Tate for a polished steel grate etc. . .	74.67 145.42	

24th

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
Stable Exp's. p'd for 2 doz brooms . .	2.67	
Conting't. Exp's. gave by order of the		
President towards building a Catholic		
Church in Phila. . . . .	50.00	
D <sup>o</sup> . deliv'd to the Pred't. . . . .	5.00	
The Presidents accot proper p'd. Wm.		
Knox & Co for a bl. of Oznabugs 1168		
ells. . . . .	320.67 378.34	

28th

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
Fred Kitt, deliv'd him to pay his weekly		
accot . . . . .	200.41	



House Exp's. p'd. by F. K a mos. wages		
to house maid 45/. do to Washwomen		
82/6. twine 3/9 paper 3/9. sand 8/.		
. . . . .	£7.3.0	19.07
D°. p'd. Kennedy & Harding for 2 boxes		
hard soap & one of soft . . . . .	25.83	245.31
Cash Dr. to the Treasury of the U. States		
Rec'd. on acct of the Presidents Com-		
pensation . . . . .		1000.

————— *December 1st.* —————

Contingt Exp's.	Dr to Cash.	
Delivd to F. K. to pay two bills for Mrs.		
W. . . . .		27.56
p'd. for sundries pr. bill . . . . .		3.00
p'd. for passage of James Wilks and		
freight of sundries from Mt. Vernon .		22.25
p'd. for freight of sund's. sent to Virginia		9.75 62.57

————— *2nd* —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
Conting't Exps. deliv'd to Mrs. W. . .		20.00
D°. p'd. Jas. Wilkes for so much stolen		
from him at Mt. V & recovered by M.		
Pearce . . . . .		7.00
D°. gave a poor woman . . . . .		3.00
House Expens. p'd Jno T. Bissex a mos.		
wages . . . . .		10.00
The Presidents acct proper pd I. C.		
Wikoff for 2 bbls oil sundry paints		
etc pr. bill . . . . .		183.56 223.56

————— *5th* —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
Fred Kitt deliv'd him to pay his weekly		
accounts . . . . .		185.78
House Expn's. deliv'd by F. Kitt to		
David, the porter . . . . .		11.00





Conting't. Exps—p'd by do. for 12 lbs  
hair powder \$3—2 pr. stockings for  
Henry 2—Wax \$1—cards for Mrs  
W<sup>50</sup><sub>100</sub> . . . . . 6.50 203.28

————— 6th —————

Cash. Dr. to the Treasury of the U States  
Rec'd. on accot of the President's com-  
pensation . . . . . 1000.00

————— 7th —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
House Exp's. p'd. Henry Sheaff for wine spirits etc pr. bill. . . . .		230.10
D°. p'd. I & E Pennington for loaf sugar		86.96
D°. p'd. I Stem for Indian Corn etc. . .		3.80
D°. p'd. F. Kitt on accot of his own & wives wages . . . . .		50.00
Conting't. exp's. p'd for 8 yds of Calico & 6 yds of Cotton for Mrs W. . . .		7.37
D°. p'd. for slippers for Miss Custis . .		2.00
D°. gave a distressed woman pr. order of Mrs. W. . . . .		5.00 385.23

————— 9th —————

House Exps. p'd Jno. Ganers a mos.  
wages . . . . . 14.00

————— 12th —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
Fred. Kitt deliv'd him to pay his weekly accot's . . . . .		120.36
House Exp's. p'd. by F. K. to earthen pans 6/. a months wages to 2 women 82/6 . . . . .	£4.8.6	11.80
Conting't Expens p'd. by F. K for spirits turpentine 7/6. powder puff 3/9 4 night		



caps for President 22/6 1 pr. yds linen		
4/9. House cloths 11/3 a hair bag 3/9		
. . . . .	£2.12.6	7.13
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd. Kid & Co. for a dressing case for		
Miss Custis . . . . .	10.50	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd. Peter Helm for coopering . .	6.06	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd I Jones for repairing bells . . .	1.25	157.10

————— 13th —————

House Exp's.	Dr. to Cash.	
p'd. Jno Cramer a mos wages . . . .		12.00

————— 14th —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
Stable Exp's. p'd. God'y. Golber for		
shoeing horses to the first inst. . . .	55.16	
Conting't. Exp's. gave a beggar . . .	2.00	57.36

————— 16th —————

Sundries.	Dr. to Cash.	
House Expens. p'd. Pettit & Bayard for		
a pipe of old wine—shipped by M.		
Pintard to the E. Indies in '93 con-		
signed to & forwarded by M. Russell		
of Boston . . . . .	177.78	
Conting't. Expens.—p'd for 2 American		
Repositories for the President & Mrs.		
W. . . . .	1.50	
D <sup>o</sup> . delivd to Mr. Craik to pay Mrs.		
Washington's subscription to Mrs.		
Grattans Concerts . . . . .	16.00	
D <sup>o</sup> . delivd. do to buy blue and white		
paper for Mrs. W. . . . .	1.33.	196.61

————— 19th —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
Fred. Kitt, deliv'd him to pay his accot's	178.81	
House Expn's. p'd. by F K. for 1 mos		





wages to Kitchen maid 45/.	6 beer glasses 6/.	18 wine glasses 33/9	£4.4.9.	11.30
Conting't Exp's. pd by do for drayage of apples 2/9.	gloves 6/.	perfumes 22/6—		
\$1/3.				4.17
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd. Thoms. Passmore for Tinware etc.				28.27
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd. Chas. Kirkham for 6¼ yds. gauze				3.75
D <sup>o</sup> .—gave begging family				6.00 232.30

————— 20th —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.		
Conting't Exp's. p'd. Jno. Guest for sundries pr. bill for. Mrs. W.			31—
D <sup>o</sup> . gave a poor widow who's daughter was blind			10.00
D <sup>o</sup> . gave a distressed Frenchman			5.00
Stable Exp's. p'd. for 4 bush shorts			3.20 49.20

————— 21st —————

Conting't Exp's.	Dr. to Cash.		
Paid Mr. Wm McDougall for 2 doz Cotton hose for Mr. W.			32.—
Gave to a distressed negro sailor pr. order			5.00 37.00

————— 23rd —————

Conting't Exp's	Dr. to Cash		
Deliv'd to F. K. to pay a bill for Mrs. W. pr. order			23.27
Cash—Dr. to the Treasury of the U States rec'd. on acco't of the Presidents compensation			1000.

————— 24th —————

Conting't Exp's.	Dr. to Cash		
Paid Mrs. Holland for 2 pieces of muslin & 3 Bed covers			89.40



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26th

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Sundries	Dr. to Cash	
Fred Kitt, deliv'd him to pay his accots & for beef for carving . . . . .		256.32
House expens. p'd for beef pr. bill by order of Mrs. W. to be salted to send to Virg <sup>a</sup> . . . . .		131.32
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd. T. Barnes for 3 lbs Tea . . . .		8.00
Contingt Exp's. p'd. by F. Kitt for 2 pr. stockings for the President 22/. flannel 2/. lamp black 2/. broom & brushes 13/6. paint 4/6, paper 3/6 . . . £2.7.6		6.33
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd. I. Jones for repairing servants shoes, etc. . . . .		2.50
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd for 2 boxes of tooth powder for Mrs. W. . . . .		2.00
D <sup>o</sup> . deliv'd to Mrs. Washington . . . .		20.00
D <sup>o</sup> . pd. for stockings for B. D. to watch city for fear of fire . . . . .		8.00 434.47

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28th

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Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
Stable Expn's. p'd. for 76½ bush Oats . .		40.80
Conting't Expn's. p'd. Chas. Frisolio for teaching Miss Custis . . . . .		17.90 58.70

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29th

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Conting't Exps.	Dr. to Cash.	
Paid for Rural Oeconomy for the President . . . . .		1.00

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30th

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Contingt. Expens	Dr. to Cash.	
Put into the hands of Coln. John Habersham by order of the President to be transmitted to Savanna towards the relief of sufferers by fire . . . . .		250.00



p'd for 1½ ozs cauliflower seed . . . .	1.31	
Deliv'd to the Presidt by Craik . . . .	2.00	
gave a beggar . . . . .	2.00	
Deliv'd to F. Kitt by order of Mrs. W.		
to pay a bill . . . . .	33.67	288.98

January 2d, 1797

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
House Expenses p'd. John Bissex in full	10.00	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd. by F. K. to E Lyon a mo <sup>s</sup> wages		
45/. 6 lamp glasses 11/3. Charcoal		
105/. . . . . £8.1.3	21.50	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd. Kennedy & Co for candles etc		
pr. bill . . . . .	19.27	
Fred Kitt delivd him to pay his account	161.02	
Conting't expens. gave the carrier of the		
Gazette of the U. S. . . . .	1.00	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd. for ladies pocket book . . . .	1.50	
Conting't Expens—pd. for a chamois		
skin 3/9. sand 8/. paper & twine 6/9		
—18/6 . . . . .	2.47	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd. Jno Stock for glazing pr. bill .	7.60	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd. for repairing the copying press	1.00	225.36
Cash Dr. to The Presidents acco't proper		
Rec'd ¼ interest on the stock of the		
President to the end of '96 . . . .	309.79	
Rec'd of the President a check on the		
Bank of the U. S. Mr. Ross . . . .	670.00	979.79

4th

Conting't Expens.	Dr. to Cash.	
Gave the carrier of the Aurora . . . .	1.00	
p'd for sundries for Mrs. Washington pr.		
bill . . . . .	9.16	
Pd. for a silk great coat for Mrs. Wash-		
ington . . . . .	24.00	
gave to a distressed woman . . . . .	5.00	





gave watchman . . . . .	3.00	
gave carrier of Phila. Gazette . . . .	1.00	43.16

————— 6th —————

Contingent Expens	Dr. to Cash	
Paid Ann Lemaire for sundries pr. bill	5.20	
P'd. Wm. Phillips for repairing saddles & bridles etc. . . . .	16.40	
Pd. John Bedford for shoes etc. . . .	45.76	
Pd. for Langhorner's Plutarch for Mrs W. . . . .	7.00	74.36

————— 7th —————

Conting't. Expens.	Dr. to Cash.	
Gave to a distressed soldier & wife pr. order . . . . .	5.00	
Pd. Dickinson & Co. for a pr. enamelled sleeve buttons . . . . .	12.00	
delivd to the President . . . . .	8.00	
pd. Sam'l. Bengé upholseter in full . .	33.75	
delivd. Mrs. Wash—n . . . . .	20.00	78.75

————— 9th —————

Sundries.	Dr. to Cash.	
Fred Kitt, delivd him to pay his accot .	166.01	
House Expens. p'd by F. Kitt for sund- ries pr. accot . . . . .	25.33	
D°. pd. Mrs. Dalmer for cake pr. bill .	28.05	
D°. p'd I. & E. Pennington for 50 lb of sugar . . . . .	14.44	
D°. pd. John Ganes a mos wages . . .	14.00	
Contingt expens. pd by F. K for sund- ries pr. accot . . . . .	13.86	
D°. pd. I. Morris for sweeping chimneys pr. bill . . . . .	4.80	
p'd. for brushes etc. pr. bill . . . .	2.00	
D°. pd. for box in new Theatre . . .	10.00	



D<sup>o</sup>. pd. for an engraving of D. Ritten-  
house . . . . . 3.00 281.49

————— 10th —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
Contingt. expens p'd. E. Smart for sun-		
dries pr. bill for Mrs. W. . . . .	57.33	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd. Chas Kerkham for sundries for		
do . . . . .	46.09	
Do <sup>o</sup> pd. I. Parish in full for hats . . .	32.84	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd. for Swifts system of laws of		
Connecticut . . . . .	4.00	
Stable Expens pd for 30 bush of Oats .	15.67	155.93

————— 11th —————

House Expens.	Dr. to Cash.	
Paid John Cramer a mos. wages . . .		12.00

————— 14th —————

Cash—Dr. to the Treasury of the U States		
Rec'd. on accot. of the Presidents Com-		
pensation . . . . .		1000.00

————— 16th —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
Fred Kitt, delivered him to pay his week-		
ly accounts . . . . .	170.37	
House Expens pd. by F. K. a months		
wages to kitchen maid . . . . .	6.00	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd. Gentil (cook) 2 mos wages . .	32.00	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd. for a bbl. of soap . . . . .	4.00	
Conting Expens pd. R. W. Meede for $\frac{1}{2}$		
ps. muslin for Mrs. W. . . . .	18.33	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd. Mr. Wright for sunds. pr. bill .	20.34	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd I & H Reynolds for framing a		
picture of U. S. . . . .	12.00	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd. F. Kitt for cutting wood 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ . 2		





locks 5/. 3 lb blue 18/. 25 lb. starch		
37/6. oil 11/3 . . . . .	£3.19.9	10.63
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd. Messrs Claypooles for American		
Daily Adverts to end of 1796—& for		
advertisements . . . . .	38.34	
Geo. W. Craik pd. him on accot Salary	166.08	478.09

————— 17th —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash	
Contingt. expens. gave a distressed man	5.00	
G. W. Craik pd him on accot of salary	17.00	
Stable Expens. p'd. for 63 bushels of oats	33.60	55.60

————— 18th —————

Contingt. Expens.	Dr. to Cash.	
Paid Jno Aitkin for a desk for Miss		
Custis & a screen for Mrs. Washington		116.00
Contg <sup>t</sup> Exp <sup>s</sup>	Dr to Cash.	
Paid J. C. Hammon for tuning Harpsi-		
chord . . . . .		6.00

————— 23rd —————

Contingt Expens.	Dr. to Cash.	
Fred Kitt, delivd him to pay his accounts	170.29	
Contingt. Expens. pd by F. K. for linen		
2/. hair rollers 1/. brooms 5/. sand 9/.		
oil 7/6. paper 3/9 . . . . .	£1.8.3	3.77
D <sup>o</sup> . pd. H. Holland for a ps. muslin for		
Mrs. W— . . . . .	20.00	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd. Wm. Will for sunds. pr. bill . .	8.67	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd. for mending the President's shirts	1.00	
Contingt Expens. pd. Sam'l. Salter for		
picture frames etc. . . . .	9.50	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd. for tinning kitchen utensils . .	8.25	
The Presidents accot proper pd. Saml.		
Hodgdon for Ben Russell editor of the		
Boston Centinel for advertising Lands	19.50	



House Expens. pd. I & E. Penington for sugar pr bill . . . . .	30.91	271.89
Cash, Dr. to the Treasury of the U. States. Rec'd. on accot of the Presidents Com- pen. . . . .		1000.

————— 24th —————

Conting't Expens.	Dr. to Cash.	
Gave a poor woman . . . . .	2.00	
pd. for 8 tickets of admission to Rickett's Circus . . . . .	8.00	10.00

————— 26th —————

Conting't Expens.	Dr. to Cash.	
House Expens pd. James Wilkes in full for wages to this day 4 months . . .	54.00	
Contingt. Expens pd for a "System of practical reason", and "Bordeley on relations of Crops" . . . . .	1.05	
D°. gave to a distressed beggar. . . .	5.00	
D°. pd Rd. Bailey & Co for sundries pr. bill for Mrs W. and Miss Custis . .	99.14	
D°. pd for James Wilkes expenses at the Pennsylv. hospital . . . . .	22.67	
D°. delivd to Mrs. Washington . . . .	25.00	
D°. p'd. to T. Wattson for dimity for Mrs. W. . . . .	26.80	233.60

————— 28th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash	
Stable Exps pd for 46 bush Oats . . .	24.53	
Conting't Exp' gave to a beggar. . . .	2.00	26.53

————— 30th —————

Sundries.	Dr. to Cash.	
Fred Kitt, delivd him to pay his weekly accots . . . . .	169.13	



House Expens pd. by W. a mos wages to		
E. Lyons. . . . .	6.00	
House Expens. pd for $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl sugar. . .	22.13	
D°. pd. Jacob Zolligen in full for wages		
when dischg'd. . . . .	36.00	
Contingt Expens p'd by F. K. for 2 Ink		
glasses 7/6. for grinding knives 7/6.		
Erwin 7/6. Soap 3/9. . . . .	3.50	
D°. pd for repairing Stew holes etc in the		
Kitchen. . . . .	4.00	
D°. pd. F. & Jno. West for Dimity pr. bill	111.93	
D°. pd. Sam'l. Salter in full for two		
paintings by Beck—framing sundry		
pictures etc. . . . .	158.75	
D°. p'd. for a dozen lead pencils . . .	1.50	
Geo. W. Craik—pd. him on acco't—		
Salary . . . . .	16.92	529.86

———— February 2nd. ————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.		
House Expens pd. John Francis a mos			
wages . . . . .	14.00		
Contingt Expens. delivd Mr. Craik to			
pay for a play ticket & pen knife for			
Miss Custis & a pen knife for Mrs. W.	4.75		
D°. pd. Saml. Salter for sundry jewelry			
rings etc. pr. bill . . . . .	3.27		
D°. gave a beggar . . . . .	2.00		
Geo. W. Craik—pd. him on accot. Salary	20.00	44.02	

———— 3rd. ————

Conting't Exp's.	Dr. to Cash.		
Gave to a distressed beggar and wife . .	5.00		
Pd. for 4 songs for N. Custis . . . .	.70	5.70	

———— 4th. ————

Conting't Exp's.	Dr. to Cash.		
Paid for a box in the New Theatre . .		10.00	





6th.

Sundries	Dr. to Cash	
Fred Kitt, delivd him to pay his $\frac{9}{16}$ . .	156.42	
Conting't Expens pd Pasquier & Co for table ornaments etc per. bill . . .	58.00	214.42
Conting't Expens. delivd to Mrs. Wash- ington . . . . .	25.00	
D°. p'd. F & Jno Wart for a piece of dimity	33.33	
D°. pd for cleaning feathers for Mrs. W.	2.25	
D°. pd. for $10\frac{1}{2}$ yds of linen . . . . .	4.50	
D°. pd. for 2 hand Engines . . . . .	5.00	
D°. pd. for a pair of silk stays for Mrs. W.	13.00	
G. W. Craik—pd. him on accot salary .	4.00	
D°. pd. by F. K. to David a mos wages.	11.00	324.50

7th.

Conting't Exp's.	Dr. to Cash.	
Pd. for 2 pleasures of Memory—& a box of paints for Mrs. W & Miss C . . .		30.00

8th.

The President's accot pr.	Dr. to Cash.	
pd. F. Steward for 5 bush & 12 cwt clover seed to send to Virga. . . .		81.98
Cash—Dr. to the Treasury of the U. States Rec'd on accot of the President's compen		1000.00

10th.

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
Contingt. Expens pd. Jno. Fenno in full for his Gazette to 3rd of March . .	11.16	
D°. delivd to the President . . . . .	25.00	
Geo W Craik to him on acct of salary .	250.00	286.16

13th.

Sundries.	Dr. to Cash.	
Contingt Expens. delivd to the President	600.00	



D <sup>o</sup> . gave to a beggar by Mrs. Craik pr. order . . . . .	5.00	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd. for an oz of cabbage seed . .	.30	
D <sup>o</sup> . delivd. Wm. Craik to buy a pen knife for the President & a knife case for N. C. . . . .	.90	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd. B. F. Bache for the Aurora to the 1st March . . . . .	6.67	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd. by F. K. for paper & twine . .	1.00	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd. Saml. Bengel for a ps. furniture check etc. pr. bill . . . . .	13.20	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd. John Inskeep for a sett of china.	22.33	
Fred Kitt, delivd him to pay his weekly accts. . . . .	184.10	833.50
House Expens pd by F. K. to two wash women a mos wages . . . . .	12.00	
Geo W Craik p'd. him on acct salary. .	15.00	860.50

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*14th.*

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Conting't Exp's.	D <sup>r</sup> . to Cash.	
Paid T. Fenton for shoes for Mrs. W. .	37.41	
P'd. for 2 large Trunks for Mrs. Wash- ington . . . . .	10.00	
Gave to 2 beggars . . . . .	3.00	50.41
Cash, Dr. to the Treasury of the U States Rec'd. on acct of the President's— compen. . . . .		1000.00

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*15th.*

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Sundries	D <sup>r</sup> . to Cash.	
Geo. W. Craik—p'd. him on acct salary	10.00	
Conting't Expens. p'd. Wm. Poyntell for 18 pss. paper hanging etc. . . . .	94.80	
Ditto pd. Iac. Evans for Venetian blinds.	27.33	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd. Henry Workeys Expens. at the Penna. hospital . . . . .	90.29	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd. for freight of oranges . . . .	1.00	
Stable Expens p'd. for 4 bush shorts. .	3.20	226.62





Sundries	Dr. to Cash	
Stable Expens pd. for 47 bush oats . . .	28.20	
Contingt expens. gave a beggar . . .	2.00	
Ditto—pd James Traquair for marble chimney piece etc. . . . .	45.36	75.56

————— 20th. —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash	
Conting't expens pd. for freight of 15 bbls etc to Virginia . . . . .	11.25	
D°. pd. for Music for Miss Custis . . .	12.00	
D°. pd. Jac. Jones for shoes etc. . . .	4.50	
D°. pd. M. Rhea for 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds. Diaper . .	8.98	
D°. for repairing muffs etc. . . . .	9.50	
D°. pd. for 20 bush potatoes to send to Mount Vernon . . . . .	13.34	
Fred Kitt, delivd him to pay his weekly accounts . . . . .	218.12	
House Expens. pd. by T.K. for sundries pd. accots . . . . .	16.80	
D°. pd. for candles & soap pr. bill . . .	10.99	405.48
Cash Dr. to the Treasury of the U States Rec'd on acct of the Presidents compensation . . . . .		2000.00

————— 21st. —————

House Exp's.	Dr. to Cash	
The Presidents acct proper pd. Jno Aitkin for two doz china & 2 side boards . . . . .	402.20	
Contingt. Expens. pd. for a ticket for Miss Custis to go to Falcour's . . .	.75	
D° pd. Dr. Kuhn his bill in full . . .	30.00	
D°. pd. Ann Lemons for sunds pr. bill for Mrs. W. . . . .	17.00	
D°. pd. M. Guerin for sunds for do. . .	3.75	



D <sup>o</sup> . deli'vd to G. W. C. to buy drawing paper etc. for Miss Custis . . . .	2.00	
D <sup>o</sup> gave pr. order to two beggars . . . .	5.00	
D <sup>o</sup> pd. D. Passmore for tin ware . . . .	3.13	
House Expens. pd. Jno Cramer a mos wages . . . . .	12.00	475.83

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25th.

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Contingt. Expens.	Dr. to Cash.	
Paid Samu'l T. Smith draft in favor of Enos Kelsey for Expenses of G.W. Custis at Princeton College . . . .		171.84

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27th.

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Sundries.	Dr. to Cash	
Fred Kitt. delivd him to pay his accots .	254.22	
Conting't Expens p'd. Wm. M. Laws for repairing bridle for 6 halters . . . .	7.00	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd. by F. K. for 4 yds. hair ribbon & 3 handkfs . . . . .	2.13	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd. Jno. Jones for a new smoke Jack, & for repairing Locks bells etc . . . .	45.08	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd. Saml Bengé for a piece blue & white furniture check . . . . .	12.44	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd. P. Helm for coopering barrels .	10.17	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd P. Helm for coopering & for brushes pr bill . . . . .	5.42	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd. Rd. Bailey & Co for sunds for Mr. W. . . . .	2.74	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd for box at the Theatre . . . .	10.00	
D <sup>o</sup> . gave to a beggar . . . . .	2.00	
House Expens pd by F. K. for a mos wages to Kitchen maid 45/. do to the Chambermaid 45/. pd a woman for washing 25/. pd for cutting wood 24/. . . . . .	£6.19.0	18.53 369.73
Cash dr. to the Presidents accot. proper		



Rec'd. of the President in check from N. Y. on the Bank of Penna. . .	2500.00
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————— 28th. —————

Contingt Expens.	Dr. to Cash.	
Paid M. Wright for sunds. pr. bill for Mrs. W— . . . . .		10.50

————— March 1. —————

Conting't Exp's.	Dr. to Cash.	
Remitted to A. McLean of N. York for the Daily Gazette to the 3rd inst. . .		12.00
p'd. Frisoli for teaching Miss Custis . .		20.88
D <sup>r</sup> . p'd. Dr. Bass in full for Medicines .		3.33
pd. Wm Poyntell for 3 pss. border . .		9.00
Contingt. expens p'd. for 2 pr. of Spec- tacles for Mrs. W. & the Presd't. . .		6.80
Pd. Hall & Sellers for the Penna. Gazette in full . . . . .		12.00 64.01

————— 2nd. —————

Conting't Expens.	Dr. to Cash.	
Paid Thomas Dobson in full for station- ary . . . . .		52.12
p'd. James. McAlpin in full for tayloring for the President & family . . . .		469.89
Deliv'd John to pay for curry combs, brushes & whips . . . . .		4.00
p'd. J. C. Hammon for tuning Harpsi- chord . . . . .		3.00 529.01

————— 3rd. —————

House Expens.	Dr. to Cash.	
House Expens. pd. H. Sheaff in full for wine, spirits etc. . . . .		267.67
Stable Expens. p'd. W Ball in full for Hay & straw etc. . . . .		217.50





D <sup>o</sup> . p'd. by Geo Gebler in full for shoe- ing horses . . . . .	39.83	
Contingt Expens p'd. Anty' Simmons for a silver tea pot & bowl . . . . .	113.00	
D <sup>o</sup> . deliv'd. to Moll by order of Mrs. W.	6.50	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd. H Capron for teaching Miss Custis . . . . .	53.20	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd. W Jones for a large trunk . .	20.00	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd. for an ink stand for Mrs W. . .	1.38	
D <sup>o</sup> . deliv'd to Mrs. W. . . . .	30.00	
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd. for binding Music and for music paper . . . . .	5.00	754.08

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4th. 

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Conting't Exp's	D <sup>r</sup> . to Cash.	
Pd. T. Jones for a work frame for Miss Custis . . . . .	2.00	
Pd. T. Allen for a house . . . . .	250.	
" for $\frac{1}{2}$ doz copy & Ink . . . . .	1.50	
" W. Johnson in full for repairing harness etc. . . . .	10.67	
pd. Rd. Allen in full for sweeping chimneys . . . . .	7.80	
Conting't expens pd. S. Glaus for re- pairing hampers . . . . .	10.77	
pd. for a new coach whip & 2 locks . .	1.50	
deliv'd Moll to buy spectacles . . . .	.80	
deliv'd Mrs. W. to pay a bill . . . .	23.50	
gave to a distressed woman . . . . .	3.00	311.54

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6th. 

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Sundries	D <sup>r</sup> . to Cash.	
Fred Kitt, delivd him to pay his weekly accots . . . . .	230.19	
House Expens pd a mos wages to Jno Nattle \$10 & 1 do to a porter . . . .	23.00	



D°. pd I & E Pennington for sugar pr. bill . . . . .	77.40
D°. pd, for wood pr. bill . . . . .	25.00
Contingt expens pd. by F. K. for sun- dries per accot . . . . .	14.60
D°. pd. J. Gallagher for China & Glass to send to Virga. . . . .	58.70
D°. pd. P Gravenstine for raisins for Mrs. W. . . . .	16.00
Contingt Expens pd Saml Hyndman for working fringe for Mrs. W. . . . .	11.50
D°. pd. for making shirts for H Wokey	3.99
D°. pd. Henry Horn for sundry jobs pr. bill . . . . .	8.02
D°. pd for making & mending shirts for workmen . . . . .	2.80
D°. pd. A Foulke for 6 bottles of lime Juice . . . . .	6.00
D°. pd. I Morris for sweeping chimnies	5.60
D°. pd. I. Morris for mending shoes pr. bill . . . . .	.75
D°. pd. Pt. Shade for brushes pr. bill . .	3.07
D°. pd. T. Passmore for tinware pr. bill .	2.39
D°. pd. for Dutch Newspaper . . . . .	2.00
D°. pd. M. Guerin for Mrs. W. pr. bill. .	3.92
D°. pd. E. Helen for gloves for do . . .	2.20 497.17

7th.

Sundries	Dr. to Cash
Conting't Expens pd. I Dorsey bal'ce of accot for repairing plate . . . . .	24.50
D°. pd. Decamps & Co for 2 tables orna- ments & packing . . . . .	25.00
Contingt expens pd T Fouton for shoes etc. for Mrs. W & Miss Custis . . . .	12.13
D°. pd. Jno Aitkin for repairing & pack- ing china . . . . .	13.30





D <sup>o</sup> . pd Simion Glover for mending harness	3.13	
House expens. pd. Jno Cramer a mos. wages . . . . .	12.00	
D <sup>o</sup> pd. Gentil 2 mos wages in full . . .	32.	122.06

————— 8th —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash	
Stable Expens pd. for 3 bush of oats .	1.80	
G. W. Craik pd. him in full for salary to the 15th inst. . . . .	51.00	52.80
Cash Dr. to the Presidents accot proper Rec'd from him in Bank notes 1400 dollars & a check on the bank of U. S. for \$1000 . . . . .		2400.00

————— 9th —————

Cash.	Dr. to the Treasury of the U.S.	
Rec'd in full for compensation of the late President . . . . .		875.00
Cash Dr. to the late Presidents accot proper Rec'd of M. Slough of Lancaster thro the hands of Mr. Len. Phillips . . .		162.37
Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
Contingt Expens pd. Willing & Francis for duties on 2 pipes of Mad <sup>a</sup> wine .	113.12	
D <sup>o</sup> . paid for drayage of Wine . . . . .	1.00	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd Andrew Brown for the Phila Gazette in full . . . . .	50.75	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd David Jackson for Jno Morton for the New York Daily advertiser . . .	15.00	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd Jno Redman for 12 small Jars, Essence of Spruce . . . . .	6.80	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd for Case with bottles for Mrs. W.	8.25	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd. Jno Haines for 2 trunks . . .	9.00	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd Dav'd Simmons in full for repair- ing carriges etc. pr. bill . . . . .	84.34	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd P. S. Kinkle for a box of Wax Candles . . . . .	21.33	



House Expens py P. Warner 2 weeks	
wages in full . . . . .	6.00
D <sup>o</sup> . pd Jas. Wilkes in full . . . . .	24.00
Stable expens pd for 3 bush Oats . . . . .	1.80 341.39

————— 10th. —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
Conting't Expens. pd Dr. Bliss for sun-		
dry medicines to send to Virga pr. bill	36.60	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd for 6 fire buckets . . . . .	19.00	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd for 2 bushels of flax seed etc. . . . .	6.00	
D <sup>o</sup> . for drayage of 2 pipes wine . . . . .	1.00	
House Expens pd for 48 doz. best porter,		
casks etc . . . . .	102.78	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd Dan'l. Suter for a bbl. of molasses,		
bbl sugar & box of Candles . . . . .	112.75	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd. Chas. Haines for 2 cheese & 12		
gross corks . . . . .	18.90 297.03	

————— 13th. —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
House Expens. pd John Craig for 81½		
gall Mad <sup>a</sup> wine . . . . .	217.66	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd. P. Gravestine for raisins pickles		
etc pr. bill . . . . .	82.74	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd I & E. Pennington for loaf sugar		
pr. bill . . . . .	160.37	
Contingt Expens pd R. Lindsay for pack-		
ing china etc. . . . .	15.00	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd Simmons for Iron nails & sun-		
dries pr bill . . . . .	350.69	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd Ml. Roberts for sundries . . . . .	23.25	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd Jno Smith for 20p. brown th'd		
stockings . . . . .	17.33	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd for portorage of Molasses etc. . . . .	1.00	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd Jno Arthur for a tambour Secre-		
tary & book case for Geo. W. . . . .	145.00	



D <sup>o</sup> . pd Jno McElwee for a diamond . . . . .	5.00	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd for a Thermometer . . . . .	6.00	
D <sup>o</sup> . for packing a Harpsichord . . . . .	1.50	
Conting't expens p'd Jno. Gill for sole & upper leather & 5 gals oil . . . . .	101.88	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd for portorage of goods to wharf . . . . .	7.73	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd Rd. Baily for a piece muslin for Mrs. W. . . . .	16.80	1161.95

————— 15th. —————

Cash Dr. to the late Presdt acco't. proper Rec'd. of Footman & Co for amot of articles sold at vendue the 10 inst . . . . .	501.45
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————— 16th. —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
Contingt Expens. pd Isaac Parrish in full bale'e of accot for hats . . . . .	2.00	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd. Jas. McAlpin for Livery cloth & sundries pr. bill . . . . .	91.37	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd. Geo. Bertault in full for bed mat- ress etc. pr bill. . . . .	362.08	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd Jac. Cox for 6 pr. of best silk & 6 pr. raw silk hose G. W. . . . .	40.40	
Contingt Expens. p'd. for 6 hearth brushes . . . . .	3.25	
D <sup>o</sup> . for 2 pr. bellows & 1 doz awls . . . . .	2.80	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd for 4 puff balls . . . . .	.25	
D <sup>o</sup> . for 4 blank manifestoes . . . . .	.25	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd. W. Small for repairing plate etc. pr. bill . . . . .	7.61	
House Expens pd John Ganer's wages in full . . . . .	35.00	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd Henry Sheaff for wine etc. pr. bill . . . . .	8.42	
Fred Kitt delivd him 13 inst to pay his weekly accots & sundry bills . . . . .	196.31	771.37





17th.

Sundries	Dr. to Cash	
House Expens pd for 3 cords wood etc.		20.39
D <sup>o</sup> . for 3 cords carting etc. . . . .		13.59
Contingt Expens pd Simon Glans for 4 straps . . . . .		2.50
Contingt Expens pd Jno. Jones for sundries pr. bill . . . . .		1.62
D <sup>o</sup> . p'd. Henry Horn for repairs to wagon		5.50
D <sup>o</sup> .—pd. Tumbull & Co for boxes to pack furniture etc. . . . .	117.14	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd. for portorage of sundries . . .	2.50	163.24

20th.

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
Fred Kitt p'd him in full of his weekly accounts . . . . .	52.00	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd. Jones in full for his wages & two Germans by order of Geo. W. . . .	48.00	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd. F. Kitt for wages to the Wash-women, portorage, etc. . . . .	14.60	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd. S. Phile for 22 days washing at different times . . . . .	14.67	
Contingt Expens—pd for 12 yds Jack chain . . . . .	1.87	
D <sup>o</sup> . pd. for sweeping chimney . . . .	2.50	
D <sup>o</sup> . for glazing windows. . . . .	3.75	137.39

21st.

House Exp's.	Dr. to Cash.	
Paid Fred Kitt in full for his own & wife's wages to this day . . . . .	287.64	
Paid R. Morris esq. in full for rent of the house occupied by the late President from 1st Oct '96 to the 20 inst.	629.61	917.25



————— 25th. —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
B. Dandridge pd him in full on account salary . . . . .		123.69
Contingt Expens p'd. Wm. Small for sundries pr. bill . . . . .		30.70
D <sup>o</sup> . pd. Thos. Smith in full for carpenters work etc. . . . .		59.23
D <sup>o</sup> . pd. for 2 Cases of Claret 6 doz. . .		54.25
Cash—Dr. to the late President's account proper rec'd. of Wm. Powel for writing Desk . . . . .	245.00	512.87
Delivered to Tobias Lear to be accounted for to Geo. Washington . . . . .		1480.00





"ACCOUNT OF SERVANTS BOUND AND ASSIGNED  
BEFORE JAMES HAMILTON, MAYOR OF PHILA-  
DELPHIA."

(CONTRIBUTED BY GEORGE W. NEIBLE, CHESTER, PENNA.)

(Continued from page 206.)

*April 5th 1746.*

William Nixon assigns *Elizabeth Conner*, his servant, to Charles Stow Jr. of Phila. for the remainder of her time for ten years from Nov. 1st 1741. Consideration £10: to have customary dues.

*Ellinor Plunket* in consideration of £3:10/. paid for her use and at her request by Francis O'Neal of Chester County, indents herself servant to Francis O'Neal for two years from this date.

*April 9th.*

Edward Wells assigns *Hugh Cairy* his servant for the remainder of his time to Pyramus Green and Peter Bard for seven years from May 20th 1745. Consideration £16—customary dues.

*April 10th.*

*Deborah Hudson* by consent of William Hudson, Samuel Emlen and William Moods indents herself apprentice to Anne Rakestraw, mantua maker, for two years from this date to be taught the trade of a mantua maker and to have one quarters schooling to learn to write, at the expense of the said apprentice.

*April 11th.*

*Baltzer Elslegel* with consent of his late master John Jacob Fleck indents himself apprentice to Adam Lister of Phila. mariner, for five years and two months from April 9th 1746 to be taught to read and write and the art of navigation.



*April 12th.*

Alexander Lang assigns *Thomas Armstrong* (a servant from Ireland in the Brig. Couli Kan) to Joseph Barton of Chester County for four years from Nov. 1st 1745. Consideration £18: customary dues.

*April 14th.*

*John Maclay* indents himself apprentice to Hugh Lindsay of Phila. carpenter, for five years from Sept. 22nd 1745, to be taught the trade of a house carpenter and writing and arithmetic as far as the common rules and to have customary dues.

*John Jones* late servant of Robert White of Bucks County consideration £13. 10/— paid said White by Edward Wells of Phila, indents himself servant to Edward Wells for four years and six months from this date, customary dues.

*Patrick Dennis* by consent of his brother Richard Dennis shipwright indents himself apprentice to John Goodwin of Phila. house carpenter for seven years from March 17th 1745, to be taught the trade of a house carpenter and to be found in apparel during said term, all but the first two years; customary dues.

William Taylor assigns *Elizabeth Siblin* his servant to Nathaniel Petit of Hundedon County New Jersey for the remainder of her time for ten years from March 22nd 1741. Consideration £10: customary dues.

*Mary Denny* daughter of William Denny by consent of her father indents herself apprentice to Ralph Collins of Phila. flatman, for eleven years from this date to be taught to read and write and housewifery; customary dues.

*April 15th.*

*Patrick Baker* with consent of his Master Robert Lee of Lancaster indents himself servant to David Carge of Phila. innholder for three years from this date consideration £15: paid said Lee at his request, customary dues.

*April 18th.*

William Rankin assigns *Thomas Welsh* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to Joseph Ellis for four



years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £19:—to have customary dues, this done before Sam. Hasell Esq.

*April 19th.*

William Rankin assigns *John Corporall* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to John Stamper of Phila. merchant, for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £25: customary dues.

William Rankin assigns *Andrew Clifford* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to Samuel Hasting of Phila. shipwright, for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £25: customary dues.

William Rankin assigns *Patrick Kelly* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to Joseph Gibbons of Chester County for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £19. Customary dues.

*April 21st.*

William Rankin assigns *Dennis Brady* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to Jacob Vernon of Chester County for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £19: customary dues.

Samuel Robinson assigns *Isabelle Miller* his servant to John Stenson of Phila. lawyer, for the remainder of her time four years from July 17th 1743. Consideration £4: customary dues.

William Rankin assigns *William Regan* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to William Whiteside of New Castle County yeoman for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £19: to have customary dues.

*April 22nd.*

William Rankin assigns *Edward King* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to Emanuel Grubb of New Castle County yeoman for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £19: customary dues.

*Ruth Tustin* with consent of her parents Thomas & Anne Tustin indents herself servant to Mary Dowell wife of William Dowell for four years, to have one quarters schooling





at reading, another at writing and a third at sewing, and one new suit of clothing.

*April 21st.*

William Rankin assigns *James Hunter* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to Daniel Cooper for four years from April 17th 1746; Consideration £19: customary dues, assigned before Thomas Lawrence Esq.

William Rankin assigns *Patrick Fanan* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to Reiner Tyson Jr. for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £19: customary dues before Thomas Lawrence Esq.

William Rankin assigns *John Donnell* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to John Roberts for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £19: customary dues, assigned before Thomas Lawrence Esq.

William Rankin assigns *James Morton* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to Reinier Tyson for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £19: customary dues; assigned before Thomas Lawrence Esq.

*April 22nd.*

William Rankin assigns *Edward Meehan* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to Thomas Morris of Phila. county for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £18: 10/—customary dues.

*April 23rd.*

William Rankin assigns *Bartholemew Myles* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to Henry Cooper of Burlington County for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £18: customary dues.

William Rankin assigns *Demetrius Rogers* (a servant from Ireland in the snow of Dublin's Prize) to John Monroe of Burlington County for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £18: customary dues.

William Rankin assigns *Martin Lee* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to Nathaniel Pennock of



Chester county for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £19: customary dues.

William Rankin assigns *John Carve* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to Thomas Robinson of Phila. Merchant, for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £19: customary dues.

*Catherine Englehart* by consent of her father Andrew Englehart, indents herself servant to Michael Imble of Lancaster County for six years from this date. Consideration £11: 10/ paid to her said father by said Imble and at the end of her time is to have given her by her master, one cow of the value of fifty shillings, and one new suit of apparel besides her old ones.

William Rankin assigns *Mathew Gorman* a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to Patrick McCornish of Phila. plasterer for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £24: customary dues.

*April 24th.*

William Rankin assigns *William Fagan* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to William Coulton for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £18; to have customary dues.

*April 25th.*

William Rankin assigns *Jacob Carroll* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to Jacob Lippincot for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £17: Customary dues.

John Clemson assigns *Honour Edwards* his servant to Nathan Levy of Phila. merchant, for the remainder of her time two years and three months from Dec. 30th 1745. Consideration £7: 12: 6—

*April 26th.*

William Rankin assigns *Walter Mealy* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to John Morgan of Lancaster County for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £18: Customary dues.





William Rankin assigns *William Dobson* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to John Morgan of Lancaster county for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £18: Customary dues.

*Phillis Harwood* in consideration of £2 : 3 : 8: paid Joseph Scull and sundry other small sums of money paid for her use and at her request by Allmer Grevile, indents herself a servant to said Grevile for four years from this date, customary dues.

*William Musgrove Jr.* by consent of his father Wm. Musgrove, indents himself a servant to Aylmer Grevile of Phila. for five years from this date; is to be taught to read, write, and cypher, and at the end of his time, is to have five pounds in money and a new suit of clothes.

William Rankin assigns *Robert Murphy* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to Joseph Conyers of Phila., Mariner from April 17th 1746. Consideration £17: 10—customary dues.

William Rankin assigns *Sarah White* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to James Shannon of Phila. County for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £12: to have customary dues.

William Rankin assigns *Margery Roddy* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to Samuel Osbourn of the county of Chester for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £12: customary dues.

Jacob Lewis assigns *Mary Norley* his servant to Robert Powel of the county of Chester for the remainder of her time, for eleven years and six months from October 7th 1736. Consideration 5/-

*April 28th.*

William Rankin by James Pemberton assigns *John Mulvay* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to William Conch of Phila County yeoman, for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £18: customary dues.

Nathan Levy assigns *Honour Edwards* his servant to



Simon Girtie of Lancaster County yeoman, for two years and three months from Dec. 30th 1745. Consideration 5/-

*April 29th.*

*Margaret Phillips* in consideration of £6 : 11 : 8 : paid for her use and at her request by Mathias Lansey of Chester County indents herself servant to said Mathias for four years from this date, customary dues.

*April 28th.*

William Rankin assigns *Richard Hudson* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to James Morgan of Phila. County for five years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £17: to have customary dues; this done by Edward Shippen Esq.

*April 29th.*

William Rankin assigns *Patrick McDonnell* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to Daniel Lippincot of Burlington county for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £17: customary dues.

William Rankin assigns *Michael Corcoran* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to William Evans of Burlington County for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £17: customary dues.

*April 30th.*

Anthony Morris Jr. assigns *Paul Phillips* his servant to John Scoggins of Phila. bricklayer for the remainder of his time four years from Sept. 22nd 1745. Consideration £15: to have customary dues.

William Rankin assigns *Darby Clarke* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to James Starr of Chester County yeoman, for four years from 'pril 17th 1746. Consideration £18: customary dues.

*Jonathan Hurst Jr.* by consent of his mother Anne Hutchins indents himself apprentice to James Gottier of Phila. cooper, for eight years from this date, to have six months day schooling and six months evening schooling to learn to read, write and cipher, to be taught the trade of a cooper,



and at the end of his time to have two suits of apparel one of which is to be new.

William Rankin assigns *Dennis Gorman* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to Isaac Roberts of Phila. bricklayer for four years from April 17th 1747. Consideration £20: customary dues.

*April 29th.*

William Rankin assigns *Lawrence McAnnaly* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to John Llewellyn for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £10: customary dues. This done by Samuel Hassler Esq.

*April 30th.*

William Rankin assigns *John Walker* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to William Rush of Lancaster County yeoman for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £17: customary dues.

*May 1st.*

*John Drum* in consideration of £17: paid for his passage from Ireland to William Rankin indents himself apprentice to Richard Hinds of Hunterdon County, blacksmith, for five years, eleven months and a half from this date, to be taught the trade of a blacksmith, and at the end of his time to have the customary dues, and thirty shillings in money.

*John Warner* son of John Warner with consent of his father indents himself apprentice to John Peel, mariner, for six years from April 29th 1746, to be taught the art or mystery of a mariner, and at the end of his time to have two suits of apparel, one whereof to be new.

*May 2nd.*

William Rankin assigns *Anne Corny* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to John Heatcote of Phila. butcher, for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £12: customary dues.

*John Peter Lambert* with consent of his mother Anne Bury indents himself servant to Casper Wistar of Phila. for twelve years from this date. Consideration £9:9 paid





Stedman & Robertson for his passage from Holland, to be taught to read and write English, and to have customary dues.

*May 3rd.*

James Payne assigns *Michael Wooldrige* his servant to Adam Hoops of Lancaster County for the remainder of his time seven years and five months from Oct. 23rd 1745. Consideration £18: to be taught the trade of a cooper and have customary dues.

*John McLaughlin* in consideration of £10: paid to William Whelldon for the remainder of his time by James Lord of Gloucester Co. yeoman indents himself servant to said James Lord for three years, eleven months, 4 days from this date to have 3 months schooling to learn to read and write and at the end of his time to have customary dues.

William Rankin assigns *William Boat* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to John Baldwin of Bucks County, shoemaker, for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £21: customary dues.

William Rankin assigns *Charles Daly* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to Evan Thomas of Phila. county, yeoman, for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £17: 10/ customary dues.

*May 5th.*

William Rankin assigns *John Fitzpatrick* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to Michael Huling of Phila. shipwright, for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £18 to have customary dues.

*May 6th.*

*Maria Rody* with consent of her mother-in-law Catherine Rody and in consideration of £7: paid said Catherine by Nicholas Crone of Bucks County, indents herself servant to said Nicholas for seven years and a half from this date to have customary dues.

*John O'bryan* of Phila. yeoman, in consideration of £15: indents himself servant to William Barge of Phila. county,



millar, for four years from March 11th 1745/6 customary dues.

William Barge assigns *John O'bryan* his servant to Joseph Farmer of Phila. county yeoman for the remainder of his time four years from March 11th 1745/6 consideration £13; customary dues.

William Rankin assigns *Daniel Donaghy* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to John Yoder of Phila. County for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £20: customary dues.

William Rankin assigns *Lawrence Ormsby* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to Robert Jewell of Phila. ropemaker for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £17: customary dues.

*May 7th.*

*George Woods* in consideration of £17: paid for his passage from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize indents himself servant to Henry Keely of Salem county for four years and eleven months, to be taught husbandry and to have customary dues.

*Nathaniel Falkner* indents himself apprentice to Joseph Rivers of Phila. mariner, for seven years from this date to be taught the art of navigation, and at the end of the time to have one new suit of apparel.

William Rankin assigns *Michael Cosgrave* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to Abraham Coffin of Phila. county, yeoman, for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £10: customary dues.

Samuel Read assigns *George Clackstone* for the remainder of his time, to Kendal Coles of Gloucester County, West Jersey, for six years from May 21st 1744. Consideration £17: customary dues.

William Rankin assigns *Timothy Follier* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to Michael Silk of Phila. plasterer, for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £20: customary dues.

William Rankin assigns *Mary Radcliff* (a servant from





Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to Francis Manie of Phila. sailmaker, for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £14: customary dues.

*May 8th.*

*Archibald Arskin* with consent of his father John Arskin indents himself apprentice to William McCrea of Phila. ship joiner, for five years from May 1st 1746, to be taught the trade of a ship joiner, and at the end of his time to have one new suit of apparel, &c.

*Jacob Hollingsworth* indents himself apprentice to Lawrence Garret of Phila. County, cordwainer, for two years four months and twenty-one days from this date, to be taught the trade of a cordwainer and when free to have one complete suit of new apparel, &c.

*May 10th.*

William Rankin assigns *John Dennison* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to James Pryor of Chester County, yeoman, for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £16: customary dues.

William Rankin assigns *Arthur Bryan* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to Thomas Hallowell of Phila. bricklayer, for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £17: customary dues.

William Rankin assigns *Richard Sargent* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to Samuel Rhoads of Phila. carpenter, for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £20: customary dues.

*May 12th.*

*Robert Murphy* in consideration of £17: paid for his passage from Ireland indents himself servant to Joseph Conyers of Phila. mariner, for four years, eleven months and five days from this date, to be taught the art of navigation and when free to have given him one mariners compass, scale and quadrant, and one new suit of apparel besides his old ones.

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*May 14th.*

William Rankin assigns *James Murphy* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to Francis Dunlap of Salem County, yeoman, for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £17: customary dues.

William Rankin assigns *Darby Glancy* (a servant from Ireland in snow Dublin's Prize) to Francis Dunlap of Salem county, yeoman, for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £17: customary dues.

William Rankin assigns *Richard Barrett* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to George Walker of Chester county, yeoman, for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £17: customary dues.

*William Powell* with consent of his father Thomas Powell of Phila. county, yeoman, indents himself apprentice to Joseph Watkins of Phila. house-carpenter, for seven years from March 1st 1745, to be taught the trade of a carpenter, customary dues.

*May 15th.*

*James McCabe* in consideration of £15: paid to John Williams of Phila. cordwainer by James Cusick, block-maker, for his use and at his request indents himself servant to James Cusick for three years and nine months from this date, customary dues.

*John Hamilton* in consideration of £14: paid Robert Chrysty by Alexander Forbes of Phila. for the remainder of his time, indents himself servant to said Alexander for six years and fifteen days from this date; to have customary dues.

*May 17th.*

William Rankin assigns *James Bradley* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to George Rock of Maryland, merchant, for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £15: customary dues.

William Rankin assigns *Charles Delay* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to George Rock of



Maryland, merchant, for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £15: customary dues.

William Rankin assigns *James McCay* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to George Rock of Maryland merchant, for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £15: customary dues.

William Rankin assigns *Michael Dowd* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to George Rock of Maryland, merchant, for seven years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £15: customary dues.

William Rankin assigns *John Steel* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to Joseph England of Chester County, yeoman, for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £10: customary dues.

*May 19th.*

*James Kelly*, with consent of his father Edward Kelly, indents himself apprentice to Joseph Saull of Phila. chair-maker, for eight years and seven months from May 21st 1746, to be taught the trade of a chairmaker and spinning-wheel maker, and to read, write and cipher, customary dues

*William Holland* with consent of his father Thomas Holland, indents himself apprentice to Thomas Gant of Phila. joiner, for four years and nine months from this date, to be taught the trade of a joiner, his father to find him in apparel the first year, and his master the remainder of his time, to have six weeks night schooling every winter to be paid for by his father.

*Leonard Fisslar*, in consideration of £25: paid to his father Felix Fisslar by John Knight of Phila. baker, indents himself servant to John Knight for three years from May 16th 1746, the said master to give him during his servitude three new pairs of shoes and stockings, and at the end of his time one new suit of apparel besides his old ones.

William Rankin assigns *Clewell Ormsby* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to Adam Rhoads of Phila. carpenter, for four years from April 17th 1746. Consideration £18: customary dues.





William Rankin assigns *James McDonald* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Dublin's Prize) to George Cunningham of Phila. barber, from April 17th 1746. Consideration £16: 4/ customary dues.

Thomas David assigns *John Andrews* his servant to William Jacobs Esq. for the remainder of his time seven years from Nov. 2nd 1739. Consideration £2.

*May 23rd.*

John Stephens assigns *William Spence* his servant to Andrew Beers of Phila. County mason, for the remainder of his time three years from May 28th 1745. Consideration £14.

*May 24th.*

*Jacob Grave, Jr.*, with consent of his father Jacob Grave, indents himself to John Hart, bricklayer, for four years from this date, to be taught the trade of a bricklayer, and at the end of his time to have one complete suit of new broadcloth clothes, besides his old ones. Twenty shillings in money and a trowel and stone hammer.

*Henry Campbell* in consideration £5: indents himself servant to George Fling of Phila. county for one year from this date to serve in the province of Penna. to have given him during his servitude two new shirts, one new pair of trousers, one new pair of shoes and stockings, but no freedom dues. The £5: was paid to Michael Carie.

*May 26th.*

*Jacob Chilton* in consideration of £9: 2: paid by Samuel Cheesman to Thomas Overy for his use and at his request indents himself servant to Samuel Cheesman for one year from this date; is to make six pairs of shoes every week during his servitude, no clothes or freedom dues.

*May 27th.*

*William Wright* in consideration £10: paid for his use by Christopher Parry of Phila. cutler, indents himself servant to said Christopher for three years from this date, customary dues.



May 28th.

*Peter Stevens* of Talbot County in Maryland indents himself apprentice to *Isaac Roberts* of Phila. bricklayer, for four years and seven months from this date, to be taught the trade of a bricklayer and to be found in apparel by said *Isaac* (shoes and stockings excepted) and at the expiration of the said term to have one new suit of apparel besides his old ones.

*Edward Parrish* of the province of Maryland with consent of his mother indents himself apprentice to *Isaac Roberts* of Phila. bricklayer for six years and nine months from this date, to be taught the trade of a bricklayer, and to have customary dues.

*Jacob Newman* assigns *Conried Abel* his servant to *Nicholas P——* of Phila. taylor, for the remainder of his time eight years from Nov. 11th 1745. Consideration £9:15/ customary dues.

*James Crawford* assigns *John Gray* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Martha) to *Thomas Overing* of Phila. cordwainer, for six years from May 19th 1746. Consideration £15: customary dues.

*James Crawford* assigns *Hannah Welsh* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Martha) to *Peter Townsend* of Chester County yeoman, for four years from May 19th 1746. Consideration £14: customary dues.

*James Crawford* assigns *James Graham* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Martha) to *Moses Coates* of Chester county, yeoman, for four years from May 19th 1746. Consideration £14: customary dues.

*Conyngham* and *Gardner* assign *Charles McLaughlin* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Martha) to *Thomas David* of Phila. County for seven years from May 19th 1746. Consideration £15: customary dues.

*Daniel O'Barr* (from Ireland in the snow Martha) in consideration £15: paid for his passage, indents himself apprentice to *Thomas Grave* of Phila. for seven years from this date, to be taught the trade of a hatter and to have customary dues.





Thomas Grave assigns *David O'Barr* his apprentice to Thomas Doyle of the borough of Lancaster, hatter, for seven years from date, to be taught the trade of a hatter, and to have customary dues.

James Crawford assigns *Patrick O'Hassan* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Martha) to Robert Edge of Phila. County farmer, for four years from May 19th 1746. Consideration £14: customary dues.

John McMullan assigns *Margaret Boyd* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Martha) to David Lindsay of Bucks County yeoman, for three years from May 19th 1746. Consideration £14: customary dues.

Conyngham & Gardner assign *William Corny* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Martha) to John Cook of Chester County yeoman, for seven years from May 19th 1746. Consideration £10: customary dues.

Conyngham & Gardner assign *Alexander Stewart* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Martha) to John Allison of Lancaster County, yeoman, for four years from May 19th 1746. Consideration £15: customary dues.

*May 29th.*

*Henry Campbell* in consideration of £15: paid for his use by Nicholas Gale of Phila. victualler, indents himself servant to the said Nicholas for three years and a half from this date, to have customary dues.

*Authur Howard* indents himself an apprentice to Nicholas Fennell of Phila. cordwainer, for five years and a quarter from this date to be taught the trade of a cordwainer and have customary dues, this done with consent of his last Master Richard Murray.

James Davison assigns *Ephraim Boggs* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Martha) to John Johnson of Phila. tallow-chandler, for four years and a half from May 19th 1746. Consideration £15: customary dues.

John Burns assigns *James O'Rogherty*, (a servant from Ireland in the snow Happy Return) to John Stephens of



Phila. innholder, for four years from May 21st 1746. Consideration £16: customary dues.

John Burns assigns *Daniel Welsh* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Happy Return) to Richard Miller of Phila. flatman, for four years from May 21st 1746. Consideration £15: customary dues.

Conyngham & Gardner assign *Mary Brown* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Martha) to John Steenson of Phila. for four years from May 19th 1746. Consideration £24: customary dues.

*May 30th.*

John McMullan assigns *John O'Neal* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Martha) to Andrew Farrell of Phila. tanner, for four years from May 19th 1746. Consideration £10: 10: customary dues.

Conynghan & Gardener assigns *Mary McConagall* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Martha) to Daniel Hoops of Chester county yeoman, for four years from May 19th 1746. Consideration £14: 10/ customary dues.

*May 31st.*

John Burne assigns *Edmund O'Harken* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Happy Return) to Archibald Alexander of Phila. county yeoman, for four years from May 21st 1746. Consideration £15: customary dues.

John McMullan assigns *Hugh Boyd* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Martha) to Hugh Mearns of Bucks County, yeoman, for three years and a half from May 19th 1746. Consideration £11: 17: customary dues.

George O'Kill assigns *Patrick Safen* (a servant from Liverpool in the snow Emisle) to Samuel Read of Phila. baker, for four years from May 22nd 1746. Consideration £20: customary dues.

*(To be continued)*





## NOTES AND QUERIES.

## Notes.

"THE PHILADELPHIA OF OUR ANCESTORS,"—In every large city of the United States, other than Philadelphia, one of the leading newspapers, contains a department of geneology, some of which have been printed for nearly a quarter of a century. To supply this want in Philadelphia, the *North American* has arranged with Mr. Frank Willing Leach to take the editorial charge of a page department in the magazine section of its Sunday issue, to be entitled "The Philadelphia of our Ancestors." For upwards of twenty years, Mr. Leach has been engaged in geneological and historical investigations, and has collected a vast amount of material relating to the inhabitants of Philadelphia and adjoining sections of Colonial and Revolutionary days, and his abilities as a chronicler and narrator of past events, have been well known and appreciated. His initial contributions to this department appeared in the issue of June 9th., and in addition to the historical and biographical data which it contained, considerable space was devoted to geneological queries submitted by readers of the *North American* regarding their ancestors, to which answers will be furnished in subsequent issues. Suggestions will also be made to aid those who desire to make inquiry about their ancestors, but do not know what steps to take in that direction. We believe this department will prove of the greatest possible interest to all citizens of Philadelphia and its environs, certainly, no one is better equipped to take charge of it, than the gentleman who has been selected for the task.

LETTERS OF LIEUT. COLONEL FRANCIS JOHNSTON TO COLONEL ANTHONY WAYNE.—

CHESTER AUG. 12, 1775.

MY DEAR FRIEND—

By the bearer Mr. Richardson, Drum Major, I send you a piece of Intelligence, which if you have not already heard will greatly surprise you, and give you peculiar satisfaction.

Mr. Blair McClennighans's Vessel which lately sail'd from our Port to Cork, was seized there, by the King's Officers in order to act as a Transport—She was dispatched for Pennsylvania, having on board four Officers 15 hundred Uniforms & several other necessities for the British Army, supposed to be stationed here. It was believed universally, that we had amongst us at least two thousand troops.

The prudent & cautious Captn. of the Vessel, having heard that none of the Troops were stationed here, waited for a favorable opportunity late in the night to pass the Man of War in our River. The Man of War notwithstanding the Captn's wary conduct hailed him, but suffered him to pass—during this time the Officers were either lock'd up in the Cabbin or fast asleep,—he proceeded up the River as far as Gloucester where he was soon waited on by Captn. Bradford's Company, Captn.





Nox's &c. and I am told, by part of the Committee of Safety & the *Bulldog* Man of War.

It is likewise asserted, that our Connecticut Troops have taken 5 of the Enemies Transports in Casco bay—Major Mifflin & Coll. Reed have lately been in Boston—it is said their prevailing abilities and irresistible election drew tears most plentifully from the Regular Officers. Major Mifflin bro't off a Grenadier with him, who by this time must be in Philada.

The Drum Major now waits upon you to let you know that he is willing to attend your Battalion as well as ours, he has our Consent as it will not interfere with us,—he is a poor fellow, pray give him some earnest of your regard, in order to secure him to your service.

I shall do myself the pleasure of attending at your next field day, I could not possibly send Mr. Richardsod to you when you requested him, by Mr. Hart.

I am this inst. going on foot to see the Girls.

My sincere respects to your good Lady & family—

Dear Sir believe me

Ever yours &c.

F. Johnston.

CHESTER DECR. 18TH 1775.

MY DEAR COLL.

I should be obliged to write you a little Volume, to convey to you the real Sympathy I feel, on account of your late misfortune, the loss of a most tender & affectionate father, and the joy and Satisfaction I likewise experience, in my new State in life—to these I must add the Wishes & expectations I entertain, for your Welfare your Honor and Success, in the arduous but glorious Task likely to be assigned you, on behalf of your much injured Country—I mean the appointment in the Contl. Army. I say it would require a small Volume to contain such a numerous train of Ideas, arising from so great a variety of Sources.

Let it suffice, I am without disguise, sensibly affected for your Loss—really pleased with my new Condition in life—and most heartily desirous, of seeing your brows wreathed with the richest & brightest Laurels of your Country.

Now I have mentioned “Laurels,” let me not forget to inform you I am willing to enter on any Service with you in the Cause of America, either in the Continental or Provincial pay, on condition, that we shall not be called out to action raw and undisciplined as we are, before Spring.

Serve me my Dr. Friend if you with Honor can.

I am Dearest Sir

Ever Yours &c.

F. Johnston.

P. S.—My Friend Thos. Robinson, is willing to serve as Major in this Battalion—pray keep yourself disengaged from the Int. or Solicitation of any person, until you see a favorable opportunity of serving a friend—that friend now offers, you must therefore do every thing in your power for him. If we find this will not succeed I am assured, we can with a deal of ease, get him recommended to Congress as a Captain.

F. J.



CHESTER FEBY 26TH. 1776

MY DR COLL—

I recd. yours of the 24th inst. and as nearly as possibly executed your Orders, I attempted this Morn'g to answer it by Lieut. Davidson, but am fearful did not satisfactorily.

I now sit down to give you an exact account of the State of our Troops—In the first place, in justice to the Major and myself, you must know, we have most assiduously attended to the training of men, repairing their Quarters, procuring Blankets, Bedrack, Straw for their Beds &c.

We have likewise done every thing in our power to teach them the Duty of mounting Guards & keeping Sentries,

No argument hath been omitted by us, to induce them to live in peace and Harmony; yet such are the insurmountable difficulties ever attending a new Regiment, that all our Industry hath proved fruitless.

Some insolently demand their pay, while others swear they will not submit to the treatment they received in their Quarters; not only with respect to ye Provisions, but also the small number of Blankets which we have Distributed among them. This last cause of grumbling shall, I trust, be fully removed this Evening or to-morrow.

Yesterday Morning, this uneasy discontented Spirit prevailed so much in Captn North's Company that they set on foot a paper which many of them signed resolving to pay no obedience to any Officer in the Battalion.

This Mutiny we luckily nipped in its bud—and in order to intimidate the rest, I made an example of one of Captn Moore's men (a loquacious, drunken, blackey'd Taylor) by discharging him for ever from the Regiment, on pain of confinement or the Drummer's Cat.

In short, Dr. Sir, unless you bring with you a considerable quantity of Cash, Shirts, Breeches, Stocking, Shoes, Hats &c. there will not remain ye most distant prospect of tranquility or discipline among them.

I have little more to add, to the length of this Letter, only must inform you, that ye Major has left us this Morning for about 10 days, and Captn Frazer cannot give his attendance on account of ye State of his family. So that I expect but little assistance from any of the other Gent'n more especially when I consider that many of them are mere untutored Boys.

I am Dear Sir  
Ever Yours &c.  
F. JOHNSTON

My Dr. Coll

I am almost wearied of my life with business of various kinds. I have scarce a moment to spare in writing having just rec'd a quantity of Blankets—an Acct. of which I must take immediately. I have just pulled off my Boots, from a pair of the dirtiest wettest Legs perhaps you ever look'd on; which was occasioned by me pattrolling the Streets, from early in the Morning till the present Moment, in quest of Blankets and other necessities.

But why, you will ask, all this circumambulatory preface! No more than this Dr Sir that you will excuse your poor fatigued hble Servt. from waiting upon you to-night, and that you will mount your horse & come down here, to spend the Night—the Streets are so infamously bad, you





must ride. Charles or Ned will take back your horse. Battalion business flows in apace. Dr Sir come I have much to communicate to you.

Yours most sincerely

F. Johnston.

P. S. I trust I shan't be cashiered for this act of disobedience.

CARPENTER GENELOGICAL NOTES.—Copied from a Bible in the possession of Mrs. James Rowland, Lewes, Del.

*Marriages.*

Thos H. Carpenter. }  
Margaret M. Staton. } March 4th. 1826 Phila.

Thos H. Carpenter. }  
Catharine F. Marshal. } Sept. 3rd. 1850 Lewes.

*Births.*

Thos. Howard Carpenter son of Jos. and Mary Carpenter, Born March 25th. 1804. Lewes.

Margaret M. Staton daughter of Warrington and Hester Staton, Born Anson Co, Va., April 12th. 1806.

Mary Quinn daughter of Thos. H. and Margaret Carpenter born April 7 1827 Phila.,

Thos. Howard son of Thos. H. and Margaret Carpenter, Born Dec. 10, 1829 Phila.,

Jas. Henry son of Thos. H. and Margaret Carpenter, Born Oct. 9, 1838 Lewes.

John Dorman, son of Samuel Dorman and Elizabeth Staton, Born June 24, 1818 Baltimore.

Louis Marshall Carpenter son of Thos. H. and Catharine F. Carpenter was born St. Louis Mo., Oct. 5, 1859.

Mary Quinn Carpenter daughter of Thos. H. and Catherine F. Carpenter was born Aug. 26, 1861.

Annie Eliza Carpenter daughter of Thos. H. and Catherine F. Carpenter was born St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 24, 1863.

Thomas H. Carpenter son of Thomas H. and Catharine F. Carpenter was born St. Louis Mo., Aug., 19, 1866.

James Carpenter was born May. 15, 1775.

Mary Dean was born Jan 16, 1781.

Comfort H, Married a Brown, Phila., daughter of Jas. and Mary Carpenter was born June 12, 1799.

Nancy daughter of Jas. and Mary Carpenter was born Jan. 23, 1801.

Died March 24, 1808. Age 7 years 1 mo. 26 days.

Elizabeth daughter of Jas. and Mary Carpenter was born Nov. 13, 1802.

Thos. H. son of Jas. and Mary Carpenter was born March 28, 1804.

Robert Howard son of Jas and Mary Carpenter was born April 18, 1806. Died Sept. 14, 1808. Age 2 years 5 mo ; 16 da :

Mary Rodgers daughter of Jas. and Mary Carpenter was born Feb. 13, 1803. Died Dec. 24, 1842. Age 34 years 10 mo ; 11 da :

John Dean son of Jas and Mary Carpenter was born April 13, 1810. Lived in Phila. Died Age 49 years 4 mo ; 18 da :

Jane daughter of Jas. and Mary Carpenter was born July 8, 1812. Died Age 34 years, 11 mo ; 17 da :



Here lieth interred the body of Ryves Holt Jr. who departed this life March 17th 1760. In the 22 year of his age.

In memory of Daniel Nunez Esq. who departed this life the 22nd day of June in (Stone broken.) 4th. year of his age.

In memory of Mary the wife of Daniel Nunez who departed this life Oct. 24th 1746. aged 53 years.

Here lyes interred Sarah the late wife of Mr Reese Wolfe who departed this life Jan. 15th 1771. aged 33 yrs 8 mo and 1 da. Also infant Daniel Nunez Wolfe son of Sarah and Reese.

In memory of Hen<sup>s</sup> Oct<sup>s</sup> son of Daniel Nunez. who died July 27th 1753. aged 21 yrs.

In memory of Daniel Nunez Esq., who departed this life May 28th 1775. in the 45 year of his age.

Susanna daughter of Jacob and Margaret Kollock died ye 8th of Oct. in the 16 year of her age.

In memory of Moses son of Daniel and Mary Nunez who departed this life Feb. 24th 1744. aged 23 years

In memory of Esther daughter of Daniel Nunez and Diana his wife died Jan 8th, 1763. in the 16 yr of her age.

Mary Becket wife of the Rev Wm Becket departed this life Aug. 15th 1732. aged 46 yrs.

Wm Byron born in Malta naturalized in Boston Oct 18th, 1849. Died in Lewes Oct 17th, 1898. about 90 yrs. old.

Henry F. son of the late Henry G. and Mary A. Dearborn of Salem Mass died on U. S. Ship Saratoga July 4th. 1863. aged 18 years.

Sarah H. Paynter died Sept. 19th, 1829. aged 55 yrs. 9 mo. 23 da.

James J. son of Wm and Jane Paynter died April 19th 1836. aged 37 yrs.

Mary S. Paynter died Sept. 15, 1830. aged 21 yrs 9 mo 3da.

C. H. B. TURNER.

#### REVOLUTIONARY ITEMS, PHILADELPHIA 1776-1777.—

*November 6, 1776.* If the troops actually are coming, the Tories' houses should be vacated for our troops.

Bells removed.

Salt beef to be removed.

*November 8.* Wagons immediately procured to transport our stores—

Records moved—

Tories seized, orders to the Militia to do it.

Col. Mifflin sent for.

State prisoners removed.

Live stock drove away.

*November 29.* Remove the State prisoners.

*1777. Jan'y 5.* Information by a Hessian Surgeon says that their Troops were 14 days without Bread, lived on apples and some spoiled Bread which they found in the American Camp, after they had left it.

#### *Stock of Cannon in Philadelphia, July 29, 1777.*

2 long 6 pdrs. }	belonging to B. McClenachan, on Race street wharf.
4 " 4 pdrs. }	
3 small 3 pdrs. }	
2 short 4 pdrs. }	





4 long 6 pdrs., belonging to Capt. Caldwell, on Allen's wharf.  
 2-6 pdrs. } belong to Congress, on Willing & Morris wharf.  
 2-4 pdrs. }  
 5-3 pdrs., below Willing & Morris.

PAYNTER-JACOBS-TRUXTON-GREEN-THOMPSON NOTES.—

Albert J. Paynter died June 10th 1828. aged 28 yrs. 6 mo. 15 da.  
 Jane wife of Wm Paynter died Aug 10th. 1813. aged 30 yrs 9 mo 20 da.  
 Wm Paynter died March 19th 1845. aged 71 yrs 1 mo 25 da.  
 Elizabeth Jacobs died Dec 24th 1783. in the 20 year of her age.  
 Albert Jacobs died March 4th 1786 in the 28 year of his age.  
 Thomas Truxton son of Wm and Elizabeth Truxton died March 9th 1861. Born May 17th 1802.  
 Ann Green departed this life June 10th 1830. aged 23 yrs. 5 mo. 15 da.  
 Jane Eliza Green departed this life Dec. 15th 1829. aged 2 yrs 3 da.  
 Jane Paynter departed this life Dec 9th 1832. aged 27 yrs 9 mo. 2 da.  
 Jane C. Thompson daughter of John M. and Sarah Thompson. departed this life Oct 11th 1813. aged 13 mo.  
 James son of John M. and Sarah Thompson departed this life Oct 18th 1845. aged 5 yrs. 5 mo.

C. H. B. TURNER.

Lewes, Del.

HILL RECORDS.—From a Bible in possession of Mrs. C. T. Glover, 300 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Levi Hill son of George and Ruth Hill was born July 15, 1764.  
 Leah Simpler his first wife.  
 Sarah W McIlvaine the daughter of Andrew and Comfort McIlvaine was born April 6, 1773.  
 Nancy Hill the daughter of Levi and Leah Hill was born Jan 29, 1792.  
 Joshua Hill son of Levi and Sarah Hill was born Sept. 7, 1803.  
 David Hill son of Levi and Sarah Hill was born Feb 7, 1806.  
 Charlotte Hill the daughter of Levi and Sarah was born Nov. 21, 1808.  
 Maria Hill the daughter of Levi and Sarah was born April 27, 1812.  
 Robert Hill son of Levi and Sarah Hill was born July 6, 1814.  
 Sarah Hill the daughter of Levi and Sarah was born June 23, 1817.  
 Joshua Hill born Sept. 7, 1803.  
 Marid Hill . . . April 27, 1812.  
 Mitchel Hill departed this life November 25, 1826.  
 John Williams Hill son Mitchel Hill and Sophia his wife was born June 20, 1825,  
 Nancy their first daughter born January 29.

DEGREE CONFERRED ON PROFESSOR GREGORY B. KEEN.

Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minnesota, the great Swedish College of the United States, conferred May 23, 1907, upon Professor Gregory B. Keen, A. M., Curator and Secretary of the Council of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the degree of LL. D. for his "meritorious and distinguished services as a scholar and historian and exhaustive research in the early history of the Swedes in this country."





COPY OF INVENTORY OF GEORGE ROSS OF LANCASTER, PENNA.—  
Inventory of the Goods & Chattels, Rights & Credits which were of the  
Estate of George Ross deceased is as follows:

Bond Small & Shener	£ 6. 0.0	Walnut frames . .	8. 0.0
" John Derr . . .	30. 0.0	1 Dressing Case Mahog-	
" Richard Dunn . .	33. 0.0	any . . . . .	1.13.0
" Henry Pinkerton .	10. 0.0	1 Set Table China not	
" Benjamin Bioren .	10. 0.0	compleat . . . .	15. 0.0
" Immell & Graff . .	100. 0.0	Part of a set of blue &	
" William Ritchie . .	500. 0.0	white China . . .	6. 0.0
" Adam Oax . . .	32. 0.0	1 Set of Tea China com-	
Bond James Maxwell .	50. 0.0	pleat . . . . .	3.10.0
Mortgage Ludwick Deer-		1 Set of Tea China not	
water . . . . .	46. 0.0	compleat . . . .	2.10.0
Rent John Albert . .	60. 0.0	½ doz best enamilet &	
Note John Woods . .	8. 0.0	gilt China Cups &	
" James Campbell . .	10. 0.0	Saucers . . . .	1.15.0
" John Greybill . .	4. 0.0	1 Glass Pyramid . . .	0.10.0
" Thomas Morgan . .	7. 0.0	1 China Bowl ½ gallon .	1.10.0
" Baynton Wharton		1 Glass Goblet . . .	0. 7.0
& Morgan . . . .	900. 0.0	1 old Carpet . . . .	2. 0.0
" James Stewart . .	15. 0.0	1 Japaned Waiter . . .	2. 0.0
" James Wilson . .	175. 0.0	1 Easy Chair . . . .	5. 0.0
" William Blyth . .	2.10.0	1 Walnut Chest of draw-	
" John Weieigh . .	5. 0.0	ers small . . . .	3. 0.0
" Thomas M'fadgen . .	4.19.0	1 pr brass and Irons . .	3. 0.0
" George Stoner . .	9.18.0	1 pr steel Irons with	
2 old Feather Beds . .	10. 0.0	Shovel & Tongs . .	3. 0.0
3 " Bedsteads . . .	5. 0.0	1 pr large Brass Candle-	
3 Window Curtains } Calico		sticks . . . . .	1.10.0
1 suit Bed " } 18. 0.0		1 pr large Pictures . .	1.15.0
2 Window Curtains } Red		2½ doz <sup>n</sup> small Pictures .	12.10.0
1 suit Bed do. } Mo-		1 Fish Kettle . . . .	4.10.0
2 Window Curtains Red		1 Bell mettle Kettle . .	4.10.0
Hareteen . . . .	3. 0.0	1 Table set of pewter . .	10. 0.0
1 Dining Table, Mahogany	7.10.0	2 cases silver handled	
2 Tea " " . . .	11.10.0	Knives & Forks &	
1 Card " " . . .	6. 0.0	Boxes . . . . .	5. 0.0
1 China " " . . .	4.10.0	1 Japaned Tea Kettle &	
½ doz Chairs " . .	22.10.0	stand . . . . .	1. 5.0
8 " " " . . .	20. 0.0	1 Harpsicord . . . .	60. 0.0
1 Side Board " . .	6. 0.0	1 Wash Kettle copper . .	2.10.0
1 Desk " . . .	11. 0.0	1 Copper Tea Kettle . .	1. 0.0
1 Chest Drawers " .	16. 0.0	1 iron " " . . .	0.10.0
1 Arm Chair & seven		1 large iron pot . . .	1.10.0
other Walnut . . .	12. 0.0	4 Common Iron pots . .	2. 0.0
1 Dining Table Walnut	2. 0.0	1 pr Rose blankets . .	1. 5.0
1 Pier Looking Glass .	22.10.0	1 pr Sheets . . . .	1. 5.0
1 large Mahogany gilt do	7.10.0	1 pr. Pillow Cases . .	0.12.6
2 Common Glasses plain		1 White Knotted bed	
Mahogany frames . .	9. 0.0	quilt . . . . .	1. 5.0
2 Common Glasses plain		1 Calico . . . . .	0.15.0



1 Suit Calico field Bed		1 Desk poplar . . .	2. 0.0
Curtains & bedsheet	14. 0.0	1 Case " . . .	2. 0.0
1 large double damask		½ doz China plates . .	1. 0.0
Table Cloth . . .	2.10.0	2 wash hand Glasses .	0.10.0
1 small damask Table		Jelly Glasses . . .	0.10.0
Cloth . . . . .	1. 5.0	A Mulatto Girl named	
1 Chariot & Harness .	105. 0.0	Dinah . . . . .	60. 0.0
1 Phaeton " . . .	70. 0.0	Ready Money hard . .	14.11.6
1 Stage Coach . . .	100. 0.0	Ready Money paper	
A pair of mares . . .	100. 0.0	£140. @ 19 for one.	7.10.0
½ doz plain Mahogany		An Eight day Clock &	
Chairs . . . . .	13.10.0	Case . . . . .	8. 0.0
1 Gold Watch . . .	25. 0.0	One old Saddle & Bridle	
165 oz Plate . . . .	82.10.0	plaited Stirups &	
15 Ton Hay . . . . .	60. 0.0	Bitts . . . . .	3. 0.0
Law Books . . . . .	49. 0.0	One Close Stool Chair .	1. 5.0
1 Desk walnut old . .	2. 0.0	½ doz pewter water Plates	3. 0.0

Appraised by us, ADAM REIGART.  
ANDREW GRAFF,  
GEO. GRAFF,  
ADAM WEAVER.

Exhibited in the Registers Office at Lancaster; the 6<sup>th</sup> day of March  
1786 the Extrs Sworn

£3152.16.0

JAMES JACKS,  
Reg<sup>r</sup>.

A WEDDING INVITATION, Copied from the original manuscript.—

My sweetheart as well as myself desire (if it may suit thy convenience  
and freedom), that thou wilt favor us with thy company at our mar-  
riage, which is intended to be at Burlington the 4th of next month.

I am thy respectful friend,

AARON ASHBRIDGE.

Oct. 19th 1746.

PRIVATEER GALLEY ALLEGATOR, 1782.—Copied from the Original  
Manuscript, presented by Herbert Dupuy, Pittsburgh Penna.

The Galley Allegator to Timothy Shealor	Dr.
1782, May-June. To 9 Swivel Guns, £20. pr pair . . .	£ 90. 0.0
To Planks and Timbers delivered to the Carpenters . . .	30. 0.0
" 3 Musquetts, 3 Bayonettes, 3 Cartouch Boxes . . .	9. 0.0
" Cash Phillips for a cabouse . . . . .	7.6
" Time & Expenses attending Vendue at the Cape . . .	3.10.0
" Cash Henry Davis . . . . .	1.10.6
" " pd Sharp for 12 pikes & Rings . . . . .	2. 5.0
" " " Benj. Gifford for Rendezvous . . . . .	3.12.0
" " " Lane's expenses from Thomas's River to Barney	
Gatt as a Pilot . . . . .	1.17.6
" Cash pd Chambers for carrying Swivels & shot to Trenton .	2.10.0
" Mainsail for the Galley . . . . .	30. 0.0
" Squaresail " " . . . . .	20. 0.0
" 250 w <sup>t</sup> New Riggings . . . . .	17.10.0





" Capt Vansant . . . . .	4. 3.4
" Cash pd Buoy . . . . .	1.10.0
" " due Soper, for which I gave my note . . . . .	9. 0.0
" " Abraham Davis, pr Piloting . . . . .	3. 0.0
" " pd Platt for Oars . . . . .	2. 5.0
" " Jno. Governor, Commissions, Expenses, Horse-hire &c . . . . .	6. 0.0
" Journey to Philadelphia to visit on Congress and the Board of War for two Brass pieces of Ordinance which was promised—horse hire 8 days . . . . .	8. 0.0
" Cash pd Dolby for 30 w <sup>t</sup> Pork . . . . .	1.16.0
" " " Sam <sup>l</sup> Cooper, ferryage on 4 guns & other things. . . . .	17.6
" " " Mother Tucker's bill . . . . .	7.10.0
" " " 1 large Cheat hammer . . . . .	7.6
" " " 1 Gun & Bayonet . . . . .	2.10.0
" 3 Cutlasses and 2 Bayonets . . . . .	2. 0.0
" 1 Brass Compass . . . . .	2.10.0
" Capt Vansant pr $\frac{1}{2}$ piece Brittainas . . . . .	2.17.6
" Cash pd Brush for 3 of my hands expenses . . . . .	3. 0.0
" " Joseph Eshtoll, for 51 meals Victuals for my carpenter . . . . .	1.18.1

£271. 4.1

The following gentlemen were owners of the "Allegator:" R. Somers, J. W. Culloch, P. Stretch, T. Rennard, The Captain Timothy Shaler, and J. Ball & Co.

SOME OF THE ACCESSIONS TO THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA IN 1906, selected from the annual report of Dr. John W. Jordan, Librarian:

To the *Gilpin Library* were added 20 books, 5 manuscripts, and 6 Broad-sides and maps; through the *Lanier Bequest*, 10 books, and 5 pamphlets, relating to North Carolina; to the *Ferdinand J. Dreer Collection of Manuscripts*, 134 Letters and Documents; to the *George M. Condrroe Collection of Manuscripts*, 16 Letters; and to the *Frank M. Etting Collection*, about 2000 letters and documents. To the *General Library* 18 books, 25 pamphlets, 3 manuscripts by Keith and anti-Keith writers; 3 rare imprints of Benjamin Franklin; 11 Letters of William Penn, 1702; 2 Account Books of District of Southwark, 1788; 15 Manuscripts, Pennsylvania Soldiers of the Revolution; 6 Broad-sides.

Manuscript Hymn Book of Hermits of the Wissahickon; original plans of the encampment at Valley Forge, battle of Trenton, and Quebec and vicinity.

Among the gifts are the following:

From the *Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania*: Christ Church Baptisms, 1709-1900, 2 Vols. Records of Reformed Church, Falkner Swamp, Pa., 1 Vol. Records of St. George's Church and Chapel, Indian River, Sussex Co., Delaware, 1 Vol. Records Wilmington (Del) Monthly Meeting, 1 Vol. Index of Records in Friend's Library. 16th and Race Streets, 1 Vol.

From *Israel W. Morris*, 73 Manuscripts, 1 Book and 32 Miscellaneous, relating to the First Bank in the United States.

*Mrs. Emily Norris Vau.c.*,—115 Manuscripts, comprising letters, documents and Almanacs of the Norris and Logan families.



*Estate of Mrs. Charles J. Stillé*; Portrait of our late President, Dr. Charles J. Stillé, by Waugh; portrait of John Stillé; portrait of Tobias Wagner, Chancellor of the University of Tübingen; 1 Swedish Flag, and a collection of books, pamphlets, manuscripts and Civil War photographs.

*Col. William Brooke Rawle*; 11 Vols. English Parish Registers, 5 Broad-sides and 40 miscellaneous.

*Miss Henrietta Graff*; 1 Silver Vase, 1 Silver Pitcher, Cut glass Decanter and glass, presented to Frederick Graff, on behalf of the City of Philadelphia, by the Watering Committee of 1822 and 1823.

*Mrs. D. B. Birney*; a gold and jeweled Sword, presented by the City of Philadelphia to Major General D. B. Birney; set of Resolutions and 3 sets of Epaulettes.

*Mrs. R. J. C. Walker*; Autograph list of subscribers to the Congressional Register.

*Charles G. Darrah*; 41 manuscripts, 63 designs and miscellaneous articles of Christian Gobrecht.

*Mrs. William C. Ludwig*; the marble mantel from the Graff house S. W. Corner, Seventh and Market Streets, in which Jefferson drew up the Declaration of Independence.

*Bequest of Mrs. Susan M. Miller*; 3 Manuscripts and 79 articles made from wood of Independence Hall.

*Bequest of Mrs. Rebecca White*; portrait of Josiah White.

*William H. Jordan*; portraits of Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll and Generals Andrew A. Humphreys, George B. McClellan and George Cadwalder.

*Edward Siter and M. Richards Muckle*; Minute Book of Minnehaha Lodge, I. O. Sons of Malta.

*Hon. James T. Mitchell*; 5 Books, 357 pamphlets.

*William G. Thomas*—the Harleian Society publications for 1906.

*Adam Everly*; Minute Book of the Directors of the Amateur Drawing Room Association 1864-1872.

*Dr. John W. Jordan, Librarian*, 17 books, 48 pamphlets, and 4 Broad-sides, and 100 autograph letters for the Henry Papers.

*The following are additional Donors.*

Hon. Hampton L. Carson, Charles Morton Smith, Dr. C. H. Vinton, Hon. S. W. Pennypacker, Albert J. Edmonds, Miss Josephine Carr, Stephen W. White, Warren S. Ely, John P. Nicholson, Dr. C. E. Godfrey John M. Hartman, Samuel Troth, Miss M. A. Leach, Miss M. F. Grant, University of Amsterdam, Miss Sarah Cresson, Thomas Willing Balch, Herman Faber, Dr. S. A. Green, John R. Witeroft, George H. Lea, Joseph T. Richards, Major A. A. Folsom, E. A. Weaver, Dr. C. W. Dulles, W. F. Yarnall, Francis Fisher Kane, Dr. W. W. Keen, De B. Randolph Keim, W. P. Westcott, C. S. Bradford, Rev. C. H. B. Turner, Frank E. Marshall, C. W. Sparhawk, Benjamin H. Smith, Mrs. John Harrison, Miss Mary E. Sinnott, Lewis Ashbrook, G. B. Keen, Rev. J. W. Robins, D. D., M. J. I. Griffin, Oliver Hough, Dr. A. M. Stackhouse, Joseph Willcox, Joseph G. Rosengarten, Mrs. Ashbel Welch, Miss E. L. Tenbrook, James M. Lamberton, Charles P. Keith, Charles Henry Hart, H. M. M. Richards, F. W. Rouse, Misses Elliott, S. W. Levis, Charles Penrose Perkins and others.





"PENNSYLVANIA," by A. J. H. Duganne.

The author of the following inspiring lyric was born in Boston in 1823 and died in the City of New York October 20, 1884. He published a volume of "Hand Poems" in 1844 and later in life eighteen volumes and pamphlets of oratory, philosophy and poetry. He was one of the founders of the "Know Nothing" party and afterward Colonel of the 176<sup>th</sup> New York volunteers during the war of the Rebellion. He was captured by the rebels and for a time was an inmate of a Southern prison. In 1850 he edited the "Iron Man," a weekly newspaper published in Phoenixville in this state. It is somewhat remarkable that two gifted poets Bayard Taylor and Duganne should have selected this rather prosaic manufacturing town as the scene of their journalistic efforts. Taylor's first and only newspaper was the "Phoenixville Pioneer." Each of them later became identified editorially with the New York Tribune.

Duganne's "Pennsylvania" ought to be read in every household in the State and made known all over the land. It expresses more nearly than anything else in our literature the spirit which ought to pervade her people. Though perhaps a little too long, in the warmth of its tone and the resonance of its verse it fully equals "Hohenlinden," "The Young Lochinvar" and the best of the English lyric productions. As a stern and vivid war picture these lines are unsurpassed:

"And the hunter scours his rifle and the boatmen grinds his knife,  
And the lover leaves his sweetheart and the husband leaves his wife  
And the women go out in the harvest and gather the golden grain  
While the bearded men are marching."

The poem was written about the time of the battle of Gettysburg. It is enough in itself to keep any man's memory green for all time.

S. W. P.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hurrah for Pennsylvania! She's blazing as of yore,  
Like a red furnace molten, with freedom's blast once more!  
From all her mines the war light shines, and out of her iron hills.  
The glorious fire leaps higher and higher till all the land it fills!  
From valleys green and mountains blue her yeomanry arouse,  
And leave the forges burning, and the oxen at their plows:  
Up from highland and headland, they muster in forest and plain:  
By the blaze of their fiery beacons, in the land of Anthony Wayne.

Hurrah for Pennsylvania! her sons are clasping hands,  
Down from the Alleghanies and up from Jersey's sands,  
Juniata fair to the Delaware, is winding her bugle bars:  
And the Susquehanna, like warlike banner, is bright with stripes and stars;

And the hunter scours his rifle and the boatman grinds his knife,  
And the lover leaves his sweetheart, and the husband leaves his wife:  
And the women go out in the harvest and gather the golden grain,  
While the bearded men are marching in the land of Anthony Wayne.

Hurrah for Pennsylvania! Through every vale and glen  
Beating like resolute pulses, she feels the tread of men,  
From Erie's lake her legions break—from Tuscarora's gorge:





And with ringing shout they are tramping out from brave old Valley Forge ;

And up from the plains of Paoli the minute men march once more ;  
And they carry the swords of their fathers, and the flags their fathers bore,  
And they swear as they rush to battle that never shall cowardly stain  
Dishonor a blade or a banner in the land of Anthony Wayne.

Hurrah for Pennsylvania ! She fears not traitor hordes ;  
Bulwarked on all her borders, by loyal sons and swords :  
From Delaware's strand to Maryland, and bright Ohio's marge ;  
Each freeman's hand is her cattle brand, each freeman's heart her targe ;  
And she stands like an ocean's breakwater, in fierce Rebellion's path,  
And shivers its angry surges, and baffles its frantic wrath ;  
And the tide of Slavery's treason shall clash on her in vain,  
Rolling back from the ramparts of freedom, from the land of Anthony Wayne.

Hurrah for Pennsylvania ! We hear her sounding call  
Ringing out Liberty's summons from Independence Hall ;  
That tocsin rang with iron clang in Revolution's hour,  
And it is ringing again, through the hearts of men, with a terrible glory  
and power.

And all the people hear it, that mandate old and grand ;  
"Proclaims to the uttermost nations that Liberty rules the land,"  
And all the people chant it—that brave old royal strain  
On the borders of Pennsylvania—The land of Anthony Wayne.

Hurrah for Pennsylvania ! And let her soldiers march  
Under the Arch of triumph—the Union Starlit Arch ;  
With banner proud and trumpets loud, they come from border fray :  
From the battle fields, when hearts were shields, to bar the invaders way ;  
Hurrah for Pennsylvania ! her soldiers well may march  
Beneath her ancient banner, the key stone of our arch ;  
And all the mighty northland, will swell the triumphant train :  
From the land of Pennsylvania—the land of Anthony Wayne.

### Queries.

INFORMATION WANTED OF EARLY MEDICAL GRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Information in regard to any of the following named graduates of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania is desired by the Alumni Catalogue Committee. Specially wished is exact information as to full name, date and place of death, Academic degrees received, and public offices held.

1810.

Allison, Nathaniel Stout, Pa.	Clapp, Benjamin, Mass.
Anderson, William Wallace, Md.	Clark, George, D. C.
Banks, William T., Va.	Cochran, Richard Ellis, Del.
Bascombe, George E. H., Bermuda.	Cox, Swepson, Ga.
Bigelow, Jacob., Mass.	Dade, Francis, Va.
Bohrer, Benjamin S., D. C.	Davis, Isaac, Pa.
Boyd, John T., N. J.	Denny, Theodore, Md.
Boykin, Samuel, Ga.	Easton, Jonathan Jr., R. I.
Bragg, John, Va.	Edwards, Alexander M., S. C.
Carpenter, John Smith, Pa.	Fitzgerald, William A., D. C.
Carroll, George Atwood, Md.	Fitzhugh, Alexander, Va.



- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Fontain(e!), Charles D., Va.                  | Ravenel, James, S. C.                 |
| Gray, James, Md.                              | Rice, John, Pa.                       |
| Gwathmey, George, Va.                         | Robinson, Littlebury R., Va.          |
| Harper, James Kent, Md.                       | Shippen, Joseph Galloway, Pa.         |
| Irwin (or Irving?), Handy (Har-<br>ris?), Va. | Shoemaker, Nathan, Pa.                |
| Johnson, James Chew, Ky.                      | Smith, James, N. J.                   |
| Kughler, Benjamin, Pa.                        | Stuart, Josephus Bradner, N. Y.       |
| Lambert, John H., N. J.                       | Todd, John, Ky.                       |
| Lawrence, John Myer, Md.                      | Trescott, John Sen, S. C.             |
| Marchand, Louis, Pa.                          | Tyler, Natt H., Va.                   |
| May, Benjamin H., Va.                         | VanBrakle, Samuel H., St. Croix.      |
| Miller, James Henry, Pa.                      | Vandyke, Frederick Augustus, N.<br>J. |
| Mitchell, Edward, S. C.                       | Vernon, Samuel, N. J.                 |
| Motta, Jacob De La., S. C.                    | Washington, Bailey, Va.               |
| Muldrow, Robert, S. C.                        | Watkins, Benjamin, P., Va.            |
| Murray, George W., Pa.                        | Watkins, Joseph, Va.                  |
| Naudain, Arnold, Del.                         | Whitehead, James, Ga.                 |
| Nelson, Hugh, Va.                             | Whitelaw, Davis, Va.                  |
| Nelson, Thomas, Va.                           | Wilson, Isaac Mazyck, S. C.           |
| Oliver, Daniel, Mass.                         | Wilson, James, Md.                    |
| Potts, William Jr., Md.                       | Withers, Thomas Thornton, Va.         |
|   | Yeates, Donaldson, Md.                |

#### WILLIAM RUSH SCULPTOR AND WILLIAM RUSH PUBLICIST.—

Your publication in the April number of the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, p. 236, from the Joshua Humphreys papers of the interesting "Suggestions of William Rush", for figureheads for vessels of the U. S. navy, leads me to call attention to a confusion of identity that exists between the sculptor and his uncle, of the same name, who were contemporaries and both prominent in the public life of Philadelphia. This confusion is in great part caused by a similarity in the character of their signatures, quite as striking as in the hand-writings of Benjamin, William and William Temple Franklin, or of the Andrews, James and William Hamilton, or of Benjamin Harrison the Signer and his son Benjamin Harrison, Governor of Virginia.

William was a common name in the Rush family. The eldest son of John Rush the emigrant was William<sup>1</sup> (1652-1688). His youngest son was William<sup>2</sup> (d. 1733), whose eldest son William<sup>3</sup> (1717-1791) named his third son William<sup>4</sup> (b. 1746. d. young). John Rush, a younger brother of William<sup>1</sup>, had a son John whose eldest son was named William<sup>5</sup> (b. 1703), while James Rush, eldest son of William<sup>1</sup>, had a son William<sup>6</sup>, who also had a son William<sup>7</sup>. Joseph Rush, Coroner of Philadelphia, 1780 to 1785, son of William<sup>2</sup>, named his eldest son William<sup>8</sup> (1756-1833) who was the sculptor. The eighth child of Dr. Benjamin Rush, the Signer, was William<sup>9</sup> (1800-1864) physician.

I have abstracted these items chiefly from "Descendants of John Rush", in the *Penna. Mag. of Hist. and Biog.* Vol. xvii, which says, p. 333, that William Rush, the sculptor married Martha Wallace, the record of which marriage we find in "A register of Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths, 1772-1822. By Rev. William Rodgers" Id. Vol. xix, p. 111,— "W<sup>m</sup>. Rush Jun<sup>r</sup>. & Martha Wallace. Both of Phila<sup>a</sup>. Dec<sup>r</sup> 12,



The following text is also extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document, possibly a report or a letter. The text is arranged in several lines and paragraphs, but the characters are too light to be read accurately. The layout suggests a formal document structure, with a possible header or title at the top of the text block.



1780". The "Junr" in this record, is not strictly correct after the name of William Rush<sup>4</sup>, as it was his uncle, his father's elder brother, who was the senior William Rush<sup>3</sup>, and so the sculptor was correctly "Second" and not "Junior." But this is an error very commonly made.

William Rush<sup>5</sup> the wood carver and first native born American Sculptor, was born, to copy from Chapter ii, on *The Plastic Art in America*, in my "Browere's Life Masks of Great Americans", "in Philadelphia, July 4, 1756, being fourth in direct descent from John Rush, who commanded a troop of horse in Cromwell's army, and, having embraced the principles of the Quakers, came to Pennsylvania the year following the landing of William Penn. From the emigrant, John Rush, was also descended, in the fifth generation, the celebrated Benjamin Rush, physician and politician, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The father of William Rush, was Joseph Rush, who married, at Christ Church, Philadelphia, September 19, 1750, Rebecca Lincoln, daughter of Abraham Lincoln, of Springfield Township, now in Delaware county, Pennsylvania. She was of the same family as Abraham Lincoln, the martyr President of the United States. I am thus minute in tracing the ancestry of William Rush, in order to establish and place upon record, beyond a question or a doubt, that *he was the first American sculptor by birth and parentage*, and thus set at rest, the claim, so frequently made, that this honor belongs to John Frazee, a man not born until 1790". William Rush<sup>5</sup> died January 17, 1833 and Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography claims that the sculptor served in the army of the revolution "and was a member of City Councils for half a century".

His uncle William Rush<sup>3</sup>, with whom he is sometimes confused, was born February 26, 1717-18 and died November 30, 1791. He was a member of the Common Council of Philadelphia, 1757 to 1762; a signer of the Non-importation agreement of November 7, 1765; named on the committee of correspondence, appointed at a meeting of citizens in the State House Yard, June 18, 1774, and subsequently was elected a member of the committee at the next general election in November; a delegate to the meeting of deputies chosen by the several counties to meet at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, July 15, 1774,\* as also to the Provincial Convention for the Province of Pennsylvania, held in Philadelphia, January 23, 1775. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace for North Mulberry ward, May 7, 1779 and according to Martin's Bench and Bar of Philadelphia, a Justice of the Orphans Court of Philadelphia, June 11, 1779; an Associate Justice of the City Court January 30, 1782, in place of John Ord deceased, and a Justice of the Common Pleas Court, May 26, 1786.

From Indentures of Apprenticeship, in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, he was one of the managers of the House of Employment in 1784, the binding out being also approved by him as Justice of the Peace. William Rush<sup>3</sup> m. 1st, Esther Carlisle and 2nd, Frances Decowe and had ten children, only three attaining maturity and marrying, (1) Elizabeth m. Robert Bethell; (2) Joseph m. S. Massey; (3) Sarah m. Joseph Kerr.

Can any of your readers throw further light upon the public life of William Rush<sup>3</sup> and of William Rush<sup>5</sup>? Charles Henry Hart.

(\* In the Pennsylvania Archives, 2nd Series, Vol. iii, p. 545, his name is misprinted William Ruth)



## Book Notices

A GUIDE TO MASSACHUSETTS LOCAL HISTORY. Compiled by Charles A. Flagg, Salem, Mass. 1907. 8vo. pp 256.

This work is a bibliographic index to the literature of the towns, cities and counties of the state, including books, pamphlets, articles in periodicals and collected works, books in preparation, historical manuscripts, newspaper clippings. It is arranged under three headings; general works of the State, in various subdivisions; counties alphabetically, with towns alphabetically under each county, and a local index, giving present and obsolete names of localities in the State. After the names of the county, town or city is given, there is a brief outline sketch showing original designation of the territory, date of incorporation, and changes in limits and the notes appended give needful help. To the student interested in local history the book will be essential, and the genealogist, will find it a happy hunting ground. Admiration of the industry, knowledge and systematic skill exhibited by the compiler is but a just acknowledgment. It is a work of conspicuous merit and unquestionable value, and Mr. Flagg has achieved a large measure of success. Maps of the counties with their townships, and an index of local names are helpful. The work is well printed and bound, and makes an excellent appearance. Copies may be had of the Salem Press Company, Salem, Mass. Price \$6.00 net, postage 20 cents extra.

GENEALOGY OF THE JAQUETT FAMILY.—By Edwin Jaquett Sellers, Philadelphia, 1907. 8vo., pp 226. Revised edition, limited to 100 copies. Illustrated.

An exceedingly interesting book, put together just as such a book should be, and there is nothing but praise for the way in which it has been compiled.

EARLY CONCERT LIFE IN AMERICA (1731-1800). By O. G. Sonneck. 8vo. pp 338. Published by Breitkopf & Härtel, 24 West Twentieth Street, New York. Price \$4.00, cloth \$5.00.

It is impossible to speak too highly of the industry, patient research and intelligence which the author has brought to bear upon his work to lay the foundations of an important side of American musical history. His material has been gathered mainly from old newspapers and other contemporary sources, and numerous programs of Concerts have been printed in the text, in order to enable the student to take an independent position for or against his theory that a very much more intelligent and lively interest was taken in music in our country during the eighteenth century than is generally admitted.

When and where the first public concert took place in what are to-day the United States, the author states would be difficult to answer. The earliest allusions developed by his researches dates back to April of 1731, at Charleston, South Carolina, and the next, eight months later, at Boston, Massachusetts. New England's share in the development of our early musical life has been unfairly and unduly overestimated by many writers, to the disadvantage of the Middle Colonies and the South.

The first public concert given in Philadelphia, which the author has





discovered, was in January of 1757, at the Assembly Room, in Lodge Alley, under the direction of John Palma, and the first musical society is said to have existed as early as 1759. Musical gatherings were frequently held at the homes of John Penn, Dr. Adam Kuhn or Francis Hopkinson, and that Hopkinson did more to develop the early musical life of the city than any other person, is no exaggerated claim to make. During the Revolution the giving of public concerts were generally discouraged, but we read that in 1779, the band of Proctor's Artillery regiments occasionally performed, and a band assisted at several of the Commencements of the University of Pennsylvania. While Howe occupied the city, the bands of the English and German regiments gave concerts. At the close of the war John Bentley gave a series of fortnightly concerts, but in 1786 Alexander Reinagle, by virtue of his superior talent and individuality, assumed control of the musical affairs of the city. Towards the close of the century concerts were given at Gray's Garden, at Harrowgate, Bush Hill (the Pennsylvania Tea Garden) and Centre House Garden. In 1784, Adgate founded his Uranian Academy and instituted Uranian Concerts, which flourished until his death from Yellow Fever in 1793. He was the first in the country to point out the necessity and advantage of making music "form a part in every system of education." The musical life of Pennsylvania, outside of Philadelphia, was primitive and remained so for many years. Only in one section flourished any thing like a musical atmosphere, and that was in the Moravian settlements of Northampton county, and the love of music in Bethlehem was so deeply rooted as to make the town in course of time the centre of the American Bach cult.

The notes appended are excellent and sufficiently full to give needful help, the index comprehensive, and the volume well printed on good paper.

**BRANDYWINE MANOR CHURCH CEMETERY.** An address, by John Frederick Lewis, Coatesville, Pa., 1907. 8vo. 14pp. Illustrated.

This address, made before the Brandywine Manor Presbyterian Church Cemetery Association, contains valuable historical data relating to the congregation, which three years hence, will celebrate the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of its founding. The energetic labors of the Rev. Adam Boyd, which extended over Chester and Lancaster counties for forty-four years, were instrumental in the organization of the Brandywine Church.







HENRY, BISHOP OF LONDON.

RILEY PINX.

BECKETT FT.



THE  
PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE  
OF  
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

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VOL. XXXI.

1907.

No. 4

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THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND PENN'S INDIAN  
POLICY.

BY CHARLES P. KEITH.

William Penn's treatment of the aborigines has justly given him enduring fame, and made a bright page in the history of the Society of Friends; although the Quakers were not the first white men who gave to the savage an equivalent for the soil, and apparently did not, like independent discoverers, think out for themselves that piece of justice, for they did not even reinstate, but merely continued, a local practice so agreeable to conscience. It is sufficient for their glory that they adopted and pursued such conduct without incurring suspicion of bad faith during the fifty and more years prior to the location of the Walking Purchase. When that came to be located, the government of Pennsylvania had ceased to be a Quaker theocracy, and against the conduct of the Proprietaries' agents, the head men of the Society stirred up a protest. The real author of the policy of the Founder of Pennsylvania and his companions was probably some moralist, statesman, ruler, or pioneer who spoke or acted long before the Duke of York's conquest of Manhattan.

# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

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If the Quakers were guided, not by the custom they found in the locality, but by their own theorizing or a stranger's advice, it must have been before the date of the settlement of Friends in New Jersey. Were it not for this criterion, we should find in certain words of Penn himself sufficient proof that one of the hierarchy of the Church of England was the author of the policy. In a letter to the Lords of the Committee (of the Privy Council) for his Majesty's Plantations, dated Philadelphia, August 14, 1683, Penn says :

"I have exactly followed the Bishop of London's counsel [spelt 'council'] by buying and not taking away the Natives' land, with whom I have settled a very kind correspondence."

Our object in these pages is to show what we must conclude from this statement of indeed the best of witnesses. Only in recent years has any popular writer taken note of it, although the letter was printed by Proud in the first volume of his *History*, with the omission of the word "exactly," which we find in the certified copy in possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Clarkson and Janney, biographers of Penn, seem never to have read the letter through. The clause above quoted is by itself strong enough to allow an inference that he who wrote it had at first thought no more than many Anglo-Saxons of any claim by nomads to keep land which civilized people were desirous of cultivating, but that he had yielded to the views of the prelate, who, we may imagine, reasoned to himself with more justice that the Indian chiefs had as much moral right to their hunting grounds as the great lords of England or of any agricultural country had to their pleasure parks. But the accompanying circumstances do not let us press the signification of Penn's words so far.

The Bishop of London referred to could only have been the Bishop then in office, and moreover one of the Lords to whom the letter was addressed. He was Henry Compton, who had superintended the religious education of the Duke of York's daughters, Mary and Anne, afterwards Queens of



England, and is known to readers of history as an important actor in the Revolution of 1688. Compton was consecrated Bishop of Oxford on December 6, 1674, was Dean of the Chapel Royal from 1675 to 1685, and, having been translated from Oxford to London in December, 1675, held that see thirty-seven years and five months, including the year of his suspension in James II's time. Under this bishopric were in a certain way the churches in America, and Compton, a Privy Councillor since 1676, became a member of the Committee for Plantations before 1680. Apparently he was never one of Penn's intimate friends, being twelve years his senior, considerably his superior in birth, a hearty objector against his religious teachings, and perhaps at all times a distruster of his politics. Compton was born in 1632, 6th and youngest son of Spencer Compton, second Earl of Northampton, who, having raised 2000 men for Charles I, fell in battle at Hopton Heath. Nearly every son of the Earl took a conspicuous part on the side of "The Royal Martyr" or his successor; even the future Bishop is supposed to have engaged in some rising, and to have served against Cromwell's army in Flanders. At the Restoration, Henry was made a cornet in the horse guards. He is said to have entered the ministry of the Church of England because of representations to him that it had need of men of noble birth. Years after he had turned, like Penn, from military service to preaching, he, unlike Penn, took up again the "carnal weapon," and accepted the colonelcy of a regiment to further the cause of the Prince of Orange, and appeared at the head of a troop in a purple cloak with sword drawn. Compton's piety and his faithfulness in visiting the parishes under his episcopal care have been eulogized. He is said to have desired to make a voyage to America to visit the churches there. He gave so much in charity, as well as church building, that he died poor. Among those whom he assisted were many Protestant refugees from the Continent. His violent Protestantism led him to rigorous action against Roman Catholics, on which point

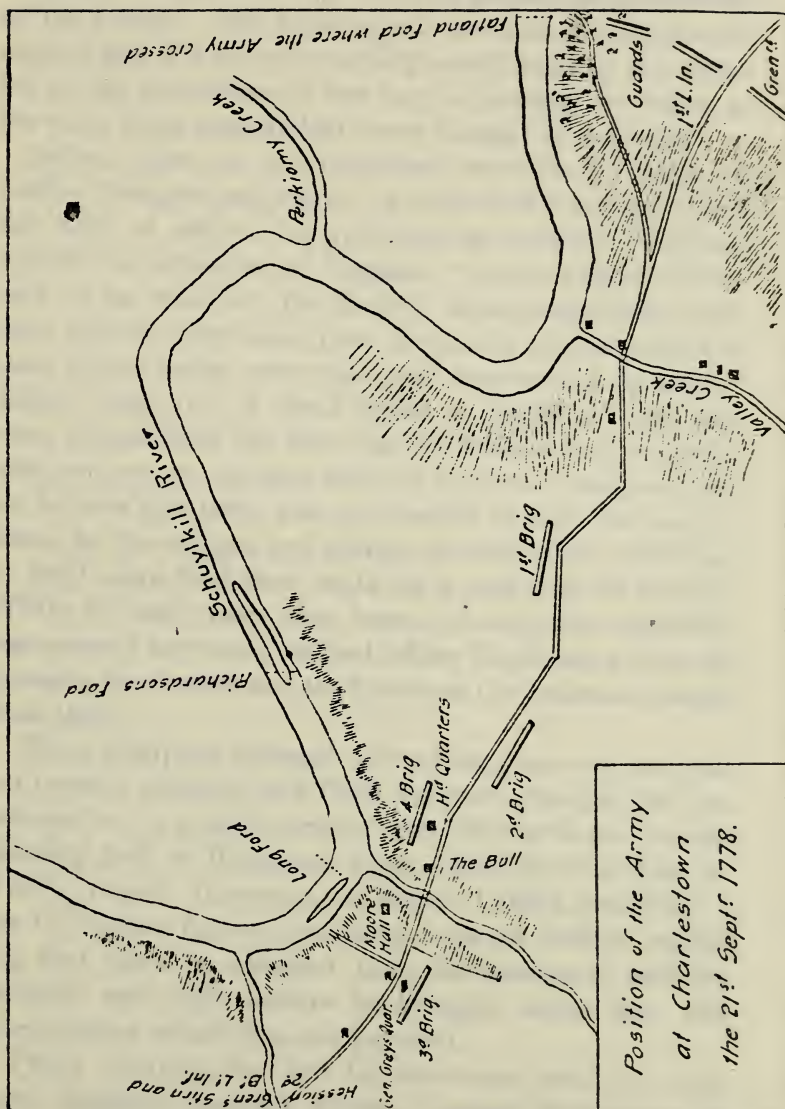




he was opposed to William Penn, who went on a mission to William of Orange in 1686 to secure the Prince's agreement to the abolition of the Test Act, while Compton considered the Test essential to the safety of England; but to Protestant dissenters, at least those who were orthodox, he was very tolerant. He had at heart a scheme of bringing into unity with the Church of England those at home or across the Channel opposed to the Papacy. He died in 1713, leaving the present cathedral of St. Paul's, London, as the physical monument of his occupancy of the see. Mr. George Harrison Fisher, in an article in the *PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE*, vol. xxvii, on Trinity Church, Oxford, Philadelphia, has pointed out how much the Episcopalians of our State owe to this Bishop. When it was proposed to give the vast region west of the River Delaware to a colony in which Quakers would be supreme, he secured in the fundamental law toleration for his own church. At the meeting of the Committee for Plantations, January 15, 1680-1, he being absent, a letter was received from him asking that Mr. Penn be obliged by the charter to admit a chaplain of his Lordship's appointment on request of any number of planters. This being referred to Chief Justice North, the clause was inserted that if twenty inhabitants should at any time desire any preacher or preachers to be approved of by the Bishop of London to be sent unto them for their instruction, then such preacher or preachers might reside in the province without molestation. This provision, which had been animadverted upon by some, was surely a small concession to the faithful of the National Church and to the official intrusted with its colonial department. On February 24, 1680-1, when the draft of the charter was finally read before the Committee, the Bishop of London, then absent, was desired to prepare a draft of a law to be passed "in this country" (evidently Pennsylvania) "for the settling of the Protestant religion." Nothing ever came of this. Possibly it was with some idea of appeasing this important personage and his colleagues that Penn, in the letter we have referred to,



The history of the United States of America is a story of a people who have grown from a small colony of English settlers to a great nation. The story begins in 1492 when Christopher Columbus discovered the New World. The first English settlers came to the Americas in 1607, and the first American-born child was born in 1609. The colonies grew and developed, and in 1776 they declared their independence from Great Britain. The American Revolution was a struggle for freedom and self-government. The new nation was founded on the principles of liberty and justice for all. The American people have always been a people of courage and determination. They have fought for their freedom and their rights. They have built a great nation that is a source of pride and inspiration to all people. The American people are a people of faith and hope. They believe in a better future for themselves and for their children. They believe in the power of the American dream. The American people are a people of love and compassion. They care for each other and for the world. They are a people who make a difference. The history of the United States of America is a story of a people who have made a difference in the world. They have built a great nation that is a source of pride and inspiration to all people. The American people are a people of faith and hope. They believe in a better future for themselves and for their children. They believe in the power of the American dream. The American people are a people of love and compassion. They care for each other and for the world. They are a people who make a difference.





certainly made a merit of doing what the Bishop had enjoined, and, it would seem, the others approved, about the Indians. The merit was greater, the greater the earnestness of the Bishop. The letter is not one dealing compliments around, and if Penn was tactfully complimenting this member of the Committee, it was only in naming the policy as his when Penn himself had never thought of any other.

Indian rights, we are convinced, were the invention of neither Compton nor Penn. A quarter of a century before the birth of either, the question was raised in England against the settlement of Virginia: "by what right or warrant we can enter into the lands of these savages, take away their rightful inheritance from them, and plant ourselves in their places, being unwronged and unprovoked by them." Robert Gray, in "A Good Speed to Virginia," says that some persons held the view that the Indians had no particular property in any part, but only a general residence; but he declares that there was no intention to take the land by force, for the savages had offered, on reasonable conditions, to yield more land than could for a long time be planted. While for sixty years this dream of amicable acquisition was scarcely anywhere realized where Englishmen were the pioneers, the Swedes and the Dutch on the Delaware bought their lands.

When Compton, although thirty-four years old, had been but recently ordained, and Penn, ten years younger, had just returned as "a modish person," from his travels the General Meeting held at Hempsted, Long Island, by the Duke of York's Deputy Governor, on March 1, 1664, published a law to regulate future acquisitions from the Indians, requiring that leave be obtained from the Governor, and the sachems and right owners be brought before him, and acknowledge satisfaction and payment.

Philip Carteret, the first Governor sent over by John, Lord Berkeley, and Sir George Carteret, Proprietors of New Jersey, found soon after his arrival in 1665, that it would be very foolish to occupy any ground without the





savages' consent; so, although the concessions to the settlers made no provision for bargaining with the Indians, this Governor exacted it of the settlers, except where the land was embraced in a former bargain, in which case they were to pay their proportion of the cost of what had been given to the Indians. Subsequent instructions from the Proprietors ordered that purchases should be made in their own name as occasion required by the Governor and Council. Apparently Compton had nothing to do with the adoption of this course. As far as any available list of Compton's printed works shows, he never addressed the British public on the subject of the property rights of the Indian. We have found no letter by him to any leader of emigration. The advice which Penn attributes to him must have been given in private or in some official conference. It is of course possible that upon first hearing that Lord Berkeley had sold his half proprietorship, or that a new class of settlers were going to New Jersey, Compton may have communicated his views to some one interested. We believe that his first appeal was to Penn in connection with the grant of Pennsylvania. The later any such argument was made to Quakers, the more surely had they been already convinced. When the first emigrants of this sect actually landed in New Jersey, they had no choice but to do like their predecessors in the matter. In 1676, Penn, who had decided a quarrel between the two Friends who had bought Berkeley's moiety, signed instructions with Lawrie, Byllinge, Lucas, and Warner ordering among other things the purchase of a certain tract from the Indians, and four years later Penn is supposed to have written a large part of the argument begging the Duke of York to order a discontinuance of the levying of duties in the latter's name on the eastern shore of Delaware Bay, which argument maintained that every right of government was included in the purchase from the Duke, otherwise nothing at all was bought, "for," the paper continues, "the soil is none of his, 'tis the natives' by the *Jus Gentium*, by the law of nations, and it



would be an ill argument to convert to Christianity to expel, instead of purchasing, them out of those countries. \* \* It is now purchased again of the natives there too." Compton may have known nothing of Quaker transactions in New Jersey. It is not likely that he ever saw the paper last mentioned. He had before this become estranged from the Duke, having brought about the banishment of the Duchess's Roman Catholic secretary, and it was supposed that the Duke's influence had prevented Compton's elevation to the Archbishopric of Canterbury. Any attempt to approach the Duke or his agents would not have been made through Compton. He was thus in all probability ignorant of Penn's sentiments towards the Indians when the application for the grant of Pennsylvania was made. On the natural supposition that the Bishop's advice was known to the other Lords of the Committee, we conjecture that it was given at a meeting. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania has a transcript of the minutes of the meetings of the Committee, and we find that the Bishop of London was present on June 14, 1680, when the application was first taken up by the Committee, and was absent from all subsequent meetings at which it was considered. Penn was called in on June 14, and, although the minutes do not mention it, we must conclude that the Bishop, always very outspoken, then expressed a hope that no land would be occupied without the consent and compensation of the natives, and that Penn gave assurance that he would be extremely careful in this respect. This explanation, which allows to Penn an original intention to do justice to the Indians, leaves a noble solicitude to the credit of Compton. If it be surmised that sound policy rather than stern justice dictated his remarks, there was at least a solicitude for the welfare of the colony, and a desire to avoid the shedding of blood, in one who was always ready to shed his own. We confess some disappointment that practically all which Penn's letter enables us to do is to enroll Bishop Compton on the humanitarian side. He did not change history. We



believe that we have established the fact of a colloquy, which, however unimportant, was a beautiful point of contact in careers of frequent opposition, factional and ecclesiastical, between two politicians and preachers who were also patriots and philanthropists, the author of "No Cross no Crown," and the mitred peer who ordered cut in Greek on his tomb at Fulham: "Except in the Cross."





**"THE HIGH WATER MARK OF THE BRITISH  
INVASION."**

BY HON. SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

[Address delivered on September 21, 1907, before the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, the Burgess, Council, and Citizens, at the intersection of Nutt's Road and Bridge street, Phoenixville, Chester County, Penna., on the unveiling of the memorial stone erected to mark the farthest inland point of invasion in Pennsylvania, by the British army, September 21, 1777.]

We meet here to-day upon the outer edge of the classic region of America. On the battle-field of Gettysburg the Government of the United States has erected an elaborately inscribed memorial to mark the farthest northward surge of the waves of rebellion. In like manner the borough of Phoenixville has here set up this stone of native granite from the shores of the French Creek to designate the westernmost inland point reached by the main army of British invaders during the Revolutionary war, in the times that tried men's souls. Philadelphia was then the metropolis and capital city of the country, the centre of its literature, science, and cultivation, as well as of its trade and wealth. In that city had met the preliminary Congress of 1774, and there, in the most memorable of American buildings, the state house of the Province, the Continental Congress had in 1776 issued the fateful Declaration of Independence, and in 1777 were holding their daily sessions. The purpose of the Campaign of 1777, with its many battles and its long and rapid marches, was upon the part of Howe to capture, and upon the part of Washington to protect, the city of Philadelphia. Both of the contestants were of the opinion that the outcome of this campaign would in all probability determine the result of the war. On the one side it was believed, and on the other it was feared, that the fall of Philadelphia would lead to a cessation of hostilities and to the restoration



of British control over the Colonies. Howe took his army by sea to the Chesapeake Bay, and on the 25th of August landed at the head of the Elk River. On the 5th of September, Washington, then at Wilmington, said to his soldiers:

"Should they push their designs against Philadelphia, on this route, their all is at stake. They will put the contest on the event of a single battle. If they are overthrown they are utterly undone. The war is at an end. Now, then, is the time for our most strenuous endeavors. One bold stroke will free the land from rapine, devastations and burnings, and female innocence from brutal lust and violence."

On the 11th, the two armies met at Chadd's Ford on the Brandywine Creek, and the Americans were defeated. Howe reported to his superiors at home: "The enemy's army escaped a total overthrow that must have been the consequence of an hour's more daylight;" and Washington, having retreated across the river to Germantown, on the 13th, consoled his soldiers as best he could by saying:

"The General has the pleasure to inform the troops that notwithstanding we gave the enemy the ground, the purchase has been at (the cost of) much blood, this being by far the greatest loss they ever met with since the commencement of the war."

The armies encountered each other again on the 16th, near the Warren Tavern, and a decisive engagement was anticipated, but a heavy rainstorm wet the ammunition and separated the combatants. Twenty-one Americans were killed, forty-three were taken prisoners, and many were wounded. It was the opinion of the Baron De Kalb that since the British were separated and the Americans united, Washington on this occasion lost a great opportunity.

Into the battle, Isaac Anderson, a young Lieutenant then seventeen years of age, and afterward a member of Congress from this district, whose name heads the list of those who voted in favor of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, led a

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company of men from this neighborhood. They lay in the Warren Tavern through the night of the 15th, and in the morning were stationed on the left of the army, on the South Valley Hill. It now became the object of Washington to prevent Howe from crossing the river, and that same night he withdrew his army to the Yellow Springs. At this place he issued an order that the loads were to be drawn from the guns, "but if they cannot be drawn, they are to remain loaded, for not one gun is to be fired in order to clean it. The General desires the officers to pay the most particular attention to these orders. Not only their own safety, but the salvation of the country may depend thereon." From there he marched to Parker's Ford, on the Schuylkill, where in the earlier day Edward Parker had established a landing for the iron from Coventry and Warwick, to be carried in boats down to Philadelphia. Sheeder, in his MS. history of Vincent, upon the authority of Judge John Ralston, who acted as guide, says that Washington came from the Yellow Springs to the General Pike, a few hundred yards above where we now are, and thence turned northward on Nutt's road. If this statement be correct, it establishes the interesting fact that both armies were at this place within three days of each other. The meeting between Washington and Ralston is very graphically depicted in the quaint and uncouth language of Sheeder, who says:

"Now I shall proceed to make some remarks of which I never seen any mention of on record which is concerning g. Washington and John Ralston Esq. deceased. Of the later the writer was for 25 years an near neighbor of intimate intercourse. He a many times related to me when the conversation on the Revolutionary (war) was the subject, that when g. Washington was about leaving the Springs he made inquiries of how and who he could get with sufficient trust to guide him to Reading. Captain John Ralston was recommended to him to be such a one. He the General wrote a few lines, sent one of his officers to induce Captain John Ralston to appear before him. The captain was for



making some excuses but the request was so pressing that he must go with the bearer. \* \* His good conscience cheered him as he had done no wrong to his country and had acted the part of a good patriot and with this animation got to his usual vivacity, and when arrived at the general's quarters he was introduced to g. Washington by saying 'here is Captain John Ralston.' The general at this time was sitting at the Table writing but immediately got on his feet and walking back and forwards in his room making inquiries how far he lived from the Springs, and how far his father lived from there, and how they all where, and where he had been born, and the captain had answered all of these questions, the next was 'are you acquainted with the roads in these parts?' When the general put this last question he made a halt before the captain where he had been requested to take a seat and staring the captain in the face. 'Then the captain use to say that then his heart beat faster than at any time before, looking at this monstrous big man. The captain replied 'yea.' Then he was asked if he knew such and such a road that the general made mention. The captain said 'no' he knew of none by that name. Like lightning he clapt his hand in his pocket, drew out a book with the maps in. (In all this the captain knew nothing of the general's design. Here whenever the captain related this circumstance he made the same motion as the general did when he clapt his hand to his pocket) and looking for the road he entented to know of the captain and then said 'the Ridge road leading by Brumbach's church.' The captain answered 'yes' he was well acquainted with (it). Then said the general by laying his hand on the captain's shoulder 'You must be my pilot to Reading' and not till then the captain's heart ceased beating and the general ordered him to be ready at such an hour tomorrow and appear at his room. The captain done as ordered and the line of march was commenced from the Springs to Kimberton road, then to down Branson's road to where now the General Pike is where this and the Schuylkill road forks to git across

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French creek bridge as there was no stone bridge known of far and near at them times. Then up the Ridge road."

After again crossing the river to the east bank, Washington marched down and encamped upon both sides of the Perkiomen at its mouth, watching the different fords below. From the French Creek he sent Wayne with a division of fifteen hundred men to the rear of the British to harrass them. This plan which separated his army resulted disastrously since Gen. Grey, with a force double in number, fell upon Wayne on the night of the 20th, at Paoli, and defeated him with serious loss. Thereupon Howe turned his back upon Philadelphia and marched northward, having in view, it may be, the stores accumulated at Reading, the more shallow fords further up the river, or more probably only intending a deceptive manœuvre.

At 2 P. M. on the 19th, the column of Lord Cornwallis encamped at the Bull Tavern. On the 21st, of which day we are now celebrating the one hundred and thirtieth anniversary, Howe marched up Nutt's road, and the left wing of the army reached the point where this stone is erected. Howe says:

"On the 21st the army moved by Valley Forge and encamped upon the banks of the Schuylkill, extending from Fatland ford to the French Creek."

This general description did not quite hold out at either end. Major John André, who later met so sad a fate, kept a journal, and it fortunately happens that he prepared a careful plan of the location of the army along Nutt's road. He says they covered an extent of three miles from Fatland ford to "some distance beyond Moore Hall."

Howe's headquarters were at the house of William Grimes, on the high ground near the Bull Tavern. The first brigade were upon the east side of the road, about a mile above the Valley Forge. Then came the second brigade on the west side of the road. The fourth brigade were on the high ground on the east side, overlooking the river back of the Bull. The third brigade were on the west side of the





road on land of Matthias Pennypacker, still owned by some of his great grandchildren, opposite the present hamlet of the Corner Stores. Gen. Grey, the victor at Paoli the night before, had his quarters at a house at the southwest corner of the White Horse Road and Nutt's Road. The 2nd Regiment of Light Infantry and the Hessians under General Stern were here.

The Hessian General Knyphausen had his quarters at the house of Frederick Buzzard, on the west side of the road above the Corner Stores. Elizabeth Rossiter, a daughter of Mosee Coates, who lived on Main street west of Nutt's road, gave in 1841, when eighty-five years of age, this description of their approach:

"The first that I saw of the British was the evening after the massacre at Paoli. Four girls of us were out walking in the road opposite to father's close by Polly Buckwalter's lane, when accosted by three men sitting on their horses near by us. They said 'Girls, you had better go home.' We asked 'Why?' 'Because the English regulars are coming up the road.' At this moment two more Americans came riding up the road at full speed and announced that the army was just behind. We looked down the road and saw them in great numbers opposite Becky Lynch's. The army encamped the whole way from Valley Forge to Mason's Hill by the tavern."

André says that large bodies of the Americans were seen on the opposite shore and that they frequently fired on the sentries. That same night Washington hastened to Potts Grove twelve miles further up the river.

At that time the rules of warfare were more lax than they are at present and the British occupation resulted in much destruction of property and violence to persons, and it caused the greatest consternation among the inhabitants. The Valley forge and Col. Wm. Dewees' mill at that place were burned, the powder mill on the French Creek near here where Peter Dehaven was making powder for the Continental army was destroyed, and at Matthias Pennypacker's

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mill on the Pickering, after all the grain and flour had been taken, the soldiers broke up the machinery and cut the bolting cloths into pieces. Upon all sides it was a scene of plunder. Patrick Anderson at that time had a company in the Continental army and his family abandoned their home and fled for safety, with a team of oxen, horses and provisions to a lonely place in the woods along Stony Run. In their absence the British destroyed the furniture and carried away property valued at £303. 3s. 6d., including 11 cows, 7 other cattle, 40 sheep, 10 swine, 19 geese, 6 turkeys and 96 chickens.

The family of Edward Lane lived in a Conestoga wagon in the woods near Diamond Rock for several days. The beds in the house were ripped open and everything about was destroyed. A daughter of Moses Coates related in 1841:—

"No sooner were they encamped than they began to plunder the surrounding country. They came in great numbers to my father's, carrying away potatoes, fowls, hay, and every thing they could make use of. A flock of geese in the yard was taken from the door. A Hessian taking one by the neck and holding it up before us said 'Dis bees good for de Hessian mans,' when Elizabeth told him she hoped he would choke on the bones."

William Fussell then lived here in a house later converted into the Fountain Inn. It was thoroughly ransacked. His wife thinking to save some bed curtains wrapped them about her person and covered them with her dress, but some Hessian women, of keen vision, without any ceremony, threw her down on the floor and unwound the coils.

The house of Benjamin Boyer had been stripped of everything of value. Some of the family then carried the hives of bees inside, and putting them in the room in the west end of the first floor covered them with a sheet. An intruder appeared, and demanding to know what was there concealed, was informed they were bees. Not to be deceived by what seemed to be so plain a subterfuge, he jerked off





the sheet and was severely stung by the already disturbed and enraged insects. This story was told of no less important a person than Lord Cornwallis.

Joseph Starr accused of being a spy was placed in confinement and very much abused, but was soon afterward released.

Most of the young women secreted themselves and kept out of the way, but the three sisters of a farmer living within half a mile of this point, whose name I forbear to give, were dragged to the camp and outrageously maltreated.

A son of Moses Coates, then a mere youth, owned a horse which was stolen from the pasture field by some of the British. The young man went to headquarters and upon asking to see the general in command was met with derisive smiles. He however insisted and was finally ushered into the presence of Howe. There he was questioned and told that he could have his horse if he would cross the Schuylkill and report the location and condition of the American army. The proposition was enforced by an offer of six guineas in addition. He indignantly declined the suggestion, and after it had been found that he could not be prevailed upon to serve their purposes, he was given permission to search for his horse and take it away. That this family were held in high favor by the American officers appears from a letter to Col. Thomas Bradford dated Moore Hall, May 19th 1778, and published in the Lee papers which says:

"Col. Biddle mentions to me Mr. Moses Coates about a mile from hence just back of his quarters where there is a good house and agreeable family with every convenient accommodation and will probably suit you both at least equally well with your present situation."

At this time there was living in a cave in the hill just below the Pennsylvania railroad station in the present village of Mont Clare a man named Patrick Gordon, who had been a tenant under the Penns since 1761, and the ford across the Schuylkill where is now the bridge at the terminus of Bridge Street became known as Gordon's Ford. As such it is



famous in the history of the Revolution since here for the first time the British were able to cross the river. Col. John Montresor, Howe's Chief of Engineers, writes in his journal on the 22nd:

"At 5 this morning the Hessian Grenadiers passed the Schuylkill at Gordon's Ford under fire of their artillery and small arms and returned back being intended as a feint."

He further tells us on the 21st "A bridge was ordered to be made across the Schuylkill at this place (Moore Hall) where the river is 120 yards and got in great forwardness intending to deceive the enemy."

André says on the 22nd:

"In the evening the Guards passed the river at Fatland Ford and the Hessian Chasseurs and some grenadiers passed at some distance above Moore Hall. Some light dragoons crossed at dusk at Long Ford. The guns of the Hessians and those of the third brigade fired a few shot across the river opposite their encampment to deceive the enemy with respect to the ford at which it was intended the army should pass."

The firing of cannon therefore extended from here to the Corner Stores and the balls were shot over what is now South Phoenixville. The Long Ford at which the light dragoons crossed is where the White Horse Road passing through the Corner Stores reaches the river.

Howe in his report says:

"On the 22nd the grenadiers and light infantry of the guards crossed over in the afternoon at Fatland Ford to take post, and the Chasseurs crossing soon after at Gordon's Ford opposite to the left of the line took post there also. The army was put in motion at midnight, the vanguard being led by Lord Cornwallis, and the whole crossed the river at Fatland Ford without opposition."

It is plain from the stories of the treatment of Starr and Coates and from other traditions that the British were eager to find local guides who were familiar with the country and roads, and that they had difficulty in securing them. In the

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early morning Cornwallis and his staff came riding across the fields toward Gordon's Ford and at the residence of Thomas Robinson they called the old man and told him they wanted him to point out the location of the ford. He declined, but when they threatened compulsion he put on his broad brimmed hat and went along determined to be of as little use as possible. They were on horseback, he was on foot and he was soon lagging far in the rear, with slow gait and tardy steps. When Cornwallis reached the crest of the hill near the Starr farm house he turned to ask some questions and found that his guide was almost out of sight. An aide hurried him up to the general who threatened and swore furiously. Just then however the balls from across the river began to whistle about them distracting the attention of Cornwallis, and Robinson taking advantage of the opportunity briskly disappeared. The wing of the army which crossed at Fatland Ford took with them a son of Edward Lane as a guide. To all questions put to him he answered in a silly way "I don't know" and they dismissed him as either stupid or obstinate. They then compelled Jacob Richardson to conduct them across the river and he went with them to Philadelphia, and he there remained, afraid to return. During the following winter he one day saw an American officer of some prominence disguised as a Quaker farmer selling provisions in the market. He told the officer he was known and in danger and he aided him to escape. On arriving at Valley Forge, the officer detailed the circumstances and made a certificate of the attachment to the American cause of Richardson who then came back to his home. It appears of record officially that he was proclaimed as a tory and afterward discharged.

To protect the crossing at Gordon's Ford the British planted a battery on the high ground on the Starr farm and from it they fired at least three shots one of which struck the corner of the farm house in Mont Clare removed by Joseph Whitaker about forty years ago. The crossing was not accomplished without some sacrifice. A Briton and his





horse were shot and killed under the buttonwood trees still standing where the roads to Norristown and Port Providence intersect in Mont Clare. The man was carried away but the horse lay there for several days afterward. A rifleman concealed on the island shot a British officer just as he was about to enter the water at the ford. He fell and was taken back to the house of John Allen on the south side of Bridge Street where in a short time he died. He was buried in the Starr burying ground directly in the angle at the north east corner of Main and Church Streets.

John Keiter born at Skippack then lived at the Rhoades farm house on the north bank of the French Creek, and he went over the hill toward the mouth of the creek to watch the army. A Hessian raising his piece fired at him and the ball struck a tree near the river. The tree with its bullet hole stood until a comparatively recent period.

A squad of the British stopped at Gordon's cave, and there found a goose roasting on the fire. While they were busy having a rich feast, they were abandoned by their comrades and were captured by a body of American militia who had come down from the hills to follow in the rear of the enemy.

While there is some difference in the contemporary statements as to the exact time when the main army crossed the river, Howe and Montresor agree that it began after midnight on the morning of the 23rd and according to Howe it ended at 2 o'clock in the afternoon when Major General Grant with the rear guard and the baggage reached the further shore. Sergeant Thomas Sullivan of the 49th regiment of foot in his journal makes the same statement. The country they had left was a scene of desolation. The fences had been torn down and burned, the corn in the fields had been beaten to the ground by the feet of horses and men, and what was left of the hay and straw from the barns lay in the mud of the deserted encampments. The two wings of the army came together at Bean's tavern on the Manatwny Road and after stopping "to dry themselves and rest" they went on their way toward Philadelphia.



And what in the meantime was Washington doing, and what did he think of these occurrences? This is what he wrote from Pott's Grove to the President of Congress on the 23rd.

"The enemy by a variety of perplexing manoeuvres through a country from which I could not derive the least intelligence being to a man disaffected, contrived to pass the Schuylkill last night at the Fatland half a mile below Valley Forge, and other fords in the neighborhood."

It is rather remarkable that the day before Montresor, the British engineer, had written exactly the opposite statement of fact and used the same word saying :

"Inhabitants many about Moore Hall fled, being disaffected."

Gen. John Armstrong wrote to President Wharton from the Trappe a day or two later :

"A feint of the enemy in rapidly moving a part of their body up the Schuylkill by French Creek led the General to apprehend they designed to cross above us and turn our right wing. To prevent this he marched high on this side on the Swamp Road when the same night or next morning they crossed at Fatland Ford. \* \* So that before full intelligence of their crossing came to head quarters, or rather before it gained credit, they were thought in council to be at too great a distance to be harassed in the rear by fatigued troops."

Upon Friday the 26th of September a cold rough windy day about ten o'clock in the morning fifteen hundred of the British and Hessian grenadiers under the command of Lord Cornwallis, Sir William Erskine and Commissary General Wier, led by Col. Harcourt and his light dragoons, with a band of music playing "God Save the King," marched in triumph into Philadelphia. On the same day, almost at the same instant of time Washington and the Continental army went into camp at Pennypacker's Mills. The campaign which had been believed to be fraught with consequences so momentous had ended with Howe in possession of the





city and Washington out upon the hills of the Perkiomen.

The revolutionary war was brought to a successful conclusion not by the display of exceptional military skill or by brilliant successes upon fields of battle, but by the firmness and undaunted persistence of Washington, supported by a steadfast people. Had they been shaken by the clamor which arose against him at the close of the unsuccessful campaign of 1777, culminating in the efforts of Conway in the army, and certain members of the Congress, to remove him from his command, the colonies would probably have remained in the condition of Canada and South Africa.

Every age is confronted with its own dangers, and there is a lesson in the result of the Revolutionary War and in the conduct of our forefathers of that time amid trying difficulties, to which we may well give heed today. Mommsen wrote of the Celts that they have been "Good soldiers but bad citizens," and that they "have shaken all states and have founded none." The cause is to be seen in that weakness of character which led them to strike at every man who rose above the level of the mass, and therefore brought about internal dissension thwarting every important effort. So long as we cherish the virtues which conduce to self respect, to confidence in and support of those whom we select to administer our affairs, and to faith in our system of government, our institutions are safe, both against assault and disintegration, while the loss of these virtues will be the premonitory symptom of the fate that befell Assyria and Rome.

THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF BOSTON  
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT  
TO THE PRESENT TIME  
BY  
JOSEPH NEALE  
OF THE BARR

IN TWO VOLUMES.  
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1825.

BEFORE AND AFTER THE BATTLE OF BRANDY-  
WINE. EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF SER-  
GEANT THOMAS SULLIVAN OF H.M. FORTY-  
NINTH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

[Thomas Sullivan enlisted in Dublin, Ireland, February 5, 1775, in H. M. Forty-ninth Regiment of Foot, commanded by Hon. Major General Alexander Maitland, which four days later marched to Cork, to embark for Boston, Massachusetts. On March 25, Lieut. Col. Sir Henry Calder Bart, joined the regiment. The reinforcements for the British Army in America, sailed from Cork in a fleet of 23 vessels, on April 19th and arrived at Boston the day before the battle of Bunker Hill, which engagement they witnessed. While his regiment was in Philadelphia, Sergeant Sullivan was married December 13, 1777, to Sarah Stoneman, who was born in Bucks county, Penna., about 1757. On the retreat of Clinton's army through New Jersey, he deserted June 25th, and three days later was back again in Philadelphia, where through Col. Cox, he was engaged as Steward in the family of Major Gen. N. Greene, Quarter Master General of the army.]

*July 20th, 1777.*—The Fleet dropped down the Narrows to Sandy Hook, and it took up the day and part of the next morning before the whole were at Anchor near the Light-house, the wind being contrary.

*July 23rd.*—All things being in Readiness, the Admiral weighed Anchor at 8 o'clock in ye morning at Sandy Hook, and the whole Fleet after him. It was 12 o'clock before they were all under sail, the first being obliged to lie to, until the last part cleared out of the Hook.

The Fleet consisted of seven Men-of-War of the Line, several Frigates, Sloops of War, Armed Vessels and Schooners, with upwards of two hundred sail of Transports. We steered our course to the southward, keeping in with ye Land.

*July 26th.*—It blew very hard from off the land, to the Westward, which continued all night, and drove the Fleet

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to Sea. The wind proved contrary for some days, so that we were about 15 Leagues to the South-East of Cape Fair.

*July 29th.*—The wind changed to the East and obliged us to make two different Tacks before we weathered the Point on which stands the Light-House at the entrance of the River Delaware. In the Evening it was very calm, and the wind, (when it sprung up), changed to the Southward.

The Admiral made a signal to lie to, altho' the wind was fair to go up the River, as it seemed the descent was to be made, which the whole Fleet did all night.

The General receiving intelligence from the Captain of the Frigate that was stationed at the Capes, that the enemy had the River on both sides well fortified, and dangerous if not impossible at that time for the shipping to get up as far as Philadelphia; thought it adviseable not to land the Troops; Accordingly the Admiral made Signal to crowd sail, which we did and steered to the southward still, the wind blowing off the Land to the southwest.

*August 3rd.*—At 7 o'clock at night, we met a great squall of wind, which blew so very hard, that we could not carry any sail for about two hours. Several vessels received great damage to their Masts and Rigging in this storm.

*August 4th.*—We had very heavy Rain, which continued all day, but the wind did not blow hard and the Sea was smooth.

*August 14th.*—During the time we were at Sea, the wind kept contrary, and after a tedious voyage, we made Cape St. Frederick; at the mouth of Chesapeak Bay, where we came to anchor.

*August 15th.*—The wind proving contrary still, we made but little way up the Bay, and came to an anchor at the turning of the tide, which runs very hard.

*August 16th.*—The wind sprung up after a few hours of calm, and the Fleet weighed anchor, sailed with a good breeze, but for fear of a storm that threatened, we came to





anchor at 7 o'clock. At 8, the wind blew very hard with thunder and lightning, and continued blowing harder still, until midnight, when a most violent storm, in strong squalls of wind blew, from the north-west, that occasioned several vessels to drag their anchors. On board our ship, we were obliged to put out a second anchor, and to lower our yards and top-masts.

A Thunder-Bolt killed 3 horses in the hold of a Transport, and split her main-mast to shivers; but by God's infinite mercy, there was not a man on board hurted.

*August 17th.*—We had a calm all day, but for fear of another storm we did not sail in the night; it lightened constantly, and the clouds were dark and heavy.

A very remarkable event happened that night, which was thus:

A woman's shift being burned upon her body, as she was lying in a berth on board a Transport, and she asleep, by a flash of Lightning, without the least damage to her skin or flesh; Also a man's coat and shirt was burnt likewise on his back, without his knowing of it until next morning. And the arms of three companies of men were Japanned on board the same ship by the same flash.

After the storm was over, the Fleet weighed anchor, at 6 o'clock in the morning, and sailed up the Bay with a fair wind. In short we continued tiding the River, without anything material happening, until the 23d; on which day the Fleet came to an anchor at Turkey Point, the wind continuing fair all that time.

Chesapeak Bay is about 300 miles long, and in some places 40 miles broad; into which several rivers empty themselves.

On the south side of the Bay stands Annapolis and Baltimore, at the former we saw some Batteries made, and flags of defiance hoisted in different parts of the Town; but they did not fire a shot upon the Fleet. We took some vessels of force in that Bay.



The shipping came close to the Ferry at the entrance of the River Elk into the Bay, in Maryland.

*August 25th.*—The Army landed in two columns: the 1st. under command of Lord Cornwallis, at Elk Ferry; the 2d., under the command Lieut-General Knyphausen, at Cecil Court-house.

*August 28th.*—The following Corps marched from Elk Ferry, in this order, viz. Infantry Yeagers; the two Battalions of Light Infantry; Queen's Rangers; Ferguson's Corps of Riflemen; British Grenadiers; 1st. Brigade of Artillery; Hessian Grenadiers; 2d. Brigade of Artillery; Foot Guards, 1st. and 2d. Brigades, British; two Troops of 16th. Light Dragoons, and all their dismounted; Mounted and Dismounted Yeagers, and the 3 Battalions of the 71st. Regiment.

After forming the line of march, we arrived at a small town called Head of Elk, by reason of its being built at the head of that river. The inhabitants fled before we reached Town; leaving great quantities of stores in it, and on board several Sloops that were in the river about a mile from the town; being informed or rather persuaded, that our Army would kill and destroy them and their families.

General Washington (as I was credibly informed) dined there the day before our arrival in the town, under a strong guard of Light Dragoons.

Our Army formed an encampment outside the Head of Elk, near the enemy's outposts, who took upwards of forty of the soldiers prisoners, that straggled beyond the outposts to forrage without arms. Lieut. General Knyphausen, with the 3d. Brigade of Artillery, the remainder of the 16th. Light Dragoons, 3d. and 4th. Brigades British and the Brigade of Sterne, remained at the Ferry.

*August 31st.*—A troop of Light Dragoons, a company, of their dismounted, fifty men of the 23rd. Battalion, together with the 49th. Battalion, marched from our encampment to a small village about four miles to the northward of the





Head of Elk, called the Iron-Works, from the mills that are in it.

Earl Cornwallis and Major General Grant marched with this party. We destroyed some liquors and stores there, and the few families that remained in the village, brought their effects to Head of Elk. The detachment of the 23rd. Battallion took post two miles from the village, and were attacked by a party of the enemy that mustered from the woods, being informed by the inhabitants of their strength; a smart fire ensued, which being heard, the whole party marched immediately towards them; but the Rebels kept firing and retreated, at last dispersed in the woods. The engaged party had one private killed; and a sergeant, drummer and 4 men wounded. Soon after we returned to Camp.

*September 3d.*—Major General Grant, with six Battalions remaining at the Head of Elk, to preserve the communication with the Fleet; the two Divisions joined at Pencadeur, laying four miles to the eastward of Elk, on the road to Christiana Bridge. On the march the Hessians and Anspach Chasseurs; 2nd. Battalion of Light Infantry, and the Queen's Ranger's, who were at the head of Lord Cornwallis's Division, fell in with a chosen Corps of 1000 men from the enemy's Army, advantageously posted in the wood; and after a hot fire the enemy retreated towards their main body, by Iron-Hill. They made a stand at the Bridge for some time, but the pursuing Corps made them quit that post also, and retire with loss.

In this skirmish we had 3 men killed; 2 officers and 19 men wounded. The enemy had the commanding officer of the advanced picquet and other officers killed and wounded, besides 50 men killed, with many more wounded. We took up the ground the enemy left, and in the evening encamped there.

*September 6th.*—After such vessels and stores as could not be removed from the Head of Elk, were destroyed, Major

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General Grant with the troops under his command, joined the Army.

*September 8th.*—The whole army marched from the left by Newark, and in the following order, viz :

*First Division*, under the command of Lord Cornwallis.

1st. and 2d. Light Infantry with an officer and 12 mounted.

1st. and 2d. British Grenadiers.

Hessian Grenadiers.

Yeager Infantry.

1st. and 2d. Battalions of Guards.

Mounted Yeagers.

*Second Division*, under the command of Major Gen Grant—

2 Squadrons Dragoons.

1st. Brigade of Artillery.

1st. and 2d. Brigades British.

3rd. Brigade of Artillery.

3rd. and 4th. Brigades British.

3rd. Battalion of the 71st. Regiment.

*Third Division*, under the command of Lieut. Gen.

Knyphausen :

Dismounted Yeagers.

2d. Brigade of Artillery.

Brigade of Sterne.

One Squadron of Dragoons.

40th. Regiment, with two 3 pounders.

1st. and 2d. Battalions of the 71st. Regmt.

Queen's Rangers.

British Riflemen.

We marched about 6 miles, and in the evening encamped in the township of Hokessen, upon the road leading from Newport to Lancaster, at which first place General Washington had taken post, having his left at Christiana Creek, and his front covered by Red Clay Creek. The light infantry and Yeagers took most of the Rebel's baggage on

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the road, also found a house full of tents and camp equipage. The enemy were that night in our front and rear. The two Armies in this situation, being only four miles apart, The enemy moved early in the night of this day (8th.) by the Lancaster road from Wilmington, and about two o'clock next morning, crossed Brandywine Creek at Chad's Ford, taking post on the heights on the eastern side of it.

*September 9th.*—The third of the Army began their march at 12 o'clock, towards New Garden, having with them all the heavy Artillery Baggage and Cattle (of which latter we had great many) under the command of Lieut. General Knyphausen, being followed by the 2d Division at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, while Lord Cornwallis, with 1st Division moved to Hockessin's Meetinghouse. The Light Infantry on the march took a Picquet of the enemy. At 12 o'clock that night we halted, extending our line to Kennett's Square.

*September 10th.*—The whole joined in the morning, and marched at 8 o'clock, the army defeated the Rebel's picquets at Kennett's Square, at which place we remained that night, extending our line towards Brandywine Creek.

The 1st and 2d Brigades were ordered to join Lieut. General Knyphausen's Division, and all the baggage remained with that column, except some empty waggons that were ordered to join Lord Cornwallis's Division.

*September 11th.*—At daybreak the Army marched in two columns; the Right commanded by Lieut. General Knyp-hausen, consisting of four Hessian battalions under Major General Sterne; the first and second Brigades of the British, three battalions of 71st Regiment, the Queen's American Rangers and one Squadron of the 16th Light Dragoons, with Ferguson's Corps of Riflemen, under Major General Grant, having with them six medium twelve pounders, four Howitzers, and the Light Artillery belonging to the Brigades. This column took ye direct road toward Chad's Ford, 7 miles from Kennett's Square.



The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1873. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1875. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1877. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

The discovery of gold in California in 1848 was the first of a series of discoveries that led to the rapid growth of the western states. The discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859 was the second, and the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858 was the third. The discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860 was the fourth, and the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862 was the fifth. The discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869 was the sixth, and the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871 was the seventh. The discovery of gold in Arizona in 1873 was the eighth, and the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1875 was the ninth. The discovery of gold in Texas in 1877 was the tenth. These discoveries led to a great influx of people to the western states, and the population grew rapidly. The discovery of gold in California in 1848 was the first of a series of discoveries that led to the rapid growth of the western states. The discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859 was the second, and the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858 was the third. The discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860 was the fourth, and the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862 was the fifth. The discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869 was the sixth, and the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871 was the seventh. The discovery of gold in Arizona in 1873 was the eighth, and the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1875 was the ninth. The discovery of gold in Texas in 1877 was the tenth. These discoveries led to a great influx of people to the western states, and the population grew rapidly.

We were not above half a mile on the march, when Ferguson's Riflemen and the Queen's Rangers, commanded by Captain Weyms, of the 40th Regiment, attacked the advanced picquets of the enemys Light infantry and Riflemen, which kept up a running fire, mixed with regular vollies for 5 miles, and they still retreating to their main posts, until they got almost in gun shot of the Ford.

The other column, under command of Lord Cornwallis, Major General Grey, Brigadier Generals Matthews and Agnew, consisting of the mounted and dismounted Chausseurs, two squadrons of the 16 Light Dragoons, two Battalions of Light Infantry, two Battalions of British, and three Battalions of Hessian Grenadiers; two Battalions of Guards, the 3d. and 4th. Brigades of British, with four light twelve pounders, and the Artillery of the Brigades, marched about 12 miles to the forks of Brandywine, crossed the first branch at Trimble's Ford, and the second at Jeffry's Ford, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, taking from thence the road to Dilworth, in order to turn the enemy's right at Chad's Ford.

The Queen's Rangers and Rifle Corps at the head of Lieut. general Knyphausen's column, advancing to the foot of a hill, saw the enemy formed behind the fence, were deceived by the Rebel's telling them, that they would deliver up their arms; but upon advancing they fired a volley upon our men, and took to their heels, killed and wounded about thirty of the Corps; by that and the preceeding skirmishes they were much disabled, which occasioned our Brigade i. e. 1 *st.* to advance to the front, being separated (when we formed upon a little hill) by a small Creek, which ran between that and the opposite hill on which the enemy took post. We played upon them with two 6 pounders for half an hour, and drove them out of the breastworks, which was made of loose wood, upon the declivity of the hill. The 2d Brigade British, formed upon another hill upon our left and played their two six pounders also upon the enemy's Battery at Chad's Ford. As we crossed the brook, they formed be-

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and development. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a common identity. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for freedom.

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hind another fence at a field's distance, from whence we soon drove 'em, and a Battalion of Hessians, which formed at the left of our Brigade, fell in with them as they retreated taking them upon their right flank, and after a smart pursuit from the Hessian Battalion, they crossed the Brandywine and took post on that side; leaving a few men killed and a few more wounded behind. 'Twas then about 10 o'clock, and the 2d Brigade with all the Hessians and Artillery joined us, after we pursued the Rebels as close as we could without being in danger of their cannon above the Ford, all the men lay upon their arms in a close valley covered with wood.

A company of the 28th. and a company of our Regiment advanced upon the hill to the right of the Ford, and in front of the enemy's left flank, in order to divert them, who were posted at a hundred yards distance in their front, behind trees, to the amount of 500, all chosen marksmen.

A smart fire maintained on both sides for two hours, without either parties quitting their posts. Out of the two companies there were about 20 men killed and wounded during that time; and two 6 pounders were ordered up the hill to dislodge the enemy if possible, and assist the party engaged. These guns played upon them for some time, but they were so concealed under cover of the trees, that it was to no purpose to endeavor to bring the cannon to do any execution. In the mean time, by our guns being in an open field, there was one man killed, and a man and a horse wounded, which belonged to the train.

The guns were ordered back and also the two companies, in order to draw the enemy after them from the tress, which scheme had the desired effect, for they quitted their post and advanced to the top of the hill, where they were attacked four companies of the 10th Battalion, in front, while the 40th made a charge upon their left flank, by going round the hill, and put them to an immediate route. The 10th Battalion took up the ground the enemy left.

The six medium twelve pounders being arranged in order,

The first of these was the fact that the United States had a large and growing population. This was due to a number of factors, including the high birth rate, the immigration of people from other countries, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory. The second factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing economy. This was due to the fact that the United States had a large and growing population, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory. The third factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing military. This was due to the fact that the United States had a large and growing population, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory.

The fourth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing navy. This was due to the fact that the United States had a large and growing population, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory. The fifth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing air force. This was due to the fact that the United States had a large and growing population, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory. The sixth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing space program. This was due to the fact that the United States had a large and growing population, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory. The seventh factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing intelligence community. This was due to the fact that the United States had a large and growing population, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory. The eighth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing diplomatic corps. This was due to the fact that the United States had a large and growing population, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory. The ninth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing judicial system. This was due to the fact that the United States had a large and growing population, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory. The tenth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing executive branch. This was due to the fact that the United States had a large and growing population, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory.

The eleventh factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing legislative branch. This was due to the fact that the United States had a large and growing population, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory. The twelfth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing judicial branch. This was due to the fact that the United States had a large and growing population, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory. The thirteenth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing executive branch. This was due to the fact that the United States had a large and growing population, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory. The fourteenth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing legislative branch. This was due to the fact that the United States had a large and growing population, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory. The fifteenth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing judicial branch. This was due to the fact that the United States had a large and growing population, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory.



together with two 6 pounders, played upon the Battery, in which the enemy had three Brass pieces of Cannon, and and a five inch Howitzer, for three hours successively.

Also two six pounders that were placed upon the brow of the hill, from whence the enemy were lately driven, to flank their army well as well as to flank the Battery above the Ford.

General Washington, who joined that morning with 8000 of the Militia, having intelligence of this movement, about noon, detached General Sullivan to his right with near 10,000 men, who took a strong position on the commanding ground above Birmingham Church, with his left near to the Brandywine, both flanks being covered by very thick woods, and his Artillery advantageously disposed; he had with him General Lord Stirling and Stevens.

As soon as this was observed, which was about 4 o'clock, the King's troops advanced in three columns, and upon approaching the enemy, formed the line with the right towards the Brandywine; the Guards being upon the right, and the British Grenadiers upon their left, supported by the Hessian Grenadiers in a second line, to the left of the center were the two Battalions of Light Infantry, with the Hessian and Anspach Chasseurs, supported by the 4th Brigade.

The 3d Brigade formed the Reserve. Lord Cornwallis having formed the line, the Light Infantry and the Chasseurs began the attack, the Guards and Grenadiers instantly advanced from the right; the whole under heavy fire of Artillery and Musquetry; but they pushed on with an impetuosity not to be sustained by the enemy, who, after a smart and hot engagement sometimes to the bayonet, falling back into the woods in their rear, the King's Troops entered with them, and pursued closely for near two miles.

After this success, a part of the enemy's right took a second position in a wood about half a mile from Dilworth, where the 2d Battalion of Light Infantry and Chasseurs engaged and soon dislodged them from thence; and from that time they did not rally again in force.



The 1st Battalion of British Grenadiers, the Hessian Grenadiers, and Guards, having in the pursuit got entangled in very thick woods, were no further engaged during the day.

The 2d. Battalion of Light Infantry, 2d. ditto Grenadiers, and Fourth Brigade moved forward a mile beyond Dilworth, where they attacked a Corps of the enemy that had not been before engaged, and were strongly posted to cover the retreat of their Army by the Roads from Chad's Ford to Chester and Wilmington, which Corps not being forced, on account of their great superiority in number and being somewhat determined to stand, until after it was dark, when the Troops had undergone much fatigue, in a march of 17 miles, besides what they supported since the commencement of the attack; the enemy's Army escaped a total overthrow, that must have been the consequence of an hour's more daylight.

The 3d. Brigade was not brought into action, but kept in Reserve in the rear of the 4th. Brigade, it not being known before it was dark how far Lieut. General Knyphausen's attack had succeeded; nor was there an opportunity of employing the Cavalry.

The column under Lieut. General Knyphausen, as had been previously concerted, kept the enemy amused in the course of the day, with cannon, and the appearance of forcing the Ford, without intending to pass it, until the attack upon the enemy's right should take place; accordingly when it began, Major General Grant at the head of the 4th. and 5th. Battalions, being the two right hand Battalions of the 1st. and 2d. Brigades British, crossed the Ford. Generals Wayne and Maxwell, who commanded the left of the enemy's line, being joined by General Washington, as aforesaid, attempted to defend the Ford, by persuading their men that it was impossible for the King's troops to pass it.

As the 4th. Battalion (being the first) forded the River, under a heavy fire of Musquetry, the enemy's cannon miss-





ing fire in the Battery as they crossed, and before the gunners could fire them off, the men of that Battalion put them to the bayonet, and forced the enemy from the entrenchment, who drawing up in the field and orchard just by, rallied afresh and fought bayonet to bayonet, but the rest of the two Brigades, 71st. and Rangers coming up, were obliged to retreat in the greatest confusion, leaving their artillery and ammunition in the field. We were up to our middle in the river, and the rear line of the enemy being posted upon a hill on the other side of the road, played upon us with four pieces of cannon during that attack. They made but a little stand on that side, after they began to give way, part of them being attacked by the Rangers and 71st. in a Buck-wheat field was served with the Bayonets before they could clear the fence round it. On account of the delay the train had in crossing the Ford, we had no cannon to play upon the enemy's line, except one of the pieces left in the Battery, which we turned upon them. The line being now formed the retreat became general, but darkness coming on before we could reach the heights, they escaped with the cannon under cover of the night, leaving 62 men killed in that attack besides their wounded and prisoners, and about 240 killed with a great many wounded in the attack with Lord Cornwallis. From the most correct accounts, the strength of the enemy's army this day in action was not less than 15,000 men, part of which retired to Chester, and remained there that night; but the greater body of them did not stop until they reached Philadelphia.

Out of that number, they had about 300 men killed, 600 wounded, and near 400 made prisoners, besides a great many officers killed and wounded; among the latter the Marquis la Fayette and General Woodford.

The loss on the side of His Majesty's troops, and the Ordinance, ammunition, and stores taken from the enemy, will appear in the return following:

*Return of the killed, wounded, and missing in the General Engagement with the Rebel Army, on the Heights of Brandywine, September the 11th. 1777.*





*British.*

3 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 5 Serjeants, 68 Rank and file killed; 5 Ensigns, 35 Serjeants, 4 Drummers, 372 Rank and file wounded, 6 rank and file missing.

*Foreigners.*

2 Serjeants, 6 Rank and file killed; 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 5 Serjeants, 23 Rank and file, wounded.

Eight pieces of Cannon, and a great quantity of military stores taken.

The Army lay that night on the Field of Battle, and in the morning there was not a man of the enemy to be seen.

Sept. 12th. Lieut. General Knyphausen's Column remaining that Day upon the Heights, Major General Grant with the 1st. and 2d. Brigades marched to Concord.

September 13th.—Lord Cornwallis with the Light Infantry and British Grenadiers joined us at Concord, and proceeded to Ashtown, within five miles of Chester, where we encamped in the evening.

On this day also, the 71st. Regiment were detached to Wilmington, where the enemy had thrown up Works, both to the land and to the river, with seven pieces of cannon in the latter; but those works being evacuated, Major McDonnell took possession of the place without opposition.

September 14th.—Lieut. Colonel Loos, with the combined Battalion of Rhall's Brigade, escorted the wounded and sick to Wilmington, being joined two day's after by the Battalion of Mirback.

This day I was sent by the Adjutant of our Regiment, to receive some General Orders from the 23d. Battalion, which was not brought up; and after I came home, being called upon by Lieut. Colonel Calder, to know who was the owner of some Mutton that was roasting in the Camp, and at our company's fire, as I could not tell him, I was reduced to serve as private, and he also abused me very grossly: after which time I did not write or act as Clerk to the Battalion.



## ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS SENT FROM THE AMERICAN COLONIES

BY EDWIN SWIFT BALCH.

About the middle of the eighteenth century, several expeditions were sent from the English colonies of America towards the Arctic regions. They appear to have originated mainly from a desire to find a northwest passage for the sake of commerce, altho this may not have been the motive in all cases.

The earliest voyage of an American vessel to the north of which I have found any record, is that of a privateer from New York which must have been off the Labrador coast before 1750. This is mentioned in a book, published by Thomas Jefferys in London in 1768, the appendix of which is unquestionably a portion of Captain Swaine's journal of his voyage of 1753, altho the name of the author of the narrative is not mentioned.<sup>1</sup> Captain Swaine met an English "snow" under command of Captain Goff off the Labrador coast, and the mate of the "snow" stated that he had made a trip in the long boat on the coast of Labrador to latitude  $57^{\circ} 14'$ , and that one day he saw some Eskimo, who were much frightened, and that another time he fired at some Eskimo with a blunderbuss. Captain Swaine evidently thought these Eskimo were timid and hostile as the result of their treatment by some whites and he says: "By a Privateer from *New York*, some years since, the first Offence was given; those who have gone have done nothing to mollify or abate this Enmity and Revenge." This would seem to be proof positive that there was at least one ship, and perhaps more, sent from the American colonies to the Labrador coast several years before Captain Swaine, that is before the year 1753.

<sup>1</sup> "The Great Probability of a North West Passage," p. 151.





The next colonial expedition in point of time, Captain Swaine's expedition of 1753, is the only one of which there remains some known rather extended data. By a curious coincidence of nomenclature, the first American known to make an Antarctic discovery was also a Captain Swain.<sup>1</sup> The expedition of 1753 was a purely commercial venture in search of a northwest passage.

The names of only some of the persons who helped in fitting out this expedition are known, but it was mainly a Philadelphia enterprise. Thomas Jefferys<sup>2</sup> states that the voyage "was made from Philadelphia, in a schooner of about sixty tons, and fifteen persons aboard, fitted out on a subscription of the Merchants of Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Boston." Certain it is that it was organized in 1752, from the letter of Chief Justice William Allen,<sup>3</sup> said to be addressed to Thomas Penn and now in the Penn Manuscripts in The Historical Society of Pennsylvania. From the letter it is clear that "a scoundrell of a parson one James Sterling" nearly succeeded in stopping the undertaking, by applying "to the crown for an exclusive patent" "of the trade of the Labrador coast." The Philadelphia merchants in turn "transmitted a petition to his Majesty praying that no patent for an exclusive trade be granted," and that is all that is known at present of the matter. Chief Justice Allen's letter is as follows:

"Sir :

Philad. Nov<sup>r</sup> 17th 1752

As I am quite assured that every thing that regards the interest and reputation of the province of Pennsylvania will ever be regarded by you I therefore beg leave to sollicite your favour in behalf of myself and many other of the merchants of this place. Notwithstanding the repeated attempts of Gentlemen in England to discover the Northwest

<sup>1</sup> "Antarctica" by Edwin Swift Balch, p. 75.

<sup>2</sup> "The Great Probability of a North West Passage" Preface, p. XI.

<sup>3</sup> "William Allen was born in 1703, and died in 1780. He was sometime a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly, and from 1751 to 1774, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. "The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography," Vol. I., 1877, pp. 202-211: Edward F. de Lancey: "Chief Justice William Allen."



passage without success ; yet there has appeared among us a spirit to undertake that noble design which if effected will redound to the honour of your Province and to the advantage of us the undertakers. By the inclosed papers over which if you will be pleased to cast an eye you will perceive that last year we had intended to put our design into execution but by the extremity of the winter and other accidents it was postponed till next spring at which time as we have bought a vessell and all other materials and engaged Navigators and mariners we shall proceed in the affair and dispatch the vessell from hence the latter end of March and are in great hopes of avoiding the mistakes of former attempts and pursuing as we think more propper measures to be able to effect the discovery of the passage or at least put it out of doubt whether there is one or no. We have been the more incouraged in this attempt by the consideration that in case our search for the passage should be fruitles we might strike out a lucrative trade on the Coast of Labrador. But we to our great surprise are informed we are like to be deprived of the proposed trade by means of a scoundrell of a parson one James Sterling who last summer took his passage to London and there represented the advantage of the trade to the Labrador coast in such a light to Mess Granbury Buchanan and others that it is said they have applied to the crown for an exclusive patent. This same Sterling who is a Church of England minister at Newtown in Maryland was concerned with us originally in the undertaking and subscribed to bear a part of the expense but after he had by frequent conversations extracted from the person we cheifly depend upon for executing the design all or cheif part of the intelligence that he could give he has been base enough to endeavour to circumvent us. As a proof of what I assert I here inclose his original letter wrote with his own hand to Mr. Benjamin Franklin. We have also here our paper of subscription for the carrying on the undertaking signed by the said Sterling. Notwithstanding which as I said before he made a Voyage to London and for his discovery and the proposals he laid before the above gentlemen he has though a parson been rewarded with a collectorship of the Customs at the head of the bay. We conceive ourselves very ill used by this false Brother have therefore transmitted a petition to his Majesty (which comes herewith) praying that no Patent for an exclusive trade may be granted which is humbly submitted to your consideration and I am desired to request that you would be pleased to get it presented if you judge it will answer any good end. The expense attending the sollicitation &c I will take care as soon as I know what it is with thanks to discharge. Your kind interposition in our behalf will conferr a very great obligation on many of the most considerable merchants of this place and particularly on

Your most obedient Humble servant  
Will. Allen."





Captain Swaine sailed in the Spring of 1753, since Benjamin Franklin, one of the subscribers, wrote to Jared Eliot from Philadelphia on April 12, 1753:<sup>1</sup> "Our vessel, named the *Argo*, is gone for the northwest passage, and the Captain has borrowed my Journals of the last voyage, except one volume of a broken set, which I send you."

In a brief account of this expedition which appeared three quarters of a century later,<sup>2</sup> it is stated that the *Argo* sailed from Philadelphia on the 4th of March, and having "touched at the Hiannas, near Cape Cod, and at Portsmouth, in New England, to take in her complement of hands, etc., she took her departure from the latter place on the 15th April."

The story of the expedition is well and briefly told in the notice which appeared on its return in a Philadelphia newspaper:<sup>3</sup>

"PHILADELPHIA, November 15.

"Sunday last arriv'd here the Schooner *Argo*, Captain Charles Swaine, who sail'd from this Port last Spring on the Discovery of a North-West Passage. She fell in with the Ice off of Farewell; left the Eastern Ice, and fell in with the Western Ice in Lat. 58, and cruiz'd to the Northward to Lat. 63. to clear it, but could not, it then extending to the Eastward. On her return to the Southward, she met with two Danish Ships bound to Ball River and Disco up Davis's Straits, who had been in the Ice fourteen Days off Farewell, and had then stood to Westward, and assured the Commander that the Ice was fast to the Shore all above Hudson's Straits to the Distance of 40 Leagues out, and that there had not been such a severe Winter as the last these 24 Years that they had used that Trade; they had been 9 weeks from Copenhagen. The *Argo* finding that she could not get round the Ice, press'd thro' it, and got into the Straits mouth the 26th of June, and made the Island Resolution, but was forc'd out by vast Quantities of driving Ice, and got into a clear Sea the first of July. On the 14th, cruising the Ice for an Opening to get in again she met 4 Sail of Hudson's Bay Ships, endeavouring to get

<sup>1</sup> "The writings of Benjamin Franklin," by Albert Henry Smyth, Vol. III., p. 123.

<sup>2</sup> "The American Quarterly," Philadelphia, June 1828, pp. 505-542, article "North West Passage."

<sup>3</sup> "The Pennsylvania Gazette," November 15th, 1753, Number 1299.



The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery by Columbus in 1492 to the present time. It covers the early years of settlement, the struggle for independence, the formation of the Constitution, and the growth of the nation to its present position. The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1789 to the present time. It covers the early years of the Republic, the struggle for independence, the formation of the Constitution, and the growth of the nation to its present position.

The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1789 to the present time. It covers the early years of the Republic, the struggle for independence, the formation of the Constitution, and the growth of the nation to its present position. The fourth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1789 to the present time. It covers the early years of the Republic, the struggle for independence, the formation of the Constitution, and the growth of the nation to its present position.

in, and continued with them till the 19th, when they parted in thick Weather in Lat. 62 and a Half; which thick Weather continued to the 7th of August; the Hudson's Bay-men supposed themselves 40 Leagues from the western Land. The *Argo* ran down the Ice from 63 to 57.30. and, after repeated Attempts to enter the Straits in vain, as the Season for Discovery on the Western Side of the Bay was over, she went on the Labrador Coast, and discover'd it perfectly from 56 to 55, finding no less than 6 Inlets, to the Heads of all of which they went, and of which we hear they have made a very good Chart, and have a better Account of the Country, its Soil, Produce, &c, than has hitherto been published. The Captain says 'tis much like Norway; and that there is no Communication with Hudson's Bay thro' Labrador where one has been heretofore imagined, a high Ridge of mountains running North and South about 50 Leagues within the Coast. In one of the Harbours they found a deserted Wooden House with a Brick Chimney, which had been built by some English, as appear'd by sundry Things they left behind; and afterwards in another Harbour they met with Capt. Goff in a Snow from London, who inform'd, that the same Snow had been there last Year, and landed some of the Moravian Brethren, who had built that House; But the Natives having decoy'd the then Captain of the Snow, and 5 or 6 of his Hands in their Boat round a Point of Land at a Distance from the Snow, under Pretence of Trade, and carry'd them all off (they having gone imprudently without Arms) the Snow, after waiting 16 Days without hearing of them, went home, and was oblig'd to take away the Moravians to help to work the vessel. Part of her Business this Year was to enquire after those Men. Captain Swaine discover'd a fine Fishing Bank, which lies but 6 Leagues off the Coast, and extends from Lat. 57 to 54, supposed to be the same hinted at in Capt. Davis's second voyage. No bad accident happen'd to the Vessel, and the Men kept in perfect Health during the whole Voyage and return'd all well."

Some of the subscribers at least were satisfied with Captain Swaine's efforts, as is shown by the following newspaper item:<sup>1</sup>

"PHILADELPHIA, November, 29.

"Several of the principle Merchants and Gentlemen of this City, who, with other Merchants and Gentlemen of *North America*, subscribed to fitting out Captain *Swaine*, in the schooner *Argo* on the discovery of a *North-West Passage*, met at the *Bull's Head*, in this City, on the 23d Instant, and expressed a general Satisfaction with Captain Swaine's Proceedings during his Voyage, tho' he could not accomplish his Purpose, and unanimously voted him a very handsome Present."

<sup>1</sup> "The Pennsylvania Gazette," November 29th

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a great center of population. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a great center of population. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a great center of population. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a great center of population. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a great center of population. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a great center of population. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a great center of population. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1873. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became a great center of population. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1875. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became a great center of population. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1877. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became a great center of population.

The discovery of gold in California in 1848 was the first of a series of discoveries that led to the great influx of people to the western states. The discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859 was the second of a series of discoveries that led to the great influx of people to the western states. The discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858 was the third of a series of discoveries that led to the great influx of people to the western states. The discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860 was the fourth of a series of discoveries that led to the great influx of people to the western states. The discovery of gold in Montana in 1862 was the fifth of a series of discoveries that led to the great influx of people to the western states. The discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869 was the sixth of a series of discoveries that led to the great influx of people to the western states. The discovery of gold in Utah in 1871 was the seventh of a series of discoveries that led to the great influx of people to the western states. The discovery of gold in Arizona in 1873 was the eighth of a series of discoveries that led to the great influx of people to the western states. The discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1875 was the ninth of a series of discoveries that led to the great influx of people to the western states. The discovery of gold in Texas in 1877 was the tenth of a series of discoveries that led to the great influx of people to the western states.

A more extended account of part of this voyage, than the one already quoted, was published by Thomas Jefferys in 1768.<sup>1</sup> This account begins with the 2d of August, and omits all reference to the beginning of the voyage. There is a good deal of description of the Labrador Coast and of the various inlets which the Philadelphia expedition explored. Much of the paper is taken up with speaking of meeting and trading with the "Eskemaux." Captain Swaine's name, and the schooner's name are not mentioned, but Captain Goff and the "snow" from London, on the contrary, are spoken of.

The same year there was another expedition in search of a northwest passage, of which nothing is known to me at present except a short passage in Captain Swaine's Journal.<sup>2</sup> In this Captain Goff is reported as saying that on "the 9th of July joined Capt. Taylor in a Sloop of about 35 Tons, fitted out from *Rhode Island* to go in Pursuit of a *North-West Passage*; and if not successful, to come down on the coast of *Labrador*. Capt. Goff said he had learned by Capt. *Taylor* that the *Philadelphia* Schooner would be out."

In the year 1754, another expedition was sent from Philadelphia under Captain Swaine in search of a northwest passage. There are brief notices of this in two Philadelphia newspapers of October 24, 1754:

"PHILADELPHIA, October 24.

"On Sunday last, the Schconer Argo, Captain Swaine, arriv'd here, from a second Attempt of a Discovery of the North-west Passage, but without Success. The Particulars of the Voyage are not come to hand, but may be expected in a future Paper."<sup>3</sup>

"On Sunday last arrived here the Schooner Argo, Capt. Swain, who

<sup>1</sup>"The Great Probability of a North West Passage," by Thomas Jefferys, London, 1768. The Appendix, pages 131-153, is entitled: "An Account of Part of the Coast and Inland Part of The Labrador, being an Extract from a Journal of a Voyage made from Philadelphia in 1753."

<sup>2</sup>"The Great Probability of a North West Passage," Appendix p. 145.

<sup>3</sup>"The Pennsylvania Gazette," October 24, 1754.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and expansion. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these immigrants. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these free men. The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of law, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these laws. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these peace.

The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these progress. The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of justice, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these justice. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of freedom, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these freedom. The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of unity, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these unity. The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these hope.



was fitted out in the Spring, on a Discovery of the North-west Passage ; but having had three of his men killed by the Indians on the Labadore Coast, returned without Success.”<sup>1</sup>

Among the manuscript letters in The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, is the following one of Mr. Robert Levers, speaking of this expedition :<sup>2</sup>

[Page 1].

“Sir : Herewith is sent the Patent & c<sup>a</sup> by Mr. Gordon ; the Ballance coming to you out of the £20. after deduction of money paid to the Proprietaries & for Fees is £2.1.5. which is also herewith sent.

I also send two letters for you, one left by Mr. William Peters, the other by Mr. William Coxe.

I am sorry to hear you have your health so ill ; I hope now the Weather appears settled, you will mend and be restored.

I am, Sir, Your humble servant,

Robert Levers.”

P. S. The schooner in Search of the North West Passage is returned without any Hopes of success ; Poor Mr. John Patten, whom I suppose you remember, with two of the sailors, were killed by the Indians, being on an Island some distance from the Schooner fishing.

William Parson Esquire.

[Page 2.]

“Oct. 1754

“To William Parsons Esq<sup>re</sup>”

There is another brief note about this voyage :<sup>3</sup>

“PHILADELPHIA, November 14.

“On Saturday last several Habits, wore by the Eskimaux Indians, who inhabit the southern parts of the Labrador, with their Utensils, and other Curiosities, belonging to that People, were delivered by Capt. Swaine into our Library, being a Present from the North-West Company to the Library Company of this City.”

These specimens had disappeared from the Library before the year 1828, as is proved by the following paragraph :<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> “The Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser,” October 24, 1754.

<sup>2</sup> Bound into “The Great Probability of a North West Passage.”

<sup>3</sup> “The Pennsylvania Gazette,” November 14th, 1754.

<sup>4</sup> “The Register of Pennsylvania,” edited by Samuel Hazard, January to July, 1828, pp. 381-382, article “North West Passage,” republished from the “American Quarterly Review.”

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"They are not now in possession of the Library, and probably have been lost or destroyed. As they were presented soon after Captain Swaine's return from the second voyage, they were probably collected during that voyage."

In The Historical Society of Pennsylvania also, is the following manuscript paper by Captain Swaine,<sup>1</sup> which shows what supplies were thought necessary for an Arctic expedition in the seventeenth century. It also shows how Captain Swaine spelled his own name.

[Page 1.]

"An Estimate of the Expense for a future undertaking.

20 Barrels Bread . . . . .	£22
13 do Pork . . . . .	42.10
7 do Beef & 1 of Sewett . . . . .	20.
8 do flour . . . . .	10.10
28 Bushells Corn & Cask . . . . .	4.10
9 Barrels Beer . . . . .	9.
14 do Cyder . . . . .	11.4
20 Bushell's Pease . . . . .	7.10
700 W Rice . . . . .	5.7
250 W Sugar . . . . .	7.10
600 A Stockfish . . . . .	3.
24 Bushells Salt . . . . .	1.15
5 do Barly . . . . .	1.5
5 do Oatmeal . . . . .	2.10
100 W Butter . . . . .	2.10
200 W Cheese . . . . .	5.
2 Barrels Vinegar . . . . .	2.10
3 Tierces Molasses . . . . .	14.
4 do Rum . . . . .	36.
5 Jars Sweet Oyl . . . . .	6.
150 W Raisins . . . . .	3.15
2 boxes Candles . . . . .	1.16
Oyl for Lamps . . . . .	1.10
Pepper, Mustard & ground Ginger . . . .	1.

---

£222.12

[Page 2.]

"Ship Carpenter's Acct. for caulking, putting on  
a new Coat and unhanging the rudder, . . . £15.

<sup>1</sup> Bound up in "The Great Probability of a North West Passage."

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Mast Maker's Acct. for Booms, Gaffs, Bowsprit & top Sail yards, . . . . .	6.
Boat Builders Acct. repairing whaleboats . . . . .	2.
Rope Makers Acct. . . . .	
Ship Chandler's Acct. . . . .	10.
Glasier's Acct. . . . .	1.
Painters Acct. . . . .	3.
Sail Maker's Acct. making New foresail, . . . . .	3.
Physick, compleating y box Sturlington [sic ?] . . . . .	6.
Instrument Makers Acct. . . . .	2.
Blacksmith's Acct. . . . .	2.
Bricklayer's Acct. . . . .	1.
Wharfage . . . . .	5.
Stowing the Vessel . . . . .	5.
1 frame & Cross Cut Saw . . . . .	
1 Barrel gun powder . . . . .	8.
Pilotage up & down . . . . .	9
	<hr/>
	£ "

[Page 3.]

"An account of Wages to be advanc'd

To the Master . . . . .	£ 9
To Draughtsman & Mineralist . . . . .	5
To first Mate . . . . .	5.
To Second Mate . . . . .	4.10
To Carpenter . . . . .	5
To Boatswain . . . . .	2.10
To hands afore the Mast . . . . .	18
	<hr/>
	£ 49. "

"Charles Swaine."

[Page 4.]

"Schooner Argo"

As will readily be seen, these expeditions did not amount to much, as compared to Polar discovery in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Still they show that there was a healthy spirit for geographical research among the American colonists. At least one Arctic coast was probably first explored by an American colonial, namely the Northeast coast of Labrador by Captain Swaine, and he should henceforth be remembered among Arctic voyagers. Moreover, as there are at least four recorded voyages it is probable



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that there were others which are either unrecorded, or whose records have escaped notice.<sup>1</sup>

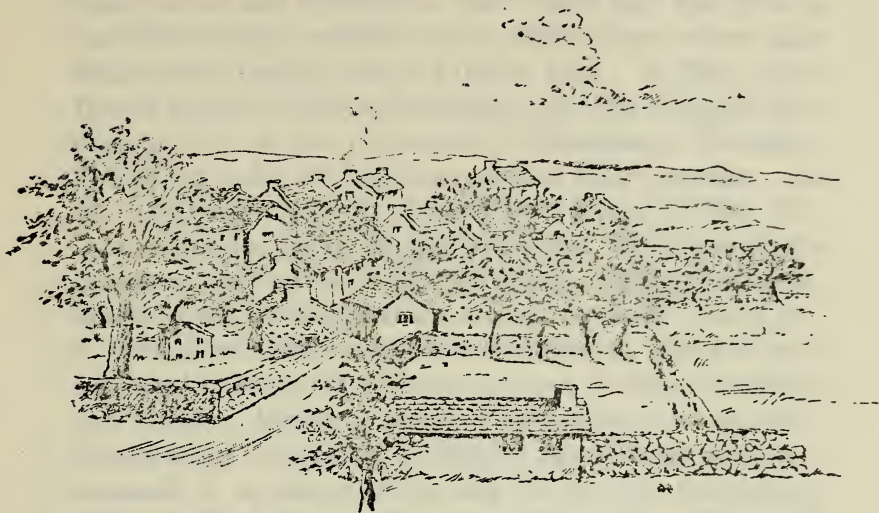
One is in the "Annals of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania" by John F. Watson, enlarged by Willis P. Hazard, Philadelphia, 1877, Vol. II., p. 495. After a muddled account under the heading "North West Passage" it says that "the particulars of both voyages may be read on page 381 of my Ms Annals in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania," and on referring to this collection one finds the "particulars" is simply the article "North West Passage" clipt from Hazard's "The Register of Pennsylvania," June 1828, and pasted in Mr. Watson's scrap book. This article is really inserted between pp. 325 and 326 of this scrap book.

A short notice of these voyages may also be found in "History of Philadelphia," 1609-1884, by J. Thomas Scharf and Thompson Westcott, Philadelphia, 1884, Vol. I. p. 246. And a longer account taken almost verbatim from the article in "The Pennsylvania Gazette," appears in Thompson Westcott's "History of Philadelphia," in "The Sunday Dispatch," of which there is a copy in The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

In Justin Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America," Vol. VIII., pp. 81-82, in an article by Mr. Charles C. Smith: "Arctic explorations in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries" is a short, accurate account of Captain Swaine's expeditions.

<sup>1</sup>Besides the authorities already mentioned, there are some brief notices of Captain Swaine's voyages of 1753 and 1754 in several books.





A MODERN VIEW OF SCOTFORD.

Drawn in 1897 by Sara Atkinson (now Mrs. Engle). The village appeared to have altered little since Christopher and John Atkinson left it nearly 200 years before.

## ATKINSON FAMILIES OF BUCKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

BY OLIVER HOUGH.

(Continued from page 175.)

12. WILLIAM ATKINSON, born 1 mo. [March] 31, 1687,<sup>1</sup> at Scotforth, Lancashire, England, died 1754,<sup>2</sup> in Upper Dublin Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, eldest son of John and Susanna (Hynde) Atkinson, came to Pennsylvania with his parents in the ship *Britannia* in 1699. Their parents having died on the voyage, William and his brother and sister, were taken by their aunts, Alice and Mary Hynde, to live with them in Bucks County, somewhere within the compass of Middletown Monthly Meeting, which (as stated above in the account of their father) took the supervision of

<sup>1</sup> Register of Lancaster Mo. Mtg.

<sup>2</sup> His will proved Jan. 1, 1755.



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their rearing and education. Just where they first lived is uncertain, though probably not in Buckingham, where their father's land was laid out in 1700 or 1701. In 1703, Alice Hynde married William Stockdale, and took the three children to live on his plantation in Warminster Township. The latter, under the Meeting, acted as their guardian. At the Middletown Monthly Meeting held 3 mo. 6, 1708, William Atkinson, being of age, requested his share of his patrimony, and his uncle [by marriage], William Stockdale, informed the meeting that the money was ready. On 4 mo. 3, 1708, John Cutler and William Hayhurst, who had been appointed to settle the accounts between William Stockdale and William Atkinson, reported themselves well satisfied. Within a few months of coming of age William Atkinson removed to a plantation he had just bought (see below), adjoining Stockdale's in Warminster Township. He stayed here until 1727, when he removed to Upper Dublin Township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) County. According to Mr. Jenkins he bought 198 acres in the northeast end of the township, but as the deed or deeds are not just now available, and apparently not of record, it is uncertain if he bought it all at once. He probably purchased several separate adjoining tracts at different periods, for in a list of landholders in Philadelphia County for 1734, made "according to the uncertaine Returns of the Constables,"<sup>1</sup> he is assessed in Upper Dublin for 50 acres only. It is more probable that he did not own as much as 198 acres, but that his son-in-law, William Walton, having acquired William Atkinson's plantation, made it up to that amount by later purchases; (see footnote below).

On 2 mo. 6, 1727, he being then recently removed, Middletown Mo. Mtg. granted him a certificate which he presented to Abington Mo. Mtg. 8 mo. 30, 1727. On 5 mo. 30, 1739, William Atkinson was appointed a representative from Abington Mo. Mtg. to the Quarterly Mtg. (also named

<sup>1</sup> Publications of the Genealogical Society of Penna., vol. 1, p. 169.



Abington). This seems to have been his sole official service in the meeting.

As mentioned in sketch of his father above, William Atkinson, then of Warminster Tp., joined his sister Mary and brother John, in a deed<sup>1</sup> April 1, 1713, to Christopher Topham, for their father's 500 acres laid out in Buckingham Tp., Bucks Co.

By deed<sup>2</sup> of 4 mo. 15, 1703, he bought of John Swift, of Southampton Tp., 170 acres in Warminster Tp., Bucks Co., adjoining William Stockdale, William Bayley, Peter Chamberlain, John Rush and James Bond; this was part of 500 acres sold by William Penn to William Bingley and conveyed by him to Swift in 1699. On Jan. 22, 1731/2, William Atkinson, then of Upper Dublin Tp., Phila. Co., and "Lora" his wife, sold this to Anthony Skout<sup>3</sup>.

As above stated the deed or deeds for the 198 acres in Upper Dublin have not been found on record. The Jenkins MS. continues the history of this tract, which as it also tells something of William Atkinson's descendants (not otherwise within the scope of this article) is quoted as follows: "William Atkinson sold his farm in<sup>4</sup> to his son-in-law

<sup>1</sup> Phila. Co. Deed Book F 6, p. 154. In the mention of this deed above, under 4. JOHN ATKINSON, page 173, line 4, *amount* should read *warrant*.

<sup>2</sup> Bucks Co. Deed Book 4, p. 7; recorded Oct. 16, 1703.

<sup>3</sup> Bucks Co. Deed Book 18 (old book F vol. 3), p. 555.

<sup>4</sup> This date could not be determined. The Philadelphia County deed book index mentions a deed from William Atkinson to William Walton as being recorded in Book D 14, page 284, and as having been copied thereinto from the older Book A vol. 3, but it is not in Book D 14 at all. The A and B series of Phila. Co. deed books were, many years ago, taken by the Provincial Land Office, as they contained the original patents for all the counties, and partial abstracts of them were retained by Philadelphia County as part of the series called Exemplification Records. But these abstracts were of patents only (with some letters of attorney and commissions), it being apparently the intention to copy the ordinary deeds into the current deed books; which, however, was not systematically carried out, so that many of them are no longer of record in this county. The original books, now in Harrisburg, are said to be too dilapidated for general use.

The present owner of the Cherry Lane place has a deed showing that William Walton added at least 78 acres 40 perches to what his father-in-law conveyed him, for he purchased that amount from Richard McCurdy, May 27, 1760. Indeed Walton probably added all there was of the plantation beyond the 50 acres William Atkinson was assessed for on the tax-roll mentioned.





William Walton, but probably continued to live there until his death, which was prior to Jan'y. 1, 1755. It will be observed that he left no sons, so that with his death another line of the Atkinson name became extinct. It was only through John Atkinson, the youngest brother, that the name of the Scotforth immigrants was perpetuated in Pennsylvania.

William and Phebe (Atkinson) Walton lived at Cherry Lane (the name is of recent origin) the remainder of their lives. They were the parents of nine children, only three of whom, Hannah b. 10, 21, 1745, and Phebe and John, who were much younger, survived. William Walton died in 4th month 1770 leaving the homestead to his only son John, and an adjoining farm to the west which he had bought, to Hannah, while Phebe had a tract of 50 acres off the south corner which had also been added to the original purchase. The son John died unmarried so that a new division was made of the original tract of 198 acres, Phebe getting 78 acres including the homestead.

Hannah Walton married John Cleaver in 1785. He died in 1804 and she in 1807, leaving no issue and the whole estate then passed to the surviving sister Phebe.

Phebe Walton had married 6th mo. 1, 1781, James Shoemaker, the son of Isaac and Hannah Shoemaker, of Upper Dublin. It was not many years after their marriage, that finding the home too small, the east end, an addition larger than the original house, was built. Its date stone bears the inscription:" [blank in MS.<sup>1</sup>] "Nearly the whole west wall was taken up by the massive chimney within the ample space of which a row of modern closets has been built. In 1814, Phebe Shoemaker, then a widow, added the western end. The middle house, with its ceiling but a few inches above the head of a medium sized man and its doorways troublesome for one above average height, betokens its age in its construction and arrangement. Without doubt it was the first stone house built on the property and from the fact that in the seven years that William Atkinson owned the farm it increased in value from £170 to £600, it seems likely that he built it. The next year after making the first addition James Shoemaker built the barn which bears the date of 1794.

James Shoemaker died \_\_\_\_\_, his widow surviving him \_\_\_\_\_ years. In 1814 Phebe Shoemaker gave to the Society of Friends ground for the Upper Dublin Meeting House which stands on the Jarrettown road on the western boundary of the farm. The meeting house was erected in that year. On her death the farm was divided among her four children, John, Hannah, Jesse and Jonathan. Jonathan Shoemaker's share was 78 acres including the homestead. He held it until \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>1</sup> It was some arrangement of the letters J, P, S, and date 1793.



the first of these was the fact that the United States had no standing army at the time of the Revolution. This was a serious disadvantage, as it meant that the country had to rely on a militia of volunteers to fight the war.

Another disadvantage was the fact that the United States had no navy at the time of the Revolution. This was a serious disadvantage, as it meant that the country had to rely on a fleet of privateers to fight the war. The privateers were not as effective as a standing navy, and they were often captured by the British.

Despite these disadvantages, the United States was able to win the war. This was due to a number of factors. One of the most important was the fact that the United States had a large territory. This meant that the British were unable to control the entire country. Another important factor was the fact that the United States had a strong economy. This meant that the country was able to sustain itself during the war.

The war was a difficult one for the United States. It was a war of attrition, and the United States had to fight for every inch of ground. However, the United States was able to win the war, and this was a great achievement for the young nation.

1849 when it was bought by Thomas Atkinson of Bucks County, a descendant of John Atkinson, the younger brother of William."

The Cherry Lane property is on the Limekiln Pike, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile from the present village of Three Tuns, or about half way between Three Tuns and Jarrettown.

By his will,<sup>1</sup> dated 8 mo. 15, 1754, proved Jan. 1, 1755, William Atkinson, of "uper Dubling" bequeathed £200 to each of his daughters, Susanna wife of Samuel Davis, Phebe wife of William Walton, and Hannah wife of Ellis Hughs, and the residue of his estate equally between them; to his son-in-law Ellis Ellis he left five shillings, he having already received his share. The executors were Samuel David, and Ellis Hughs. He did not bequeath any land.

William Atkinson married first, about June, 1716, Phebe Taylor, daughter of Richard Taylor, of Cheltenham Township, Philadelphia County. At Middletown Mo. Mtg. held 3 mo. 3, 1716, William Atkinson declared his intention of marriage with Phebe Taylor, a member of Abington Mo. Mtg.; but for some unknown reason the marriage was not performed under the care of the meeting and on 5 mo. 5, the overseers reported that William Atkinson and Phebe Taylor had been married contrary to the order of Friends; on 10 mo. 6, 1716, he presented the meeting a written satisfaction for the manner of his marriage and was retained in membership.<sup>2</sup>

Her father, Richard Taylor was a considerable landowner in Cheltenham and nearby townships; having purchased in 1795 from Thomas Fairman 300 acres; in 1697 from Silas Crispin, 519 acres (Lower Dublin); in 1698 from Edward Shippen and wife Rebecca, executors of her former husband Francis Richardson, 200 acres, (in or near Cheltenham); and in 1713 from Robert and Richard Whitton, 250 acres, (Upper Dublin).

Afterwards Taylor lived in the city of Phila. His will<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Phila. Co. Will Book K, p. 240.

<sup>2</sup> Minutes of Middletown Mo. Mtg,

<sup>3</sup> Phila. Co. Will Book E, p. 199.



signed Oct. 21, 1732, proved Dec. 12, 1732, mentioned his wife (name not given) and children Martha and Mary; sons-in-law Wm. Morgan, John Riale, of New Britain, Bucks Co., (husb. of Martha) & Wm. Adkinson; grandchildren Hannah Morgan, Susanna, Pheby, Mary & Hannah Adkinson; friend Humphrey Murray; John Riale was made executor.

William and Phebe (Taylor) Atkinson had issue, (and perhaps others who died young, unmarried, as there seems to have been no record made in any meeting of their births, and this list is made up from their father's will and the marriage register of Abington Mo. Mtg.):

16. SUSANNA ATKINSON, b. ——.
  - Mar. 1st, —, 1743, Thomas Hughs.
  - 2d, —, —, Samuel Davis.
17. PHEBE ATKINSON, b. 9 mo. 10, 1720, (Jenkins MS.).
  - Mar. —, 1741, William Walton.
18. MARY ATKINSON, b. —, d. before 1754.
  - Mar. —, 1746, Ellis Ellis, of Gwynedd.
19. HANNAH ATKINSON, b. —.
  - Mar. —, 1745, Ellis Hughs.

William Atkinson married second, Sept. 26, 1728, at Christ Church, Philadelphia, Mary Hugh.<sup>1</sup> No particulars of her family connection are at hand; she may have been either spinster or widow. The name was often written Hughes or Hughs, but whether she was a relative of the brothers Thomas and Ellis Hughs, (sons of Rowland Hugh) who married her step-daughters, Susanna and Hannah, is now unknown. As they were not married under care of Friends, William Atkinson sent to Abington Mo. Mtg. 5 mo. 28, 1729, a paper signifying his sorrow at offending Friends by his marriage, and on 7 mo. 29 appeared personally and made acknowledgement for marrying out of unity.

He married third, in August, 1730, Lowry Evans. They "passed second meeting" on 5 mo. 27, 1730, and the marriage was reported as accomplished to the Abington Mo.

<sup>1</sup> Register of Christ Church, Phila.

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Mtg. held 6 mo. 31.<sup>1</sup> They had no issue. It has not been ascertained to which of the numerous Evans families living within the compass of Abington Mo. Mtg. she belonged.

On the 32nd page of volume 6 of the Martindale MSS in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, this William Atkinson, born 1687, son of John, is said to be of Middletown, instead of, as he was, of Warminster, and is made to marry Margaret, daughter of Henry Baker, and to die 7 mo, 29, 1749; this marriage and date of death are those of 5. William Atkinson, of Bristol, son of Thomas, of the other family, and the children given on this 32nd page (Martindale), are really those of William, of Bristol, and Margaret (Baker) as noted in Part I of this article.

15. JOHN ATKINSON, born 9 mo. [Nov.] 25, 1695,<sup>2</sup> at Scotforth, in Lancashire, came to Pennsylvania in 1699 with his parents, John and Susanna (Hynde) Atkinson, and died in Bucks Co., early in January, 1751/2.<sup>3</sup> His parents having died on the voyage, John, with his brother and sister, was taken by his aunts Mary and Alice Hynde to Bucks County, where, after Alice's marriage in 1703, to William Stockdale, they lived on the latter's plantation in Warminster Township. Middletown Mo. Mtg., which exercised a care over orphaned children of Friends within its compass, supervised the rearing and education of John Atkinson, conducted by his aunts and William Stockdale. At the meeting held 8 mo, 4, 1705, four Friends were appointed to attend to John Atkinson's education, etc., and on 4 mo. 6, 1706 they reported that they had agreed with William Stockdale that he was to take care of John until he was 14 years old. After reaching that age, in 1710 he went to live with his brother William, whose plantation adjoined Stockdale's in Warminster. On 11 mo. 3, 1716, John Stackhouse and John Cutler reported to the meeting that they had seen the accounts settled between William

<sup>1</sup> Minutes of Abington Mo. Mtg.

<sup>2</sup> Register of Lancaster Mo. Mtg.

<sup>3</sup> Probate of his will.

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Stockdale and John Atkinson, and that John had received his portion, he being of age. At the time of his marriage, in 1717, he was living temporarily in Newtown Township. The following year, having bought land in the former Manor of Highlands, (see below), he removed to that place, which continued to be his home the rest of his life. These lands within the Manor, which about 1700 had been purchased by the "London Company," and by it sold to settlers, were at that time popularly, though not officially, considered to be part of Wrightstown Township, and the register of Wrightstown Mo. Mtg. in recording the births of John Atkinson's children, designates him as of Wrightstown; but after 1737 they were known to be part of Upper Makefield Township,<sup>1</sup> which he gives as his residence in his will, 1751.<sup>2</sup>

In 1713, though still a minor, he joined his brother and sister in the deed to Christopher Topham, already mentioned twice above.

On Feb. 20, 1718, he bought<sup>3</sup> from Tobias Collett, Daniel Quare and Henry Goldney, of London, (known as "Goldney and Company" or "The London Company"), 200 acres of their tract in the Manor of Highlands. Mr. Jenkins writes of this place as follows: "In 1718 John and Mary Atkinson settled in what is now the extreme northern corner of Upper Makefield township, then called the Manor of Highlands. The farm of 200 acres which John bought of the London company for £50 adjoined on the east the Windy Bush farm where lived his brother-in-law, William Smith. Tradition says that the whole country around was a wilderness and that there were but two white families in the neighborhood, but many Indians. The farm was a parallelogram having 134 rods along what is now the line of Buckingham township, and 240 rods along what is now the public road leading to Buckmanville. The latter village now occupies a portion of the southeast corner of the farm.

Here John Atkinson built his house and barn, planted out an orchard, of which one lone pear tree is still standing." ("Aunt Polly, who was 87

<sup>1</sup> See Davis's *History of Bucks County*, (1st ed., 1876), pages 473-474.

<sup>2</sup> The Martindale MS, vol. 6, 34th page, erroneously styles him "of Middletown" instead of Makefield; the rest of the page is correct, except a slight error in the date of his son Ezekiel's birth, which will be mentioned below.

<sup>3</sup> Phila. Co. Deed Book H 14, p. 382.





years old when she died in 1886, was frequently told when she was a girl going to school that the pear tree was one hundred years old.") "From the site where the original home stood one looks across the intervening farms to the wooded Jericho Hills, while away to the north-east is the sugar loaf Bowman's hill; from the hill top back of the house the eye reaches across to Buckingham mountain. A little water course, now dry except in rainy times ran near the house to the east, while the spring near which our ancestors always sought to build was a hundred yards away."

"Just when the original house that John Atkinson had built was torn down is not known, but William Atkinson, John's son, built the present building using the old stones and axe hewn beams in its construction. The new house was placed nearer the spring and William is said to have planted the buttonwood tree at the corner of the house, which now, 1901, is one of the giants of its race. In the basement kitchen are to be seen the blackened joists, taken from the original John Atkinson's house. Where the latter was built is still to be seen a depression in the ground, now choked with weeds and brambles.

The portion of the farm which fell to William's share has remained in the Atkinson family to this day, the generations being 1st John; 2nd William; 3rd John; 4th John; 5th John L. and since his death, his widow."<sup>1</sup>

John Atkinson, by his will,<sup>2</sup> dated 10 mo. 10, 1751, proved January 15, 1752, bequeathed 120 acres of his plantation, including the dwelling-house and barn, to his son William, and the remaining 80 acres to his son Thomas. To William was also given "my black mare Saddle and Bridle and also my great Bible." To the daughter, Mary, the "best bed and furniture thereunto belonging one new chest of drawers, all my Pewter and also my Roan Horse." To son Ezekiel £12 and a loom. The remainder of the personal estate was to be divided between Mary, Christopher and Cephas, and to Cephas was also given "one Bay Horse Colt now in possession of my brother William." The sons William and Thomas were appointed executors. In this will he styled himself "weaver," and a note to the will mentioned "looms and gears" which his sons Christopher and

<sup>1</sup> In 1887 over two-thirds of John Atkinson's original 200 acres were still in possession of his descendants.

<sup>2</sup> Bucks Co. Will Book 2, p. 241.





Cephas were to have, besides the loom left to Ezekiel; he also mentioned an apprentice who was to finish his term with Cephas; so it would appear that John Atkinson and sons carried on this industry as extensively as the primitive condition of all manufacturing at this period in Pennsylvania permitted.

John Atkinson married 8 mo. 30, 1717, at the house of Stephen Twining, in Newtown Township, Mary Smith, (b. 2 mo. 9, 1696, d. —), daughter of William and Mary (Croasdale) Smith, of Wrightstown Township. Both the Smith and Croasdale families were among the earliest settlers in the vicinity, where their descendants were large landowners, and occupied prominent positions among the county families, but lack of space forbids any detailed account of them here.

John and Mary (Smith) Atkinson had issue; (births from register of Wrightstown Mo. Mtg.<sup>2</sup>):

20. JOHN ATKINSON, b. 6 mo. 18, 1718, died young.
21. WILLIAM ATKINSON, b. 2 mo. 17, 1721, d. —, 1800.<sup>3</sup> Mar. 7 mo. 1, 1742, Mary Tomlinson.
22. THOMAS ATKINSON, b. 3 mo. 5, 1722, d. —, 1760. Mar. 8 mo. 18, 1744, Mary Wildman.
23. CHRISTOPHER ATKINSON, b. 12 mo. 18, 1723/4, d. —, 1795.<sup>13</sup> Mar. 6 mo. 15, 1763, Lydia Canby.
24. MARY ATKINSON, b. 8 mo. 20, 1725, d. 3 mo. 22, 1789.<sup>4</sup> Mar. —, John Stockdale.
25. EZEKIEL ATKINSON, b. 10 mo. 10, 1728. Mar. —, Rachel Gilbert.
26. CEPHAS ATKINSON, b. 5 mo. 7, 1730. Mar. —, Hannah Naylor.
27. ELIZABETH ATKINSON, b. 4 mo. 12, 1732, died young.

<sup>1</sup>Register of Middletown Mo. Mtg.

<sup>2</sup>The copy of the Wrightstown register in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania's library omits Cephas and makes Ezekiel born 5 mo. 7, 1730; but Mr. Jenkins's MS, presumably taken from the original, gives their births as in the text. The Martindale MS, while giving Ezekiel's year as 1728, gives him the same month and day as Cephas, 5 mo. 7.

<sup>3</sup>Martindale MS.

<sup>4</sup>Register of Wrightstown Mo. Mtg.



NOTE A.

There was a Christopher Atkinson, of Kendal, County Westmoreland, more prominent among Friends than Christopher, of Scotforth, and who flourished at a somewhat earlier period. Joseph Smith, in his *Catalogue of Friends' Books*, gives him as author of five pamphlets, three of them in co-laboration with others, all published between 1653 and 1655. Smith indicates him as one who had left Friends and was not known to have returned. These pamphlets were:

—The Standard of the Lord Lifted up Against the Kingdom of Satan, or, An Answer to A BOOK Entitled, "The Quakers Shaken," Written by one *John Gilpin*, with the help of the Priest of *Kendal*: . . . By *Christopher Atkinson*, a friend to the Kingdom of Jesus Christ. London, 1653.

—The Sword of the Lord DRAWN, and furbished against the man of Sin: . . . By one whose Name in the flesh is Christopher Atkinson, who am one that the world doth scornfully call a Quaker. London, 1654.

—David's Enemies discovered. . . . by us who suffer for the Truth, whose names according to the flesh are Christopher Atkinson, George Whitehead. London, 1655.

—The Testimony of the everlasting Gospel witnessed through sufferings, by Christopher Atkinson, Richard Hubberthorne, and James Lancaster. No printer's name, nor date. The part written by Atkinson is entitled: "An Epistle written in the bonds of the Gospel, to be published abroad amongst the inhabitants of England, Rulers, Magistrates and People." Dated "From the Gaol of Norwich, 13th of 10th mo. [1654]."

—ISHMAEL, and his MOTHER, cast out into the WILDERNESS, amongst the Wild Beasts of the same nature: . . . Given forth from the Spirit of the Lord in us that do suffer in Gaol of Norwich for the truth's sake. . . . Whose names in the flesh is, Christopher Atkinson, George Whitehead, James Lancaster, Thomas Simonds. London, 1655.

*First Publishers of Truth*, (supplement to the *Journal of the Friends' Historical Society*), page 306, in the account of Friends' beginnings at Bolland, a branch of Settle Mo. Mtg. in Yorkshire, says: "In ye year 1653, about ye 6th mo., there came two friends out of ye North, whose names were Thomas Vears and Christopher Atkinson, to a Little Town called Newton, not far from Slaidburne in Bolland, on a 7th Day at night, & was Received by James Bond, a Poor Man, & had a meeting in ye Day following, where severall People were convinced; and ye 2d Day of ye weeke had another meeting, att Cutbert Hayhurst, in Essington, where they were well received."

On page 260 of the same work, under the heading of his own meeting,





Kendal, is an account of him as follows: "Christopher Atkinson, of Kendall, was opened in a liveing Testemony, and laboured zeallously for a time in the service of truth, and suffered Imprisonmt Chearfully for the same in Kendall, and allso travelled into the south & east of England, and for a time had a service in many places. But in process of time, for want of watchfullness, run out into things Inconsistant with the proffession of truth, and persisting therein was denyed of friends. Let this and the like runing out be a Caution to all to keepe in Humil-lety & watchfullness, under ye Conduct of Gods power, that keeps stable & out of all Satans Temptations."

[Some account of C. A. also appears in "Life and Correspondence of William and Alice Ellis of Airton," by James Backhouse, pp. 315-316.]

#### NOTE B.

Thomas Stackhouse, Senior, of Bolland, in Yorkshire, was one of those who accompanied William Penn, in the ship *Welcome*, on his first voyage to his Province of Pennsylvania, arriving at New Castle, 10 mo. 27, 1682. Bolland Particular Meeting, to which he belonged, was a constituent of Settle Monthly Meeting, of the Society of Friends, in Yorkshire. A number of members of this monthly meeting obtained a certificate therefrom dated 4 mo. 7, 1682, in order to move to Pennsylvania, which they did on the *Welcome*. "The Settle Certificate" (as this document is familiarly known among Pennsylvania genealogists, by whom it is generally considered to be the most important single certificate issued by any English meeting in connection with the settlement of Pennsylvania) was granted to the following—most or all of them related by blood or marriage: Cuthbert Hayhurst, wife and family; Nicholas Waln, wife and three children; Thomas Wigglesworth and wife Alice; Thomas Walmsley and wife Elizabeth; Thomas Croasdale, wife Agnes and six children; Thomas Stackhouse and wife; Ellin Cowgill (widow), and children; and William Hayhurst. No names of wives, other than the three named, and no names at all of children, are mentioned, nor the number of children other than Waln's and Croasdale's. These families all settled in Buck county.

Thomas Stackhouse had married in the same year, 1682, and probably in the same (4th) month, Margery Hayhurst, their declarations of intention having been made to Settle Mo. Mtg. in 2nd and 3rd months. She was undoubtedly a sister to Cuthbert Hayhurst whose name heads the certificate. Alice, wife of Thomas Wigglesworth, also in the certificate, was another sister; her marriage 7 mo. 2, 1665, is on the register of Settle Mo. Mtg. These were children of Cuthbert (the elder) and Alice Hayhurst, of Essington, Yorkshire. Nicholas Waln was a nephew of Cuthbert Hayhurst's wife, who was Mary Rudd, her sister Jane being



Waln's mother. Cuthbert Hayhurst had a brother William who married his wife's sister, Dorothy Rudd, who died in 1676. This was doubtless the William Hayhurst of the certificate. The relationship, if any, of the Walmsleys and Croasdales (Agnes Croasdale's maiden name being Hathornthwaite, and Elizabeth Walmsley's unknown to the writer) is not so clear, but Ellen (or Ellin) Cowgill's probable relationship will be spoken of below. Margery (Hayhurst) Stackhouse died without issue 11 mo. 5, 1682, [Feb., 1682/3],<sup>1</sup> and was one of the first persons buried in the graveyard of Middletown (then Neshamina) meeting-house.

Thomas Stackhouse on arriving in the Province went to Bucks County and took up a tract of 312 acres in Middletown Township, on Neshaminy Creek, running back to about where Langhorne now is. This is shown on Holme's Map in the name of "Thomas Stackhouse Sr." Here he lived a number of years, but having no wife nor children, (though his nephew John is presumed to have lived with him), and getting well on to 65 years old, he no doubt felt the need of a woman's care, and so, about 1701 went to board with Margaret (Fell) Atkinson, at "Bellemont," as mentioned in the text above; (where their marriage in 1702/3 and her subsequent marriage to John Frost, are fully covered).

Thomas Stackhouse, Sr., had no issue by either wife. He died in 1706, in his 71st year. His will<sup>2</sup> mentioned his wife Margaret, brother John, sisters Jennet and Ellin, nephews Thomas and John, but no children. The nephew John inherited the 312 acre plantation in Middletown. The brother John appears not to have come to America, and whether the sister Jennet did is uncertain, but the sister Ellin was probably the Ellin Cowgill, widow, included in the same certificate from Settle Mo. Mtg. with Thomas Stackhouse and wife; the fact that Ellin Cowgill had a daughter Jennet (no doubt named for her sister) strengthens this theory. (See remarks on Cowgill family in Part I. under 14. JOSEPH ATKINSON, who married another Jennet Cowgill, granddaughter of this Ellen.)

Thomas Stackhouse Senior's brother John is supposed to have been the father of the two nephew's mentioned in the former's will:

Thomas Stackhouse, Jr., came to Pennsylvania as early as 1682 probably with his uncle. He obtained 507 acres of land in Middletown Township (marked "Thomas Stackhouse" on Holme's Map) and lived there all his life. He represented Bucks County in the Provincial Assembly in 1711, 1713 and 1715, and was elected for 1716 but declined to serve. He married first Grace Heaton, second Ann widow of Edward Mayos, and third Dorothy widow of Zebulon Heston.

<sup>1</sup> Register of Middletown Mo. Mtg.

<sup>2</sup> Phila. Co. Will Book C, p. 40.





John Stackhouse, Jr. was in Pennsylvania by 1685 in which year his name is signed to a paper, and probably he came with his uncle in 1682. He was a minister of the Society of Friends. John Fothergill in his *Journal* mentions lodging 12 mo. 23, 1721, at the house of J. Stackhouse, near Neshaminy; this was the 312 acres he had inherited from his uncle. He married Elizabeth Pearson. From these two nephews of Thomas Stackhouse, Sr. descended the well-known Bucks County family of that name, branches of which are now found in Philadelphia, Chester and Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania, Burlington, Camden and Gloucester Counties, New Jersey, and in Maryland.

#### NOTE C.

Shortly after the year 1700 there were two William Stockdales in Bucks County, and sometime before that there was another in New Castle County, but who died in Philadelphia. What relation, if any, these three men were to one another, is very uncertain at present. Of the one who was connected by marriage with both the Bucks County Atkinson families we have the following particulars:

The first mention of him found so far appears to be his declaration or intention of marriage with Alice Hynde in 1702/3. The reports to the meeting for a number of years thereafter, as to his care for and accounts with the Atkinson children have been noticed in the text.

By deed<sup>1</sup> of 3 mo. 18, 1707, William Stockdale bought from John Swift, of Southampton Township, 151 acres in Warminster Township, bounded by Abel Noble (on several sides) and by John Rush, part of 500 acres which William Penn by deeds of lease and release dated Sept. 6 & 7, 1681, had conveyed to William Bingley. Stockdale had probably resided on and rented this place from Swift for a number of years before he bought it, as the deed designates him as of Warminster.

By deed dated March 6, 1723, William Stockdale bought<sup>2</sup> from Thomas Chalkley and Martha his wife, 250 acres in Warminster Township, part of 500 acres originally granted to John Jones of London and laid out to his agents or attorneys in 1684. This was on the southwest branch of Neshaminy Creek. On August 16, 1734, William Stockdale and Phebe his wife conveyed<sup>3</sup> 97½ acres of this (on the branch and adjoining Samuel Gilbert's land) to her sons James and John Radcliffe, of Warminster Tp. The balance, 152½ acres, William Stockdale by will, May 17, 1738, left to his wife for life and then to his brother Ralph

<sup>1</sup> Bucks Co. Deed Book 3, p. 323.

<sup>2</sup> Deed apparently not on record in Bucks County, but fact recited in deeds recorded in Bucks Co. Deed Books 11, p. 72; 20, p. 39; and 28, p. 410.

<sup>3</sup> Bucks Co. Deed Book 20, p. 39.



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Stockdale's son and the children of his sisters Isabel and Ann;<sup>1</sup> on March 7, 1744, these heirs, Thomas Beatham; of Settle, William Stockdale of "Suazom" or "Suazan," and Ralph Dinsdale, of Camm's Houses, all in Yorkshire, England, sold<sup>2</sup> this 152½ acres to Charles Beatty, of Warminster Township.

William Stockdale's will<sup>3</sup> dated May 17, 1738, proved Oct. 30, 1738, gave to his wife Phebe Stockdale the best bed and all furniture thereunto belonging. She was to have the whole benefit of his land and plantation where he then lived, during her life, and after her death it was to go to the testator's brother Ralph Stockdale's son, and testator's sisters Isabel's and Amy's children, to be equally divided between them. To his "cousins" William Atkinson, John Atkinson and Mary Child, and to his "brother" William Atkinson, £5 each. The residue of his estate to his wife Phebe, she, with his "brother" William Atkinson, being appointed executors. His connection with the two separate Atkinson families is well exemplified by the will: the "cousins" William, John and Mary being nephews and niece of his first wife Alice Hynde, and belonging to the CHRISTOPHER AND JOHN ATKINSON FAMILY; while the "brother" William Atkinson, was the brother-in-law to his second wife Phebe (Baker) Radcliffe, and was of the THOMAS ATKINSON FAMILY.

William Stockdale married first, in 1703, as stated above, Alice Hynde. Middletown Mo. Mtg. register records the death (though not the birth) of one, and probably their only, child:

ISABEL STOCKDALE, b. —, d. 11 mo. 22, 1720.

Alice (Hynde) Stockdale had died before her daughter, in the same year, 1720, and was buried 10 mo. 20.<sup>4</sup> If she had any other children they must also have died young, or at least without issue, as William Stockdale's will gives evidence of his leaving no direct heirs.

He married second, in 1722, Phebe (Baker) Radcliffe, daughter of Henry Baker, and widow of Edward Radcliffe; see Notes D and E to Part I. William Stockdale at Middletown Mo. Mtg. held 5 mo. 5, 1722, declared his intention of marriage with Phebe Radcliffe, a member of Falls Mo. Mtg., and a certificate was granted him for that purpose 6 mo. 2. On 8 mo. 3, 1728, Middletown Mo. Mtg. gave William Stockdale "and family" a certificate to Abington Mo. Mtg.; he and his wife

<sup>1</sup> Called "Ann" in the deed record, but "Amy" in his will.

<sup>2</sup> Deed recorded May 3, 1796 in Bucks Co. Deed Book 28, p. 410; it had previously been recorded July 11, 1763 in Book 11, p. 72; this first record omitting "County of York" in the heirs' residence, and having some names misspelt.

<sup>3</sup> Bucks Co. Will Book 1, p. 257.

<sup>4</sup> Register of Middletown Mo. Mtg.

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Phebe (who was all the "family") presented it there 8 mo. 28. This does not mean a change of residence, but only a transfer of membership for convenience of attending meeting; Horsham, the particular meeting belonging to Abington Mo. Mtg., to which they attached themselves, being readier of access to their Warminster home.

Phebe Stockdale died only a few months after her husband. By her will,<sup>1</sup> dated Dec. 27, 1738, she left £10 to Horsham Meeting for fires in and sweeping out the meeting house, the money to be put at interest and Friends appointed by the meeting to see it employed as directed. To her sister Margaret Atkinson, her side saddle; to son James Radcliffe, a riding horse; and to son John Radcliffe, a mare and colt. Residue to sons James and John Radcliffe, who with her brother-in-law William Atkinson, were named as executors. By a codicil of the same date she divided wearing apparel between her cousin Rebecca Smith and sister Margaret Atkinson, and gave her brother-in-law, William Atkinson, her deceased husband's best riding saddle. The whole was probated Jan. 24, 1738/9.

A William Stockdale was a Member of Assembly from Bucks County in 1713, 1714, 1717 and 1719, but it is uncertain whether this was the above-mentioned or the following.

The other William Stockdale, contemporary in Bucks County with the husband of Alice Hynde, first appears in Middletown Township as a party to a deed<sup>2</sup> of the date of Sept. 11, 1711, by which he bought of Joseph Wildman 60 acres in Middletown Tp., bounded by Thomas Musgrove's, Thomas Constable's, John Croasdale's and other of Joseph Wildman's lands. Either just before or just after this (on Feb. 12, 171-) he bought from Henry Nelson (deed not found on record) 90 acres adjoining and on Neshaminy Creek. On March 6, 1713, William Stockdale and Dorothy his wife sold<sup>3</sup> the whole 150 acres to Thomas Stackhouse, Jr. In this last deed his residence is given as Southampton.

At the date of his will,<sup>4</sup> 3 mo. [May] 12, 1727, he was of Northampton Township. He made his wife Dorothy sole executrix with full power to dispose of all his goods, lands, etc., as she saw fit, but with the advice of the monthly meeting. There were no specific bequests; it was probated Jan. 30, 1732/3. At Middletown Mo. Mtg. 1 mo. 7, 1733/4, William Stockdale, lately deceased, having left all disposing of his effects to his wife, she requested assistance from the meeting in doing the same.

This William Stockdale married first, Grace ———; they had one

<sup>1</sup> Bucks Co. Will Book 1, p. 259.

<sup>2</sup> Bucks Co. Deed Book 4, p. 163.

<sup>3</sup> Bucks Co. Deed Book 5, p. 34.

<sup>4</sup> Bucks Co. Will Book 1, p. 181.





child, whose death, but not her birth, is on the register of Middletown Mo. Mtg.:

GRACE STOCKDALE, b. —, d. 5 mo. 27, 1722.

He married second, in 1710, Dorothy Iden. He declared his intentions to Middletown Mo. Mtg. 2 mo. 6, and she being a member of Falls Mo. Mtg. he was given a certificate thereto 4 mo. 1. They had certainly the following three children, (births from register Middletown Mo. Mtg):

ROBERT STOCKDALE, born 6 mo. 8, 1711. The will of Robert Stockdale, of Northampton,<sup>1</sup> dated Jan. 24, 1769, proved Aug. 10, 1772, mentioned his wife Mary, son Robert (who was to have the plantation when 21 years old), sons William, George and David, and "little daughter" Mercy; and made his wife and John Plumly executors.

ELIZABETH STOCKDALE, born 8 mo. 14, 1713, died 6 mo. 23, 1721.<sup>2</sup>

MARY STOCKDALE, born 7 mo. 1, 1716.

William and Dorothy (Iden) Stockdale are supposed to have been also the parents of these:

HANNAH STOCKDALE, of Falls Township, married 9 mo. 19, 1740, at Falls Mtg., Samuel Bunting, of Bristol Township, son of Samuel and Priscilla (Burgess) Bunting.

WILLIAM STOCKDALE, of Middletown Township, married 2 mo. 17, 1746, at Middletown Mtg., Sarah Field, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah, of Middletown Tp. On May 19, 1749, he bought  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre, and on May 16, 1750, one acre adjoining, in Middletown Tp.;<sup>3</sup> his executors (widow Sarah and brother John) sold 'these  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres Jan. 19, 1757. The last deed calls him "late of Wrightstown," but his will has him "of Buckingham." This will<sup>5</sup> dated Jan. 29, 1755, directs his executors to sell his house and lot in Middletown Tp. (the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres above); leaves one-third of his estate, real and personal, to his wife, and the other two-thirds to his three children, Hannah, William and Thomas; and appoints his wife and his brother, John Stockdale, executors. It was probated July 26, 1755, and letters were granted to Sarah Stockdale and John Stockdale, the executors named.

JOHN STOCKDALE, mentioned in will of his brother, William, 1755. This was probably the John Stockdale who married 24. MARY ATKINSON, daughter of John and Mary (Smith) Atkinson.

Dorothy (Iden) Stockdale, married second, in 5th or 6th month, 1734, Daniel Burgess, widower, of Falls Township.

<sup>1</sup> Bucks Co. Will Book 3, p. 207.

<sup>2</sup> Register of Middletown Mo. Mtg.

<sup>3</sup> Bucks Co. Deed Book 16, pp. 348 and 350.

<sup>4</sup> Bucks Co. Deed Book 16, p. 351.

<sup>5</sup> Bucks Co. Will Book 2, p. 283.

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Postpaid at Special Rate of Postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917.

The third William Stockdale mentioned at the beginning of this note, was of somewhat earlier date than either of the above, and not, so far as known, ever a resident of Bucks County. He was an eminent minister of the Society of Friends, came to Pennsylvania from Ireland in 1684/5, and lived in New Castle County (now in Delaware), where he was a Justice of the County Court. In 1689 he became a Provincial Councillor, after which date he appears to have lived in Philadelphia, where he died in 7 mo. 1693. He was a member of Newark Mo. Mtg., the register of which records the deaths of his daughter Ruth 6 mo. 30, 1687 and wife Jane 7 mo. 8, 1688. He married again in 1689, Hannah Druett. No other particulars of his family appear there, nor is there any will or administration of his on record in Philadelphia, where he died. An extended account of him is given in Albert Cook Myers's *Immigration of the Irish Quakers into Pennsylvania* (Swarthmore, 1902), pp. 267-271. As he came from Ireland it is unlikely that he was any near relative of the William Stockdale who married Alice Hynde, for the latter's relatives, as shown by the deed from his heirs, March 7, 1744, lived in England. But he might have been father of the William Stockdale who married Grace ——— and Dorothy Iden, though our lack of knowledge of any children, (except Ruth) leaves this an open question.

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1878. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1880. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

SOME EXTRACTS FROM THE PAPERS OF GENERAL  
PERSIFOR FRAZER.

(Continued from page 319.)

CAMP WHITE PLAINS Sept 2nd, 78

MY DR POLLY

Your letter dated 22nd, Augt came to my hands last Evening It gives me the highest satisfaction to hear of your and the Childrens health. I receiv'd a lettter the other day directed in your hand Writing, inclosing one from Nancy and Joshua of the 1st, Augt but not a line from you only a Postscript mention'd you having seen Mrs Wayne at Dilworths, the letter was tore to pieces, so that I imagin'd what you had wrote was lost and it had past through so many hands I cannot find who brought it to Camp—My last to you was P Mr. North of our Regiment. I directed him to leave it with Colo Archd Thomson or wth Mrs Jenkins—I have been very poorly this 3 weeks past but am now pretty well recovered, though I still Lodge out of Camp—

I mention'd in a former Letter to you that a Mare I had got from the Quarter Master Generals had stray'd from me, and that I had heard by Doctor Jones that she was at his House. I enclos'd a letter to Mrs Jones, desiring she would deliver her to you. As you do not mention any thing of this in your Letter am afraid it has not come to hand—it will be impossible to procure a Horse here for Mr. Johnston. I am Sorry he should suffer by the misfortune but must do the best We can, either in procuring him another Horse or pay him the Value—I hope We shall weather all these misfortunes—I have directed the Bearer who is an officer in our Regiment to Call upon you he can possibly put you in a way to forward some things to me as it is at present very uncertain when I can get home—Please to send me the Blue Cloath for a Coat with the White and Lining and Trimmings—if you could send me 2 yards of white Lining besides for a Light Blue piece of Broad Cloath wch I have procur'd for a Coat it would oblige me, also Mohair and white mettall Buttons and other necessaries for it—There was a pair new Shoes left at Mrs. Jenkins's you may remember I now want them much—I got only a pair Blanketts a Coverlid and set of Camp Stools from Mrs. Rivers's by Colo Johnston so that I have left my matrass, Pillow, Coat, Jacket a pair new draws pair Boots, 1 pair Shoes, pair Spurs and a Vallice to carry my Bed in, I should be glad to know what became of them—the Vallice Matrass, spurs, and Shoes were left at Mrs Rivers's by me and Understood the other things were to have been sent there—the Value I do not mind, but they are very necessary and not to be pro-





cured. I had forgot to mention that I have got my Sword and Bayonet. The News we have is that Two of the French Ships suffer'd in a late Storm in consequence of wch the Fleet were obliged to leave Rhode Island to convoy those that were disabled to Boston—in Consequence of this, Genl Sullivan had orders to leave the Island for fear a Reinforcement might arrive with the British fleet and cut off their retreat, Genl Sullivan the 28th, at night, made a disposition for this purpose ordered 2 Regiments to Cover the retreat, the Enemy hearing of this March'd out to attack them early in the morning those Regimts were reinforc'd and so were the Enemy's till at last it brought on a General Engagement wch continued about an Hour Excessive severe. the British were at last oblig'd to retreat in great precipitation and left Us Masters of the Field of Battle, both sides lost a great number, We lost a great many brave Officers. the particulars are not yet arriv'd but expect they will be in to day—The French Fleet it is—believ'd are now return'd to Rhode Island The British have sent a large reinforcement from New York—it is expected Sullivan left the Island he having particular orders for that purpose—something extraordinary is expected to take place very soon. I have not time to write to any acquaintance, you might excuse me to them. Mr. Cheyney can advise you what is best to be done wth Noblit. I think he ought to be committed in consequence of his Judgment as nothing could have been done at that time the Enemy coming into the Country otherwise a New process against him and his Son, Bernard Vanhorn can be had to Witness against them and the affair may be settled in that way. Colonel Hannum can give you his advice as I spoke to him about it at Court before I came away—Excuse me in having given you this unnecessary trouble I could not well avoid it—My best respects to all friends my love to my Dr Children I am my Dr Polly

Ever Yours

PERSR. FRAZER.

Sepr 9th 1778

MY DR PERCY

I have this minute received the agreeable account of your being in good helth, by Jemmy Thomson who Saw Major Herbut at the Sine of the Ship yesterDay he Says he Saw you jst before he left Camp this is to go to the Ship to Day the Major is to Call there for it I have Sent your hanger and bagonete three weeks ago I Expect you have got them I have not received any Letter from you Sence that of the 19th of Augt it gave the account of your illness from that till this I think I have been as unhappy as any one Living as the Children Still Continue bad with the Hooping chouf I shall Expect you home in three weeks from this pray write every oppertunity our Relations and friends are in helth Little Sally and Bobby and Polly fallows Sends ther Love to you I am

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public. It was organized in 1847 and has since that time been the leading organization of the medical profession in the United States. The Association is composed of more than 50,000 members, who are physicians, surgeons, dentists, and other medical practitioners. The Association's principal activities are the publication of the Journal of the American Medical Association, the holding of annual meetings, and the advocacy of the interests of the medical profession and the public. The Association is also engaged in a wide variety of other activities, including the promotion of medical research, the improvement of medical education, and the advancement of the public health. The Association's efforts have been instrumental in the development of the medical profession in the United States, and it continues to be one of the most important organizations in the field of medicine.

The Journal of the American Medical Association is a weekly publication that contains a wide variety of articles, including original research, clinical reports, and reviews. The Journal is one of the most important sources of information for medical practitioners, and it is also a valuable resource for the general public. The Journal's articles are written by leading medical practitioners and researchers, and they are edited by a board of editors. The Journal's content is of high quality, and it is published in a format that is easy to read and understand. The Journal is also available in a digital format, which makes it even more accessible to medical practitioners and the general public. The Journal of the American Medical Association is a publication that is essential for anyone who is interested in the field of medicine.

my Dearest Percy with fervent wishes for your helth prosperity and Saife return to mee and your Deare Little Children your Loving and affectionate wife

MARY WORRALL FRAZER

this is the 5th Letter

I have Sent

Sepr 16th 1778

MY DEAR PERCY

You mention in your Letter p. Lt Forbes of the uncertinty of your coming home it givs me a great Dail of concern for I quite Expected you the Latter end of this month from what you wrote me in your Second Letter I Spoke to mr Chenney about Noblets afaire he Seems reathir to Let it be till you return I hav not yet Seen Col Hannum but intend to See him as Soon as possablẽ concerning it, your besiness with mr. Brintin is Settled to Satisfaction and he and his Lady is to Dine with me before Long the Children are all getting better of the Chincoff but your little Percy I am in helth thank god and intend go for Philadela to morrow this Day we finnish Sowing wheat I mention in a former Letter Frederick Taylor Son I Suppose you never got the Letter I would be glad you would Lett me know if you have Seen him as his parrants has never heard from him I Have Sent you 4 yards blue and 4 yds white Cloath 17 Canes of thread 1 pair Linning Draws 2 flanning west coats 1 yd of Linning 2 yds of white Linging it is all that I hav Shall endeavor to get Some in Philada Mamme Peirce continues much as She was when you Left us She Sends her Love to you I would be glad you Let me know what Stocking and other things you will want please to Let me know Soon and Send me Some monney if can get a Safe hand to Send by if you hav it too Spearir if not dont put your Self to any trouble your Sisters and brothers and there familys are all well Jenme has not paid of the morgage yet I hav kept the money for him I am afraid he will do nothing in it till you return I would be glad you would write to him concerning it Little Sally and bobby and Polly Fallows and Sally Thomson Send ther Love to you please to give my Love to my acquaintance at Camp I am my Dearest Percy with fervent wishes for your helth and saif return to me and your Dr Little Childrer

your Ever affectionate wife

MARY WORRALL FRAZER

This is the 7th letter

I have sent to you

I have sent  $\frac{1}{2}$  yd buckram 4 Scanes of blue Silk Six dozen white medle buttons three Stichs of moheer.

Sepr 28th 1778.

MY DEAREST PERCY

I was in Philadelphia Last Satterday was a week and Left the following artickels in the Care of Capn Peirson who promissed to Send them to you the first opertunity 4 yds Blue and 4 yds white Cloath 2 yds of white Lining 1 yd Linning  $\frac{1}{2}$  yd buckeram 4 Scanes Silk and 16 of

CHAPTER I. THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA. 1492-1498.

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thred 2 Sticks white moheire 6 dozens of white mettle and plaitted Buttons 2 flanning Jacketts 1 paire Lining draws your Shouse that was Left at Mrs Jinkinses is not to be found and Mrs Rivers Says the things that you Left theare was Sent to the Swan to the Care of Col. Maybury and ware Sent out by Col : Bedford I Shall send you some more white lining and Some worrne Stockings next week and Shouse as soon as I can get them maid, Octr 2d my Dearest Percy this Day Twelve years I little thought that ever Such a Dreadfull Separation would fall to our Lot O this unhappy war that has made Life almost insupportable to me if it was not for the pleaseing thought of Seeing you Some times and in that how am I Disopointed the time is past that you gave me to Expect you home in, in your Second Letter O the Cruel Spiler of our peasable Land that has towrn fathers from their tender Children and Sons from there aged parents may the Just Vengents of god over take them in this world that was the beginers of these troubles this is my Sincere prayers, for you know my Dear we are Commanded to pray for our Enemy and I am Shure I can not pray for them sincerely in any other way when I think on the many happy Days we have Spent to gather and are now So Cruelly Seperatied this Day has brought to my remembrance all your former fond Endearing beheavour to me and your deare little Children my Dearest Percy it is imposable for me to describe to you how heavy time Drags on

Oct: 4th I have been very ill this weck with a paine in my head and fever am now prity well recovered little Percy Stil Continues ill with whooping Chof the rest of family is well this will go by Mr Blackissten and by him I Shali Send Blue and white Moheire three paires Stockings white and Lite Collered thick for Jackett and Britches with blue thred white Lining, and buttons for the Jackett and Britches S Jemme and Sally Thomson and Jacob Vernon and Sally are well and Send thear Love to you and Nancy and Jesse is going to Delworths Town to Live as there is nothing to be don with Noblit til you Come home mr Cheney thinks a rong Stepe in the matter might Cause you a vast daile more trouble as I can not be So well acquainted with it as you and am Sure Cirlin in will do Every thing he can in Noblit favor I mentioned the matter in a former Letter and concerning the Land at the Ship Jemme has been offered 10 pound an aker for his and think we may get that for ours please give my best Complement to all friends in Camp I am my Dearest Percy wishing you all the Choicest blessings of Heaven

Your ever Loving and affectionate wife

MARY WORRALL FRAZER.

Little Sally and boby  
Send there Love to you  
I had forgot them till the  
Letter was foled and the ware  
not pleased.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and development. It is a history of a people who have been able to adapt themselves to a changing world, and who have been able to maintain their principles in the face of adversity. The second fact is that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better life. The third fact is that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for freedom.

The history of the United States is a history of a people who have been able to adapt themselves to a changing world, and who have been able to maintain their principles in the face of adversity. It is a history of a people who have been able to adapt themselves to a changing world, and who have been able to maintain their principles in the face of adversity. It is a history of a people who have been able to adapt themselves to a changing world, and who have been able to maintain their principles in the face of adversity.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
BY  
JAMES M. SMITH  
NEW YORK  
1900

FREDERICKSBURG Octo. 2nd, 1778.

MY DR POLLY

I would have applied for Liberty to have got home before this, but as I have some accounts to settle wch I have nearly compleated, thought it best to wait a few days longer for that purpose rather than to leave them in confusion as I have not settled since I left Ticonderoga—And as I propose to resign made my tarrying a few days more necessary. I expect in 10 or 12 days to have the pleasure of seeing you—The Enemy have been in the Jerseys for some days past, they surpris'd abt 60 or 70 of our Light Horse there and killd and took the greatest part of them—Major Lee has also the day before yesterdar took 12 and killed 12 of the Enemy's Light Dragoons.

We mov'd from the White plains abt 2 weeks ago to this place wch is about 25 miles to the northward. The reason of our moving was, that Forage got very Scarce and as it was probable the Enemy intended either for Boston or the North River We are now that distance nigher Boston and within abt 20 miles of the North River where our chief Fortifications are near Fish Kill. Our Division was to have march'd to Jersey yesterday but News arriv'd that the Enemy had left it. We are ordered to hold ourselves in readiness to march at a moments warning—I cannot leave the Army whilst there is a probability of Action—but I am of opinion we shall have little or no fighting this Fall—from every thing we can learn they will leave New York before winter—I have seen Major Williams he tells me you have sent me some Cloathing by Capt Lang—he is not yet arriv'd being obliged to retire to Morris Town for fear of the Enemy. My best respects to all friends my love to my Dear Children. I am my Dr polly

Yr affectionate Husband

PERS'R FRAZER

FREDERICKSBURG  
Oct. 2. 1778.



## LETTERS FROM THE "PENN PAPERS."

[Originals in the Manuscript Department, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]

*Rich'd Hockley to Thomas Penn.*

The Bearer of this Letter Mr Francis Hopkinson son of the late Mr Thomas Hopkinson a very useful man in this place, I beg leave to recommend to your kind notice as a deserving sensible Young Gentleman, his errand is chiefly to pay a visit to the Bishop of Worcester his Mothers first Cozen and to make his Family known to his Lordship, Mr. Duchee & Dr Morgan two extraordinary Men in their way are married to two of his sisters and both of them are known to You if the Bishop does nothing for him he returns to his place again and proposes to follow conveyancing, he would make a very good Prothonotary in some of the Countys when any place is vacant, and Few of his Talents are to be met with I believe the Governor would do something in that way for him if an opportunity presented and he in the place and by that means Dr. Smith could be better served in the way You intend.

MAY 22, 1766.

*William Allen to Thomas Penn.*

PHILAD<sup>A</sup> NOV<sup>br</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> 1766

HONORD SIR

I am fearful that I shall trespass on your patience, having already by this opportunity wrote you a long letter; But as Dr. Morgan had communicated to me a scheme he has of establishing a Medical Society in this Province, which, should it meet with your Countenance, may be very useful, and tend much to the Reputation of Philadelphia, I had promised to take freedom of mentioning it to you.



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I have had some conversation with the Governor on the subject, and with several other Judicious Men, and we seem all to concur in opinion that such a Society may be attended with very good Consequences and make this flourishing Province, situated in the centre of his Majesty's dominions, in some great measure the Seat of the Sciences, and, in the physical way, the Edinburgh of America; everything must have a beginning, and we may probably from thence qualifie numbers of Young Gentlemen to practice Phisick with reputation and skill in all the neighbouring Provinces.

As I am sure you have a warm side to your Province, and are desirous of doing everything in your power to promote its happiness, I thought you would not take it amiss if I ventured to express my opinion on this occasion. I cannot foresee any inconveniencys that can arise from the prosecution of the design, but rather that many advantages may accrue, and I think it is feasible and very probably will be attended with success. I have the honor to be

Your most obedient & humble Servant

WILL: ALLEN

*Rev. William Smith to Thomas Penn.*

HON<sup>d</sup>. SIR

It is long since I had the Happiness of a Line from you; but hope for that Favor on the arrival of Mr. Magaw, I have little of importance to say at present, but only to let you know our College continues to flourish. We have just enacted a Set of Rules for regulating the Lectures of the Medical Professors, & for ascertaining the Course of Study & Examination previous to the Degrees in Physic which the College propose to give to deserving students. I shall send you the plan. The Difference between Dr. Morgan & Dr. Shippen has been a great Hurt. Both perhaps were to blame. We have endeavored to heal it up. Dr. Morgan, we hear, has applied to you about Incorporating a Medical Society. The Design may be good, but they seem to go too fast; & the

It is a well-known fact that the medical profession has been the subject of much criticism and attack in recent years. This is due to many causes, but one of the most important is the fact that the public has become more educated and more critical of the medical profession. This has led to a demand for more information and a more active participation in the management of their own health.

The medical profession has responded to this demand by making great strides in the advancement of medical knowledge and the improvement of medical practice. This has been accomplished through the efforts of many individuals and organizations who have devoted their time and energy to the study and practice of medicine. The result has been a more scientific and more efficient medical profession, which is better equipped to meet the needs of the public.

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Dr. with all his good Parts, has given offence to many by being too desirous to put himself at the Head of Things. Such a Charter just now, I fear, would divide instead of unite. Sundry of the most reputable Physicians, three of them Shippen Sen<sup>r</sup> & the two Dr Bonds, would not join Morgan's Medical Club, affronted at his forming it at first, chiefly of young men & then sending Tickets to the old Physicians to join as Members, which, some did & more declined, intending or at least talking of forming another Society, which will subject you to a Sollicitation for another Charter So that this had better be delayed, till all these little matters can be reconciled.

I labor hard for it, and think of Harmony among the Medical Trustees & Professors of our College, I think the City will be greatly benefited by drawing Members thither for a Medical Education; especially as great care will be taken in conferring Degrees.

Whatever Charter you may in Time give to incorporate a Medical Society we hope it will grant nothing to them that can interfere with our College & the Laws now made in it.

I could not help troubling you with these few lines on this Head, & remain, hon<sup>d</sup> Sir,

Your most obed<sup>t</sup> & obliged humble serv<sup>t</sup>

WM SMITH

PHILAD<sup>a</sup> 14th MAY 1767.

(Addressed)

To The Hon<sup>ble</sup> THOS PENN Esq<sup>r</sup>

At His House in

Spring Garden London,

*Rev. Richard Peters to Lady Juliana Penn.*

PHILADELPHIA, 18 SEPT<sup>r</sup> 1774

MY MUCH HONOURD LADY JULIANA

It gives me a real & very sensible satisfaction to find that the Letters of late have all agreed in representing my dear M<sup>r</sup> Penn as enjoying a sweet placid composure & a state of





recovering health which promises abundance of consolation to his family. May this state gradually proceed to a confirmation of health and give you the Blessing of a long Enjoyment of his precious life.

I have met with one of the heaviest Strokes that a friendly disposition can feel. My dear Mr. Hockley was my tender nurse in all my variety of Indisposition & distress—His constancy & ready assistance contributed much to the alleviation of my sicknesses; and I had a sort of Confidence that while I lived I should never want One who would have a fellow feeling care of me. But Providence has ordered it otherwise, & has taken him to himself. In the latter end of May he was in the Garden of a Friend of his, chatty, and descanting upon some of the Flowers that he had plucked as he walked along. In an Instant he lost his Colour and fell into a Fit, w<sup>ch</sup> I did not understand was violent or long—on his recovery out of it he was bled; and tho complaining yet he did not express any great sense of pain, & in a few days got out & was much at his Daughter Wilcox's, I was all the while in the country trying by moderate exercise to obtain some strength; and as the air agreed with me, I seldom came to Town and heard nothing of this Indisposition of my Friend; & therefore was surprised on his coming to see me to find a paleness in his Countenance & something wrong about the Muscles of his Face. He gave the history of himself in his own way & attributed all to a fullness of Blood & proposed a more moderate way of living. About 5 weeks ago he felt a Boil breaking out in the middle of his Back, which by degrees grew to a monstrous size and became one of those dreadful things which Physicians call an Anthrax. It covered the greatest part of his Back, but filled, suppurated, and the corrupted matter discharged itself in great Quantities, and very regularly. Indeed both he and his Physicians thought all danger was over. Two days before he died I talked with him for two hours and was pleased with his observations on his own patience & fortitude under the dreadful operations he had undergone



for so long a time, & was fully assur'd all woud terminate in a new Constitution, The very day of the Evening that he died, several of his Friends were admitted to him, and they convers'd together chearfully & with mutual satisfaction, About a Quarter past Ten on Tuesday Night the 13th Instant his Doctor came and informed me that my dear Friend was no longer in this world, and that after going to bed much better than he had found himself in all his sickness he had fallen into an Apoplectick Fit, and in two minutes expired. The Doctor attempted to bleed him but no blood woud come.

My honour'd Lady I owe everything I have to your good Family, and therefore coud not dispense with giving you this circumstantial Detail of my dear Friends sickness and Death. He has left an ample fortune, which he has prudently shared between his Son & Daughter, & he has made his son Sole Executor; and I can truly give you the pleasing Account that his son has for these two years enjoy'd an even State of health and is a very prudent good and amiable young man. His Daughter for temper and goodness has not her superior here, and is married to a young man known to me from his Infancy, who is in good business as a Merchant and in the best Esteem with all the people of worth & distinction here.

Mr. Hockley proves as great a Friend to y<sup>e</sup> Family in his Death as in his Lifetime for Mr. John Penn instantly offer'd the office of Naval Officer to his Brother and I hope it will be a means of beginning a total Reconciliation. Pray God favour this happy Turn and bring both Brothers to love one another more than ever.

You will be pleas'd to communicate as much of this as you please and in what manner you please to Mr. Penn. Lady Dartry will be expecting an account of this Melancholy Event from me, and I beg you will impart the contents of this mournful letter to her Ladyship.

All my prayers are ever rising up before the Throne of Grace for every divine aid that your changeable situation

the first of these is the fact that the  
 government has been unable to  
 maintain a consistent policy in  
 regard to the treatment of the  
 Indians. The second is the fact  
 that the government has been  
 unable to maintain a consistent  
 policy in regard to the treatment  
 of the negroes. The third is the  
 fact that the government has been  
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 policy in regard to the treatment  
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 of the Japanese. The fifth is the  
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 unable to maintain a consistent  
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 of the Koreans.

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 maintain a consistent policy in  
 regard to the treatment of the  
 Filipinos. The seventh is the  
 fact that the government has been  
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 policy in regard to the treatment  
 of the Formosans. The eighth is  
 the fact that the government has  
 been unable to maintain a  
 consistent policy in regard to the  
 treatment of the Malays. The  
 ninth is the fact that the  
 government has been unable to  
 maintain a consistent policy in  
 regard to the treatment of the  
 Siamese. The tenth is the fact  
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 unable to maintain a consistent  
 policy in regard to the treatment  
 of the Annamese. The eleventh  
 is the fact that the government  
 has been unable to maintain a  
 consistent policy in regard to the  
 treatment of the Cambodians.



here calls for, and that your afflictions which are but for a moment may bring forth an eternal weight of Glory, I am

Much honourd Lady

Your most devoted and

obedient servant

RICHARD PETERS

*James Tilghman to Henry Wilmot.*

DR SIR

The Affair's of America are now in such a Situation, and seem to be big with such important Consequences, that I cannot avoid troubling you with a few Thoughts upon a Subject of the highest Concern. My Liberty, my Fortune and perhaps my Life may be involved in the Matters now in Agitation on this and your Side of the Water.

I wrote you heretofore that the Cause of Boston was taken up as the Cause of all America, It has brought on a Meeting of Deputies from South Carolina to New Hampshire inclusive, and the Congress hath been sitting at this place for about a Month. They profess to aim at a securiety of their Liberties, and in that Way to restore the wished for Harmony between the Mother Country and the Colonies. And I hope they are in general sincere. Their Deliberations do not perspire but in a small Degree. One of my Brothers, the Speaker of the Maryland Assembly, is of this Congress and lodges with me, And yet I know nothing of what's going. He can neither divulge, nor I inquire, consistent with the principles of Honor, You'll give me the Liberty in this private Way, to say, he is a man of steadiness and Moderation, and of the strictist Virtue, and utterly averse from all violent Measures. And yet I can find that he is not without Apprehensions of Consequences fatal to the Repose of both Mother Country and the Colonies, should the Parliament, or the Ministry, which is the same thing persist in their present system. The Congress have already published a Request to the Merchants to import no more British or indeed European Goods. And I believe it is





resolved on, that no Importation shall be allowed but of Goods shipped, on or before the first of November. And I am told a non exportation of Lumber to the West Indies immediately, and of every thing else to great Britian, to take Place at a future Day, is in Contemplation.

I am firmly persuaded that the people of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Connecticut are ripe for action. Because upon Reports of Violence at Boston, propagated probably by one Side or the other, to feel pulses, great Bodies of Armed Men have immediately been in Motion. And it is beyond Doubt that the People to the Eastward have a high Opinion of their own powers. Indeed such a Motion seems to prevail in most parts of the Continent, General Gage is fortifying the only pass to the Town of Boston, and it is a Matter of some doubt, whether the General or the Town is besieged. The new Constitution of the Massachusetts Colony cannot take place, as there can be neither Jurymen nor Officers found to carry the plan into Execution, Such is the Aversion to Innovations tho for the better, The truth is, they consider that tho this were allowed to be for the better, another may be made for the worse.

There certainly never was a National Concern of such Magnitude upon the hands of any British Ministry, as the present, And if they can extricate themselves, they will evince their Dexterity to all the World, I mean, if they can extricate themselves and yet maintain their System; for it will be easy for them to effect it by just and rational Measures, I fear they will ruin everything, by an unreasonable, inexpedient Stretch of power, The people of America only want to be freed from the Apprehensions of being taxed by those who do not represent them; which they say is against Reason and the Spirit of the British Constitution, Is it not so? They say that the Regulation of their trade, the Restraints of their Commerce, the Appointment of their Governors, in most Instances, the Negative upon their Laws, and the final Decisions of all Mattters of Property by the King and Council, constitute a sufficient Subordination, And



that in Matters of Aid, they shou'd not be found ingrateful or backward, if they were allowed to give Assistance in their own Way and according to their Abilities, of which none but themselves can be competent Judges.

It is my Opinion that nothing but a Repeal of what are called the Revenue Acts or some of them, and the Boston Bills, will satisfy the people and bring them back to a good temper, And if the Ministry shou'd persist in their Resolution to force the Boston Bills, I am not in the least doubt that they will be opposed, and that the Flame will be caught throughout America, And I really think, the moderate people have even now enough to do to keep things from Extremities, Thus much I collect from a Variety of Intelligence, in which I cannot be much deceived, America is very populous, and a large proportion of the people are furnished with Fire Arms, And if a Blow shou'd be struck on either side, I don't know where the Matter wou'd end.

I am not sufficiently versed in Mercantile Affairs to judge of the Effects of a total Stoppage of all commercial Inter-course; or which Side will be most distressed, But I can plainly see that it must be very prejudicial if not pernicious to both, And why cannot the Ministry retract since they find their plans so very offensive that they will not go down? Is it not frequently so at Home? Was it not the Case of the Jew Act and the Cyder Act? And why must everything be risked for the Sake of a Trifling Revenue, chiefly spent in the support of Officers, and very little of which goes into the Exchequer or accures to the Benefit of the Nation?

Administration finds by this Time, they were Strangers to America Affairs, And why are they ashamed to take the Honor of acknowledging their Error?

I am no Politician, but my plan shou'd be to do away the present Causes of Discontent, and to give a Continental Assembly to transact the general Affairs of America or at least of the Continent, This wou'd make a constitutional Union, better in my opinion than these kind of occasional voluntary ones, which however offensive they may be at





home, cannot be prevented. I have for the present done with this important disagreeable Subject, and sincerely wishing for better Prospects

PHILADA

Oct. 2<sup>d</sup> 1774

I am yr most hb<sup>ls</sup> & with great  
regard most obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

HENRY WILMOT Esq<sup>r</sup>

JAMES TILGHMAN

P. S. I have kept my letter by me till now in expectation that I might have something material to inform you of the deliberations of the Congress but there is no intelligence to be depended on, I can collect from general Conversation that there is a moderate and a intemperate party amongst them but which is like to prevail does not transpire, My Brother seems exceedingly tired of the business and I believe thinks upon the whole there is too much heat amongst them, His plan is to keep off all violent proceeding's and to make a firm and respectful remonstrance containing the reasons of non importation and other modes of opposition, He is a firm stickler for the Liberties of America under a proper subordination to and connexion with the Mother Country.

Surely the Ministry will have more prudence and humanity than to drive this glorious Country that may be turned to the perpetual support of England, to Extremities destructive of the Interest of both. In a few words, the People of America in general have a sense of Liberty they understand the subject well. They cannot think of being taxed at the will of any man or set of men they have no hand in chusing which they esteem the badge of Slavery and to which, I am persuaded they never will be brought to submit. At the same time they will most chearfully acquiesce in a proper subordination to the Mother Country such as consists with the principles of Liberty and it is great pity, if in a matter of such vast concern the Ministry should not turn their thoughts rather upon conciliating measures, than upon representing the Indescriptions of a part of the People and of forcing Laws subversive of ancient establishments inadequate to the occasions of making them and altogether inconsistent with the principles of Liberty in the essential point of taxation.



"ACCOUNT OF SERVANTS BOUND AND ASSIGNED  
BEFORE JAMES HAMILTON, MAYOR OF PHILA-  
DELPHIA."

CONTRIBUTED BY GEORGE W. NEIBLE, CHESTER, PENNA.

(Continued from p. 367.)

*June 2nd.*

Edward Turner assigns *John Branson* his servant to Foster Parks of Phila. laborer, for the remainder of his time five years from Oct. 2nd. 1743. Consideration £17: customary dues.

*June 3rd.*

Conyngnam & Gardner assign *Robert Toplin* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Martha) to Francis Johnson of Phila. baker, for seven years from May 19th 1746. Consideration £16: customary dues.

Conyngnam & Gardner assign *Daniel Stewart* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Martha) to Joshua Humphreys of Phila. county yeoman, for four years and a half from May 19th 1746. Consideration £14: customary dues.

*June 4th.*

James Templeton assigns *Duncan Mc Vea* (a servant from Ireland in the briggt. Couli Kan) to Thomas Griffith of Phila. county, yeoman, for four years from Nov. 1st 1745. Consideration £16:10/ customary dues.

James Crawford assigns *William Wasson* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Martha) to Hugh Mathews of Phila. county, doctor, for four years from May 19th 1746. Consideration £14.10/ customary dues.

*William Pierce*, a free mulatto man, indents himself apprentice to James Casick of Phila. blockmaker, for six years from this date, to be taught the trade of blockmaker and have customary dues.

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*June 5th.*

Conynnyham & Gardner assign *Hugh McLaughlin*, (a servant from Ireland in the snow Martha) to Isacc Whitelock of Lancaster for four years from May 19th 1746. Consideration £14: customary dues.

Thomas Doyle assigns *Clement Power* his apprentice to Farrell Riely of Phila. hatter, for the remainder of his time seven years from Jan. 18th 1744/5 Consideration £8: customary dues.

James Crawford assigns *Michael Clark* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Martha) to Ephraim Sitle of Lancaster County for four years from May 19th 1746. Consideration £13:15/ customary dues.

*Jane Brown* in consideration of £11: paid John Faris by John Dongale at her request indents herself servant to John Dongale for four years from this date, to have customary dues.

*Bridget O'Hanly* in consideration of £7:10/ paid to Gerard Nellson by John Dongale of Phila. at her request indents herself servant to said Dongale for two years and a half from this date, no freedom dues.

*June 7th.*

*Archibald McKeghan*, in consideration of £13:10/ paid for his passage from Ireland in the snow Happy Return indents himself servant to John Foulke of the borough of Lancaster, tanner, for four years from May 21st 1746, to be taught the trade of a tanner and have customary dues.

*Robert Pendar*, in consideration £15: paid at his request by Lodwick Hann of West Jersey, yeoman, indents himself servant for one year from this date, to be employed in keeping a school only, and to have a house found for him and his family, but no other accomodations.

James Crawford assigns *Margaret Usher* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Martha) to serve James McVaugh for four years from May 19th 1746, customary dues, this done before Samuel Hasell Esq. June 3rd. 1746.



CHAPTER I

THE first thing that I observed when I stepped out of the ship, was a most beautiful view of the country. The hills were covered with a thick forest of trees, and the fields were green and fertile. The people were all dressed in white, and they had a very kind and friendly manner. I was very much surprised to find that they all spoke the same language, and that they all had the same customs and manners. I was very much interested in everything that I saw, and I was very much pleased to find that I was in a most beautiful country.

CHAPTER II

THE second thing that I observed when I stepped out of the ship, was a most beautiful view of the country. The hills were covered with a thick forest of trees, and the fields were green and fertile. The people were all dressed in white, and they had a very kind and friendly manner. I was very much surprised to find that they all spoke the same language, and that they all had the same customs and manners. I was very much interested in everything that I saw, and I was very much pleased to find that I was in a most beautiful country.

*Bryan Boyl* (a servant from Ireland in the snow *Happy Return*) in consideration £12:10/ paid for his passage from Ireland to James Mitchell, indents himself apprentice to James Reynolds, mastmaker, to be taught the trade of a mastmaker and have customary dues.

James Mitchell assigns *James McCauley* (a servant from Ireland in the snow *Happy Return*) to William Cunningham of Lancaster County, yeoman, for seven years from May 21st, 1746. Consideration £13:10/ customary dues.

*Bryan O'Mullan* (a servant from Ireland in the snow *Happy Return*) in consideration of £8: paid for his passage indents himself servant to George Graham of Phila. trader, for three years from this date, customary dues and one new suit.

*June 9th.*

George Ryal assigns *Mary Guerry* his servant to Thomas Broome of Phila. brickmaker, for the remainder of her time two years, three months and seventeen days from Aug. 12th 1745. Consideration £6: customary dues.

James Mitchell assigns *Robert McCarroll* (a servant from Ireland in the snow *Happy Return*) to Charles Edgar of Phila. merchant for four years from May 21st 1746. Consideration £10: customary dues.

Conyngham & Gardner assign *Anne Carroll* (a servant from Ireland in the snow *Happy Return*) to Charles Edgar of Phila. merchant for four years from May 21st 1746. Consideration £10: customary dues.

James Crawford assigns *Donald Seffert*, (a servant from Ireland in the snow *Martha*) to Samuel Scott of Lancaster County, yeoman, for six years from May 19th 1746. Consideration £13: customary dues.

Samuel Cummins assigns *Patrick Montgomery* (a servant from Ireland in the ship *Katherine*) to Samuel Scott of Lancaster county for four years from May 29th 1746. Consideration £13: customary dues.

Conyngham & Gardner assign *Margaret Larkan* (a servant from Ireland in the ship *Katherine*) to Patrick Morrough



of Phila. County, yeoman, for four years from May 29th 1746. Consideration £14: customary dues.

Samuel Cummins assigns *Patrick Carlin* (a servant from Ireland in the ship *Katherine*) to Samuel Scott of Lancaster county for four years and a half from May 29th 1746. Consideration £13.10/ customary dues.

Conyngham & Gardner, *Mary O'Mullan* (a servant from Ireland in the ship *Katherine*) to Thomas Watson of Lancaster County, yeoman, for four years from May 29th 1746. Consideration £13: customary dues.

Conyngham & Gardner assign *Anne Battle* (a servant from Ireland in the ship *Katherine* to Thomas Watson of Lancaster County, yeoman, for four years from May 29th 1746. Consideration £13: customary dues.

*June 10th.*

Conyngham & Gardner assign *Charles Murray* (a servant from Ireland in the ship *Katherine*) to Evan Evans of Chester County for four years and a half from May 29th 1746. Consideration £15:10/: customary dues.

*June 11th.*

William McNemee assigns *James Keaven* (a servant from Ireland in the ship *Katherine*) to John Hunt of West Jersey for three years and a half from May 29th 1746. Consideration £15: customary dues.

Anthony Siddon assigns *John Russel* his servant to Rees Williams of Chester County yeoman, for the remainder of his time four years from June 25th 1745. Consideration £13: customary dues.

John Parrock assigns *Alexander Patterson* (a servant from Ireland in the ship *Katherine*) to Thomas Atkinson of Burlington County for four years from May 29th 1746. Consideration £16: customary dues in behalf of Jane Ash.

William McNemee assigns *Anne McGonogale* (a servant from Ireland in the ship *Katherine*) to Michael Jirael of Phila. County trader, for two years from May 29th 1746. Consideration £8.





Conyngham & Gardner assign *Mary McCandles* (a servant from Ireland in the ship *Katherine*) to Richard Richardson of Chester County for four years from May 29th 1746. Consideration £14: customary dues.

Burton Daxson assigns *John Ahern* (a servant from Ireland in the Briggt. William) to William Young of Lancaster County yeoman for seven years from June 3rd. 1746. £16: customary dues.

James Crawford assigns *Thomas Springham* (a servant from Ireland in the snow *Martha*) to Richard Richardson of Phila. county, yeoman, for four years from May 19th 1746. Consideration £16: customary dues.

James Mitchell assigns *John Cairus* (a servant from Ireland in the snow *Happy Return*) to Andrew Boggs of Lancaster County yeoman, for four years from May 21st 1746. Consideration £14: customary dues.

George Karr assigns *Charles Donelly* (a servant from Ireland in the snow *Happy Return*) to John Teass of Lancaster County yecman, for four years from May 21st 1746. Consideration £12:10/ customary dues.

Thomas Karr assigns *Charles McSwiney* (a servant from Ireland in the snow *Happy Return*) to Henry Chambers of Lancaster County yeoman, for four years from May 21st 1746. Consideration £12: customary dues.

Joseph Smith assigns *Lettice Jones* (a servant from Ireland in the ship *Katherine*) to Robert Smith of Lancaster County yeoman, for four years from May 29th 1746. Consideration £14: customary dues.

Joseph Smith assigns *Oliver Jones* (a servant from Ireland in the ship *Katherine*) to Andrew Caldwell of Lancaster county, yeoman, for four years from May 29th 1746. Consideration £14: customary dues.

Conyngham & Gardner assign *Bryan Hammil* (a servant from Ireland in the ship *Katherine*) to George Entrican of Chester County, for seven years from May 29th 1746. Consideration £14: customary dues.

Conyngham & Gardner assign *John McAlister* (a servant



from Ireland in the ship Katherine) to James Guthry of New Castle County for seven years from May 29th 1746. Consideration £13. Customary dues.

June 12th.

John Carrol in consideration of £14: paid William Crawford for his passage from Ireland in the ship Katherine indents himself servant to William Crosswhaile of Phila. peruke maker, for five years from May 29th 1746, to be taught the trade or mystery of a peruke maker and have customary dues.

John Gray assigns *Elinor Heley* (a servant from Ireland in the ship Katherine) to Samuel Coates of Chester County yeoman for four years and a half from May 29th 1746. Consideration £14: customary dues.

William McCrea assigns *William Stewart* (a servant from Ireland in the snow Happy Return) to John Atchison of Lancaster County, yeoman, for three years from May 21st 1746.

*Henry Campbell* in consideration of £20: paid at his request by Mary Shewbart of Phila. widow indents himself servant to Mary Shewbart for four years from this date, customary dues.

Burton Daxson assigns *Timothy Brian* (a servant from Ireland in the Briggt. William) to James Cooper of Burlington County yeoman for four years from June 3rd. 1746. Consideration £16: customary dues.

John Morrison assigns *William Campbell* (a servant from Ireland in the ship Katherine) to William Watt of Lancaster County, yeoman, for three years and a half from May 29th 1746. Consideration 5/., customary dues.

William Crawford assigns *John Thompson* (a servant from Ireland in the ship Katherine) to Anthony Thompson of Phila. County, yeoman, for three years and a half from May 29th 1746. Consideration £17: customary dues.

*John Brown* with consent of his father Thomas Brown, brewer, doth bind himself apprentice to David Elwell of

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
THE DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES  
THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

REPORT

ON THE PROGRESS OF THE RESEARCHES  
CONDUCTED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
DURING THE YEAR 1910

BY  
THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

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Phila. house-carpenter, for six years from May 16th 1746, to be taught the trade of a house carpenter to have liberty to go to night school every winter at his father's expence, and at the end of his time to have one new suit of clothes, besides his old ones.

*June 13th.*

Samuel Watt assigns *John Robinson* (a servant from Ireland in the snow *Martha*) to David Davis of Phila. mariner, for six years from May 19th 1746. Consideration £14: customary dues.

*June 14th.*

Hugh Thomas assigns *Thomas Townsend* his servant to Thomas Tillberry of Phila. county, yeoman, the remainder of his time fifteen years and a half from April 19th 1734. Consideration 5/: customary dues.

Thomas Tillbury assigns *William Garnett* his servant to Hugh Thomas of Phila. County, yeoman, for the remainder of his time four years from July 2nd. 1745. Consideration 5/., customary dues.

William Humphrys assigns *Martin Kelly* (a servant from Ireland in the ship *Delaware*) to Richard Buller of Chester County, yeoman, for four years from June 5th 1746. Consideration £15: customary dues.

William Humphreys assigns *James Gainier* (a servant from Ireland in the ship *Delaware*) to Thomas Quant of New Castle County, yeoman, for four years from June 5th 1746. Consideration £15: customary dues.

William Humphreys assigns *Patrick Begg* (a servant from Ireland in the ship *Delaware*) to Thomas Quant of New Castle County, yeoman, for four years from June 5th 1746, consideration £15: customary dues.

William Humphreys assigns *Thomas Johnson* (a servant from Ireland in the ship *Delaware*) to James Hunter of Chester County, yeoman, for four years from June 5th 1746. Consideration £15: 10/ customary dues.

*William Hogan* in consideration £18: paid to William Humphreys for his passage from Ireland in the ship *Dela-*



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ware by Alexander Alexander of Phila. blacksmith indents himself servant to Alexander Alexander for five years from this date, to be taught his trade, customary dues.

Grove Gillis assigns *John McKinley* (a servant from Ireland in the ship *Katherine*) to Anthony Wayne of Chester County yeoman, for seven years from May 29th 1746. Consideration £12: 5/ customary dues.

William Humphreys assigns *Barnaby Egan* (a servant from Ireland in the ship *Delaware*) to William Wheldon of Phila. victualler, for five years from June 5th 1746. Consideration £15: customary dues.

William Humphreys assigns *Michael Caughlan* (a servant from Ireland in the ship *Delaware*) to William Wheldon of Phila. victualler for four years from June 5th 1746. Consideration 15: customary dues.

#### *June 16th.*

Robert Breden assigns *Daniel McGowan* (a servant from Ireland in the snow *Happy Return*) to William Lockard of Chester County, for four years and a half from May 26th 1746, customary dues, assigned before Edward Shippen Esq.

William Humphreys assigns *John Burgess* (a servant from Ireland in the ship *Delaware*) to John Ladeley of Phila. county, yeoman, for four years from June 5th 1746. Consideration £16: Customary dues.

*William Hall* with consent of his uncle Robert Toms (his father and mother being dead indents himself apprentice to Abraham Mitchell of Phila. hatter, for eight years from March 1st 1745, to be taught the trade of a hatter, to have nine months schooling in winter evenings, and customary dues.

William Humphreys assigns *Morris Fonler* (a servant from Ireland in the ship *Delaware*) to Patrick McCamish of Phila. bricklayer, for four years from June 5th 1746. Consideration £14: 10/ Customary dues.

*Patrick Moran* in Consideration of £15: 10/ paid William Humphreys for his passage from Ireland, indents himself



apprentice to David Davis of Chester county, weaver, for seven years from June 5th, 1746, to be taught the trade of a weaver, and have customary dues.

William Humphreys assigns *Patrick Coyle* (a servant from Ireland in the ship Delaware) to William Branson of Phila. Merchant, for four years from June 5th 1746. Consideration £24: Customary dues.

William Humphreys assigns *Michael Dardie* (a servant from Ireland in the ship Delaware) to William Branson of Phila. Merchant, for four years from June 5th 1746. Consideration £24: to have customary dues.

William Humphreys assigns *John Walsh* (a servant from Ireland in the ship Delaware) to John Bowen of Chester County yeoman, for four years from June 5th 1746: Consideration £14: Customary dues.

William Humphreys assigns *Thomas Walsh* (a servant from Ireland in the ship Delaware) to James Trego of Chester County, yeoman, for four years from June 5th 1746, customary dues, consideration £14:

William Humphreys assigns *Mathew Steel* (a servant from Ireland in the ship Delaware) to Thomas Bowen of Chester County, yeoman, for four years from June 5th 1746. Consideration £14: Customary dues.

William Humphreys assigns *John Bryan* (a servant from Ireland in the ship Delaware) to Peter Tyson of Phila. County yeoman, for four years from June 5th 1746. Consideration £15: Customary dues.

William Humphreys assigns *Philip Donahue* (a servant from Ireland in the ship Delaware) to Samuel Lloyd of Kent County on Delaware yeoman, for four years from June 5th 1846. Consideration £15: Customary dues.

William Humphreys assigns *Patrick McEvey* (a servant from Ireland in the ship Delaware) to Daniel Lowry of Lancaster County, yeoman, for four years from June 5th 1746. Consideration £15: to have customary dues.

William Humphreys assigns *Robert Walker* (a servant from Ireland in the ship Delaware) to Lazarus Lowry of





Lancaster County yeoman, for four years from June 5th 1746. Consideration £15: to have customary dues.

*June 17th.*

William Humphreys assigns *Dennis Quirk* (a servant from Ireland in the ship Delaware) to John Kelly of Lancaster County, yeoman, for four years from June 5th 1746. Consideration £15:—Customary dues.

William Humphreys assigns *Dennis Conran* (a servant from Ireland in the ship Delaware) to James Lowry of Lancaster county, trader, for four years from June 5th 1746. Consideration £15: Customary dues.

*Robert Campbell* in consideration of £17: paid James Crawford for his passage from Ireland by Mr. Moore of Jamaica, mariner, indents himself apprentice to William Moore for six years from May 19th 1746, to be taught the mystery of a mariner and have customary dues.

Burton Daxton assigns *Sarah Bluet* (a servant from Ireland in the brig<sup>t</sup> William) to Judah Foulke of Phila. for four years from June 3rd 1746. Consideration £15: Customary dues.

William Humphreys assigns *Patrick Fitzpatrick* (a servant from Ireland in the ship Delaware) to George Fudge of Phila. bricklayer, for four years from June 5th 1746. Consideration £15: Customary dues.

*June 18th.*

William McCrea assigns *Hugh Meenagh* (a servant from Ireland in the ship Catharine) to John McCool of Chester county yeoman, for four years from May 29th 1746. Consideration £14: customary dues.

William Humphreys assigns *Philip Bryan* (a servant from Ireland in the ship Delaware) to Evan Lloyd of Chester County yeoman, for five years from June 5th 1746. Consideration £15: customary dues.

*June 19th.*

William Humphreys assigns *Dennis Bryan* (a servant from



Ireland in the ship Delaware) to David Jenkin of Chester County yeoman, for four years from June 5th 1746. Consideration £15: customary dues.

*Thomas Brady* in consideration of £15: paid for his passage from Ireland in the ship Delaware to William Humphreys indents himself apprentice to Samuel John of Chester County yeoman, for six years from June 5th 1746, to be taught the trade of a weaver and to have customary dues.

Burton Daxson assigns *James Kearney* (a servant from Ireland in the brig William) to George Wood of Chester County for seven years from June 3rd. 1746: Consideration £14: 10/: Customary dues

*George Black* son of Elizabeth Black widow, with consent of his mother who signs his indenture binds himself apprentice to Hugh Hodge of Phila. tobacconist, for fifteen years and four months from this date to be taught the trade of a tobacconist in all its branches, to have three quarters of a year day schooling and one quarter night schooling to learn to read and write and customary dues.

William Humphreys assigns *Patrick McGuire* (a servant from Ireland in the ship Delaware) to Joseph Wills of Chester County, yeoman, for seven years from June 5th 1746. Consideration £14: to have customary dues.

John Dawson assigns *Patrick Doran* (a servant from Ireland in the ship Katherine) to John Kalteringer of Phila. taylor, for three years from May 29th 1746. Consideration £13: Customary dues.

*June 20th.*

*Martha Cooper* with consent of her father Thomas Cooper who was present, indents herself servant to James Trueman of Phila. Cooper, for six years from June 14th 1746, to be taught plain work and housewifry, to have six months day schooling and six months night schooling, to learn to read and write, and at the end of her time to have one new suit of apparel, besides her old ones, and three pounds in money.

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*Francis Valiant* with consent of his master Samuel Garrigue who hath received of Capt. Charles Willing six pounds for the remainder of his time indents himself apprentice to Charles Willing for three years from this date, to be taught the mystery of a Mariner, customary dues.

*June 21st.*

William Humphreys assigns *Thomas Carey* (a servant from Ireland in the ship Delaware) to Robert Anderson of Bucks County, yeoman, for four years from June 5th 1746. Consideration £13.10/: Customary dues.

John Mathews son of *Robert Mathews* brewer, with consent of his father indents himself apprentice to John Jones of Phila. blacksmith, for six years and five months from this date, to be taught the trade of a blacksmith, to have three quarters night schooling at his father's expense, and customary dues.

William Humphreys assigns *Paul Mahony* (a servant from Ireland in the ship Delaware) to John Lawton and Simon Sherlock of Phila. shipwrights, for four years from June 5th. 1746. Consideration £21: customary dues.

William Humphreys assigns *William Foe* (a servant from Ireland in the ship Delaware) to John Reardon of Phila. Cordwainer, for four years from June 5th 1746. Consideration £20: customary dues.

William Humphreys assigns *Bartholomew Dorham* (a servant from Ireland in the ship Delaware) to William Craddock of Phila. taylor, for four years from June 5th 1746. Consideration £18: customary dues.

*June 23rd.*

Conyngham & Gardner assigns *Moses Fisher* (a servant from Ireland in the ship Katherine) to James Galbreith and Robert Harris of Lancaster County, gentlemen, for five years from May 29th 1746. Consideration £8: customary dues.

Conyngham and Gardner assign *Anne McAfee* (a servant from Ireland in the ship Katherine), to James Galbreith and



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 colonies have been unable to  
 maintain a consistent policy  
 towards the past.

Robert Harris of Lancaster County gentlemen, for five years from May 29th 1746. Consideration £8: customary dues.

*Mary Smith*, with consent of her mother who signs her indenture, indents herself apprentice to James Finley and Margaret his wife for fourteen years from this date, to be taught to read and write, and to sew plain work, and have customary dues.

William Humphreys assigns *Daniel O'Daniel* (a servant from Ireland in the ship Delaware) to John Johnson of Bucks County, yeoman, for four years from June 5th 1746. Consideration £17.10/ Customary dues.

*Daniel Hiraghty* (a servant from Ireland in the ship Delaware) in consideration £15: paid William Humphreys indents himself a servant to John Evans of Phila. County, taylor, for six years from June 5th 1746, to be taught the trade of a taylor, and to have customary dues.

*June 24th.*

*John Kelly* in consideration of £18: paid for his passage from Ireland to William Humphreys by John Hallowell of Phila. cordwainer, indents himself servant to said Hallowell for five years from June 5th 1746, to be taught the trade of a shoemaker and have customary dues.

William Humphreys assigns *Michael Lee* (a servant from Ireland in the ship Delaware) to John Hambelton of Chester County, yeoman, for four years from June 5th 1746. Consideration £15: customary dues

*Timothy Buzard*, with consent of his father Jacob Buzard who was present, and in consideration of £15: paid to his father, indents himself servant to George Harding of Phila. skiner, for fourteen years from May 28th 1746, to be taught to dress buck skins, and to have two winters schooling at night, when he is twelve years old to learn to read and write, and customary dues.

(To be Continued.)

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## PENNSYLVANIA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

BY LOTHOP WITHINGTON.

GEORGE MAUND, Citizen and Merchant taylor of London. Will dated 4 June 1703; proved 1 November 1703. To my sister Barbary Pepiat of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, £50, and all my lands in Bucks County in that Province. If she be dead, between my cousin Elizabeth Wheatercroft and sister Ann Peppiatt of London. To cousin Elizabeth Wheatercroft Picture of me and my wife, To my uncle Gemhem Wheatercroft £5 and to his wife £5. To my uncle Henry Davison £10. To Elizabeth Bembricke £10. All the rest, and salary due from Company of Whipmakers, to Mr, William Bembricke and Mr. Robert Dowley of London, Wyredrawer, joint executors. Note that it is the desire of George Maund to be buried in Gindalls ground by his wife and that his bowels be taken out and buried in a Cask by themselves and that he be embalmed within and without the ancient way and laid in a Deal coffin, covered lead and soddered up. Witnesses: Jocelyn Dansey, Ed: Newbolt. London, October 24, 1703. To My Partners, Sir Richard Blackmore, Sir James Eaton, Mr. Hacker, Mr. Whiting, Mr. Campheild, Mr. Chance, and Mr. Thursby, 20s. ring each. Ditto to Mr. Holester Mr. Bembricke, and Mr. Robert Dawley. To Thomas Jones, and John Shurley, 10s. rings. To Mrs. Newbolt the Table bedstead. To William, servant in this house, 10s. My clothes to be valued and money given to Mr. Henry Davison in Chiswell Street. To Mr. Francis Clarke 10s. when he pays a debt of 40s. To Mr. Carnell a 10s. ring. Mr. Wase in King Street to open me. Cosin Thomas Maund to have 10s.

*Degg, 192.*

JAMES THOMAS late of Philadelphia [in Pennsylvania, but now of St Margarets, Lothbury, London-Private Act Book]





Will dated 22/4/1706; proved 11 February 1711. To my Bro. Micah Thomas & his children £30. To my Bro. Gabriell Thomas (& what he oweth me) £20. To my Sister Mary Snead & her children £20. To my Sister Rachel Wharton £40. To my Unkle James Thomas £20 a year for life. To my cousins or neeces Elizabeth Mary & Rachel Williams £50 each after dec of my said Unkle J. T. To my nephew the Bro of S<sup>d</sup> Williams if living £50. To my cousins the children of Thomas Wharton & Rachell my sister after dec of S<sup>d</sup> Unkle J. T. £20 each. To my executors £50 as follows. To Edward Shippen Sen<sup>r</sup> & his Grechildren Edward & Elizabeth Shippen £20. To Samuel Preston & his daus Margaret & Hannah £30. To the poor of Philadelphila the interest of remainder of my estate after the death of my said Unkle J. T. Executors: Edward Shippen & Samuel Preston. Merchants of Philadelphia. Witnesses: Philip Russell, Walter Haling, Jonathan Baily, Morris Edwards, Sussex on Delaware Bay. 7 November 1710. Jonathan Baily, & Philip Russell depose to Tho: Fisher Register for Co Suffolk of the truth of above.

*38 Barnes.*

WILLIAM LOGAN of the City of Bristol, Doctor of Physick. Will 29 October 1757; proved 4 January 1758. To my two sisters in Law, Rachell and Elizabeth Parsons, my lands in the parishes of East and West Charlton, county Somerset. To Ann Parsons, daughter of Henry Parsons, late of Bristol, Grocer, deceased, £100, to be paid to William Barnes, Esq., her grandfather. To my sister in law, Amelia Parsons, £100. To Rachell, Elizabeth, and Amelia, all the plate which was my wife's at my marriage with her. To my Brother in law, Giles Bayly, Esq., £100. To my Brothers in law, William Shepheard and John Shepheard, £100 each. To Rachel, wife of—Hilhouse, merchant, and her sister Mary Parsons, £20 each. To my niece, Hannah Smith, wife of John Smith, of Phyladelphia in America, £1000. To the two daughters of my Nephew Isaac Morris of Pennsilvania in America, by Sarah his



wife my late niece deceased, £100. To Nephew James Logan, £1500. To my friend James Macarthy, merchant, my Gold watch and gold headed cane. To the Infirmary in Mandlin Lane £100. To William Biss, my coachman, 2 ginueas. To John —, my footman, £5. To servant maids, Ann and Hannah, £5 each. Residuary Legatee: Nephew William Logan, merchant, and if he dies, his children. Executors: Giles Bayly and Archibald Drummond, Dr. of Physic, to whom I give 30 ginueas and my MS Common-place Book. Witnesses: Walt. Hawkesworth, Thomas Evans, Jno. Grigg.

*Hutton, 17.*

RICHARD MATHER. Will 28 June 1758; proved 18 April 1763.  
Lake George Camp.

Dear Bro<sup>r</sup>.

June y<sup>e</sup> 28, 1758.

We have a large Army encamped here, healthy and in good Spirits waiting in a few Days to go into our Battoos for Ticonderoga Crown Pointt N. We are hourly expecting news from Louisbourgh as yet have had no good from that Quarter. Capt. Lee is very well I releived him on a guard yesterday in his Indian Dress which he seems very fond of. The Capt L<sup>t</sup> is gone to Louisbourgh, you must excuse my short Lre as I have just seen the orders of an Express's going to New York in an hour's time which time is almost expired. I wrote my last from New York in Case you have not received it I shall mention to you that I have left £500 Peices Curenecy which is near £300 St. in the hands of a Mr. Stedman, Merchant at Philadelphia and besides which whenever the Royal Americans Accounts are settled there will be a Ballance considerable due to me all which I leave to you in case of Accidents. I (thank God) am now in the most perfect Health indeed I took Care all Winter to lay in a good Store my Love to you all with compliments to all friends from your Afft Brother Rich<sup>d</sup> Mather (you'll hear from me the first opp<sup>ty</sup>)

P. Packet

To Thomas Mather Esq at Chester, Europe.

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public. It is composed of members who are physicians, dentists, and other medical practitioners. The Association is organized into various departments and committees, each of which is responsible for a specific area of the medical profession. The Association's primary concern is the advancement of the medical profession and the improvement of the medical service to the public. It does this by promoting the highest standards of medical education, by maintaining the highest standards of medical ethics, and by advocating for the best interests of the patient.

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18 April 1763, administration granted to Brother Thomas, next of kin to Richard Mather, late Captain of 1 Batt Roy Americans, now in Pittsburgh, N. A. deceased. Witnesses; Thomas Mather, Proger Mather, Witter Cuming

*Caesar, 190.*

[ROCKINGHAM, 645.]

WILLIAM GALE, of the Parish of St. James in the County of Cornwall, in the Island of Jamaica, Esquire, now residing in the Parish of Saint George Hanover Square, in the County of Middlesex, in the Kingdom of Great Britain. Will 30 October 1784; proved 11 December 1784. To Executors, all unsettled or uncultivated Lands, to wit half part of 300 acres at Lambs Spring, in Parish of Saint Elizabeth in said Island of Jamaica, Patented in name of my late Father, John Gale, deceased, and half of two other Runs of Land of 300 acres each at Burnt Savannah in said parish of Saint Elizabeth, one Patented in name of said John Gale, and other in name of John Eastwick (the other Moieties of said three Runs of Land being the property of the Widow of my late Brother, Jonathan Gale, deceased), also the Moietys of three Runs of 300 acres each at Lambs Spring, aforesaid, Patented in names of John, Jonathan, and Joseph Dickenson, one in name of each of them, also my undivided Moities of Lands, late of Joseph Dickenson, deceased, in City of Philadelphia, and in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, in trust to sell said lands etc, and money to be laid out in purchase of Slaves and other purposes for improvement of my Sugar Plantation, and said Slaves and improvements to be part of residue of estate etc. I desire that David Lewis, son of my sister Mary Lewis, deceased, to be educated and maintained at charge of my estate till 21., and then annuity of £100 sterling for life over money in my hands belonging to him (about £1000 Jamaica Currency) owing for part of his late Mother's fortune left in my hands and settled under deed of trust executed in Jamaica by his late Father and Mother about A. D. 1760 etc. I desire my Plantation and Sugar





Work called York and Lands belonging in Parishes of St. James and Trelawney, in said Island of Jamaica, also several Penns and Lands in said Parishes, and Negro and other Slaves, Cattle, Utensils, and other lands in Jamaica or elsewhere to Friend and Kinsman, Edward Morant, late of Jamaica, but now of Brockenhurst in the County of Hants, Esquire, and Friends, Henry Dawkins, also late of Jamaica, now of Handlinch in county of Wilts, and Beeston Long the Elder, and Samuel Long of the City of London, Esquires until 1 January 1796 upon Trust to Mortgage same, also to complete improvements upon Sugar Plantation called York, according to plan already fixed under direction of my attorney in Jamaica, compleating New Works now nearly finished and repairing old works, so as to have two good setts of Works, also to purchase Slaves, Coppers, Still, etc. to compleat the number of 700 slaves for use of said Plantations and Pens, and upon Finishing Trust to pay out of Profits to my kinsman John Morant, son of said Edward Morant, the yerely sum of £200 during period of the trust, and after 1 January 1796, said Trust estate (subject to annuity of £200 to said John Morant and assigns for joint lives of said John Morant and Edward Morant, to Edward Gregory Morant, youngest son of said Edward Morant, provided he take the name of Gale, but in trust to said Henry Dawkins, Beeston Long, and Samuel Long to preserve contingent remainders to heirs male of said Edward Gregory Morant all taking name of Gale, in default to John Fisher, son of Mrs. Jane Isabella Sponer, by Mr. Fisher her late husband, and grandson of the late Isaac Gale, Esquire, of Luana in Jamaica, also taking the name of Gale, and of Beeston Long and Samuel Long in trust for heirs male of said John Fisher, taking name of Gale, in default to Richard Dawkins, one of sons of said Henry Dawkins, taking also name of Gale, but in trust to said Beeston Long and Samuel Long, for heirs male of said Richard Dawkins, taking name of Gale, in default to John Dawkins, another son of Henry, ditto, ditto. Provided if said Edward Gregory Morant become entitled



to any part of real estate and Plantations of said Edward Morant the Father, in Great Britain or in Jamaica, or to any part of real estate late of John Pennant, Esquire, deceased, and now of the Right Honorable Richard, Lord Penrhyn of the Kingdom of Ireland, scituate in Wales, and in the Island of Jamaica, then limitation to cease as if said Edward Gregory Morant was dead without issue Male &c, &c, and ditto in case Richard Dawkins or his sons become entitled to estate of Henry Dawkins or of said John Pennant, now of the said Richard, Lord Penrhyn, in Wales, or Jamaica, etc, etc. Item, I give my leasehold Dwelling House in Grafton Street, Parish of St. George Hanover Square, County of Middlesex, and Household Furniture Plate, Linnen, Pictures, Books, Wines, in trust to sell, etc. Residue of goods to Friend and Kinsman, Edward Morant. Executors: said Edward Morant, Henry Dawkins, Beeston Long, and Samuel Long. Witnesses: Godfrey Kettle, James Pearson, Thos. Loggin of Basinghall Street, London. Proved by Edward Morant, Beeston Long, and Samuel Long Esquires, with reservation to Henry Dawkins Esquire, the other Executor, by whom also proved 3 February 1785.

*Rockingham, 645.*

WILLIAM PENN of Shangarry, County Cork, Esquire. Will 7 October 1743, proved 2 June 1749. Whereas my present wife Ann Penn, otherwise Vaux, some years ago eloped from me and hath ever since continued without any reasonable cause to live separate from me, and in adultery with another Man, whereby I am advised that she hath forfeited all right to dower, and as my daughter Christiana Gulielma is sufficiently provided for by settlement made on my marriage with her mother Christian Penn, otherwise Forbes, my first wife, my personal and real estate in Ireland, England, America and elsewhere as follows. My real and personal estate to my only son Springett Penn and his heirs, in default of issue to my daughter, in default to William Penn Thomas, my sister's son, in default to Robert Fell, my said sister's son, in default to her daughters, in default

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a great center of population. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a great center of population. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a great center of population. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a great center of population. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a great center of population. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a great center of population. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a great center of population. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became a great center of population. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1878. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became a great center of population. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1880. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became a great center of population.

The discovery of gold in California in 1848 led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a great center of population. The discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859 led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a great center of population. The discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858 led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a great center of population. The discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860 led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a great center of population. The discovery of gold in Montana in 1862 led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a great center of population. The discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869 led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a great center of population. The discovery of gold in Utah in 1871 led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a great center of population. The discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876 led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became a great center of population. The discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1878 led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became a great center of population. The discovery of gold in Texas in 1880 led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became a great center of population.



to my Uncles John and Thomas Penn, proprietors of Pennsylvania, my wife to have nothing except 1s. Guardians and Executors till my son is 21: Uncles Thomas and John. Witnesses: Jno. Dennis, Jas. Dennis, John Callaghan. Proved by Affirmation of Thomas Devonisheir, curator of son Springett Penn, John Penn dead, and Thomas Penn renouncing. Proved 3 September 1751 by affirmation of Joseph Devonsheir, curator of son Springett Penn, John Penn being dead, and Thomas Penn renouncing.

*Lisle, 194.*

ABRAHAM TAYLOR, City of Philadelphia in the Province of Pensilvania in America, but now of the City of Bath in the County of Somerset, Esquire. Will 8 May 1764; proved 10 May 1772. To deare wife Philadelphia Taylor, annuity of £220 for life etc. and in lieu or bar of dower, first payment in one month, etc. Also to wife use of furniture in my House to sum of £200, she to have Liberty of Choosing Plate, Beds or other things as she thinks proper, to take at the price they were charged to me when they were bought, to her for life, then to my Son, John Taylor. All messuages, Lands, Lots, Houses, Stores, Warehouses, Coach Houses, Stables, Outhouses, Gardens in the City of Philadelphia or in the Province of Pensilvannia, or in the three lower Counties of Newcastle, Kent or Sussex upon Delaware, or in the Province of Maryland, or of East and West New Jersey, or elsewhere in American or England to dear Son John Taylor, his heirs, and subject to annuity before mentioned, all Ready Money, Securities, Stocks, Goods etc (not before given to my wife) to said Son, John Taylor, except £6000 in four per cent Bank annuities to remain as security for wife's annuity till Son secure &c. whole estate to Son John Taylor, Executor. Witnesses: Frigden Fowell, Attorney at Bath, Jno. Brookes Brook, Wm Hooper. Codicil 25 July 1766. Having sold the £6000 Bank Annuities directed to remain as security for wife, till Son Secure Annuity to his Mother, and have purchased £2700 East India Stock, this and all rest of Estate

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to be security &c. No witnesses. Second codicil 16 August 1766, dated at Bath. Whereas have met with some Disappointments in America so cannot conveniently settle annuity of £220 on wife, she to have annuity of £200 secured by Son on his Mother as directed etc. Signed, Abram Taylor.

*Taverner 113.*

EDWARD PETERS of City of Bristol, Mariner, now bound on a voyage beyond the Seas. Will 23 October 1724; proved 25 February 1734/5, To my mother, Elizabeth Peters of Bristol £50 and the house she now lives in, in the Old Market Street, Bristol, and the tenements appertaining to the same in the parish of St. Philip and Jacob, in tenure of Abraham Page, and Widow Bryam, also the warehouse in St. Leonards Lane, parish of St. Leonards, and at her decease to my Brother Warren Peters, to whom I also give my messuage in St. Philip and Jacob in tenure of Richard Gowing, Francis Mountain, Thomas Dixon, and Sarah Peters, also my 500 acres in Pennsylvania in America, if he dies, these to go to my mother, and at her decease to my cozen James Peters, gent, son of my uncle John Peters, pewterer, deceased, he to pay to his sister Sarah Peters, Spinster, £50, and to my cozen Herbert Legg, Mariner, £50, and to my cozen Susan Tilly, Widow, £50. Residuary Legatees and Executors: Mother Elizabeth and brother Warren Peters. Witnesses: Hen. Woolnough, Step: Stringer, Richard Daniell.

*1<sup>re</sup>, 35.*

GEORGE JONES of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, yeoman. Will 22 September 1743: proved 14 February 1752 [1751/2]. To Sarah Toms, daughter of Robert Toms, £20 Pennsylvania Currency when 18. To Thomas Howard of Philadelphia, joyner, my seat in Christ Church, Philadelphia. To Mary Howard, daughter of Thomas Howard, £10 Pennsylvania Currency when 18. To Andrew Robertson, Miller at Wesschicken, my horse, and saddle, and Bridle, my watch and Seal. To Katherine Hinton £100. To Abraham Pratt





of Philadelphia, Joyner, £20 Pennsylvania Currency. To the children of my Brother James Jones, deceased, parish of St. John at Brogmore Green in County Worcester, Great Britian, and to my sister Elizabeth Clay of the City of Worcester, and to her children, all the rest and remainder, to be paid the children when 21. Executors: Jonathan Robeson of Philadelphia, Esq. Laurence Anderson of Philadelphia, Merchant, and Jacob Duchee, Shopkeeper in Market Street. Witnesses: Wm. Cuninghame, Warwick Coats, John Chapman. Administration with will annexed of goods of George Jones, late of Philadelphia, but at the City of Worcester deceased, in Great Britian, to Elizabeth Clay, widow, her sister, the executors appointed only administering the American part.

*Bettesworth 39.*

EBENEZER CURRIE of the Province of Pensilvania in America, at present in London, being in health of Body and mind, do make and publish this my last Will and Testament. Will 28 August 1746; proved 2 December 1747. I bequeath to John Groves, who has for some time past served me with great fidelity, one hundred Guineas; the remainder of all my Effects I will and Leave to the Reverend John Currie or Kinglassie, my Father, and, in case of his death, to Jean Currie, my Mother, and the longest liver of the two to be entirely in their disposal. And I hereby nominate and Appoint Mr. Samuella Mcall, Senior, of Philadelphia, and Mr. John Seton, of London, Merchants, executors of this my last Will. Witnesses: Andrew Elliot, Andrew Seton.

*Potter 304.*

SARAH DAVIS, St. Martins in Fields, formerly of Philadelphia. Administration 3 September 1766 to nephew Richard Sayers.

*Admon Action Book 1776.*

(To be Continued.)



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## LETTERS OF WILLIAM PENN.

[MANUSCRIPT DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF  
PENNSYLVANIA.]

The superscription on the following letter reads "For James Frisby, Edward Jones, August Harman, George Oulfield, Henry Ward and Henry Johnson att their plantations in Pennsylvania."

LONDON 16<sup>th</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 1681.

MY FRIENDS,

I hope I doe not improperly call you so, because in being so you will extreamly befriend yourselves, as well as perform an Act of Duty to the King and Justice to Mee.

I am equally a Stranger to you all but your being represented Men of Substance and reputation in that part of the Bay which I pesome falls within my Patent.

I chose to take this opportunity to begin our acquaintance, and by you with the rest of the Peeple on your side of my Country and do assure you and them that I will be soe farr from takeing any Advantage to draw great Profits to mysele that you shall find mee and my Government Easy fair & Just, and as you shall Study to be fair & respectfull to mee, all reasonable assurance on my part that I will Live kindly & well with you, & for this you have my word under my hand; I think fitt to Caution you (if within my bounds) as I am ready to believe, but I desire noe more than my owne that none of you pay any more Taxes or Sesments by any order or Law of Maryland, for if you doe it will be greatly to your owne wrong as well as my prejudice, though I am not conscious to my selfe of such an insufficiency of power here with my Superiors as not to be able to weather that difficulty if you should. But the opinion I have of the Lord Baltimore's Prudence as well as Justice, & of the Regard to your owne Interests & future good of your Posterity makes me to wave all objections of that nature, & to hope

CHARLES THE FIRST

IN THE YEAR OF HIS REIGN

THE FIRST OF JANUARY

THE SECOND OF JANUARY

THE THIRD OF JANUARY

THE FOURTH OF JANUARY

THE FIFTH OF JANUARY

THE SIXTH OF JANUARY

THE SEVENTH OF JANUARY

THE EIGHTH OF JANUARY

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THE ELEVENTH OF JANUARY

THE TWELFTH OF JANUARY

THE THIRTEENTH OF JANUARY

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THE FIFTEENTH OF JANUARY

THE SIXTEENTH OF JANUARY

THE SEVENTEENTH OF JANUARY

THE EIGHTEENTH OF JANUARY

THE NINETEENTH OF JANUARY

THE TWENTIETH OF JANUARY

wee shall all doe the things that is just & honest (which is always wise) according to our respective Stations.

I have noe more to add but my good wishes for all your happiness, & that by the help of Almighty God, next Spring, I shall have some Testimony of my best Endeavours to contribute towards itt as becomes my duty to God, to the King & to their People I am

Y<sup>r</sup> reall friend  
W<sup>m</sup> Penn"

Pray salute mee to  
all y<sup>r</sup> neighbors

To the Governor and Council of West Jersey

PHILADELPHIA y<sup>e</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> of 4<sup>th</sup> mo 1683.

DEAR FRIENDS,

I do in the Love of God and Tenderness of his Truth dearly salute you, wishing unto you the Increase of Peace and Comfort inward and outward from the God and Father of all Blessings.

Yours by the hands of your Commissioners, and my esteemed Friends Tho<sup>s</sup> Budd, Jn<sup>o</sup> Gosnell, Henry Stacy, and Mark Newby dated Burlington the 16 of 4<sup>th</sup> mo 1683 are come to my hands, and upon the Perusal of them in the presence both of my Council and your Commissioners, I have this to say.

First—that I am not without a sense of your Justice and Kindness therein, esteeming your Contradiction & Reputation close and pathological; but there seems to me an omission of one thing material, respecting yourselves, that since the charge lyeth generally upon some of West Jersey, it was not exprest in some such manner as followeth “And where—as we are informed by Letters from Credible Persons out “of England, that some of this Province of West Jersey “have written such Storys; if any such Letters have been “written by any member of this Province: we do & the words are left for you to express in such way & manner as you shall in wisdom think fitt.

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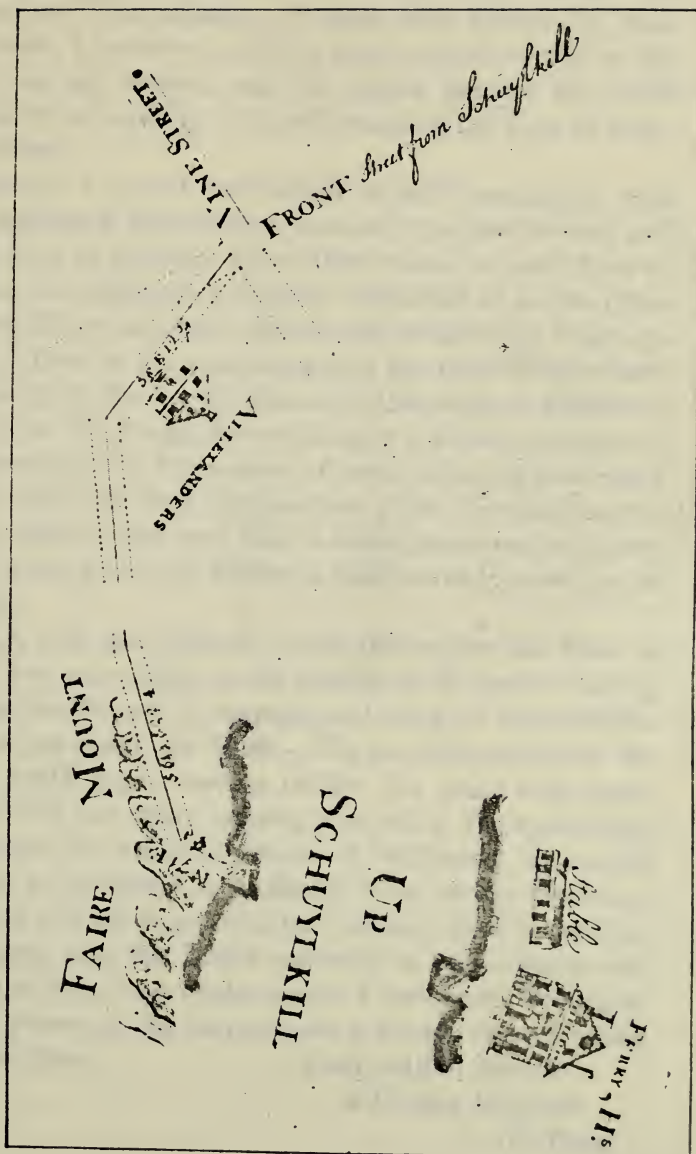
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DRAFT OF UPPER FERRY, SCHUYLKILL RIVER, PHILADELPHIA.  
 (ORIGINAL IN THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.)



Map of the ...



Secondly—If you please omitt any thing besides the Denyal and Contradiction of these false Rumors in your Certificate, I conceive it will be more suitable as well to the matter as my request, and the rather because the Lord Baltimore has nothing to do with running the Line on Delaware River.

Thirdly—I cannot but declare myself dissatisfyed with Tho<sup>s</sup> Matthews' Explanation, because it is hard for me and my Council to conceive what other reason he could have to mention that affrighting Cruelty committed at Lewis, (alias Whorekills) by the Lord Baltimores' Soldiers, so long ago & out of Date, at the same time, & in the same letter wherein he writt of the Lord Baltimore's Claims upon Delaware, if not to terrifie People from settling in a Country where any part lay within the Pretensious of such a Man—If your sense of him with his dark Explanation & the freedom he frequently takes of indecent Talk & Reflections upon me & my concerns carry you not farther, I shall waive to press you at this time.

Lastly, you are pleased to say that as to the River & Islands you are willing at the present to be passive, taking it not proper for you to manage, and yet your Commissioners press me about the River—We have discovered so far as they could go, for having neither the grant with them, upon which the right ariseth, nor yet 2 Pleinpotentiary Commission to conclude articles of Settlement, we cannot so much as regularly & profitably treat of the Business; But this I will say in general, that nothing shall be wanting on my part, with the Lord's assistance to assure you & confirm you of the true & tender regard I have to the Prosperity of West Jersey, & the Government & People thereof, which ends this from

Your faithful Friend  
& Loving Neighbor  
W<sup>m</sup> Penn.



## A HISTORY OF SOME LOANS MADE TO THE UNITED STATES DURING THE REVOLUTION.

BY HERBERT DUPUY

During the formative period of this great country when the patriots throughout the land began the struggle to cast off the British yoke then so burdensome to such an energetic people, many of those who were able, offered such financial aid to prolong the fight as their slender purses permitted, with the firm conviction that the cause would ultimately be successful.

During this early state, or between the dates of the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE and the signing of the ARTICLES OF FEDERATION, money was very scarce among the Colonists and hard to get, yet there existed the same patriotic spirit among its people as has characterized the nation ever since. With this strong sympathetic feeling for their country, many withdrew their slender hoards, gathered with much infinite patience and self-sacrifice during previous years, and gave this little all for their country's sake.

To better handle such contributions, Congress, by resolutions passed on January 14, 1777, February 25, 1777 and February 3, 1779, authorized the opening of offices in the various States to facilitate their receipt and transfer. These places of deposit were termed "Loan-offices" and were under the control and management of a Commission of three men and a "Treasurer of Loans" who would receive such funds as were offered and in exchange give notes of the United States, called "Loan-office Certificates," bearing 6 per cent. interest and maturing in generally three years from their dates. It is the history of several of these early loans that I shall venture here to briefly trace.

In the time of the Revolution there resided in the West



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Indies one William T. Smith<sup>1</sup> where he owned large estates and who had originally come from England. One of his estates, being his principal place of residence, was known as "St. Eustatia," and another composed a large sugar-plantation on the Island of St. Martin, known under the name of "Hope Garden."

Smith was a prominent merchant of those days, active and far-seeing, and at the outbreak of the war, cheerfully threw his influence with the Colonists. Two years after the Declaration of Independence had been announced, he shipped from St. Eustatia to the United States a lot of woolen goods of which the country and the public service stood greatly in need. He deposited the proceeds from these shipments from time to time at the "Loan-offices" in the States of Georgia and South Carolina, receiving in exchange "Loan-office Certificates."

From December 1, 1778 to November 12, 1779, he had advanced to the Government during that period goods for which he received sixteen certificates, all payable at three years from their dates, and aggregating a total nominal valuation of \$9,000. One of these certificates reads as follows, all being worded precisely alike and only different in the amounts and dates:—

"\$5000.00

No. 312.

The United States of America Acknowledge the Receipt of Five Thousand dollars from Joshua Darrell for account of William Smith of St. Eustatia, which they promise to pay to the said William Smith or bearer on the twelvth day of November One thousand seven hundred and eighty two with interest annually at the rate of Six percent per annum Agreeable to a Resolution of the United States passed the third

<sup>1</sup> William T. Smith had six children. Mary, born in 1769, married as her first husband John Morgan, who died in 1794. For her second husband, she married in 1797 Samuel Richards of Philadelphia, brother of Benjamin W. Richards, Mayor of that City. She died in 1820, when Samuel Richards married, in 1822, as his second wife, Ann Witherspoon, a daughter of Thomas Witherspoon of Glasgow, Scotland. She had previously married John Martin, the son of Burling Martin of New York. Smith died in 1812 leaving an estate valued at \$300,000.

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a great center of population and commerce. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a great center of population and commerce.

The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a great center of population and commerce. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a great center of population and commerce.

The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a great center of population and commerce. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a great center of population and commerce.

The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1863. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a great center of population and commerce. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1863. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became a great center of population and commerce.

The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1861. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became a great center of population and commerce. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1861. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became a great center of population and commerce.

The eleventh was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a great center of population and commerce. The twelfth was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a great center of population and commerce.

The thirteenth was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a great center of population and commerce. The fourteenth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a great center of population and commerce.

day of February 1777. Witness my hand this Twelvth day of November Anno Domini One thousand seven hundred & seventy nine.

FRANCIS HOPKINSON

Treasurer of Loans.

Countersigned

WILLIAM GIBBS	}	Committee in the Loan Office State So. Carolina."
WILLIAM PARKER		
EDWARD BLAKE		

Samuel Hillegas was the United States representative at both the Georgia and South Carolina Loan-offices, though he seems to have been temporarily relieved in South Carolina by Francis Hopkinson, who also signed himself "Treasurer of Loans."

When these certificates, matured in 1781 and 1782, they were unpaid. About the year 1790, Smith moved from St. Eustatia and became a permanent resident of Philadelphia. Through this change of residence he seems to have mislaid the envelope containing these certificates, and in 1794, applied to the loan-offices of both States for duplicate certificates. Being unsuccessful in this, in the same year through Mr. Fitzsimmons, a member of Congress from Philadelphia, he applied to the United States Treasury for relief, and again was unsuccessful because of the fact that Congress alone were competent to grant relief in such matters.

In 1804, Mr. Smith presented his petition direct to Congress, but no action was then taken. He renewed his prayer at the succeeding session but again was unsuccessful. He died on February 23, 1812, his petition with the original papers being still on the House file, where they remained until 1837, lying dormant during twenty-five years after the petitioner's death. About that time Samuel Richards, Smith's son-in-law, discovered the claim and having already found the lost certificates, as executor to Smith's estate, revived the claim.

The Register of the Treasury Department, C. L. Smith, certified on December 15, 1836 that all of these loan-office certificates above referred to were at that date "still outstanding and unpaid." This petition was made to the

the first of these was the establishment of a permanent government for the territory.

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XXVIth Congress and on December 22, 1837, it was referred to the "Committee on Revolutionary Claims," but no final action was taken.<sup>1</sup>

On February 9, 1842, after the revival of this claim in the XXVIIth Congress, the above Committee reported that "Wm. T. Smith, in his life-time, late of Philadelphia, and as early as 1804, presented his petition to Congress, praying payment of certain loan-office certificates which were alleged to have been lost, and pursued his claim until his decease, which took place a few years thereafter. His executor, when he had ascertained the existence of the claim, again petitioned for the payment of these certificates; and he now states that they were recently found and are in his possession. The case received a favorable report during the last Congress, and this Committee sees no objection to the payment of the certificates according to their specie value, with interest; and they therefore report a bill for paying the same on presentation to the Treasury Department."

Notwithstanding the favorable report of the Committee on February 9, 1842 to pay these notes, their payment was not then made.<sup>2</sup> The claim was again presented to Congress and Mr. Brodhead, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims to whom was referred the petition of Samuel Richards, executor of William T. Smith, reported on March 18, 1844 "that this case has heretofore received four several reports in favor thereof; once a bill granting relief, passed the House and was favorably reported upon in the Senate but received no final action thereon. The case received a favorable report during the last Congress, and the Committee agree to the same now and report a bill for the relief of the petitioner."

The bill then passed the House and the Senate reported upon it favorably, both at the second and third sessions without amendment.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> House Digest "Revolutionary Claims to 1838, page 339."

<sup>2</sup> House of Rep. 28th Congress, 1st session, report No. 318, bill No. 226.

<sup>3</sup> Senate list of private claims 1815 to 1849. Misc. Doc 67, page 909.

THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF BOSTON  
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT  
TO THE PRESENT TIME  
BY  
JOHN HUTCHINSON  
OF THE BARRISTER AT LAW  
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE  
IN NEW ENGLAND  
AND  
OF THE BARRISTER AT LAW  
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE  
IN GREAT BRITAIN  
AND  
OF THE BARRISTER AT LAW  
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE  
IN IRELAND  
IN TWO VOLUMES  
THE FIRST VOLUME  
CONTAINING THE HISTORY  
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT  
TO THE PRESENT TIME  
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THE TENTH VOLUME  
CONTAINING THE HISTORY  
FROM THE PRESENT TIME  
TO THE PRESENT TIME  
IN TWO VOLUMES

Samuel Richards, the son-in-law and executor of William T. Smith, died on January 4, 1842, his son-in-law, Stephen Colwell, continuing the appeal for the payment of Smith's claim. Though on March 18, 1844, Congress reported favorably, it adjourned without having taken final action. Subsequently the petition was referred to the proper committee in succeeding Congresses and urged strenuously for payment. It was not until an Act was finally approved on August 30, 1852<sup>1</sup> that the Treasury was authorized to redeem the "Sixteen Loan-office Certificates with interest, provided that evidence can be produced to the Secretary of the Treasury that the persons presenting them are bona fide owners of the same."

The nominal value of the loans made in 1778 and 1779 of \$9000 showed a specie value of but \$810.93. Notwithstanding this depreciation when the claim was finally paid in 1853, the principal and interest amounted during these seventy-two years to \$4144.53 or over five times the original specie value.<sup>2</sup>

Thus have we traced notes of the United States of America held by one of its sympathizers and his successors through seventy-two years, when final payment was accomplished after years of effort and toil. It is surely a sad commentary on the honor of our forefathers in refusing to more speedily pay their just debts.

<sup>1</sup> Statues at Large, Vol. 10, page 95.

<sup>2</sup> Receipts and Expenditures fiscal year 1853, page 215.

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a great center of population. The second was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a great center of population. The third was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a great center of population. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a great center of population. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a great center of population. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a great center of population. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a great center of population. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1873. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became a great center of population. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1874. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became a great center of population. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1875. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became a great center of population.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

## Notes.

LETTER OF WILLIAM COBBETT TO DANIEL CLYMER.—Original in  
"Clymer Papers."

LONDON, 15th August, 1800.

DEAR SIR,

Your letter of the 3rd of June last, was received at New York, some days after I sailed thence. It has, through the attention of Mr. Fenno, reached me this day; and, thank God, it finds me well, and all my family well and happy, in Old England, under the protection of the best of Kings, and amidst the most loyal fellow subjects.

I thank you for your goodness in forwarding the money from Mr. Jacobs. Please to return him my acknowledgements for it, and for his custom in general.

I have not, as yet, started in any public line of business; but shall, in a little time. I cannot point out to you precisely what sort of publications I shall issue; but, be assured, sir, that I shall never do, or say, anything that will give you, or any other American, reason to blush for having called me *friend*. I am not one of those base curs, who grow bold and bark loud, when their enemy is at a distance. The treatment I met with from a people, whom I so sincerely endeavoured to serve, would justify the severest retaliation; but, I will convince them, that I never feared them, by becoming mild in my sarcasm now I am out of their reach. Nothing, however, but death, shall prevent me from making use of the experience I have gained; I will never traduce America, I will never confound the good with the bad; but I should be wanting to myself, my children, my king and my country, were I not to make *the example of America a warning to Britain*.—Rush and a few others I must and will gibbet up to everlasting infamy.

Be so good as to present my compliments to Mr. Ed. Tilghman, Mr. Wm. Lewis, Mr. Michael Kepple, and to any other good man who may inquire after me.

Let me hear from you now and then, through the channel of Mr. Fenno. I hope this will find your family all well and happy, and am, with great sincerity

Your most humble and obed s't,  
WM COBBETT

Daniel Clymer, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

P. S. My works are in the press.—They will be a lasting monument of my industry, zeal and integrity, and of the cowardice and perfidy of my enemies.

Mrs. Cobbett presents her compliments. Your letter has this evening given occasion to her saying, that you were one of the finest *old* men she ever sat her eyes on, and it furnished me with an opportunity of soon after telling, with great eclat, the story of your examining the *female witness* at Reading.



THE HISTORY OF THE

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THE HISTORY OF THE

GILBERT STUART's notice to the public that he will protect his works from the "injurious piracy" committed on them, both in England and America.

### Gilbert Stuart

Respectfully informs the public, that the Print of Governor M'KEAN, engraved from the portrait drawn by him, in the possession of T. B. M'Kean, Esquire, has been executed by Mr. Edwin, and may be purchased at Mr. Kennedy's print store, Market street.

G. STUART takes this opportunity, likewise, to apprise the public that he has pursued the necessary steps, under an act of congress, passed the 29th of April, 1802, to protect his works for the future, from the illiberal and injurious piracy, which has hitherto been committed upon them, both in England and America.

By this means he hopes that he may be enabled to enjoy the fruit of his own labours; and to furnish such engravings from the portraits of the principal characters of the Union, as will merit general approbation and patronage.

The prints of General Washington, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Jefferson, will be completed with every possible care and despatch.

HON. JAMES WILSON'S COURSE OF LECTURES ON GOVERNMENT AND LAW, 1791.—

### LECTURES

#### *On Government and Law.*

THE Honorable JAMES WILSON, L. L. D. Professer of Laws in the *College and Academy* of Philadelphia, propofes to deliver, next Winter, two Courfes of Lectures. One Courfe to begin on the Second Monday, the other on the Second Tuefday of December.

WILLIAM ROGERS, Sec'ry  
of the Board of Faculty.

Philadelphia, Octo. 8, 1791.

INCENDIARY FIRE IN STATE HOUSE, 1824.—

### PROCLAMATION.

#### THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS the Mayor's Court Room, in the State House, in this City, was, on the night of the 24th. inst. wantonly and maliciously set fire to by some incendiary or incendiaries for the purpose of destroying that ancient and useful building (the State House) in which is kept the Philadelphia Museum, containing the greatest collection of the Works of Nature and Art, that our Country can boast of. In order therefore to detect and punish so bad an act, the Select and Common Councils have passed the following resolution, to wit :

*Resolved,* By the Select and Common Councils, that the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, for the discovery and conviction of the person or persons who set the State House on Fire, on the night of the 24th. inst.

May 25, 1824.

NOW be it known, That I, ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor of the



City of Philadelphia, do, by virtue of the power above given, offer a Reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, to be paid to any person or persons, who shall make discovery of the offender or offenders, and prosecute him, her, or them, to conviction, agreeable to the above resolution.

Given under my hand this 26th. day of March, A. D. 1824.

ROBERT WHARTON, *Mayor*.

LETTER OF GEN. ANTHONY WAYNE TO HIS DAUGHTER.—

RICHMOND State of Georgia

28th June 1786.

Pardon me my dear Girl for so long a silence Occasioned by a variety of disagreeable circumstances all of which I supported with steady fortitude—except the death of my long tried nearest & dearest friend & Neighbour, Major General Greene.

It was in the society of yourself Mrs Greene & this great & good man that I had fondly flattered myself with passing many happy days on the banks of the Savannah—but those prospects are at present over cast, nor will you visit this Country so early as Intended—however this cloud will soon pass over & brighter prospects open to our view—in the interim pray write without reserve make me your friend & confident & be assured that nothing in the power of a fond Parent will be wanting to constitute the true happiness of a Daughter who I am confident will prove herself worthy of it.

My best and kindest wishes to all our friends & believe me my Dear Girl yours most sincerely

ANTY WAYNE.

MARRIAGES PERFORMED BY COTTON MATHER.—

The following list of marriages in the hand-writing of Cotton Mather, is to be found in the Dreer Collection of manuscripts, and the list of 1711, also written by Cotton Mather, is in the Etting Collection, Manuscript Department of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

*Married.*

1704 October 12 d/	{ John Fisher { Dorcas Adams	15 d/	{ John Downing { Elizabeth Knight
26 d/	{ John Emmes { Hannah Parmiter	25 d/	{ Jonathan Stavely { Elizabeth Foster
November 2 d/	{ John Cookson { Rachel Procter	February 1 d/	{ James Marshal { Samuel Greenleaf
2 d/	{ Joseph Prout { Mary Jackson	ditto/	{ Samuel Braish { Thomasin Harris
3 d/	{ Miles Thompson { Abigail Pain	6 d/	{ David Hitchcock { Elizabeth Batt
December 21 d/	{ Philip Nowell { Ann Mulberry	8 d/	{ Fortune Redduck { Abiel Ireland





25 d/	{ William Willet Mary Frothingam	27 d/	{ Robert Guttridge Rebeckah Halsey
January	{ John Burnet	March 14,	{ Samuel Burnel
9 d/	{ Johanna Skeath	1705	{ Elizabeth Smith
			By COTTON MATHER.

*Boston.**Marriages for the year 1711.*

1 m.	{ Daniel Munden	9 m	{ Ralph Mayer
26 d.	{ Anna Speller	6 d	{ Martha Haven
30 d.	{ William Clements	8 d.	{ Gamaliel Clark
	{ Eleanor Ela		{ Sarah Moore
2 d	{ John Kingsberry	Ditto	{ James Nevel
20 d	{ Mary Jones		{ Mary Glasser
26 d	{ Joseph Robins	Ditto	{ James Man
	{ Mary Driver (?)		{ Prescilla Grice
3 m.	{ John Jagger	12 d.	{ John Pearse
10 d	{ Mary Tyhurst		{ Martha Nichols
24 d.	{ John Tufton	15 d.	{ Robert Harber
	{ Susanna Mosset		{ Eleanor Ker
29 d.	{ Benjamin Edmunds	22 d.	{ Elias Parkmay
	{ Rebeckah Weedon		{ Martha Clough
30 d.	{ Benjamin Swan	23 d.	{ Robert Burgyne
	{ Eliza Woodward		{ Collet Barso
4 m	{ Christopher Holland	Ditto	{ William Miers
14 d	{ Ann Copp		{ Mary Smith
28 d	{ Isaac White	10 m	{ Urijah Clark,
	{ Rebecka Green	12 d	of Watertown
5 m.	{ John Dorothy		{ Martha Adams
12 d.	{ Elizabeth Powers	18 d.	{ Philip Howel
19 d	{ John Arnald		{ Sarah Clough
	{ Margaret Shine (?)	11 m.	{ Nathaniel Storer
30 d.	{ John Mackmillion,	11 d.	{ Margaret Smith
	of Salem	23 d	{ William Bill
	{ Elizabeth Taylor		{ Susanna Whittredge
31 d.	{ Joseph Reiner	28 d	{ John Battersby
	{ Sarah Adams		{ Sarah Phelps
6 m	{ Andrews Cannon	12 m	{ George James
3 d	{ Sarah Bridge	6 d	{ Eleanor Wayman
28 d.	{ John Stevens	7 d.	{ James Mirick
	{ Mary Timberlake		{ Sarah Pool



7 m.	{ Thomas Porter	12 d.	{ William Marshal, of Piscataqua
10 d.	{ Eliz <sup>a</sup> Greenwood		{ Emm Holman
20 d.	{ William Noble	1 m	{ Andrew Coomes
	{ Ann Russel	10 d.	{ Mercy Hewin
24 d.	{ Edward Alexander	13 d.	{ Joseph Woodwel
	{ Lydia Clough		{ Sarah Clark
8 m	{ Thomas Nestrade (?)	14 d.	{ Grafton Ferrier (?)
12 d.	{ Sarah Morse		{ Joanna Langdon
30 d.	{ Thomas Hancock, of Hartford		
	{ Susanna Feathergill		

By COTTON MATHER.

BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR AT BRISTOL, PENNA., AND SOME ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURED STANDARDS AT WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS.—

TO THE EDITOR PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE:

Finding in a volume of the Pennsylvania Archives, a record of names of prisoners of war held at Bristol during the first year of the Revolutionary period, I conceived the idea of endeavoring to add to that record some further details, and through the politeness of the Adjutant General of Canada, also from the Historical Society of Montreal, and more especially by the courtesy of the Archivist of Canada, am able to give some incidents which have not heretofore been printed. The record referred to in the Pennsylvania Archives is found on page 426, Volume 1st., 2nd. Series, but the list is deficient in numbers and the names in nearly every case are misspelled.

These officers were captured at Fort St. John on the 2nd. of November 1775, by General Montgomery while on his bold but unfortunate expedition with nine hundred men against Quebec. Fort St. John was situated on the Richelieu River, which connects Lake Champlain with the St. Lawrence. This fort was erected in 1748 by Monsieur de la Galissonniere, the French Governor of Canada, but was destroyed in 1760. It was rebuilt in 1775 by General Guy Carleton, of the British Army, and Governor of Canada.

When attacked by General Montgomery, the Fort was garrisoned by four hundred men of the 7th Fusiliers of the British Army, Major Preston, a detachment of the 26th, and one hundred and fifty Canadian Militia, all French, from Montreal only thirty miles distant. The garrison held out for forty-five days, but finally were starved and worried into unconditional surrender. The flag of the Fusiliers was the first British colors surrendered to the Americans at the beginning of the War of the Revolution. This regiment is now designated as the 1st. Battalion Royal Fusiliers, City of London Regiment, or 114th of the line, and is stationed at Parkhurst, Isle of Wight.

I have obtained information from the Military Academy at West Point that this same flag hangs in the Cadet Chapel, and is made of heavy twilled blue silk six by four feet, the Red Cross of St. George superimposed upon a wider cross of white, the regimental number VII and the insignia of the Crown, Rose and Garter being placed in the





center of the crosses, the crown embroidered in bullion. The inscription "Honi Soit Qui Mal Y Pense," the Garter and Rose all embroidered in colored silks.

The Commander-in-Chief of the French Auxiliaries, the Sieur de Roquemaure, would not surrender to the Americans but committed suicide by jumping over a precipice. The men were held prisoners at several points in New York State, and the Officers distributed among various towns in New York and Pennsylvania, some being held at Bristol, Lancaster, Easton, and other points. In the chronicles of the Moravian town of Nazareth, Penna., mention is made of the passage of these prisoners through that town and the relief extended to them. The prisoners going to Bristol were sent from Albany, New York, by way of Easton in Sleighs and suffered greatly from the intense cold. Among the prisoners sent to Lancaster was Lieutenant John Andre, of the 7<sup>th</sup>, who subsequently was induced to enter the American lines in disguise, and as a consequence suffered death as a spy. The twenty men sent to Bristol were drawn from among the first citizens of Montreal, and the names of these twenty "officers and gentlemen" as they were styled by the authorities of the day, and as reported from the office of the Adjutant General and from the Archivist of Canada, were as follows:—

Lieutenant Colonel The Chevalier Picote de Beletre, Major De Longueill,	
Ten Captains—	
Messeurs Chambault, Du Chenay, Le Tbinure, Hevieux, Gamilon,	Messeurs Lotbiniere, De Boucherville, De La Valtrie, De Rouville, d'Eschambault.
Eight Lieutenants—	
The Chevalier Hertil, and	
Messeurs La Madelaine, Lac Schmith, De La Marque, Saint Ours,	Messeurs De Musseau, Fleuriment, De Ruisseaux.

These twenty men did not comprehend the full number of French officers of the Militia captured at Fort St. John, as Captain Duchesney, one of the French-Canadian prisoners, wrote from Albany on the 31st of January, 1776, that he and Monsieur Lomcrandier and some others were retained at Albany, whilst a detail had on that day started for Bristol. Consequently, the captured French officers numbered twenty-two by name, and in all probability a larger number of subalterns were taken as the prisoners included ten Captains, which in numbers were fully sufficient to have represented a full regiment, although the official records state that the French auxiliaries only numbered one hundred and fifty men—this certainly must have been an error. It is not likely another case is on record where a fully officered battalion of French fought under the English flag, as on all other occasions they were against the redcoats.

The prisoners at Bristol had the liberty of the town and surrounding country, and fully complied with the requirements of their parole and



The first of these is the fact that the British Empire is not a homogeneous entity, but a collection of diverse and often conflicting interests. The second is the fact that the British Empire is not a static entity, but a dynamic one that is constantly evolving. The third is the fact that the British Empire is not a monolithic entity, but a collection of diverse and often conflicting interests. The fourth is the fact that the British Empire is not a static entity, but a dynamic one that is constantly evolving. The fifth is the fact that the British Empire is not a monolithic entity, but a collection of diverse and often conflicting interests. The sixth is the fact that the British Empire is not a static entity, but a dynamic one that is constantly evolving. The seventh is the fact that the British Empire is not a monolithic entity, but a collection of diverse and often conflicting interests. The eighth is the fact that the British Empire is not a static entity, but a dynamic one that is constantly evolving. The ninth is the fact that the British Empire is not a monolithic entity, but a collection of diverse and often conflicting interests. The tenth is the fact that the British Empire is not a static entity, but a dynamic one that is constantly evolving.



The diagram illustrates the complex and interconnected nature of the British Empire, showing the various regions and territories that were under British control. The central point represents the British Empire as a whole, while the radiating lines represent the individual regions and territories. The connections between the points show the flow of trade, communication, and administration across the empire. The diagram also highlights the diversity of the empire, with different regions having different characteristics and needs. The overall impression is one of a vast and complex system that was constantly evolving and adapting to the changing world.

remained at Bristol until exchanged about one year after their capture. The town of Bristol, a village of fifty dwellings, had a resident population of less than three hundred, consequently the billeting there of a body of Frenchmen equal to one fifteenth of the population of the town, was a marked event, and if they were representatives of their vivacious nation, they must have made it interesting for the demure Quaker girls of the village and country-side.

Every effort has been made both at Washington and Harrisburg, to obtain the vouchers for subsistence furnished by those Bristol citizens who boarded the prisoners, but the search has been fruitless.

While looking up the whereabouts of the flag of the 7th Fusiliers, I gathered from the records of the Military Academy at West Point, the information that, during the progress of the American Revolution, fifty British standards were taken, five at Fort Stanwix, fifteen at Trenton, twenty-five at Yorktown, two in the Carolinas, and three at other points.

To these fifty battle flags thirteen or more other British Regimental flags should have been turned over to General Gates by General Burgoyne, when in 1777 he surrendered his 6,400 men at Saratoga, but he secreted the colors by a trick, for he "gave his honor" that no public property was held back, saying as to the colors, that his expedition had left its flags behind in Canada; but, to the contrary, he had the ensigns torn from their staffs and gave them to the Baroness Riedesel, who was instructed by her husband, a German General officer, to secrete them. According to her memoirs, she worked all night placing them in a mattress used by her, and which she was courteously permitted to retain. Thus, one of the thrifty German cousins of George III, saved the colors of the entire force, excepting those of the 9th. regiment, which was stripped from its staff by its Lieut. Colonel and secreted in his baggage, which he also was courteously permitted to retain, subsequently presenting the flag to the King, who promoted him for his valiant service. General Burgoyne's map of his Detention Camp, indicates the position of fifteen distinct organizations, the Regiments 9th, 20th, 21st, and 47th, Frazier's Rangers, Grenadiers, Light Infantry, Artillery and Canadian Battalion, and five German organizations, the Grenadier Battalion, German Artillery, Specht's, Riedesel's and other regiments. All these battle flags, under the terms of capitulation, made after the Burgoyne Expedition had lost three thousand of the original nine thousand men, should have been turned over just the same as the artillery, small arms, ammunition, and other material, instead of being secreted and smuggled away.

This condemnatory procedure of General Burgoyne, in hiding his flags after a formal surrender, was not a precedent for the more honorable Lord Cornwallis, who, under similar stipulations covering his surrender, four years later, turned over the entire property of his expedition, though Washington demanded that the flags be eased.

A well-known picture of the surrender, represents Cornwallis' army drawn up in proud array with waving flags, but that is altogether a painter's license, for not a flag was permitted to be flown.

Among the twenty-five flags taken at Yorktown were those of the following regiments:—1st, 2nd, 17th, 23rd, 33rd, 43rd,—2nd Battalion of the 71st, 76th, 80th, 82nd; 17 Light Dragoons, a Brigade of Guards, Queen's Rangers, British Legion, Royal Artillery, five German Infantry



Regiments, a Battery of German Artillery, a Tory Regiment; and a number of other flags not distinguishable because the insignias have been cut out, all representative of nearly eight thousand men and two hundred and thirty-five brass and iron guns.

The standards of the German Regiments, four feet square, were all made of doubled white damask embroidered in gold bullion and silver thread, on both sides with crowns and other devices, as mottoes, dates and monograms, and with silver bullion tassels suspended by silver cords.

While on the subject of battle flags, I will add that in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, is preserved a Royal Standard captured April 1813 by Commodore Chauncy and General Pike, at the Parliament House, Toronto; and the ensigns of twenty-six English Naval prizes, comprehending the flags of five frigates, the "*Guerriere*," "*Cyane*," "*Confiance*," "*Java*," "*Macedonian*," and seven brigs, four sloops of war, nine schooners, and one cutter.

BURNET LANDRETH.

LETTER OF JOHN BINNS TO HON. JOHN SERGEANT. 1834—Original in the Manuscript Department of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

DEAR SIR.

Excuse me if I occupy a few minutes of your time. Thinking on the situation of public affairs and looking forward to the period when the people will again have to elect a chief magistrate I have thought that no evil could result if I should submit to you my opinion as to a mode of concentrating Public opinion and honestly influencing the Public suffrage of the country. The Democratic Party and the Federal Party are annihilated. The members of both parties remain and individuals of both parties may and do, act upon the principles which used to move the parties; but, as *Parties*, they are no longer in existence. The whole population of the Union seems divided into and classed as Jackson and Anti-Jackson. Prest. Jackson has, from the start of his administration, regarded Fealty to him as the first of virtues. As he could not hope that talented and high minded men would be converted into obsequious slaves or mere personal partisans, a band of needy trading politicians, the hungry expectant's of every state, have been organized as office holders, depending for their continuance in office and their promotion, on their devotion to their chief, a word newly introduced and now much used in political papers. Hackneyed in the ways of party, and despairing of attaching to them the Intelligent, the Wealthy and Respectable of the Community—they have laboured, not unsuccessfully, and without intermission, from their induction into office, to get up a *Jacobin Party* and to array the Poorer against the Richer, portions of our population. The President's veto against the Bank is an admirable specimen of the doctrines they have advanced. This state of things is extensively & painfully felt, although it is not yet much talked of and has hardly found its way fully & fairly, into our newspapers. Another, and greatly influencing state of affairs has grown out of the doctrine and the organization of the South, as to Nullification and the doctrine & efforts of the administration of the General Government in favor of consolidation, a desire on its part to engross the whole political power of

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the States & of the United States. The belief that Pres<sup>t</sup> Jackson will not dare to run in opposition to the examples of Washington, Jefferson & Madison and the fear that he would not succeed, if he were to run, has set the public mind to inquire after a President for the next Term and many are the candidates and parties in embryo and at work, on this subject. It seems to me that all these schemes look to individuals rather than principles; to the elevation of A. or B. or C. or some other letter of the alphabet as the great & almost only object to be accomplished. This is, to my view, pretty much the present state of things and it will, it must, if not promptly counteracted issue most disastrously for the country by converting the people into a nation of office hunters and our elections into mere battle grounds to secure the spoils of office. Cannot these dreaded & mighty evils be averted? If so, how can it be done? Is there virtue, honor and manly independence in our Public Men to effect it? Will they set glorious examples of Disinterestedness and Patriotism and will the people follow them? I can only say I hope and trust they will, with all my heart & soul. Cannot a party be organized upon Principle. All parties now are personal or more or less tainted and tainted by personal views. In the organization which I propose it should be steadily borne in mind that although the Democratic & the Federal party are no more, as Parties; yet they have each left an impression on the public mind which should be honestly used to effect good to the Country. It can hardly be denied that the Federal party, as a party, have little or no hold upon the affections of the great mass of the people. It is equally true that the Democratic party has a strong hold upon their affections and is, with the late war, associated with the Glory & Prosperity of the U. States. Its name is therefore everywhere used as a passport, a safe & certain passport to power & Authority. You know my D<sup>r</sup> Sir, how zealously & earnestly I laboured to induce our Federal friends from the earliest stage of the Jackson contest to associate under the Democratic banner & name. They would not do it, nay even to this day they have resisted such an organization although they have seen, for years, that the heretofore most thorough-going partizans of the Federal party—for example James Ross and Timothy Pickering—as *Jackson men*, were content to attend Democratic meetings & associate and act under that name. Shall we continue to keep our eyes shut against light & knowledge & remain deaf to the voice of experience? I ask the question because I would use a name, as well as principles, which are dear to the people to induce them to associate and preserve the institutions & with them the happiness & prosperity of our country. The question of state Rights & State Sovereignty now so absorbing to the South, where, in my Judgment, they have been perverted, have always been advocated by the Democratic Party and might, at this moment, with powerful effect make *part* of a Declaration of Principles for an association whose objects should be purely national, to insure a purification of our Govern<sup>t</sup> from all the selfish & despotic principles which have been engrafted upon it and have governed & corrupted us for some years.

Suppose a foundation for such an association was laid promptly at Washington City by such men as Mr. Clay, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Binney, and Mr. Webster, meeting and confidentially talking it over. Suppose they were, with all care & brevity to draw up, revise & carefully correct a Declaration of Principles under which the Patriotic citizens of the



West, & the South & the Middle and the East would rally & that when they had thus agreed they should enlarge their caucus, until they and every Friend of their principles had agreed upon and subscribed a Declaration of Principles and a plan of association. Then let a few thousand copies of it, in letter form, be printed, and a copy addressed to every member of every Legislature in the Union known to be friendly to such principles and such an association.

For example to Gen<sup>l</sup> Lacock and others in our Legislature. Let them soon after receipt and a general understanding, caucus, adopt the Declaration of Principles & plan of association, with such modifications or alterations—the fewer the better—as they should think advisable and have it subscribed by every member of the State Legislature who would approve it. Then let copies of it, in letter form, be printed in sufficient numbers and forwarded to such persons throughout the State as were known, or believed, to be friendly to the course proposed to be pursued. Let a similar mode of proceeding be adopted in all the State Legislatures. They are now nearly all in session. The Citizens throughout the states, to whom circulars from the Legislators, of the State should be addressed should on receipt of their letters begin to caucus, enlarge their meetings, and form associations and open correspondence not only throughout the State but the United States, As a powerful auxiliary the men of Talents who embark in this good cause should determine to give some portion of their Intelligence to their fellow-citizens through the public press.

I am as conscious as any man can be of the imperfections of what I have written—still I have thought it best to submit it. Such as it is, it may bring the matter before others and it may be brought to perfection or some other better plan be brought forward. An objection of no mean moment or force has presented itself to my mind since I sat down, that is, that our association would give birth to counter-associations. I have looked this objection fearlessly in the face and examined it with care and the more I examine it, the less formidable it appears. The Jackson men are at this time greatly divided about a successor and cannot be brought together, all that could be associated would be the office holders & expectants and their immediate friends. Such associations instead of strengthening them would alienate the others from them, at all events is it probable that any good can arise from individual exertion and if it can would not that good be increased an hundred fold by united exertions? If the general principles of this note meet your approbation will you take measures to have them acted upon? What would you think of submitting the measures here proposed to three, four or more intelligent friends here and talking it over and thus improving it. I leave the matter with you.

With affectionate Respect and Esteem

I am D<sup>r</sup> Sir, Yours very truly

JOHN BINNS,

HON. JOHN SERGEANT.

Phila. Jan'y 17, 1834.

NORMAN FAMILY GENEALOGICAL NOTES; copied from a Bible in possession of Purnell Norman, Lewes, Delaware. On title page, "Thomas Norman's Bible, presented by his friend O. Dudley A. Q. Master Sargent in the 32d. regiment U. S. A. 1814."

C. H. B. TURNER.





Thomas R. Norman & Miriam Bennett were married June 7<sup>th</sup> 1798.

Thomas R. Norman son of John & Anne Norman was born October 22<sup>d</sup> 1774.

Mariam Bennett daughter of Pernal and Mariam Bennett was born February 20<sup>th</sup> 1779.

John B. son of Thomas R. and Mariam Norman was born November 18<sup>th</sup> 1799.

Mills R. son of Thomas R. & Mariam Norman was born August 4<sup>th</sup> 1801.

Joshua L. son of Thomas & Mariam Norman was born December 10<sup>th</sup> 1803.

Patience, daughter of Thomas & Mariam Norman was born February 20<sup>th</sup> 1806.

Annes daughter of Thomas R. & Mariam Norman was born September 30<sup>th</sup> 1808.

Eliza daughter of Thomas R. & Mariam Norman was born September 22<sup>d</sup> 1810.

Mary daughter of Thomas R. & Mariam Norman was born April 18<sup>th</sup> 1813.

Pernal Norman son of Thomas R. & Mariam Norman was born January 18<sup>th</sup> 1816.

Mary Norman daughter of Thomas R. & Mariam was born April 29<sup>th</sup> 1818.

Thomas L. Judge Norman son of Thomas R. & Mariam was born March 18<sup>th</sup> 1821.

Mary daughter of Thomas R. & Mariam Norman died September 13<sup>th</sup> 1814.

Thomas L. Judge, son of Thomas R. & Mariam Norman died July 11<sup>th</sup> 1823.

Thomas R. Norman died March 27<sup>th</sup> 1863.

Mariam B. Norman died September 27<sup>th</sup> 1857.

George Orton son of William & Hannah Orton died 2-5-1830.

John Bennett Norman died 9-24-1853.

LETTERS OF HON. WILLIAM HENRY TO HON. GEORGE BRYAN:—  
from the George Bryan Papers, Manuscript Department, The Historical  
Society of Pennsylvania.—

LANCASTER, July 29, 1782.

DEAR SIR,

I happened to be abroad when your Favour of the 15<sup>th</sup> Inst. came to hand. I will forward the Inclosed to Mr. McClane. I have not paid any Specie for Servants. By Orders from Council I have taken into my possession all Goods, Wares and Merchandize belonging to Mr. Taylor, the British Storekeeper here, except made up Uniforms; also his Books and papers. This has given much disquiet to the Speculators here, and even to the Gentlemen alluded to in a dream inserted in the Freeman's Journal of the 17<sup>th</sup> Inst. The Date of the Dream and the Date of the largest Invoice of Goods, which one Mr W—tz is charged with in Mr. Taylors Books agree. This vexes the Gentlemen much. In short the People are threatened by the H—ley Family with Law-Suits, Club-Law, Cutting off Ears, Rideing on their Noses &c. It is said that positive





Evidence and much circumstantial to corroborate it can be produced. I do not Care to take Depositions, unless they were Official. This affair has made much Noise and I believe will make much more. Would it not be well for Council to order the Deposition of the Evidence to be taken and sent down, or is it best to wait and let the affair take its Course? I am of opinion Mr. Taylor will appear and plead Gen'l Washington's permission at the Supreme Court, if permitted, which is given in such general Terms, that it will cover the Supplying of the Prisoners with any kind or rather with every Kind of Goods. Mr. Taylor confessed the Goods came from New York. The Entry made in one of his Books of Goods Sold Mr. W—tz, is the only Proof which can be made of his having sold Goods directly to the people of this place and this will not amount to positive proof, for the Entries are not dated at Lancaster; it is true the day of the Month is mentioned but the year I believe is not. Will it not be necessary first to investigate the affair of the Speculating Horse prior to the Tryal of Taylor, before the Supreme Court—as this is the only Charge in his Book against any of the Inhabitants for Goods.

We have disagreeable Accounts from the Westward; Hannah's Town is burnt & several of the Inhabitants kild, and Four or Five taken prisoners or rather missing.

I am  
 dear Sir  
 Your most obed<sup>t</sup> hum: Serv<sup>t</sup>  
 WILLIAM HENRY

To the Honorable George Bryan Esquire.

NEW YORK the 25<sup>th</sup> March 1785.

D<sup>r</sup> SIR

The principal business now before Congress is the Disposing of the lands lately purchasd and the making of a second purchase. Much time has been spent by a Committee of one from each of twelve states on the first and it is probable the lands will be sold by Districts of ten or twelve miles square to the highest bidder, above such price as Congress may fix for the acre. A number of districts will probably put up to the sale in the different states perhaps nearly in proportion to their demand. The Commissioners are authorized to make the second purchase to the Mississippi and as the Indians have offered those lands for sale there will probably be little Difficulty in purchasing them. Commissioners are appointed to hold a treaty with the Creeks Cherokees &c.

The place for holding the federal Court for Massachusetts and New York is not yet Determined.

Longchamps' affair was to have been brought forward this day but is again gone off by an adjournment to Monday next. Your French pamphlet came very *apropo*, as it has run through a number of able hands since and is now in M<sup>r</sup> Jays.

What is our Assembly about, have they passed the law for regulating Elections? If this is not done I [think] they will not hold their seats another year.

I am Sir, your Hum<sup>l</sup> serv<sup>t</sup>.  
 WILLIAM HENRY

the Honb<sup>le</sup> George Bryan

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**KENLY—WELLS—GOLDSMITH.**—*William Kenly*, whose autograph appears on the Pennsylvania Continental currency 1776-77, was a son of Daniel and Frances Wells Kenly, and grandson of Richard Kenly. The family early settled in Maryland and then removed to Pennsylvania.

*Frances Wells*, was a daughter of Col. George Wells of Baltimore county Md., and his wife Blanche Goldsmith. He commanded a battalion of Provincial troops and was a member of the Assembly of Maryland 1674-8. His father was Richard Wells a member of the Assembly and the Provincial Council also of Maryland.

*Blanche Goldsmith*, was a daughter of Samuel and Joanna Goldsmith.  
N. W. K.

**FAMILY RECORDS EXTRACTED FROM THE BIBLE OF ANNA RAGUET, NEWTOWN, PENN.,** contributed by Mrs. Israel H. Johnson.—

#### *Marriages.*

*James Michael Raguet* (son of Michael Raguet & of Anne Gilminot). Born at Ricey Bas in the province of Burgundy near Bar sur Seine in France on the 6th September 1756. Came to America in the month of June 1783. Married to Anna Wynkoop second daughter of Henry Wynkoop, Esq. of Bucks County State of Pennsylvania on the 18 August 1790, & Anna Dyed on the 23rd July 1815. Married on the 17th June 1817 to Mary Harbeson—Daughter of Benjamin Harbeson Deceased of Philadelphia.

*Claudine Raguet* married Sylas Vansant Son of Garret Vansant on the 2 of March 1817.

*Henry Raguet* married Mercy Ann Towers daughter of Robert Towers (deceased) of Philadelphia on the 25th of April 1818.

*James Raguet* married Margaretta Thompson daughter of Samueil Thompson Esqr of Zanesville Ohio on the 14th of July A. D. 1821.

#### *Deaths.*

*Susannah Raguet* died suddenly the 21 May 1793, greatly regretted by her fond parents who were almost inconsolable.

*Anna Raguet* died 23 July 1815. In Philadelphia. Adorned with every virtue and lovely in the light of faith, never will thy death and long suffering be forgotten by thy bereaved family; who knew too well thy pure soul, thy heavenly mind to wish even for an instant to recall thee to Earth.

*James Raguet* died suddenly in Philadelphia on the 9th of February 1818. "In haste to meet his God his anxious spirit flew."

*James Raguet* son of Silas & Claudine Vansant died at Dr. Plumly's on the last day of February 1820 wanting five hours of being five months old. After a violent disease of three days constant pain. Never did a child live 5 months who gave less trouble than did this little Angel.

*Catherine* Daughter of Henry & Mercy Ann Raguet Died 5th July 1821 aged 8 months.

*Silas Vansant* died 3rd December 1841. Aged 46.

*C. Vansant* died 1st December 1842 aged 48 years.

#### *Births.*

*Susannah Raguet* born July 22nd, 1791, called for her grandmother Wynkoop.

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*Claudine Raguet* born March 30th, 1796, named after her aunt in France.

*Henry Raguet* born 20th February 1796. Named after his grandfather Wynkoop.

*James Raguet* born 24th July 1793. Named after his uncle in France.

*James Condly Raguet* born the 17th May, 1823. (son of Henry & Mercy Raguet).

*Henry Wynkoop*, son of Henry & Mercy Ann Raguet born

*Mercy Jane*, daughter of Silas & Claudine Vansant born June, 1825.

*Juliet*, daughter of Silas & Claudine Vansant born 26th March, 1827.

*Anna Elizabeth*, daughter of Silas & Claudine Vansant born November 28, 1817, 3 o'clock in the morning. Called for both grandmothers.

*Anna*, daughter of Henry & Mercy Ann Raguet, born 25th January, 1819, named for her grandmother Raguet.

*James Raguet*, son of Silas & Claudine Vansant, born 30th September, 1819, called for his grandfather.

*Catherine*, daughter of Henry & Mercy Raguet born the 16th of October, 1820, named for her cousin Catherine Raguet.

*Mary W.*, daughter of Silas & Claudine Vansant, born 8th of January, 1821, called for her aunt Wirts.

*Wm. Henry*, son of Silas & C. Vansant born 2nd August, 1823, called for Wm. H. Raguet.

#### *Miscellaneous Memoranda.*

In the year 1787 Nicholas Raguet a younger brother of James was killed by the Indians on the River Ohio on his way to Kentucky.

In the year 1792-3 Claudius Paul Raguet, an elder brother of James, died at Bordeaux in France greatly lamented by his brother James, of which he was always a faithful friend.

James Watall, the son of Silas and Claudine Vansant, was born December 9th, 1833.

FORT MCCLURE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PENNA. Address made by Col. John G. Freeze, April 10th 1907, at the unveiling of the marker at the site of the old fort, Bloomsburg, Pa.—

We are standing to-day upon a spot of ground of which a careful writer has said: That looking up the Valley of the North East Branch of the Susquehanna you behold a scene spread out before you, which rivals in quiet beauty, the most famous landscapes in the country. There is not, in the distant profile of the Knob Mountain nor the less regular contour of the river hills that aspect of grandeur, presented by elevations of greater magnitude, but their proportions, and the general characteristics of the Valley they enclose, harmonize perfectly at that point in the eastern horizon where they seem to converge. The winding channel of the Fishing Creek for several miles from its mouth forms the foreground of this landscape view.

And you can very easily picture to yourselves the stirring times and anxious days and nights of the settlers in these wildernesses in the early days, beautiful, romantic and well watered, it is no wonder that the white man and the red man strove for the mastery: and that the men on our side left to us a name for daring and courage which, after all these years, we are now commemorating.



So, also, the importance and the beauty of the locality are shown by the number of the Forts and the bloody raids which make up our history.

The broad valleys of the lower counties with their distant hills, do not impress us, as do the abrupt banks, the bare rocks, and the increasing roar of rushing waters in our mountain streams. These stir the blood, these call us to their distant sources, and we love the nooks and corners, the gnarled oaks and waving pines, that woo us to their shades and fill us with sweet odors.

Among the early settlers in and about what is now Bloomsburg we are more interested in the McClure family than in any other.

James McClure was a Lancaster County man and came here with a wife and family in 1772. He obtained a patent for his farm from the heirs of William Penn under the name of "McClure Choice."

The McClure tract was originally in the application of Francis Stewart, dated April 3, 1769, and is described as follows: "On the west side of the north east branch of the Susquehanna, near the mouth of Fishing-creek, adjoining land applied for by William Barton." The survey was made June 3, 1769, and contains 278½ acres and is called "Beauchamp." The McClure Patent is dated November 6th, 1772.

Our Col. James McClure, who died upon this old homestead on October 4, 1850, was the youngest son of the original proprietor and was the first white child born in this section of Pennsylvania, his nativity being in 1774.

There were three Forts as they were called, being however stockades about the dwellings and outhouses of the owners and occupants. They were Fort Wheeler, Fort McClure and Fort Jenkins.

By the best evidence now available it seems that about the year 1778, Captain Salmon and Lieutenant Van Campen were sent by Col. Hunter to the mouth of Fishingcreek and up it, to select a place for fortification; and they selected the farm of a Mr. Wheeler located about where the Trench Paper Mill stands.

He had a pretty daughter named Annie and the Captain and his Lieutenant were suitors for her hand. The Captain won and a descendant of him and Annie was Sheriff of the County in 1834.

Van Campen returned to the McClure place, and Mrs. McClure having returned from Northumberland with her daughter Margaret, the Major built a stockade fort for the mother and laid siege to the heart of Margaret.

The building of McClure Fort was in 1781, and its location is well established. The monument is within the stockade: of that there can be no doubt. And we are therefore commemorating the very ground originally consecrated to the history of our people.

We cannot be certain whether any part of the present buildings are of the ancient construction: but the logs show that there were no saw mills in the vicinity, for the axe dressing points out and proves the antiquity of the timber and its use. So the stone in the foundation and wall do not carry the marks of the mason's hammer: most of them seem to be as they came from the river bottom.

The particular hero of the Town of Bloomsburg and vicinity is Major Moses Van Campen.

He was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, January 21, 1757. The family was from Holland. They came to Pennsylvania early and

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settled in Northampton County on the Delaware, above the Water Gap. In the course of time Moses got to Northumberland, and Mr. James McClure induced him to remain in the region and help the borderers. The Susquehannas were to be the battle ground and make heroes; and from that time to the end of the Border Indian War, Van Campen spent his time in the Forks of the Susquehanna.

On December 10, 1783, he married Miss Margaret McClure and took charge of the McClure farm and estate: shortly after he went to Briar-creek, and then in 1795 or 1796, the family moved to Allegany County, New York.

Mrs. Van Campen, our Margaret McClure, died at Dansville, New York, in March 1845, and the Major himself died on the 15th day of October, 1849, at the residence of his daughter Anna, at the age of 92 years and 9 months.

I have often thought, especially since gathering the material for this brief address, if we could have anticipated this day and occasion, how largely it would have added to our satisfaction, if we could have buried our hero and his beloved Margaret side by side, beneath this stone—inscribed with those beautiful lines of Collins:

How sleep the brave who sink to rest,  
By all their country's wishes blessed!  
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,  
Returns to deck their hallowed mould,  
She there shall dress a sweeter sod  
Than fancy's feet have ever trod.  
By fairy hands their knell is rung;  
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;  
There honor comes a pilgrim grey,  
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;  
And freedom shall awhile repair,  
To dwell a weeping hermit, there!

But though the bodies are absent the spirit and love of country which inspired *them* lives yet amongst us, and has been the moving cause which has here, on this sacred ground awakened our patriotism and erected solid and abiding testimonials to their memory and their worth.

Rest to their ashes wherever they be,  
And peace to their spirits eternally.

#### LETTERS OF PELATIAH WEBSTER TO HIS DAUGHTER SOPHIA.—

PHILADA 8<sup>th</sup> April 1782.

DEAR SOPHIA.

I wrote you by the Last post to the Care of Mr. Thaddeus Perit which I make no Doubt you have Rec'd & So I would not repeat the Contents.

By Mr. Hunting a Worthy Gentleman of Long Island, I send you Six Table Spoons, 12 Tea Spoons viz. Six new ones & Six old ones, one Creampot, & one Pair Tea Tongs, all which I hope will please you.—When your Ceremony is passed, Mr. Perit may draw on me for one hundred pounds if he has an opportunity. I have directed your Brother in Law John Perit to furnish you some money if he can out of the proceeds of my Goods, in the meantime Sho<sup>d</sup> be Glad you w<sup>d</sup> Inform me what Sum You will probably need—as Newhaven is an Exposed place it will be



The first of these is the fact that the medical profession is not a homogeneous body. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of action. The second is the fact that the medical profession is not a single entity. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of action. The third is the fact that the medical profession is not a single entity. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of action.

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the highest of Absurdity to get more furniture than Just Sufficient for use.—Wo<sup>d</sup> send a Waggon if I knew of any Goods Which W<sup>d</sup> Answer at Newhaven from this City. if there are any Such wish Mr. Perit W<sup>d</sup> advise me.—I wish you the Divine Blessing on your Important Change of Life much will Depend on your prudence. I have many friends in New haven who I doubt not will be so to you & therefore I advise you Particularly to pay all Respect to them & Cultivate their Friendship. Such are Mess<sup>rs</sup> Sherman, Darling, Whittlesey, President Stiles & Sundry others besides the Gentlemen of more Immediate relation—You will not forget to Love & honour Mrs. Ingersol I shall write you again in a few Days by D<sup>r</sup> Gardiner. Make my best Compliments to Mr. Isaacs & his family, as also to Your Nearest Friend.

I am Dear Sophia, with all Affection & Concern for you, Your Ever sure Friend

& Loving Father

MISS SOPHIA WEBSTER.

PELA' WEBSTER

Miss Sophia Webster

At Mr. Ralph Isaacs

Fav<sup>r</sup> Mr. } Branford  
Hunting } In Connecticut.

PHILADA 6<sup>th</sup> June 1732

Dear Sophia

I have purchased Mr. Ingersol's house & Lot in New haven, & he has Directed his Cousin Jon<sup>a</sup> Ingersol to get it survey'd & plan Taken of it. and as I design the Estate for you, I cou<sup>d</sup> wish Mr. Perit would go with the Surveyor & See all the bounds that he may perfectly know them hereafter. Mr. Lockwood has the house at present but is to remove at any time,—you may go into the house when you go to housekeeping if you Chuse it. If you are otherwise accomodated let Mr. Lockwood or any body Else have it who will keep it carefully & pay the most rent.—I design to give you a Genteel set of furniture but as you are in a place [torn] & all furniture at a high price I think you had better pick up a few [nec]essaries for the present 'till the Times grow better. I have not Time to enlarge, but am, Dear Sophia, with all Love  
your Father & Friend

PELA' WEBSTER.

P. S. Mr. Ingersol's Estate cost me four thousand Dollars which makes Cash Rather Scarce with me at present, So you must do with as little as you conveniently can.

P. W.

Mrs. Sophia Perit.

Fav<sup>r</sup> }  
Mr. Gray } Newhaven

JAMES ANDERSON OF YORK COUNTY, PENNA.—

*James Anderson*, of Maryland, md. Sept 1774, *Mary Boyd*, b. in Ireland, 1756. They had issue:

*Anna*, b. Aug 1776.

*Margaretta*, b. Feb. 2, 1780.

*George*, b June 29, 1782.

*Maria*, b. Aug. 14 1784.



THE FISCHEL FAMILY OF YORK COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, AND NORTH CAROLINA.—

*John Adam Fischel*, b. Sept. 19, 1730, Esenheim, in the Palatinate, came with his parents to Pennsylvania in Sept. of 1752. Married March 2, 1757, *Ursula Catherine Thomas*, b. in Wurtemberg, April 15, 1738, who came to Pennsylvania in 1739. They had issue :

*Anna Maria*, b. April 4, 1758.

*Catherine*, b. July 21, 1760.

*John*, b. March 31, 1762.

*John Jacob*, b. May 22, 1765.

*John Adam*, b. Nov. 4, 1768.

*Eva*, b. July 15, 1770.

*Anna Margaret*, b. Dec. 2, 1772.

*Henry*, b. July 25, 1774.

*Conrad*, b. Aug. 26, 1777.

In October of 1779, the parents with their children, settled in Western North Carolina.

LIST OF PHILADELPHIA DEATHS FROM UNUSUAL SOURCES.—

Jane David, d. Sept 30, 1752.

Peter Miller, d. Nov. 8, 1753.

Elizabeth Payne, d Aug. 28, 1757.

Samuel Powell, d. Sept- 1762.

Jacob Loescher, d. April 20, 1763.

John Wendel Preteus, d June 5, 1774.

Augustine Neisser, (clockmaker) d. March- 1780.

Jacob Weiss, (barber-surgeon) d. Sept. 22, 1788.

Thomas Bartow, d. Jany. 26, 1793.

Joseph Dean, d. Sept. 11, 1795.

Lewis Weiss, (lawyer) d. Oct. 22, 1796.

Rachel Gerhard, b. May 31, 1801.

Zachariah Poulson, (printer), d. Jany. 14, 1804.

John Adam Goos, d. Nov. 28, 1804.

George Schlosser, d. Feby. 25, 1809

Sarah Benezet Bartow, d. July 14 1818

Godfrey Haga, d. Feby. 7 1825

Mary C. Brown, d. March 11, 1830.

John Weiss Peters, (Teller Philadelphia Bank) d. July 21, 1830.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS,



THE PACKET BOAT

PLANET,

J. KEELEY, Master.

Will commence her regular Trips for the Season, between PHILADELPHIA and READING, on Sunday morning, the 22nd, instant, leaving Fair Mount Dam, every Tuesday and Friday mornings, at 3 o'clock, and arrive in Reading early in the evening—returning will leave Read-





ing on Sunday and Wednesday mornings, at 3 o'clock, and arrive in Philadelphia the same evening.

Passage through \$2.50, with the usual allowance of baggage, which will be at the risk of its owners. Way passengers in proportion. Apply for seats at ALEXANDER MCCALLA'S, White Swan Hotel, No. 106, Race street, from which place stages will be in readiness, to convey passengers to the boat free of charge.

APRIL 20, 1827.

LETTER OF HON. DAVID WILMOT TO JOHN S. RICHARDS ESQ. 1860.—The following letter of the author of the noted "Wilmot Proviso," is contributed by Louis Richards Esq. Reading, Penn. The reference to "Ritter," is to John Ritter, Democratic member of Congress from the Berks District, 1843-47; to "Mr Strong" to Judge Strong who succeeded Ritter.

TOWANDA, July 27, 1860.

JNO. S. RICHARDS ESQ.

DEAR SIR:

Your note of the 24th inst. is just received. I am upon the eve of departure from home for the seashore and Saratoga, and cannot therefore respond as fully as I could wish. I have not time to refer to documents except generally to the Congressional Globe for the sessions of 1846, 7 and 8, but write from recollection.

Just at the close of the session of 1846, in August, the President sent a message asking that two millions be put at his disposal to enable him to negotiate a peace with Mexico. From this it was evident that an accession of territory was contemplated. When the bill appropriating this money was before the House, I offered as an amendment the Proviso, substantially as follows: "*Provided*, as a condition to the use of the moneys hereby appropriated, that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in the punishment of crime, shall ever exist in any territory acquired in virtue of this appropriation." This passed the House by the votes of every Northern member present, except Douglas and McClernand of Illinois. It was only defeated in the Senate by Davis of Massachusetts talking out the time until the final adjournment, and thus preventing a vote upon it.

In 1847, the war with Mexico still continuing, a similar message came from the President, this time asking for three millions. The Proviso was again offered, and again passed by nearly the unanimous vote of the members from the free States. It was during this winter of 47 and 8, and the succeeding spring, that the subject was acted upon by the Legislatures of the free States; every one of them excepting Iowa passing resolutions nearly unanimously in favor of the Proviso, and instructing their representatives in Congress to sustain it.

During the late session of Congress Kingsley S. Bingham, Senator from Michigan, delivered a speech giving a very full and correct history of this branch of the subject.

Mr. Ritter voted for and warmly supported the Proviso. I told an anecdote of him in this connection in a speech made at your place in the fall of '56. I had it from Mr. Ritter himself. Buchanan had taken him to task for voting for the Proviso; expressed his surprise and asked Mr. Ritter how he came to do it. Ritter replied in his broken English, "Well den, because I did think it was *right*."

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OF  
THE  
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MEDICAL ASSOCIATION  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.  
Vol. [illegible] No. [illegible]  
[illegible] 19[illegible]

[The remainder of the page contains several columns of extremely faint, illegible text, likely representing medical news or reports.]

Of Mr. Strong's votes and record I cannot speak so confidently, but have no doubt that he voted for the Proviso. I boarded in the same house with him during the most exciting periods of its agitation in Congress, and know by repeated and almost daily conversations with him that he was in favor of it. I know that he had a speech written out in support of the Proviso, and for more than a week was trying to get the floor to deliver it—at least so he told me. Of all this Preston King of New York was as fully informed as myself. The pressure of the Administration and the party against the Proviso was at this time at its extreme rigor, and Mr. Strong seemed finally to yield, so far as to refrain from delivering his speech. If you can get access to the Congressional Globe you will find the record of members there. The battle over this question was fought during the sessions of '47, '48, '49 and '50.

In great haste, yours

D. WILMOT.

GEORGE DELKER, a private soldier of the Revolution, from Philadelphia County, was killed at the battle of Germantown Oct 4, 1777. His wife, Agnes Delker, April 11, 1785 made an application for a pension, and was granted £15. The name of this soldier does not appear upon any of the Muster Rolls of the Public Records Department, State Library at Harrisburg, but an examination of the Philadelphia County Tax Lists, shows that a citizen of that name lived in Douglass township in 1774. Col. Frederick Antes, of the Sixth Battalion, Philadelphia County Militia in 1777, was a native of that section of the County, and his battalion was recruited there. George Delker was undoubtedly a member of Col. Antes' battalion, and the said battalion participated in the Battle of Germantown. Information of Luther R. Kelker, Custodian of the Public Records.

THE MORAVIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY, on September 26, 1907, observed its fiftieth anniversary. Since 1871, its library and museum has been located at Nazareth Penna., in the historic building, associated with the name of Rev. George Whitefield, the founder of Calvinistic-Methodism, and the movements of the first Moravians who came into the Province of Pennsylvania. An addition to the building, which in architecture conforms to the original structure, a gift from William H. Jordan, in memory of his father, was dedicated in the presence of the members and representatives of nearly every historical society in Eastern Pennsylvania.

### Book Notices

NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI. By Charles Lukens Davis, Brigadier-General United States Army, retired, Secretary of the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati. Boston 1907. 8vo. 106 pages.

An interesting and attractive volume is this history of the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati by General Davis. In addition to the data relating to the local society, there is an excellent sketch of the founding of the Order, and the numerous portraits add interest to the text.

The first of these was the establishment of the  
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**THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.** By the Right Hon. Sir George O. Trevelyan, Bart.

Messrs. Longmans & Co. announce that in the Autumn Part III of *The American Revolution* will be published. It will contain the Saratoga and Brandywine campaigns, Valley Forge, and England and France at War.

**THE BIBLIOGRAPHER'S MANUAL OF AMERICAN HISTORY.** Compiled by Thomas L. Bradford, M. D., Edited and revised by Stan. V. Henkels. Vol. I. Philadelphia 1907. 8vo. pp. 340.

This work is designed to give an account of all state, territory, town and county histories, relating to the United States of America, with verbatim copies of their titles, and useful bibliographical notes, together with the prices at which they have been sold for the last forty years; and with an exhaustive index by titles, and an index by States; the whole forming an invaluable reference for the use of the librarian, the historian, the collector, and the bookseller. For the librarian it forms a most useful guide to the value as well as the importance of the history. To the collector it shows what books can be had. To the bookseller it gives a knowledge of their value, and to the historian it shows just what books can be had in reference to their investigations. The edition is limited to one thousand copies, printed from type on paper made especially for the book. The present volume includes A to E. Nos. 1 to 1600.

**OUR STRUGGLE FOR THE FOURTEENTH COLONY CANADA AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.** By Justin H. Smith. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1907. 2 vols.

In both of the wars between Great Britain and the United States, Canada was an objective of our statesmen and military men, and although we made earnest efforts to wean and wrest her from Great Britain our attempts were unsuccessful. Prof Justin H. Smith in his volumes, treats exhaustively of our struggle and failure in the war for independence to add to the United Thirteen Colonies what he is pleased to term the "Fourteenth Colony." He has drawn his material mainly from original manuscripts and contemporary literature, both British and American, and his footnotes are exceedingly helpful. Numerous illustrations and maps are scattered through the text.

**ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, 1906-1907.** Philadelphia 1907. 8vo. pp. 102.

In addition to the list of the officers of the Society, the report of the Board of Managers with its biographical sketches of deceased members; the sermon preached in the Third (Old Pine State) Presbyterian Church by Rev. Charles Wadsworth Jr., D. D., December 16, 1906, and the Evacuation Day address, "Coryell's Ferry in the Revolution," by Richard Randolph Parry, at Coryell's Ferry, on June 15, 1907; with the illustrations; this publication maintains the reputation which characterizes all the compilations of Mr. Secretary Weaver. A new edition of the Constitution and revised By-Laws of the Pennsylvania Society; as well as the report of the General Society for 1905, with a history of its organization; a description of the monuments and memorials erected by the State Societies, illustrated, prepared by General Historian, Holdridge Ozro Collins, has also been issued to the members.





THE SWORD PRESENTED BY LOUIS XVI TO JOHN PAUL JONES, A HISTORY. By Charles Henry Hart. Reprinted from the proceedings of the United States Naval Institute for June 1907. 8vo. Plate.

In this monograph Mr. Hart shows that the claim made by the descendants of Commodore Richard Dale, that the sword of John Paul Jones, in their possession, was bequeathed to their ancestor by Jones, is without foundation. He traces the history of the sword from Jones's death. It was sent by the heirs of Jones, in 1795, to Robert Morris. Morris gave it to Commodore John Barry "the Senior Officer in the United States navy" to go down in succession to the Senior officer in the navy for all time but Barry, *in extremis*, unmindful of this condition, bequeathed it to Dale who was not then even an officer in the navy, having resigned, unconditionally; so that Dale got the sword of Jones from Barry, who got it from Robert Morris, who received it from the heirs of Jones, and not by bequest direct from John Paul Jones.

It is important to have this mooted point settled authoritatively.

THE TRUE PATRICK HENRY. By George Morgan. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Co. 1907. 8vo. pp. 492. Illustrated.

"The True Patrick Henry" is no misnomer for this book on the greatest of American orators, who "gave the first impulse to the Revolution." Accurate, analytical, comprehensive, it is at the same time as readable as a spirited romance. Patrick Henry is recreated for us. He is made to live again, and the great scenes in which he took part become not merely real but vivid. His contemporaries stand out as actual men. We have throughout the atmosphere of the Revolution. As Mr. Morgan had access to the accumulated Henry papers of a hundred years, including many unused Wirt originals, he has availed himself of the opportunity to put much important new historical matter into the book.

AMERICAN ENGRAVERS UPON COPPER AND STEEL. By David McNeely Stauffer. The Grolier Club of the City of New York, 1907. Two volumes, illustrated.

The purpose of Mr. Stauffer in collecting the material for this work, is to preserve the names of many men who worked in establishing in this country the art of engraving upon metals, and also, for the use of those interested in the preservations and study of early American engravings. Volume I, contains biographical notes of about seven hundred American engravers, prior to the year 1825, and Volume II, a check list of the works of early engravers.

It would be difficult to over estimate the service which Mr. Stauffer has rendered to his subject, and in the astonishing amount of material gathered through industrious research, he is entitled to a great deal of gratitude. The Grolier Club has published the work in a style for which they hold so enviable a reputation. The edition is limited.

The first of these is the question of the  
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It is a question which has been  
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### THE EFFECT OF VARIOUS FACTORS ON THE GROWTH OF THE CHILD

By J. H. HARRIS, M.D., and  
J. H. HARRIS, JR., M.D.

The growth of the child is a process of continuous change, and the factors which influence it are numerous. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of various factors on the growth of the child. The subjects were 100 children, 50 boys and 50 girls, ranging in age from 1 to 15 years. The factors studied were heredity, environment, nutrition, and disease. The results showed that heredity and environment were the most important factors, while nutrition and disease were of secondary importance. The growth of the child was found to be a process of continuous change, and the factors which influence it are numerous.

Received for publication, February 1, 1929.

Read at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill., September 1, 1928.

From the Department of Pediatrics, University of Chicago.

Reprints: J. H. Harris, M.D., Department of Pediatrics, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

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ORIGINAL ARTICLES

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J. H. HOLLAND, JR., and J. H. HOLLAND, JR.  
The effect of vitamin deficiency on the growth of the rat has been studied by Holland and his associates. The results show that a deficiency of vitamin A leads to a marked retardation in growth. This is accompanied by a decrease in the weight of the organs and a change in the composition of the tissues. The authors conclude that vitamin A is essential for normal growth and development.

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## CHAPTER I

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS TO THE PRESENT TIME.

THE first settlement in America was made by the Spaniards in 1492, when Christopher Columbus discovered the continent. He landed on the island of San Salvador, and then sailed to Cuba and Hispaniola. The Spaniards then began to settle in these islands, and later in the mainland. The first settlement on the mainland was made by the Spaniards in 1565, when they founded St. Augustine. The English also began to settle in America, and the first settlement was made in 1607, when they founded Jamestown. The Pilgrims also settled in America, and the first settlement was made in 1620, when they founded Plymouth. The Dutch also settled in America, and the first settlement was made in 1614, when they founded Fort Amsterdam. The French also settled in America, and the first settlement was made in 1608, when they founded Quebec. The Spanish also settled in America, and the first settlement was made in 1565, when they founded St. Augustine. The English also settled in America, and the first settlement was made in 1607, when they founded Jamestown. The Pilgrims also settled in America, and the first settlement was made in 1620, when they founded Plymouth. The Dutch also settled in America, and the first settlement was made in 1614, when they founded Fort Amsterdam. The French also settled in America, and the first settlement was made in 1608, when they founded Quebec. The Spanish also settled in America, and the first settlement was made in 1565, when they founded St. Augustine.

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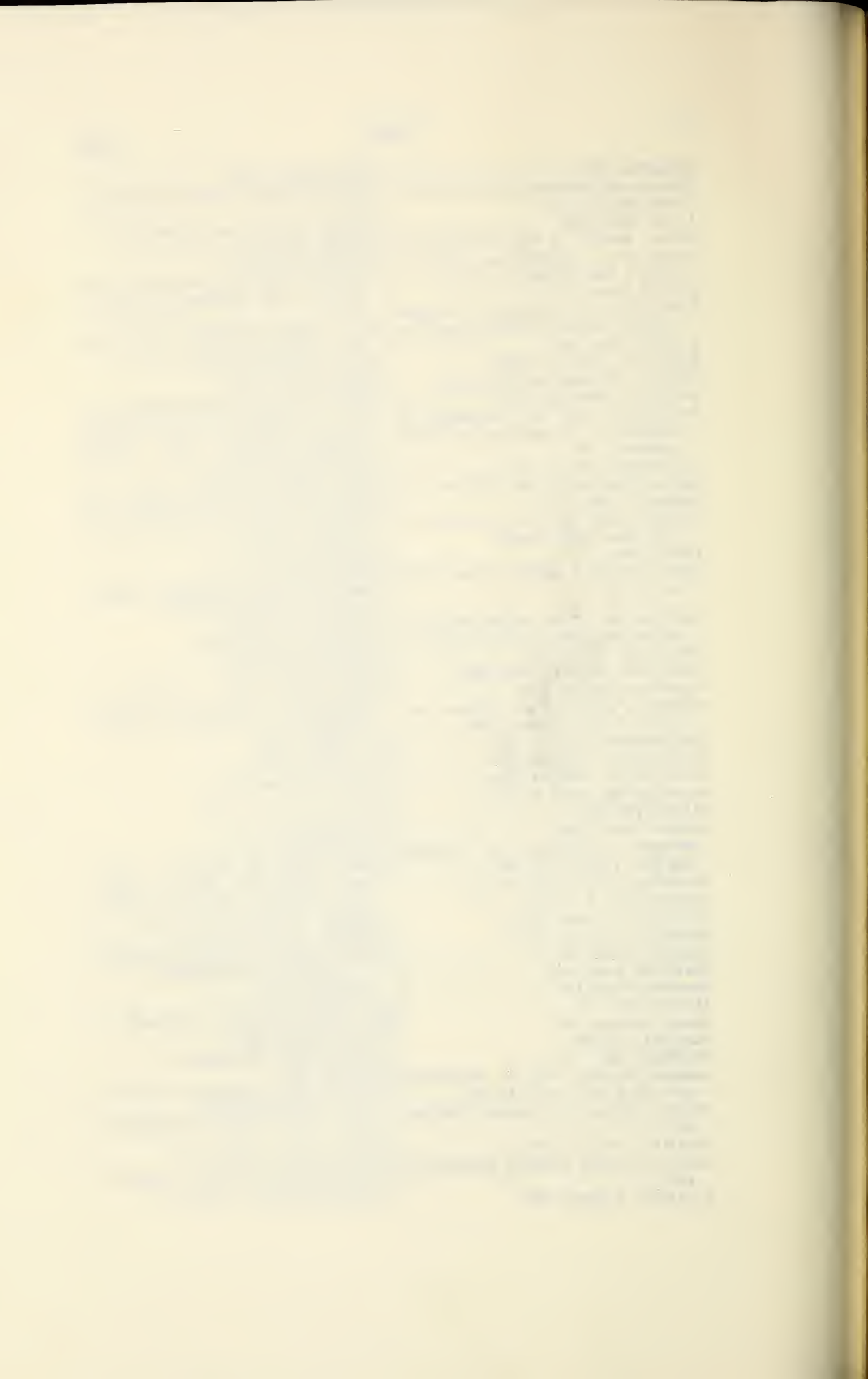




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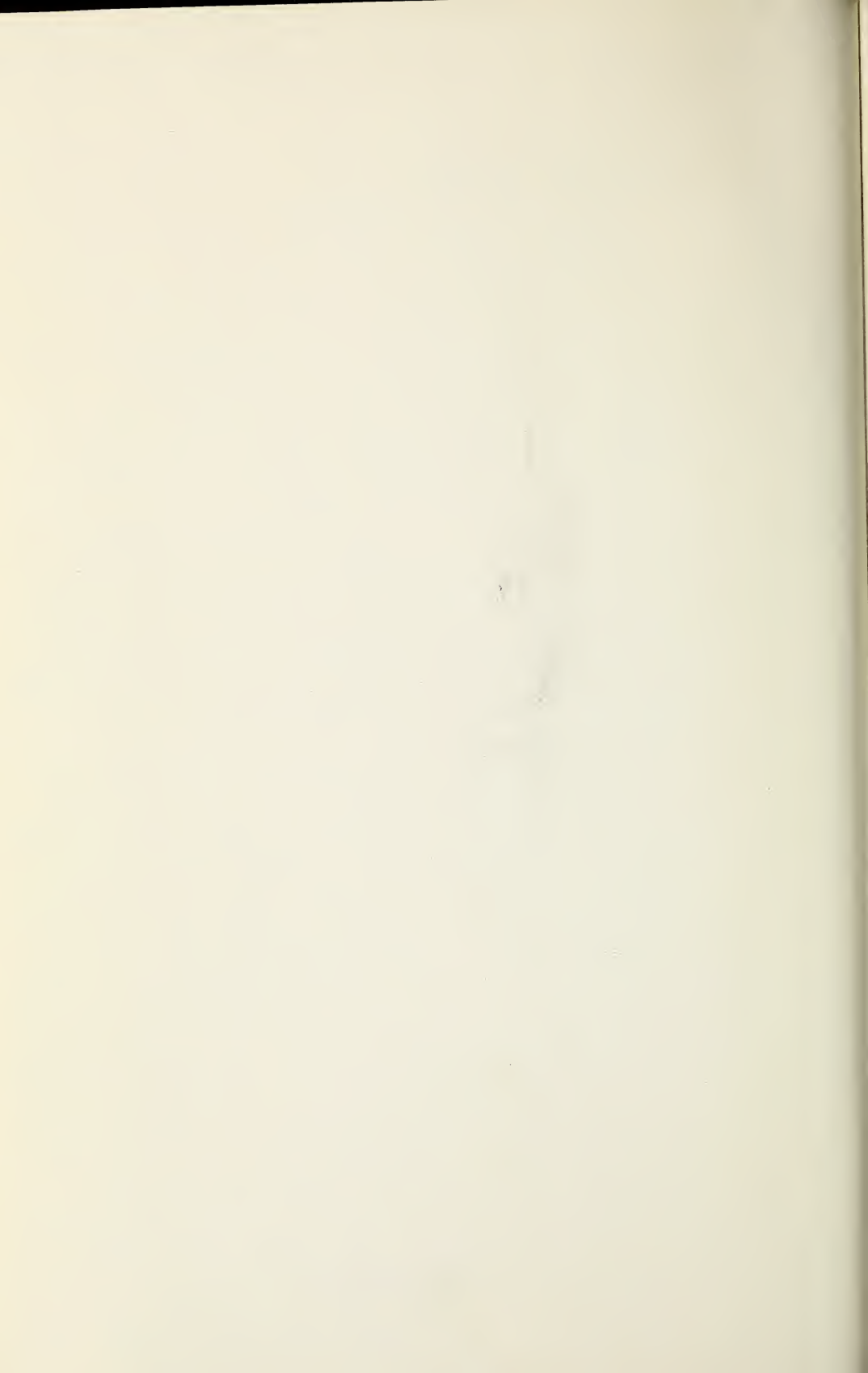


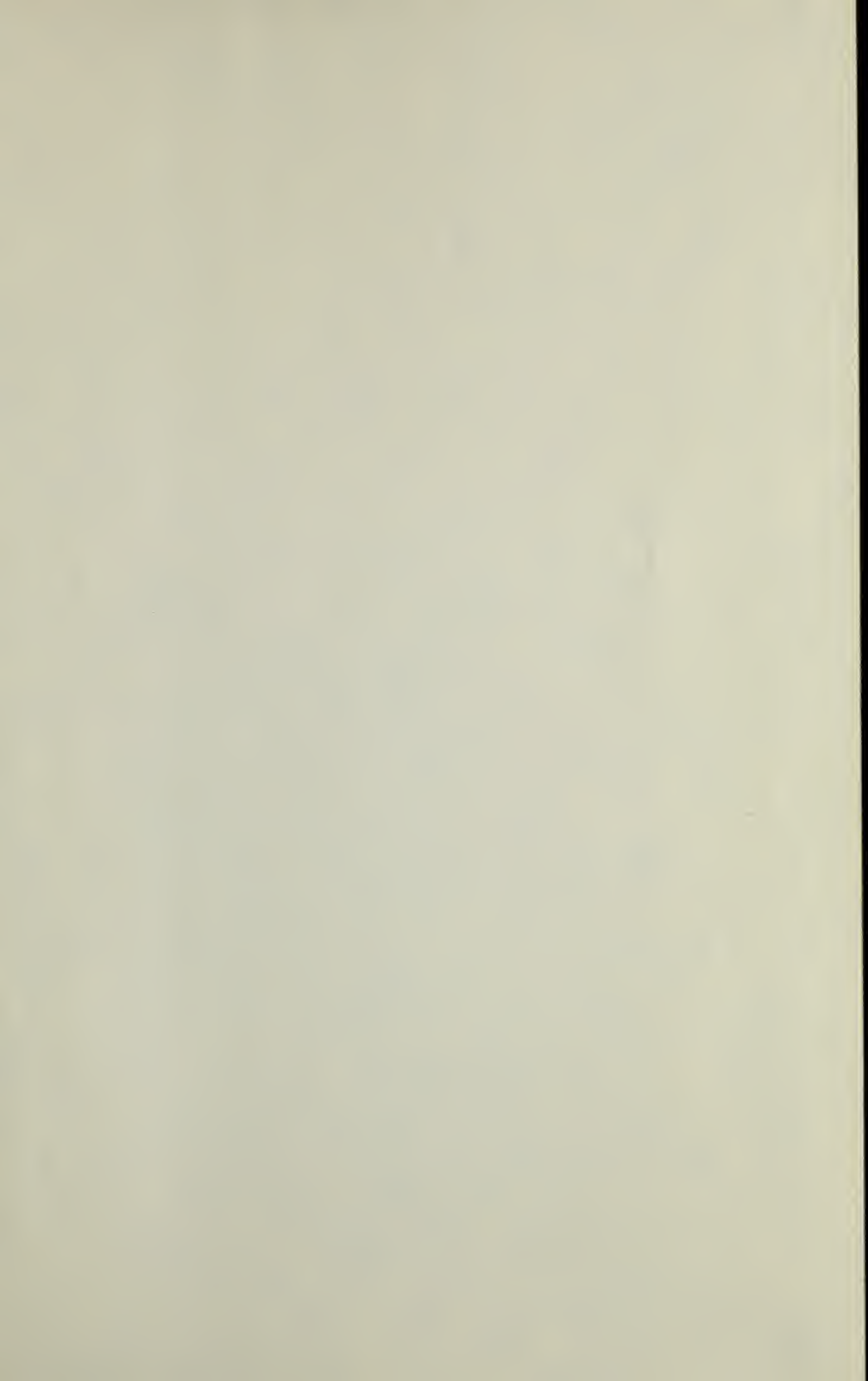
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