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THE
PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE
OF
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

VOL. XXXIII.

1909.

No. 1.

DUTCH AND SWEDISH SETTLEMENTS ON THE
DELAWARE.

A Paper read before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania
on November 9, 1908.

BY HON. HAMPTON L. CARSON.

[The purpose of this paper is to give a general view of the settlements on the Delaware River and Bay before the arrival of Penn; considered under Dutch rule, first period, extending from 1609 to 1638; Swedish rule, extending from 1638 to 1655; and Dutch rule, second period, extending from 1655 to 1664.]

DUTCH RULE: FIRST PERIOD.

THE earliest European settlers on the shores of the Delaware were the Dutch, whose actual occupancy lasted over fifteen years. Then came the Swedes, who for seventeen years maintained their sway, until the territory was reconquered by the Dutch, who held it for nine years more, when, vanquished in another part of the world by English arms, they relinquished forever their pretensions to American soil, and the government passed to the Duke of York, who yielded his supremacy to Penn in 1682. Hence a history

of the institutional establishments of Pennsylvania would be incomplete without an introductory account of what had been accomplished under Dutch, Swedish, and English rule prior to the actual settlement of the province by William Penn under the charter of Charles II.

The English title, which finally prevailed, has often been the subject of specific judicial determination. It sprang from original discovery. "We derive our rights in America," said Edmund Burke, "from the discovery of Sebastian Cabot, who first made the North American continent in 1497. The fact is sufficiently certain to establish our right to our settlements in America." "To this discovery," says Chief Justice Marshall, "the English trace their title.¹ The same view is presented by Chief Justice Taney: "The English possession in America was not claimed by right of conquest, but by right of discovery."² Inaction followed for almost eighty years, and then the scientific interest of Sir Humphrey Gilbert in a Northwest passage, the romantic heroism of Sir Walter Raleigh, and the daring spirit of Capt. John Smith led to further explorations and to some feeble attempts at settlement, but the English claims came into conflict with those of no other nation, until Hudson, an Englishman in the employ of the East India Company, in search of a passage to China, acting on some vague suggestions of the redoubted Smith, tacked about for a few hours in the mouth of Delaware Bay, on the 28th of August, 1609, and then, baffled by shoals and sand bars, put out to sea, and five days later entered the North River, ascending it for over one hundred miles, and thus laid the foundation of a claim which was

¹ Johnson v. MacIntosh, 8 Wheaton, 576.

² Martin v. Waddell, 16 Peters, 367. The nature of the right of discovery, and the title, if any, of the aborigines, were discussed in Worcester v. State of Georgia, 6 Peters, 574; Wadsworth v. Buffalo Hydraulic Association, 15 Barbour (N. Y.), 89; Town of Southampton v. Mecox Bay Oyster Co., 116 N. Y., 7.

sustained by subsequent possession at New Amsterdam, now the City of New York.¹

In 1610, the English navigator, Lord De la War, touched at Delaware Bay on his passage to Virginia, and the credit of its discovery was attributed to him in a letter written by Capt. Argall in 1612, without doubt in ignorance of Hudson's acts.²

Hudson had reported his discoveries on his return to Holland, and the States General had, in 1614, granted a general charter, securing the privilege of trade during four voyages to all those accepting its provisions. Merchants of Amsterdam and Hoorn accordingly fitted out five vessels, which proceeded, under the command of Captains Mey, Block, Cortiansen and Hendrickson, to the mouth of the Manhattan River. Here Block's vessel was destroyed by fire, and its place was supplied by the *Onrust*, or *Restless*—the first ship ever built by Europeans on American soil—and Mey sailed with his little fleet to the Delaware, giving his first name "Cornelius" to a cape (now Henlopen) at the mouth of the Bay, and his last name to the opposite cape, which, with a slight change in spelling, preserves the memory of his exploit. Mey made no further exploration, but

¹An Historical Inquiry Concerning Henry Hudson and the Discovery of Delaware Bay, by John Meredith Read, Jr.; an admirable argument based on a careful study of original material. Albany, 1866.

The Dutch claim has been discussed with much historical learning by bar and bench, and held to be untenable. *Canal v. The People*, 5 Wendell, 445; *Canal's Appeal v. The People*, 17 Wendell, 609. *Town of Southampton v. Mecox Bay Oyster Co.*, *ut supra*; *Mortimer v. New York Elevated R. R. Co.*, 6 N. Y. Supplement, 898; and a learned paper entitled, *The Dutch in New York*, by William H. Arnoux, published in 1890.

²New York Historical Collections, N. S., vol. i, p. 320. There can be no doubt as to Hudson's claim to actual prior discovery. See Hudson's Journal; Juet's Journal; De Laet's New World; N. Y. Hist. Coll., N. S., vol. i, pp. 85-90; Purchas' Pilgrims, vol. iii, pp. 510-567; Hazard's Annals of Pennsylvania, pp. 2-3; but for the legal deductions, see the New York cases referred to in Notes *ut supra*.

returned with four vessels, and it was left to Capt. Hendrickson, a genuine Dutchman, in the *Onrust*, to ascend the Delaware almost to the present site of Philadelphia. On this expedition he met three white men who had traversed the wilderness from Fort Orange on the upper Hudson, by way of the valley of the Delaware. On his return to Holland, Hendrickson made a claim for special privileges, which were never granted.

In the meantime, however, two exiled Englishmen, the renowned Elders Robinson and Brewster, in behalf of their Puritan associates at Leyden, applied to the States General for protection in the execution of their wish to emigrate to the country on the Hudson. Had this been granted, it is curious to note that the Pilgrim Fathers would have been New Yorkers, or, possibly, might have established themselves on the Delaware.¹

In December, 1621, the Dutch West India Company was incorporated, and in 1623—three years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth—the first settlement on the shores of the Delaware was made by Cornelius Mey—described by an Indian Sachem as a “skipper with a film on the eye”—who built Fort Nassau, near Gloucester, on the Eastern bank, but soon afterwards abandoned it. Seven years later, purchases were made of the natives on both sides of the river as far up as Bombay Hook in behalf of Herr Samuel Goodyn, a member of the Amsterdam Association.² An expedition was sent out from the Texel, on December 12,

¹ Broadhead's Address to N. Y. Hist. Soc.; Hazard's Annals of Pennsylvania, p. 8; Bancroft's History of the United States, author's last revision, vol. i., p. 204.

² Hazard's Annals of Pennsylvania, pp. 5, 6, 9, 11, 15, 22; Sergeant's Land Law of Pennsylvania, Ch. 1; Fisher's The Making of Pennsylvania, Ch. 1; Lewis's Original Land Titles in Philadelphia, Sec. 2; Proud's History of Pennsylvania, vol. i, p. 109 *et seq.*; Gordon's History of Pennsylvania, pp. 1-30; the Pea Patch Island Case, 1 Wallace, Jr.'s Rep. p. ix. App; Ferris's Original Settlements on the Delaware; Introduction to Armor's Lives of the Governors of Pennsylvania.

1630, under the command of the celebrated DeVries, "a bold and skillful seaman" and a "master of artillery in the service of the United Provinces." Just when he arrived in the Delaware is not known, but he built Fort Oplandt, a house surrounded with red cedar pallisadoes, but without parapet, serving at once as fortress, trading post, and place of rendezvous, near the present town of Lewes, in the State of Delaware, and his little settlement assumed the picturesque name of Zwaanendael, or "Valley of the Swans." The arms of Holland, painted on a piece of tin, a glittering object to savage eyes, were erected on a pillar, and the commander departed, happy in the thought that he had erected a permanent lodgment. On his return, two years later, he found his colony exterminated by the Indians. The whitened bones of men and animals, in the midst of charred ruins, greeted his saddened gaze. A chief had wanted an ornament for a pipe, and, in ignorance of the affront, had seized on the emblem of Holland. On complaint by the settlers, the offender had been slain by his own people, but his friends had avenged him by a general massacre.¹

Ascending the river, through a cheerless solitude, DeVries visited Fort Nassau, but found that the Dutch families had left it, and that it was in the possession of a few savages, who wanted to barter furs.² Here he was informed by a friendly squaw of the murder of an English crew which had appeared in a sloop's boat, probably from Virginia, and, in confirmation of the story, he saw Indians dressed in English jackets. DeVries returned to Holland by way of Virginia, where he had occasion to deny the ownership of Delaware Bay by the English, and to relate the story of the murder of the English crew.³

The next year Wouter Van Twiller, the famous Knickerbocker Director General of the New Netherlands, restored

¹ DeVries in N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll., N. S., vol. i, p. 252.

² DeVries in N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll., N. S., vol. i, p. 252.

³ Hazard's Annals of Pennsylvania, pp. 32-33.

Fort Nassau to a condition of defence, and was charged on this account with extravagance in the expenditure of public funds.

In 1633, the Dutch made another attempt at a settlement, and a purchase was made by Arondt Corssen on the banks of the Schuylkill, where, in the same year, Fort Beversrede was erected, soon to be abandoned. On which Mr. Armstrong remarks: "the readiness which the natives manifested to part with their territory was equalled only by their willingness to sell it again to any who might choose to purchase it."

In 1635, a party of English adventurers from Connecticut, under the command of George Holmes, made an unsuccessful attempt upon the fort, were taken prisoners, and were sent to Manhattan, where they were pardoned, and allowed to settle in the vicinity of Fort Amsterdam—they being the first English to acquire a habitation in the New Netherlands.²

Fort Nassau remained with more or less of a garrison until the Dutch themselves destroyed it in 1650, as "being too high up and too much out of the way."³

Such were the principal events during the first period of Dutch rule. The attempts to plant colonies proved to be failures, for while Fort Nassau seems to have been irregularly maintained, it was rather as a fortified trading place, than as the nucleus of a colony. The ill-fated effort of DeVries under the Goodyn purchase had been made under the auspices of an assembly of eleven Delegates, to whom was entrusted, by virtue of the charter, the supervision and government of the West Indian Company.⁴ Freedom and exemption were offered to all such as should establish any

¹ Introduction to Record of Upland Court, by Edward Armstrong, Memoirs of Historical Society of Pennsylvania, vol. vii., p. 15.

² Armor's Lives of the Governors of Pennsylvania, p. 23.

³ Hazard's Annals of Pennsylvania, p. 15.

⁴ O'Callaghan's Hist. of New Netherlands, i, 90.

colonies. Those who were disposed to avail themselves of these privileges were, under certain restrictions, obliged to "plant a colony of fifty souls," and might occupy a territory of four Dutch miles¹ along a navigable river, and "as far into the country as their situation might permit," and received, among other feudal rights, the power of administering justice.² In fact, among the leading features of the chartered privileges of the West India Company were the administration of Justice, the preservation of order, the maintenance of police, and the appointment of judicial and executive officers. There was also an express provision that the Roman law, the imperial statutes of Charles V, and the edicts, resolutions, and customs of the Fatherland were to be received as the paramount rule of action in New Netherlands, except in cases specially provided for by the will of the Company, expressed in their instructions, or declared in their military or marine ordinances.³

The execution of these ambitious grants of power was brought to naught by the melancholy extinction of Gilles Hossett and his companions, in the blackened and blood-stained Valley of the Swans.

SWEDISH RULE.

In 1638, the Swedes appeared. Their coming was without a shadow of right under the law of nations. It has been asserted that Charles I had, by deed, relinquished to Sweden the English rights upon the Delaware,⁴ but the deed has never been found, and no English statesman or historian has ever admitted its existence. The true explanation lies in the conduct of two dissatisfied servants of the Dutch.

¹ A Dutch mile was equal to four English miles.

² Introduction to the Record of Upland Court, by Edward Armstrong, *Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania*, vol. vii., p. 12.

³ O'Callaghan, i, 90.

⁴ A Short Description of the Province of New Sweden, by Thomas Campanius Holm, *Memoirs of Hist. Soc. of Pa.*, vol. iii, p. 68.

In 1626, William Usselinx, a merchant of Antwerp, a truly remarkable man, and the original projector of the Dutch West India Company,¹ growing sour and sullen, threw up his employment, and for the price of one florin per thousand of merchandise to be exported or imported, persuaded Gustavus Adolphus of the advantages of organizing a Swedish West India Company. The ambition of the conqueror of Tilly, who was the first of the Swedish monarchs to play a great rôle in European history, was aroused by the thought of trading with lands in Africa, America, Magellanica or Terra Australis, and of extending the commerce of his realm, while his zeal as a Protestant was fired by the thought of spreading the truths of the Christian religion. In fact, the plan of colonization was spoken of by him as "the jewel of his kingdom." A charter was granted with most elaborate provisions, and vague and extraordinary powers. The company was to constitute a Council, which, with its officers, should attend to the administration of justice, preserve good laws, continue war, appoint soldiers, governors, directors, and judges, build castles and cities, accommodate differences between citizens of the country and the natives, as well as between directors or chambers, and, finally, preserve everything in good condition.²

In the same year, the Dutch West India Company, as a protective measure, determined to establish its authority in New Netherlands by a formal government with greatly enlarged powers. They appointed a Director, assisted by a Council of Five, and a Schout, who combined the duties of Sheriff and Prosecuting Attorney; there were also inferior magistrates called Schepens. Peter Minuit was chosen

¹ An interesting account of this extraordinary organizer is given in G. M. Asher's *Bibliographical and Historical Essay on the Dutch Books and Pamphlets Relating to New Netherlands*, N. Y., 1856.

² The full text of the Swedish charter is given on pp. 16-20 of Hazard's *Annals of Penna.*, obtained from a rare source, the *Argonautica Gustaviana*, published by Usselinx in 1663, of which the only copy supposed to be in this country is in the library of Harvard College.

Director and held the office until 1633, when he quarrelled bitterly with the powerful Patroons, and was superseded by Van Twiller, a near relative to the influential Van Rensselaers. Embittered by his removal, he tendered his services to Sweden, whose Chancellor, Oxenstiern, a man of profound combinations, and quite the equal of Richelieu in statecraft, was anxious to carry out the cherished plan of the great Gustavus, who had fallen on the field of Lützen. Accordingly, after some delays, owing to the unsettled state of the finances following the death of the king, Peter Minuit, with a commission in the name of the infant Queen Christina, brought out an expedition in two vessels, ascended the Delaware, purchased the soil of the western shore from Cape Henlopen to a point north of the site of the future Philadelphia, and erected a fort on a small stream in the neighborhood of the present city of Wilmington, which he named Christina.

Kieft, the successor of Van Twiller, as Director of New Amsterdam, protested vigorously against this invasion of Dutch territory. "This has been our property," said he, "for many years, occupied with forts, and sealed with our blood," and then, with a fine personal thrust at Minuit, added, "which was also done when thou wast in the service of New Netherland, and is, therefore, well known to thee." The protest was disregarded. Minuit, who had brought with him about fifty Swedes, displayed skill and enterprise, succeeding in avoiding encounters with the natives and the Dutch, building up an extensive trade in furs, and governing his little colony with vigor, but he died within three years in the bosom of his settlement.¹

His successor was Peter Hollander, a Swede, commissioned as Governor of New Sweden by the home government. He

¹Hazard's *Annals of Pennsylvania*, pp. 15, 18, 20, 42; *Armor's Lives of the Governors of Pennsylvania*, pp. 22, 19, 30; *Fisher's Making of Pennsylvania*, pp. 16-17; *Sergeant's Land Law of Pennsylvania*, p. 18; *Ferris's Original Settlements on the Delaware*, Ch. iii.

had arrived in 1640 with a ship richly laden with cattle and provisions, at a moment so opportune as to save the colony from the humiliation of self-confessed failure. About this time two bold attempts were made by Englishmen, acting without visible governmental authority, to plant themselves upon the Delaware. One party, under the command of Robert Cogswell, from Connecticut, established itself at the mouth of Salem Creek on the eastern shore. Another party from Virginia sailed past Fort Christina and Fort Nassau, and started a settlement on the River Schuylkill. They were driven off and their works destroyed by an expedition fitted out from New Amsterdam, the Swedes at Christina acting as allies of the Dutch.¹ The Dutch had been told by their Director General that "it was their duty to drive these English from thence."

In 1643 a new Swedish Governor arrived in the person of John Printz, whose commission was dated at Stockholm. The most minute instructions were given for his guidance. He was to maintain friendly relations with the Indians; to hold their trade; to sow grain for the support of his colonists; to plant tobacco; to breed cattle and sheep of high grade; to raise silk worms; to cultivate grapes; to manufacture salt; to search for metals; and to promote the whale fisheries. He brought with him a strong body of settlers, about one hundred in number. Perceiving with the eye of a military man the weakness of Fort Christina for commanding the navigation of the river, he erected a new fort of great strength on Tenna Kong or Tinicum Island, and called it New Gottenburg, which became "the metropolis of the Swedish American Empire," as it was pleasantly denominated by the learned Mr. Duponceau. Here he built a "Stately Palace" of bricks brought from Stockholm, known as Printz Hall, and with a singular admixture of executive, legislative and judicial powers dis-

¹ Hazard's Annals, p. 61; Armor's Lives of the Governors, p. 32; Acrelius's History of New Sweden.

charged all the functions of government. He was an irascible, bluff, but enterprising soldier-governor, and planted another fort, called Elsingborg, manning eight brass pounders, near the mouth of Salem Creek, compelling all ships ascending the river to lower their colors and secure a permit before they could pass. He even brought DeVries, the Dutch "master of artillery," to anchor by a cannon shot.¹

Numerous remonstrances and protests passed between the doughty Printz and the Dutch at Fort Nassau, and for a time a wordy war was waged. DeVries described him as "Captain Printz, who weighs 400 pounds, and drinks three horns at every meal." Judge Grubb adds, "little is known of him in his judicial capacity, but it is probable that he brought more weight than law to the bench."² Mr. Fisher describes him as a man of education and ability.³ Mr. Armor says that he was furious and passionate, difficult of access, and sending home messengers, who brought him intelligence, "bloody and bruised."⁴ Mr. Ferris declares that he was bold, active, persevering, but passionate and rash.⁵ Acrelius admits that he acted haughtily.⁶ Mr. Armstrong argues that he acted with energy and ability, and that the charge of undue violence was made by the rivals of his government.⁷

The English charged him with putting one of their men in irons, plying him with strong drink and then pressing him to admit that they had hired the Indians to cut

¹ Hazard's Annals, p. 72.

² The Colonial and State Judiciary of Delaware, by Hon. Ignatius C. Grubb; Papers of the Historical Soc. of Delaware, xvii.

³ The Making of Pennsylvania, p. 19.

⁴ Armor's Lives of the Governors, p. 36.

⁵ Ferris's Original Settlements on the Delaware, p. 99.

⁶ Acrelius's History of New Sweden, p. 418.

⁷ Introduction to the Record of Upland Court, by Edward Armstrong, Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, vol. vii, p. 17. See also Armstrong's Address at Chester, Nov. 8, 1851, p. 9.

off the Swedes. Whatever his character, the Swedes thrived under his rule. Besides the places already named, they had settlements at Swedesboro, Upland (now Chester), Manaiung, a handsome little fort of hickory logs at the mouth of the Schuylkill, Wiccacoa (late Passyunk), Shaackamaxon (late Kensington), and elsewhere. Three Swedes, the sons of Sven, subsequently owned the tract included in the ancient limits of Philadelphia which they exchanged with Penn for a tract in the Liberties, near the City, containing 820 acres.¹

The Dutch grew restive under these aggressions. Peter Stuyvesant, the recently installed Director of New Amsterdam, who stumped about on a silver leg, determined to separate the Swedish forts. He boldly destroyed Fort Nassau, and blockaded the river by the erection of a new fort on the site of the present town of Newcastle, which he called Fort Casimir.² Fort Elsingsborg thereupon became untenable, and the Swedes withdrew, excusing their action by the not incredible plea that the place had been made uninhabitable by the repeated and sanguinary attacks of mosquitoes. Printz's spirit, and that of his son-in-law, Pappegoya, suddenly failed, but their places were taken by the defiant John Claude Rysingh, who, disregarding his instructions to employ none but the mildest measures against the Dutch, entered Fort Casimir, some say by storm,³ some say with the aid of the strategy of Lieutenant Swen Schute,⁴ and others say that he forcibly took possession and rifled the garrison even to their side arms.⁵

Affairs had now reached a crisis. The Dutch blood could not brook this atrocious outrage. Holland, for years

¹ Sergeant's Land Law of Penna., 18.

² Acrelius's History of New Sweden, 412; Ferris's Original Settlements on the Delaware, 69.

³ Rodman's Memoirs of Wiccacoa.

⁴ Proud's History of Penna. vol. i, p. 19.

⁵ Hazard's Annals, 149; Ferris, pp. 81-82.

at war with England, and a recent victor over the great navy of Spain, now turned to aid her struggling offspring in America. Swedish military glory had grown dim; the great Oxenstiern was dead; Christina had dropped her heavy sceptre into the feeble hands of Charles Gustavus, and dark clouds gathered over the Delaware. While Rysingh employed the engineer Lindstrom to strengthen the captured Fort Casimir, Stuyvesant retaliated by seizing a Swedish ship—the *Golden Shark*—loaded with merchandise and reinforcements, which by some accident had got into the Raritan river instead of the Delaware. For a year the Dutch military preparations were conducted with secrecy. In the meantime Rysingh, who had himself proclaimed Director General over New Sweden, summoned the Indians to a treaty of friendship at Printz Hall upon Tinicum.

Upon the 31st of August, 1655, the storm burst. Stuyvesant, with a squadron of seven armed ships and transports, containing between six and seven hundred men, appeared before Fort Casimir, and Swen Schute, the Swedish commander, realizing the hopelessness of a defence against such an armament, surrendered without a blow. Stuyvesant then turned to Fort Christina, and conducted a regular siege. Batteries were erected on every side except on the southeast, which was guarded by a low morass which, at high tide, lay five feet under water. Armed ships were anchored near the mouth of the Brandywine, and Rysingh was summoned to surrender.¹ For some time there was an interchange of messages. Then Rysingh, to scale his guns, fired a couple of cannon. The Dutch replied by discharging a number of balls directly over the fort, and by several volleys from their batteries. The Swedes called a council of war. Their weakness was manifest. With but thirty men against seven hundred, with but a scanty stock of pro-

¹ An interesting plan of the fort, and of its siege by the Dutch in 1655, copied from Lindstrom's plan, is given in Ferris's *Original Settlements on the Delaware*, p. 92.

visions, and but little ammunition, they faced despair. Rysingh resorted to diplomacy. Stuyvesant met him with dogged stubbornness. Then, without attempting the violence of arms, he killed all the cattle, goats, swine, and poultry in the fields, broke open the houses outside of the fort, and destroyed the town. For sixteen days Rysingh held out; helpless and half starved he uttered his last defiance, declaring that he would defend the fort to the last extremity, and in the event of capture would appeal to the government of Sweden to avenge his wrongs. Stuyvesant, who throughout had borne himself with moderation, fairness, dignity, and patience, brought all his batteries to bear upon the fort, and sternly summoned Rysingh to surrender within twenty-four hours, or suffer the consequences of a capture by force of arms. A council of the whole garrison was called, and it was unanimously concluded that defence was hopeless, and that the fort should be yielded up on the best terms obtainable. The articles of capitulation were honorable to both victors and vanquished. The Swedes were permitted to retain all the cannon, ammunition, provisions, stock, and articles within the fort. The Governor, his officers and men, marched out with all their arms, to the sound of music, and beneath their own colors, under a safe conduct to Sweden. All letters and documents, whether public or private, were retained. No one was deprived of property, and all citizens were allowed a year and six weeks within which to depart, unless before that time they swore allegiance to the Dutch government.

Thus fell New Sweden. The victory of the Dutch, while complete, was unstained by blood, although Rysingh bitterly complained to his king that he and his companions had been "left as sheep doomed to the knife, to receive the wild barbarians." Even the mild Acrelius asserts that the Swedes suffered great hardships from the Dutch; that the flower of their troops were picked out and sent to New Amsterdam; that men were forcibly carried aboard the ships; that women were ill treated in their houses; that

their goods were pillaged, and that their cattle were killed.¹ This judgment appears harsh and overstated. There was much crimination and recrimination in the correspondence between Stuyvesant and Rysingh, and much in the way of rejoinder and sur-rejoinder, but the Dutchman stood firmly on the position that his countrymen had discovered and first occupied the land into which the Swedes had intruded, and that both Printz and Rysingh had been guilty of unprovoked acts of violence.²

It is undeniable that it was Rysingh's act in seizing Fort Casimir that cost the Swedish throne its American colonies, and it was in terms of lamentation that the historian addressed Louisa Ulrica: "Most Gracious Queen! That land upon the river De la Ware which Queen Christina purchased of the wild heathen according to the laws and rights of nations; that land whereon her soldiers built forts and erected the arms of the Swedish crown; that land which its first colonists brought forth from its solitude—that land was ours."

Few traces exist of Swedish judicial establishments, but though slight, they are interesting. The ponderous Printz was the first judge upon our shores, and Tinicum Island was the first seat of justice. By the Swedish instructions the administration of law was to be in the name of Her Royal Majesty and the Crown of Sweden. At first the Governor might use his own seal, but in somewhat larger form, in briefs, contracts, correspondence and other written documents of a public character; he was to decide all controversies which might arise according to Swedish law and right; and in all matters, as far as possible, he was to adopt

¹ Acrelius's *History of New Sweden*, p. 417.

² See the Correspondence, Hazard's *Annals of Penna.*, pp. 183-203. The Directors in Holland objected to all this correspondence: "That all which is written and copied is too long preserved, and may sometimes, when it is neither desired nor expected, be brought forward; whereas words not recorded, are by length of time forgotten, or may be explained, construed, or excused as circumstances may require."

and employ "the laudable customs, habits and usages of this most praiseworthy realm."¹ This, though but a glimpse, is sufficient to show that no special code was prepared for the government of the colony. Although Swedish writers have asserted that trial by jury is of Swedish origin, yet no instance is known of its application in the colony, unless it is to be inferred from the fact that Printz was empowered to punish offenders with imprisonment and even with loss of life, "yet not in any other than the usual manner, and after the proper hearing, and consideration of the case, *with the most respectable people* and the most prudent associate judges who can be found in this country as his associates."² Evidently he found difficulty in discharging his duties, and in finding competent assessors, for as a military man he was not learned in the law, and as the protector of the interests of the West India Company he was embarrassed by acting in a double capacity. On the 20th of February, 1647, he writes: "Again, I have several times solicited to obtain a learned and able man, 1st. To administer justice and attend to the law business; sometimes very intricate cases occurring, in which it is difficult, and never ought to be for one and the same person to appear in Court as plaintiff as well as judge. 2nd. To act as Secretary, especially in the Latin language, for it many times has happened, as is proved by the annexed paper, that I have received Latin letters from all parts."³

The fiery Rysingh attempted some matters of domestic regulation by drawing an ordinance "concerning the People, Country, Agriculture and Cattle" proclaimed in New Sweden in the year 1654.⁴

Mr. Armstrong considers it not improbable that a Swedish court was established at Upland, and we shall very

¹ Acrelius, Reynolds' Translation, p. 39; Hazard's Register, vol. iv, 221, sect. xxiv; Introduction to Record of Upland Court, p. 17.

² *Id.*

³ Swedish MSS., Archives Hist. Soc. Penna.

⁴ *Id.*

shortly see that all of the Justices of the earliest English tribunal on the soil of Pennsylvania were Swedes.¹

DUTCH RULE: SECOND PERIOD.

Upon the conquest by the Dutch, affairs assumed a more stable condition. An oath of allegiance to the United Netherlands was prescribed to be taken by the Swedish settlers—most of whom, between four and five hundred in number, preferred to remain. With but few exceptions, they proved tractable, devoting themselves to the peaceful arts of husbandry. The administration of justice was placed on a new basis. New Gottenburg, on Tinicum, now ceased to be the seat of government, which was removed, as a piece of poetic justice, to Casimir, the name being changed to New Amstel. John Paul Jacquet was appointed by the Director and Council at New Amsterdam, Vice Director and Commander upon the Zuydt, or South River,² under a commission “to do justice and administer it, either in civil or military cases.”³ In him, and two other persons as a Council, to be increased, in the adjudication of affairs “purely civil between freemen and Company’s servants,” by the addition of “two most expert freemen,” was vested jurisdiction in “all propositions relative to justice,”—extending, as it has been understood, to the establishment of a method of procedure suited to the wants of the colony; the decision in the Council to be by the majority, and the casting vote to be by the Vice Director.

Jacquet soon got into trouble with his accounts, and was arrested by the Attorney General. On demanding a copy

¹Record of Upland Court, *Memoirs of Hist. Soc. of Pa.*, vol. vii, p. 35. The destruction of the Swedish archives, at Stockholm, by fire, and our own imperfect records, render it improbable that a stronger light can be thrown on this dark passage in our history.

²The Delaware River was called the South River in contrast to the North or Hudson River.

³Hazard’s *Annals*, 205.

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

of the petition under which the arrest was made, and a statement of the authority by which he was proceeded against, the Attorney General answered: "*as plaintiff, ratione officii,*" an early instance of proceedings *ex officio*. On his appearance in Court, he presented a written answer, which was rejected by the Attorney General, who said he must answer "*ilice* on the accusations, or return to his arrest."¹ He defended himself with spirit, but was relieved of his office.

In 1657, with a view of reducing expenses, occasioned by the cost of acquiring the river, the West India Company transferred New Amstel, with the territory as far North as Christina Creek, and South as far as Bombay Hook, to the Burgomasters of the City of Amsterdam, who appointed Jacob Alricks Director General. A mode was provided for the government of New Amstel by the selection of a Schout, or Sheriff, and Prosecuting Attorney, a Chief Judge and Schepens.² The latter had the power to decide suits under 100 guilders (\$60.00); but if over that amount, subject to an appeal to the Council at New Amsterdam; and to pronounce sentence in criminal cases, also subject to appeal.

Before the arrival of Alricks the government consisted of a military council over the soldiers, while differences between the settlers were decided by the commander and two persons acting as schepens. After his arrival several city councillors were elected, and from them three new schepens were chosen; another secretary and schout were also appointed, and two elders and two deacons for the management of church affairs.³

All necessary means were furnished for the legal guidance of Vice Director Alricks, as appears from a letter written by

¹ Albany Records, vol. xv, p. 220.

² Hazard's Annals, 221.

³ Holland Doc., quoted in note by O'Callaghan, Hist. of New Netherlands, vol. ii, p. 337.

him to his superiors:—"I have received the police and law books which were sent out, consisting of two parts, and duplicates of each; they will be of great convenience to us, and we shall make use of them."¹

The West India Company, notwithstanding the transfer of New Amstel, retained jurisdiction over the territory not ceded. Hence there was a divided jurisdiction, and it has been conjectured, on somewhat uncertain evidence, that wherever the Swedes had courts or magistrates, they were continued by the Dutch.²

Some entertaining glimpses are obtainable of the character of the cases arising. Prices were fixed on deer and beaver skins, and a written pledge was exacted for their maintenance, under penalty of perjury for the first offence, suspension from the privileges of trade for the second, and, if the culprit proved obdurate, expulsion from the colony. Duties were imposed on French wine, brandy, distilled waters and Holland or foreign beer; guards were posted against smuggling, and it was enjoined that no liquor should be sold to an Indian. Frequent controversies arose as to duties, and breaches of the latter regulation called for the action of the schepens. A Swede and a Finn were arrested for selling beer to a savage, but being lately arrived, were discharged because of their ignorance of law. Lots were to be enclosed and goats were to be attended by a keeper. Damages for trespass were awarded, and damages refused for injuries to strays. Swine were to be yoked or killed. A servant charged one Thomas Broen with an assault and battery which disabled him from labor, and the assailant was ordered to supply the servant with victuals until he could work. The same Broen, who seems to have been a turbulent character, was soon after arrested for abuse of the Vice Director. Swen Schute and Jacob Swenske were sent to New Amsterdam, under a guard of twelve soldiers, for

¹ Documents relating to Colonial Hist. of N. Y., vol. ii, p. 54.

² Armstrong's Introduction to the Record of Upland Court, pp. 30-31.

holding secret interviews with the savages; while a Swedish woman, who had debauched sailors, was given the option of going to Long Island or to the woods on the river. Licenses of marriage were recorded.¹ In 1661 a Swedish clergyman, the Rev. Laurentius Lockinius, or Pastor Lock, as he was also called, his wife having eloped with a low character, broke open her abductor's trunk in search of evidence against her paramour. It was solemnly adjudged, as his punishment, that for his offence he pay all the debts of the absconding wife-stealer. The doubly violent presumption that he both found assets and feloniously appropriated them may be explained, as Judge Grubb remarks, by the fact that the absconding debtor owed the court.² The same Pastor Lock married another woman within nine months without securing a divorce. He was rebuked by Stuyvesant at New Amsterdam and obliged to intermit his ministry for some months. Then the governor granted a divorce, confirmed the second marriage, and restored his gown.³

In 1658, Vice Director Alricks wrote to Stuyvesant: "I have also to pay the attorney Schelluyn, for salary earned by him in the suit against the skipper of the ship *Printz Mauritz*." It came about in this wise. Shortly after the Dutch conquest, and in ignorance of the change of government, the ship named arrived from Sweden with one hundred and thirty souls—farmers, traders, and mechanics, with their wives and children. They were not permitted to land, and, pending the settlement of their status at New Amsterdam, suffered many privations. A pitiable statement of their plight was made by the Captain, who resisted the effort to collect charges accruing during his detention, and duties on goods damaged by the delay, and this was

¹ Hazard's Annals, 207, 221, 249.

² The Colonial and State Judiciary of Delaware, by Hon. Ignatius C. Grubb; Papers of the Hist. Soc. of Delaware, xvii, p. 10.

³ Acrelius's Hist. of New Sweden, p. 101.

the subject of the suit.¹ It seems to have been finally compromised by the payment of 750 guilders.

Such are the scattered instances of the administration of justice during the second period of Dutch rule, but they serve to give us a vivid though incomplete picture of the times.

I reserve for future consideration the establishment of English rule in 1664—extending to 1673—when, with a slight Dutch resumption of jurisdiction for a single year, English supremacy became permanently established, under the sway of a code known as the Duke of York's laws, which finally gave way to those of Penn in 1682.

¹ Hazard's Annals, pp. 213-217.

THOMAS SULLY'S REGISTER OF PORTRAITS,
1801-1871.

Arranged and Edited with an Introduction and Notes.

BY CHARLES HENRY HART.

(Continued from vol. xxxii, page 432.)

NAME	SIZE	DATE
445. DODSON SEN. MR., "for his son. A copy."	24 x 20	1862
446. DONALDSON MRS., "of Baltimore."	Bust	1816
Sully painted Mrs. James Laury Donaldson, which is owned by Mrs. Robert M. Cushing.		
447. DONNELLY MRS., "for her father Mr Slevin."	Head	1856
448. DONNELLY MRS., "copied from my first."	Head	1856
449. DORSEN MR. & SON. "Copy begun by Tom."	Half length	1839
450. DORSEY DR., "hands introduced."	Bust	1812
Doctor John Syng Dorsey (1783-1819) after Sully was engraved by Goodman and Piggott for the Portfolio, 1819. He received the degree of doctor of medicine from the University of Pennsylvania at the early age of 18, the trustees by special action having in his case dispensed with the requirement that graduates in medicine should be twenty-one.		
451. DORSEY MRS. DR., "with hands."	Bust	1812
450 and 451 owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Gardner DuPont, of Wilmington, Del.		
452. DORSEY MRS., "of Baltimore."	Bust	1808

NAME	SIZE	DATE
453. DOUGAN JOSEPH.	Kit-kat	1810
Joseph Dugan was a merchant of Philadelphia and President of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, 1842-1845.		
454. DOUGAN MISS.	Kit-kat	1810
455. DOUGAN MRS., "formerly Miss Gilliams."	Head	1864
456. DOUGLASS MISS, "deceased for Mrs Cruger N. Y."	Head	1836
457. DOUGLASS MISS M., "after death two specimens."	Bust	1844
458. DOUGLASS SAML. "Uncle of Mrs. C—— both from Miss."	Bust	1843
"Mrs. C.," Mrs. Crugar. Vide 1211.		
459. DOWNING MARY, "of Downingville."	Head	1837
This portrait was finished October 3, 1837, and was the last portrait painted by Sully before he left on his visit to England.		
460. DOWNING MRS., "formerly Elizh Bartleson."	Kit-kat	1825
Mrs. John W. Downing (1800-1826), owned by great-granddaughter, Mrs. Henry Whelen, Jr., Philadelphia.		
461. DRAYTON MR., "of Georgia for Col. D. his father."	Kit-kat	1843
462. DRAYTON MR. JUNR., "of United States Navy."	Bust	1835
463. DRAYTON PERCIVAL, "for Mrs Gadsden."	Bust	1827
Percival Drayton (1812-1865) of South Carolina entered the U. S. N. at fifteen and was commander of Farragut's flag ship in the battle of Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864. Owned by W. Heyward Drayton, Philadelphia.		

24 *Thomas Sully's Register of Portraits, 1801-1871.*

	NAME	SIZE	DATE
464.	DRAYTON CAPT. PERCIVAL, "for R. Rush Esq."	Head	1857
465.	DREW MRS. JOHN, "of the Theatre, Arch St."	Bust	1864
	Louisa Lane (1820-1897) married first Henry Hunt, 2nd George Mossop, and 3rd John Drew. As Mrs. John Drew, she became a finished comedy actress, her Mrs. Malaprop being without a rival. Owned by her son John Drew, New York.		
466.	DRINKER Miss, "assumed name Edith Phoebe May."	24 x 20	1850
	Anna Drinker (1827-) under her <i>nomme de plume</i> published many poems.		
467.	DUANE MRS. DEBORAH. "For her daughter."	Bust	1841
	Granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin and wife of 468.		
468.	DUANE WILLIAM, "for his daughter Ellen."	Bust	1841
	William John Duane (1780-1865) was Secretary of the Treasury under Jackson until removed for refusing to order the removal of the deposits from the U. S. Bank.		
469.	DUFFIELD Miss.	12 x 10	1805
470.	DUGAN CUMBERLAND.	Kit-kat	1821
471.	DUGAN MRS., "formerly Miss Gilliams."	Head	1864
472.	DUMOUNT Mr.	Bust	1807
473.	DUNANT MISS REBECCA.	Kit-kat	1812
474.	DUNCAN Mr., "copy from another picture."	Bust	1827
475.	DUNGLISON DR. "For the M. F. S. of Prest."	30 x 25	1868
	Robley Dunglison (1798-1869) was an eminent physician, teacher, and writer, and President of the Musical Fund Society of Philadelphia.		

NAME	SIZE	DATE
476. DUNLAP SENR. MRS.	Bust	1809
477. DUNLOP ANNE, "for her Parents."	Head	1849
478. DUNSMURE I. "Merchant."	Bust	1805
479. DUNSMURE I., "of Richmond."	Bust	1808
480. DUPONCEAU MR., "for Philosophical Hall."	Bust	1830
Peter Stephen Duponceau (1760-1844) was a Frenchman who came to this country at the age of 17, as Secretary and aide to Baron Steuben. He became a lawyer, and student of Indian languages, and was for many years President of the American Philosophical Society, to which body this portrait belongs. It has been engraved by John Sartain.		
481. DUPONT MR., "for Mrs. R. Smith. Expunged."	Bust	1827
482. DUPONT MR., "of Brandywine. Charles."	Bust	1831
483. DUPONT MRS., "Miss Vandyke. Painted at Phila."	Bust	1831
Charles Irenee Dupont (1797-1869), 482, married Dorcas Montgomery Van Dyke (1806-1838), 483, of New Castle, Del., in October, 1824, in the presence of La Fayette. Owned by Miss Mary V. D. Dupont, Wilmington, Del. Reproduced in Wharton's <i>Salons Colonial and Republican</i> .		
484. DUVAL MR. "Copied in part from Remt. Peale. For L. Duval his son."	Bust	1822
485. DUVAL SEN. MRS., "for her son."	Bust	1822
486. DWIGHT MR., "as a specimen."	Bust	1807
487. DWYER MR. "Comedian."	Bust	1810

NAME	E	SIZE	DATE
488. EARLEY (EARELY) MR. "Mer- chant Market & Water St."		30 x 25	1862
489. EARLEY MRS.		30 x 25	1863
490. EARP MISS, "for her Mother."		30 x 25	1859
491. EASTMAN MISS, "of her late sister from a Daug."		24 x 20	1869
492. EDDS MRS., "Mrs. Carson's mother."		Bust	1852
493. EGE MR., "child of."		24 x 20	1870
494. ELFRITH MRS., "and her daugh- ter."		24 x 20	1836
495. ELLIOTT MISS, "of Beaufort S. Carolina."		Kit-kat	1821
496. ELLIOTT MISS ANN, "of Beau- fort S. C."		Kit-kat	1839
497. ELLIOTT MISS MARY, "daugh- ters of Wm. Elliott." Owned by Miss M. E. Pinckney, Blowing Rock, N. C.		Kit-kat	1839
498. ELLIOTT MR., "of Beaufort S. C."		Kit-kat	1823
499. ELLIS MR. T. H. "Painted in Richmond Virginia."		Head	1850
500. ELLIS MRS. T. H. "Painted in Richmond Va." Vide 309 and 1667.		Head	1850
501. ELLIS MRS., "for her husband John W. of Salisbury."		Bust	1846
502. ELLIS POWHATAN, "of Rich- mond Va. (Misse)."		Bust	1846

	NAME	SIZE	DATE
503.	ELLISON MRS.	Bust	1860
504.	ELLISON MRS., "in lieu of the first."	Head	1861
505.	ELWIN ALFRED, "for Dr. Elwin."	Bust	1837
	This is of Rev. Alfred Langdon Elwyn, when a child, and although Sully has entered "For Dr. Elwin," that is, his father, it became the property of Edward L. Carey, who had it exquisitely engraved, by John Cheney, for The Gift, for 1840, under the title of "Childhood," and it went to the Penna. Academy of the Fine Arts as a part of the Carey Collection. Some years since, when the writer was Chairman of the Committee of Exhibitions at the Academy, Mr. Elwyn expressed to him his desire to possess the picture, and it was given him in exchange for Stuart's portrait of Admiral Sir Henry Lorraine Baker, which takes the place of the Sully in the Carey Collection.		
506.	EMLIN DR., "deceased, from a cast Dr Meigs."	Head	1828
	Dr. Samuel Emlen (1789-1828) was on the staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital from 1823 until his death.		
507.	ERSKINE LADY, "for Genl. Cadwallader."	Head	1830
	Was Francis Cadwalader (1781-1843), who married David Montague Erksine, afterward Lord Erskine. She was a sister of General Thomas Cadwalader, for whom it was painted. Vide 1571, painted the same year.		
508.	ESPY MR.	Bust	1849
509.	ETHERAGE MISS CAROLINE, "of Boston."	Head	1835
510.	ETTING MISS, "of Baltimore."	Bust	1808
511.	ETTING MRS. S., "sister of Miss R Gratz."	Head	1835

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	NAME	SIZE	DATE
512.	EUGENIE EMPRESS, "from a Photograph."	Head	1863
513.	EWEN MR. "Merchant of 3rd St."	Bust	1831
514.	EWEN MRS., "of No 7 So 4."	Bust	1831
	513 and 514 were of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ewing.		
515.	EYRE MR., "of Virginia."	Bust	1830

F

516.	FAIRMAN GEORGE, "son of Gideon Fairman."	Head	1816
517.	FAIRMAN GEDION, "for Mr Childs."	12 x 10	1824

Colonel Gideon Fairman (1774-1827), an engraver and publisher of lithographs. Owned by the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Another portrait of Col. Gideon Fairman by Sully, but not registered, is owned by Mrs. James S. Warren, New York.

518.	FAIRMAN GEORGE AND CAROLINE, "for their Father."	Head	1819
519.	FALCON MR.	Miniature	1804
520.	FARELY MRS., "as a Madonna."	Kit-kat	1807
	This is of Mrs. Fairlie, daughter of Ch. Just. Robert Yates and wife of Major James Fairlie, whose daughter was 358. Owned by Alfred Nelson, Astoria, L. I.		
521.	FARLOW MRS., "then dying of consumption."	Miniature	1802
522.	FARR MISS, "for her Mother."	Head	1850
523.	FARREN MISS, "afterward Countess of Derby."	21 x 17	1867

NAME	SIZE	DATE
524. FARREN MISS, "began after Lawrence."	10 x 8	1870
Elizabeth Farren (1759-1829) is the subject of one of Lawrence's most famous portraits, lately purchased by J. P. Morgan, reported for the highest price ever paid for a painting by Lawrence.		
525. FINLEY JOHN, "for H. Robinson."	Head	1821
This portrait is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, wrongfully attributed to Rembrandt Peale.		
526. FIRTH MR.	Bust	1814
527. FISHER CHS. HENRY, "for his brother S."	Head	1833
Charles Henry Fisher, President of the Western Saving Fund, Philadelphia, died in 1862.		
528. FISHER JAMES, "Sidney Fisher's brother, deceased."	Head	1833
James Logan Fisher died in Paris, 1833.		
529. FISHER SIDNEY GEORGE, "for his brother H."	Head	1833
Of the Philadelphia bar, died 1871. He was a man of literary attainments, married a daughter of Charles J. Ingersoll (829, n.) and was the father of Sidney George Fisher, the historian.		
530. FISHER MR. F. "Group of 2 daughters Elizabeth and Sophy."	Bust	1847
These were portraits of two daughters of Joshua Francis Fisher. Elizabeth married Robert Patterson Kane and Sophia married Eckley B. Coxe.		
531. FISHER JAMES. "Merchant."	12 x 10	1804
532. FISHER JAMES MRS.	12 x 10	1805
533. FISHER JAMES.	Bust	1811
534. FISHER JAMES C., "corner of 9th & Chestnut St."	Bust	1827

30 *Thomas Sully's Register of Portraits, 1801-1871.*

	NAME	SIZE	DATE
535.	FISHER MRS. JAMES C., "this & the foregoing for his son."	Bust	1827
536.	FISHER JOSEPH. "Optician." This portrait belongs to the Library Company of Philadelphia, to which the subject bequeathed \$50,000.	Bust	1882
537.	FISHER REDWOOD. In 1847 Sully enters this portrait again with "painted in 1808 retouched it."	Bust	1808
538.	FISHER WILLIAM.	Bust	1808
539.	FITZCHUE MR., "for Princeton College." William Henry Fitzhugh (1792-1830) of Virginia was gradu- ated at Princeton, 1808. He became Vice-president of the American Colonization Society and was an active opponent to slavery.	Bust	1808
540.	FITZGERALD H., "for his Father."	30 x 25	1863
541.	FITZGERALD MISS MAUD.	Kit-kat	1864
542.	FITZGERALD MR.	Bust	1860
543.	FITZGERALD MR.	30 x 25	1865
544.	FITZGERALD MR., "in place of one condemned."	30 x 25	1866
545.	FITZGERALD MRS., "of Nor- folk."	Head	1853
546.	FITZGERALD MRS.	Bust	1858
547.	FITZGERALD MRS., "for her son Riter."	30 x 25	1861
548.	FITZGERALD MRS.	34 x 25	1862
549.	FITZGERALD MRS., "& her daughter Matilda."	30 x 25	1861

NAME	SIZE	DATE
550. FITZGERALD MRS., "& son Hill."	Kit-kat	1863
551. FITZGERALD MRS.	Bust	1864
552. FITZGERALD MRS., "as a Peasant. For her son."	Bust	1864
553. FITZGERALD MRS., "for her son Riter."	Bust	1866
554. FITZGERALD RITER, "for his Mother."	Bust	1860
555. FITZGERALD ROBERT & GILBERT, "for their Mother."	30 x 25	1867
540 to 555 are of Colonel Thomas Fitzgerald, of the <i>Philadelphia City Item</i> , and members of his family.		
556. FITZHUE MR.	Bust	1816
557. FITZHUE MRS., "formerly Miss Goldsborough."	Bust	1816
The surname of 556 and 557 should doubtless be as 539, "Fitzhugh."		
558. FITZWHYLSOHN W., "of Richmond."	Bust	1824
559. FITZWHYLSOHN W., "copied from the first."	Bust	1824
560. FLEMING MRS., "formerly Miss Roach."	Bust	1831
561. FLEMING MRS.	Bust	1844
562. FLEMING MR., "as a pendant to Jane's port. of Mrs."	Head	1851
563. FLETCHER LEVI, "for his Mother."	Bust	1830

32 *Thomas Sully's Register of Portraits, 1801-1871.*

NAME	SIZE	DATE
564. FLINN REVD. DR., "of Charles- ton S. C."	Bust	1812
565. FLURSLY MASTER KETLAND, "nephew of Mrs Meade." The surname is blotted and may be "Hursly."	Kit-kat	1811
566. FONSHEE DR. I.	12 x 10	1805
567. FORD MR., "a sketch to cancel Jane's."	Head	1831
568. FORD MRS., "for Mr T Bryan."	Head	1829
569. FORD MRS. C., "being the 2nd portrait."	Head	1830
570. FORNEY MR. "Editor of the Press." John Weiss Forney (1817-1881), a well known journalist and politician who for several terms was Clerk of the House of Representatives of the U. S. and then of the U. S. Senate.	30 x 25	1863
571. FORNEY MRS.	30 x 25	1862
572. FORREST EDWIN. "Theatre. For Garrick Club." Edwin Forrest (1806-1872) was the well known tragedian who for years was the stage idol of the masses, but whose intense personality kept him from appealing to the refine- ments of intellect.	Bust	1839
573. FORREST REV. J., "presented to him (Charleston S C)."	Bust	1846
574. FOX MR. "Engraver (Head size)." Gilbert Fox was an engraver, actor, and singer, for whom Joseph Hopkinson wrote "Hail, Columbia."	Bust	1824
575. FRANKLIN, "copy begun by Jane Sully." There being but one FRANKLIN, to mention his Christian name is superfluous.	Half length	1834

NAME	SIZE	DATE
576. FRANKLIN BENJN. "Bass relief Franklin Inste. Pre- sented."	Head	1825
Owned by the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.		
577. FRANKLIN DR. B. "For Mr W. Duane. A present."	Bust	1860
William Duane (1807-1882) was a son of 467 and 468 and a great-grandson of Franklin.		
578. FRANKLIN MR., "Atty. Genl."	Bust	1810
579. FRANKLIN MRS. WALTER.	Bust	1810
Walter Franklin (1773-1838) was Attorney General of Penn- sylvania in 1809 and Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Judicial District No. 2, from 1811.		
580. FRELAND MR., "from a Dau- gerreotype."	Head	1856
581. FRELAND MR. "Ditto. for Mr Daniel of Miss."	Bust	1856
582. FRELINGHUYSEN MR. "The late. From Photo."	Head	1865
583. FRELINGHUYSEN. "For Coloni- zation Society. Copy."	Head	1865
Theodore Frelinghuysen (1787-1862), in the hall of Hist. Soc. of Penna.		
584. FRENCH MRS., "painted in Baltimore."	Bust	1820
585. FRENCH MRS. "Formerly Miss Read."	17 x 14	1847
586. FRIELAND MR.	Kit-kat	1857
587. FRIELAND MRS., "from Missis- sippi."	Kit-kat	1857
Vide 580 and 581.		
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NAME	SIZE	DATE
588. FRY GROSS. "From a Photograph."	30 x 25	1870
589. FRY GROSS.	30 x 25	1870
590. FRY MR. "Printer."	Bust	1809
591. Fry Mr. "Father of. From a Bust."	30 x 25	1870
592. FRY MRS. "Mother from a Sketch."	17 x 14	1870
593. FRY MRS. "Father. From a Photograph."	17 x 14	1870
594. FRY MRS. "Father. From a Photograph."	17 x 14	1871
595. FRY MRS., "of Green Hill."	30 x 25	1868
596. FRY MRS. "Son of Mr. &."	24 x 20	1869
597. FRY MRS. "Parent of, a copy of a sketch."	14 x 17	1869
598. FRY MRS. "Grandfather of, a copy."	17 x 14	1869
599. FRY MRS. "Late. Infant of, and Angel."	24 x 20	1870
600. FULLER MRS., "Miss Montellius."	Bust	1837
601. FURNESS MRS., "for her husband J. T."	Bust	1829
602. FURNESS REV. W. "For Mrs Hughes."	Bust	1830

William Henry Furness (1802-1896), one of the most distinguished of Unitarian ministers and one of the most accomplished of belles lettres writers. Father of Horace Howard Furness, the eminent Shakespearian scholar.

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NAME	SIZE	DATE	
603. GALES MR., "of Washington Gales & Seton Nat. Gaz."	Bust	1843	
Joseph Gales (1786-1860), who with W. W. Seton published the <i>National Intelligencer</i> , in Washington, from 1810 until his death. From 1812 until 1820 Gales and Seton were the exclusive reporters of the proceeding of Congress and but for their industry a most important part of our national record would now be lost.			
604. GALLEGO MR., "from a drawing by Field."	12 x 10	1803	
Robert Field was an eminent miniature painter who came here from England <i>circa</i> 1794. He remained here a dozen years following his art in Maryland, Philadelphia, and Boston, and engraving a few stipple plates, when he removed to Halifax, N. S., and thence to the West Indies, where he died at Jamaica, August 9, 1819. He signed his miniatures with his initials "R. F." which being the same as those of Robert Fulton, his signed work is usually attributed to the latter.			
605. GAMBLE ROBERT.	12 x 10	1804	
606. GANUET MR., "for his partner Johnston."	Bust	1810	
607. GARDETTE MRS., "Miss Badger that was."	Head	1829	
608. GASKILL MISS JANE, "for Mr. Hall."	Bust	1829	
(1808-1832), daughter of 1926. Vide 696 and 1925 to 1928.			
609. GEE MISS MARTHA, "of Va. by Dr. Mutter."	Bust & hands	1835	
610. GEORGE CAPT. ED.	Head	1826	
611. GEORGE MRS. M., "formerly Miss Potter."	Head	1826	
612. GETTY MR., "Presd. Bank Corn exchange."	Kit-kat	1863	

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	NAME	SIZE	DATE
613.	GETTY MR., "Presd. of the Bank Corn exchange."	Kit-kat	1863
614.	GIBBON MR., "and Lady."	Bust	1805
615.	GIBBON LIEUT.	Miniature	1805
616.	GIBBON MRS., "of Richmond."	Bust	1810
617.	GIBSON DR., "17 x 14 for Ch. Bell of London."	Head	1820
	William Gibson (1788-1868), a distinguished surgeon and professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania for more than thirty years. Sir Charles Bell was a famous surgeon in London.		
618.	GIBSON MRS. DR., "for her Mother in Baltimore."	Bust	1820
619.	GIBSON MRS. JAMES, "formerly Miss Borderley."	Half-length	1821
	Elizabeth (1773-1863), daughter of John Beale Bordley, married James Gibson in May, 1817. This portrait did belong to the late Edward Shippen, of Philadelphia. A portrait of Mrs. Gibson, by Stuart, is in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.		
620.	GIGER PROF. MUSGRAVE, "of Princeton, N. J."	Bust	1859
	George Musgrave Giger (1822-1865) was professor of Greek and of Latin in Princeton College from 1846 until the year of his death.		
621.	GILESPIE MR., "of Nashville Tenn."	Bust	1841
622.	GILL MRS. "Sister to Mr. Lockwood."	24 x 20	1850
	Vide 1064.		
623.	GILLIAT ALFRED, "and his Dog.—For Mr Gallego."	12 x 10	1803

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
624. GILMAN REV. S., "presented to him."	30 x 25	1846
This portrait was painted in Charleston, S. C., where Samuel Gilman (1791-1838) had charge of the Unitarian Church from 1819 until his death.		
625. GILMORE ROBERT, "copied from Lawrence."	Bust	1823
Robert Gilmore, Jr. (1774-1848), of Baltimore, was one of the earliest collectors of paintings and of autographs in this country. His portrait by Lawrence was engraved by John Sartain.		
626. GILMORE R., "from Lawrence for Charleston."	Kit-kat	1823
627. GILMORE MRS. ROBERT, "from Lawrence for Charleston."	Bust	1823
628. GILMORE MRS. R., "for Charleston S C."	Kit-kat	1823
Mrs. Gilmore's maiden name was Ellen Ward. 626 and 628 owned by Mrs. William Henry Ladson, Charleston, S. C.		
629. GILMORE MRS. WM., "painted in Baltimore."	Bust	1820
630. GIRAULDTS MR., "of Natchez."	Bust	1816
631. GLENE MISS, "that was. for Mr Thompson. copy."	Head	1846
632. GLENN JOHN, "deceased of Baltimore. for his son."	24 x 20	1857
633. GLENTWORTH DR.	Bust	1812
Plunkett Fleeson Glentworth, M.D. (1760-1833), of 144 Sassafras Street, was the only "Dr." of the name at that time, in Philadelphia.		
634. GODEY CHARLOTTE, "deceased from a Daguerotype."	24 x 20	1847

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
635. GODEY LOUIS, "3 children in group."	Kit-kat	1844
636. GODEY MRS., "wife to Mr. G. of the firm of G. & Mc M." Head		1843
This portrait was of the wife of Louis A. Godey, originator and publisher of Godey's Lady's Book. At one time he was in partnership with McMillan, afterward Parry & McMillan.		
637. GOURDIN ESQ., "M. C. from Charleston."	Bust	1815
Theodore Gourdin (d. 1826) was a member of Congress, 1813 to 1815.		
638. GRAHAM MRS., "the 1st bust of the reduced price \$100."	Bust	1842
639. GRATIOT GENERAL, "for West Point."	Bust	1830
640. GRATIOT GENL., "for West Point. 1st Pont. Com."	Bust	1832
641. GRATIOT GENL., "copied at W Point—Col. North."	Bust	1833
Charles Gratiot (1788-1855) was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1806 and served in the war of 1812 with distinction. He was Inspector at West Point from 1828 to 1838 and his portrait hangs in the academy.		
642. GRATIOT MRS., "Lady of Genl. G."	Kit-kat	1829
643. GRATZ MISS, "copied from a miniature painted by Malburn. This and foregoing Cooper."	Bust	1807
"Malburn" should of course be Malbone, the most eminent of American miniature painters, and "foregoing" was 1757.		
644. GRATZ SENR. MR.	Bust	1808
Michael Gratz, a merchant of Philadelphia. Owned by Henry Joseph, Montreal.		

NAME	SIZE	DATE
645. GRATZ BENJAMIN. Benjamin Gratz (1792-1884), son of 644.	Head	1831
646. GRATZ MRS. BENJAMIN. Was Maria Cecil Gist (d. 1841). Thomas Clay, Lexington, Ky.	Head	1831
647. GRATZ REBECCA, "for her brother." Owned by Henry Joseph, Montreal, Canada.	Bust	1830
648. GRATZ REBECCA, "2nd por- trait for H. G. erased." Bust	Bust	1830
649. GRATZ REBECCA, "for Mrs Gratz." Owned by Mrs. Thomas Clay, Lexington, Ky. For some account of Rebecca Gratz (1781-1869) and a reproduction of her portrait by Sully, see <i>Reminiscences of a Very Old Man</i> by John Sartain.	Head	1831
650. GRAY MISS MARTHA. "For her Father Ed. Gray Esq."	Head	1853
651. GRAY MR., "of New Orleans."	Bust	1808
652. GRAY MR. "Brewer."	Kit-kat	1811
653. GREEN EDMUND.	Bust	1819
654. GREEN GENL., "deceased cop- ied from Peales." Nathaniel Greene (1742-1786), one of the most distinguished officers in the Revolutionary War.	Head	1816
655. GREEN JOHN, "child of W. Green Comedian."	Miniature	1804
656. GREEN MRS., "of Natchez."	Bust	1816
657. GREEN MRS., "formerly Miss Ritche."	Bust	1833
658. GREEN WILLIAM. "Comedian."	Miniature	1804

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
659. GREINOBBAUM MR. "Father in law of Mrs G."	30 x 25	1863
660. GREINOBBAUM MRS.	30 x 25	1863
661. GREY JOHN.	Miniature	1805
662. GRIFFIN MR.	Bust	1830
663. GRIFFIN MRS., "of Cincin- nati."	Bust	1830
664. GRIFFIN MRS., "of Wilming- ton Delaware."	Head	1866
665. GRIFFITH MR. "Copy from a portrait by Stuart (Mr Pollock)."	Kit-kat	1825
Stuart painted the portrait of Robert Eglesfeld Griffith (1756-1833), a merchant of Philadelphia, as also of his wife, the latter being one of Stuart's most important portraits. Vide <i>The Century Magazine</i> for May, 1899.		
666. GRIFFITH MRS., "of 'Charlie's Hope' for Mrs Hughes."	Bust	1829
667. GRIFFITHS DR. E., "being the first in the list of sub- scribers to a list of 30."	Bust	1808
Thirty persons each subscribed \$30, for which each had a portrait painted.		
668. GRIGG MISS EMILY, "the youngest."	Head	1856
669. GRIGG MISS FANNY.	Head	1856
670. GRIGG MISS NANNY.	Head	1856
671. GRIGG MISS NANNY, "a second picture."	Head	1856

NAME	SIZE	DATE
672. GRIGG MISS NANNY, "in lieu of a failure."	24 x 20	1857
668 to 672 were the daughters of John Grigg, an eminent Philadelphian.		
673. GRILLET MAD.	Half-length	1807
674. GRIMES CHANCELLOR.	Miniature	1804
675. GROOME LAWYER, "of Elkton Md."	Bust	1855
676. GROOME LAWYER, "of Elkton Md."	Bust	1856
James Black Groome (1838-1893), Governor of Maryland, 1874, and U. S. Senator, 1879-1885.		
677. GRUB MR., "copied from St. Memin."	Bust	1824
There is no portrait named "Grub," or "Grubb," as the name is commonly spelled, in the volume published by E. Dexter of St. Memin Portraits.		
678. GRUB MR., "for his Mother."	Head	1833
679. GRUB MRS., "of Mount Hope, above Lancaster."	Bust	1824
680. GRUB MR., "of Burlington."	24 x 20	1864
681. GRUNDY MR., "of Baltimore. Hands introd."	Bust	1814
682. GUERARD MISS SOPHIA, "for Mrs Crawford."	Bust	1846
Owned by Miss A. B. Rose, Charleston, S. C.		
683. GUERIN MONR., "of Savannah."	Bust	1816
684. GUM MRS., "for Price Wetherill."	Bust	1822
Rebecca Wetherill married Mr. Gumbes.		

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	NAME	SIZE	DATE
685.	GWATHONEY MRS., "in place of Hubbard's port."	Head	1851
686.	GWINN CAPT., "United States Navy." John Gwinn (d. 1849) entered the Navy in 1809.	Head	1837
687.	GWYNN MRS., "formerly Miss Lynch."	Head	1839
688.	GWYNN WM., "for H. Robin- son." This portrait is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, under the name of "William Glynn." I do not know which name is correct.	Bust	1821

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689.	HACKLEY MRS., "for Mrs Talcot." Owned by Mrs. Richard D. Cutts, Washington, D. C.	Bust	1835
690.	HACKLEY MISS FANNY, "for her Mother."	Head	1836
691.	HALDEMAN SARAH, "for Miss Fox." Sarah Jacobs Haldeman married William J. Haly, one of the authors of <i>Troubat</i> and <i>Haly's Practice in the Courts of Pennsylvania</i> .	Head	1829
692.	HALDIMAN MISS, "of Harris- burg."	Bust	1860
693.	HALE MR. R. C., "of Harris- burg."	Bust	1863
694.	HALE MRS., "both hands introduced."	Bust	1810
695.	HALE MRS., "of Phillipsburg."	Bust	1865

NAME	SIZE	DATE
696. HALL MRS., "formerly Miss Ga. Gaskill."	Bust	1829
Christiana Gulielma Penn-Gaskell (1806-1830) married William Hall. Vide 608 and 1925 to 1923.		
697. HAMILTON ESTELLE. "For Mrs Mayer her mother."	Head	1855
698. HAMILTON JAS., "of Philadel- phia."	Bust	1807
699. HAMILTON JAMES.	Head	1808
700. HAMILTON JAMES.	Bust	1810
701. HAMILTON J., "in Vandyke Dress."	Bust	1810
702. HAMILTON MR., "of Williams- borough N. C."	Head	1851
703. HAMILTON MR., "of Ken- tucky."	Bust	1850
704. HAMILTON MRS., "of Ken- tucky."	Bust	1850
705. HAMILTON WM., "of the Wood- lands deceased. copied from a Miniature."	Bust	1814
William Hamilton (1745-1813). His portrait by West is in the Hist. Soc. of Penna.		
706. HAMMOND MR., "H. & New- man."	Bust	1821
707. HANDLE, "by a German artist one of the series."	17 x 12	1862
Georg Friedrich Handel (1685-1759), the great musical composer.		

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
708. HARE BINNEY. "Sketch of a portrait for Mrs Hare's son."	13 x 18	1847
709. HARE MASTER HORACE, "hand introduced."	Bust	1847
Horace Binney Hare was the only child of Judge John Innes Clark and Esther Binney Hare (145), and grandson of the Hon. Horace Binney (146).		
710. HARE CHARLES, "for Mr Merredith."	Bust	1814
Charles Willing Hare (1778-1827) was a brother of Professor Robert Hare (711) and an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia. He was the grandfather of Charles Hare Hutchinson.		
711. HARE PROFESSOR.	Bust	1827
Robert Hare (1781-1858) was a distinguished scientist and inventor of the compound blow-pipe. Held the chair of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania from 1818 until 1847. Was one of the early advocates of Spiritualism.		
712. HARPER CHANCELLOR. "For the College at Columbia."	Bust	1846
713. HARPER CHANCELLOR. "Copied from the 1st."	Bust	1846
William Harper (1790-1847), Senator from South Carolina, 1826; Chancellor, 1828; Judge of the Court of Appeals, 1830; and again Chancellor, 1835. Member of the convention that passed the ordinance of Nullification, 1833.		
714. HARPER MISS EMILY.	Head	1853
715. HARRIS MR.	Bust	1836
716. HARRISON GEN. "Design for Medal."	10 x 12	1822
By resolution of Congress of April 4, 1818, a gold medal was voted to William Henry Harrison for his victory over the English and Indian forces at the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813.		

NAME	SIZE	DATE
717. HARRISON MRS., "deceased from a D. for Mr Fisher." Head Of Mrs. George Harrison (d. 1851) for Joshua Francis Fisher, her nephew and residuary legatee.		1852
718. HARWOOD JOHN, "of N. York Theatre for Cooper." Bust John Edmund Harwood (1771-1809) was an English com- edian who was noted for his handsome face and fine physique. He married Miss Bache, a granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin, and was the father of Admiral Andrew Allen Harwood of the U. S. Navy.		1806
719. HASLAM MRS., "for Anna Peale." Bust		1839
720. HATCH MR., "of Vicksburg Ten." Head		1843
721. HAVEN LESLIE, EMMA & GEORGE, "in a group." Kit-kat		1848
722. HAVILAND MRS. Bust		1837
723. HAXALL MRS. "For her son." Head		1849
724. HAXALL MRS., "formerly Boll- ing." Head		1850
725. HAYDN, "one of a series." Joseph Haydn (1732-1809), the musical composer.		
726. HAYNE MISS, "of Charleston S. C." Head		1840
727. HAYNE MRS. PAUL, "for Miss Hayne." Head		1842
728. HAYNES MACAULAY. "In oil colours." Bust		1803
729. HAYNES MRS., "and her grand- daughter." Kit-kat		1803

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	NAME	SIZE	DATE
730.	HAZELHURST MRS. ISAAC.	Head	1839
731.	HAZELHURST MISS, "now Mrs Ashurst."	Bust	1831
	Lewis Richard Ashhurst (49) married Mary, daughter of Samuel Hazlehurst.		
732.	HAZELHURST MR.	Bust	1835
733.	HAZELHURST MRS., "for her son. Codemned."	Bust	1831
734.	HAZELHURST MRS., "the 2nd attempt."	Bust	1831
735.	HAZELHURST MRS. "Late. Copy from my own."	Bust	1842
736.	HAZELTON MRS.	Bust	1834
737.	HEAD JOSEPH.	Bust	1807
738.	HENDERSON MR., "near Norris- town."	Kit-kat	1833
739.	HENDREE MRS. G., "hands."	Bust	1815
740.	HENDY MRS., "of Boston."	Bust	1844
741.	HENRY MRS.	Bust	1811
	Mrs. Bernard Henry (1789-1876) was Mary Miller, daughter of Dr. Samuel Jackson and one of the three pocket Venuses mentioned in Salmagundi. This portrait did belong to Morton P. Henry, of Philadelphia.		
742.	HENRY PATRICK, "from a miniature."	Bust	1815
	This portrait of Patrick Henry (1736-1799) is not authentic, the miniature from which it was painted having been manu- factured from description and from portraits of Capt. James Cook, the circumnavigator, whom Henry was supposed to resemble. It was engraved by W. S. Leney for the Ana- lectic Magazine and by E. Wellmore for the National Por- trait Gallery.		

NAME	SIZE	DATE
743. HENRY PATRICK. "Presented to Hist. Soc. of Virginia."	Bust	1851
744. HERRING MAJOR, "of New Orleans. Formerly Army."	Bust	1846
745. HEWIT MRS. "Sister of C. Hupfeld."	10 x 8	1824
746. HEWSON DR., "deceased."	Bust	1848
Thomas Tickell Hewson (1773-1848) was the son of Dr. Franklin's friend Mary Stevenson, who married William Hewson, a celebrated English anatomist. He became one of the most eminent of Philadelphia's medical practitioners.		
747. HEWSON MRS. DR., "for Dr. Hewson."	Bust	1825
748. HEWSON MRS., "for Mrs Biddle."	Head	1826
749. HEWSON MRS., "a copy for Dr. Hewson."	Head	1839
The wife of Dr. Hewson (746) was Emily Banks of Washington, D. C.		
750. HEYWARD MR., "for C Mani- gault S. C."	Bust	1837
751. HEYWARD MR., "a Signer of the D. of I. For his grand-s."	Head	1854
Thomas Heyward, Jr. (1746-1809), was a signer of the Declaration of Independence from South Carolina.		
752. HINDEMAN MRS., "daughter about 4 years."	Whole length	1831
753. HINDMAN MISS SARAH, "at full length."	Half-length	1832
754. HINDMAN MRS.	Bust	1832

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	NAME	SIZE	DATE
755.	HIOTT MRS., "deceased from a sketch."	Miniature	1802
756.	HISLOP MR.	Bust	1807
757.	HOBAN MRS., "formerly Miss French of Washington."	24 x 20	1844
758.	HODGKIN DR. "From a Photo- graph. For the C. S." Head Thomas Hodgkin (1798-1866), in the hall of Hist. Soc. of Penna.		1858
759.	HODSON JOHN.	12 x 10	1804
760.	HOFFMAN GEORGE, "painted in Baltimore."	Kit-kat	1820
761.	HOFFMAN MASTER. "Son of G. H."	Head	1821
762.	HOFFMAN MRS.	Kit-kat	1807
763.	HOFFMAN MRS., "for the Female Asylum."	Kit-kat	1814
764.	HOFFMAN MRS. DAVID.	Bust	1821
765.	HOFFMAN MRS. GEORGE, "& child."	Kit-kat	1821
766.	HOFFMAN PETER, "painted in Baltimore."	Kit-kat	1820
767.	HOFFMAN MRS. P.	Kit-kat	1821
768.	HOFFMAN MRS. PETER.	Bust	1821
769.	HOGG MR., "formerly of the Theatre."	Bust	1807
770.	HOLBROOK MRS., "of Charles- ton."	Bust	1860

NAME	SIZE	DATE
771. HOLIDAY MR.	Bust	1858
772. HOLLIDAY MRS., "formerly Miss Gamble."	Bust	1858
773. HOLLINGSWORTH Miss LYDIA, "for T B Morris."	Bust	1823
774. HOLLINGSWORTH SEN. MR. SAM.	Bust	1823
775. HOLMES JOHN, "of the Bowl- ing Gr."	Miniature	1804
776. HONQUA, "Chinese Merchant for Mr Cabot."	Bust	1819
777. HONQUA, "full length in small, copy Wilcocks."	26 x 19	1828
778. HOOD MR., "of Missouri for Edinburgh."	Head	1824
779. HORNER DR.	Head	1836
William Edmonds Horner (1793-1853) was Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, 1831 to 1853.		
780. HOOPER Miss, "for Mrs Mal- lon."	Bust	1816
781. HOPKINS BH., "of Vermont."	Head	1835
John Henry Hopkins (1792-1868), first Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Vermont, October 31, 1832.		
782. HOPKINS MR.	Kit-kat	1813
783. HOPKINS MRS.	Miniature	1803
784. HOPKINSON FRANK.	Head	1834
785. HOPKINSON MRS. FRANK.	Head	1834
Was Miss Anne Biddle (1800-1863). Vide 119.		
786. HOPKINSON JUDGE JOSEPH.	Head	1832

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
787. HOPKINSON JUDGE JOSEPH, "for Dartmouth College." Bust		1835
Joseph Hopkinson (1770-1842), author of "Hail Columbia" and U. S. Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania from 1828. Was President of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts from 1813 to 1842. 786 was engraved by John Sartain and lithographed by A. Newsam.		
788. HOPKINSON MRS. J., "a subscriber." Bust		1808
Was Emily, daughter of Governor Thomas Mifflin. Married Joseph Hopkinson, February 27, 1794. Her portrait by Stuart is in the Hist. Soc. of Penna.		
789. HOSAC MRS. DR., "& child of New York." Kit-kat		1815
790. HOSSAC DR. D., "of N. York." Kit-kat		1815
David Hossack (1769-1835), an eminent scientist and practitioner of medicine in New York. A pioneer in the study of Botany in America. Engraved by A. B. Durand.		
791. HOUSTON LADY, "at Oatville, Trenton, N. Jersey." Bust		1819
Vide Woodrough (1903 and 1904).		
792. HOWARD COL., "after Peale, for Maryland Sc." Bust		1834
John Eager Howard (1752-1827), Governor of Maryland, 1789-1792, and U.S. Senator, 1796-1803. He married "Peggy," daughter of Ch. Just. Chew, who was so much admired by Major André. Owned by Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.		
793. HOWARD MISS JULIET, "for Mrs Rawle." Head		1837
794. HOWARD MRS. BENJAMIN, "painted in Baltimore." Bust		1820
795. HOWARD MRS. B., "alteration of her portrait of 1820." Bust		1834
Mrs. Benjamin Chew Howard was Jane Grant Gilmore, sister of 625.		

NAME	SIZE	DATE
796. HOWELL COL., "of New Jersey."	Kit-kat	1813
797. HOWELL COL., "of N. Jersey from a sketch begun of him in 1812 for his son."	Bust	1818
798. HOWELL MISS F.	Bust	1808
799. HOWELL MISS NANNY, "daugh- ter of Mr H."	Head	1856
800. HOWELL MRS. B., "the mother of B. H."	Bust	1813
801. HOWELL MRS. B., "& her two children."	Kit-kat	1814
802. HOWELL MRS. B. "From a Daugerreotype."	Bust	1855
803. HOWELL SENR. MRS. "For Mrs Jones Copy No 2."	Bust	1855
804. HOWELL MRS., "deceased. 3d copy for her son Joshua."	Bust	1855
805. HOWELL MRS., "deceased 4th copy for B P How."	Bust	1855
806. HOWELL MRS., "5th copy for her daughter of Kingston."	Bust	1855
807. HUBBLE FERDINAND. "Late. from Conaroe."	Bust	1858
Ferdinand Wakeman Hubbell (1800-1852) was a prominent lawyer. This portrait belongs to the Law Association of Philadelphia.		
808. HUDSON DR., "dentist for Strainer."	Bust	1824
809. HUDSON DR. "Dentist for Chinnery."	Head	1828
810. HUDSON E. "Dentist."	Bust	1810

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
811. HUDSON E., "deceased. copy for Chinnery."	Head	1841
812. HUDSON MRS.	Bust	1814
813. HUDSON MRS., "for Mr Train- er of N. York."	Bust	1824
814. HUGHES MASTER MACY, "son of Capt Hughes T E."	Head	1844
815. HUGHES MEGGY, "for her adopted mother."	Whole length	1827
816. HUGHES MRS., "for her sister in England."	Bust	1831
817. HUGHS MRS. "Mother of."	10 x 8	1824
818. HUNDIGE MRS. E., "deceased from a Min ^e ."—"Handy."	Bust	1842
819. HUNT MRS. S. W. "Copy of miniature for her father."	27 x 23	1852
820. HUNTER, "the celebrated anat- omist. Copy from Leslie."	24 x 20	1863
John Hunter (1728-1793), whose portrait by Reynolds is one of that painter's most noted portraits. Leslie's copy was doubtless what Sully copied.		
821. HURLEY MR., "Roman Cath- olic Priest."	Bust	1810
822. HURLEY REVD., "of St. Au- gustine's Church."	Kit-kat	1813
823. HUSTICK MRS., "for Mr. Harris."	Bust	1828
824. HUTCHINSON MRS. PEMBERTON. "Miss Hare."	Bust	1840
Margaretta Hare (1810-1849), daughter of 710, married Israel Pemberton Hutchinson, April 28, 1831. The por- trait did belong to Charles Hare Hutchinson.		

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
825. INGERSOL MRS. CHARLES.	Bust	1808
826. INGERSOL MRS. "Copy of the foregoing."	Bust	1808
827. INGERSOLL MRS. C., "copied from one done in 1808."	Head	1842
Mary Wilcocks (1784-1862), sister of 1870, married Charles Jared Ingersoll, October 18, 1804. 827 is owned by Miss Ann Ingersoll Meigs, Philadelphia.		
828. INGERSOLL JUNR. CHAS., "for his son."	Bust	1839
829. INGERSOLL JUNR. CHAS., "for B. Wilcocks."	Kit-kat	1841
Charles Ingersoll (1805-1882) was a son of 825 and his portrait, 829, is owned by his daughter, Mrs. James H. Hutchinson, Philadelphia. Sully painted a portrait of his father, the Hon. Chas. J. Ingersoll, in 1838, which did belong to Mrs. Harry Ingersoll and is not in the Register, unless 828 is a wrong entry for it, as it probably is, Charles Ingersoll, "Junr.," not having had any son.		
830. INGERSOLL MRS. CHARLES, "for B. Wilcocks."	Kit-kat	1841
Susan Catherine, daughter of Gen. Brown, of Tenn., and wife of 829. Owned by Mrs. J. Moylan Thomas, Philadelphia. Vide 207.		
831. INGERSOLL MRS. ED., "for- merly Miss Brinton."	Bust	1816
832. INGERSOLL MRS. HARRY, "for B. Wilcocks."	Kit-kat	1841
833. INGERSOLL MISS MARY, "for Jos. Ingersoll Esq. Present Mrs Mc Call."	Kit-kat	1844
This entry should undoubtedly be "Miss Mary Wilcocks," the niece and adopted daughter of Joseph R. Ingersoll, who		

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
married Kirk Boott Wells. Her sister Charlotte Manigault married Harry McCall. Sully also painted a portrait of Joseph R. Ingersoll, owned by the Law Association of Philadelphia, which is not in the register.		
834. INGRAHAM MRS. ED., "for Lawyer Ingraham."	Head	1830
835. INGRAHAM MRS. ED., "for Mrs Barney."	Head	1836
Mrs. Edward Duffield Ingraham, wife of the noted wit and book collector, of Philadelphia.		
836. INMAN, "in exchange for one painted of me."	24 x 20	1837
Henry Inman (1801-1846) was a well known painter whose work was very unequal, some of his portraits being extremely fine, especially of old men, and some of his genre paintings were exquisitely rendered. On the other hand many of his portraits are cold, hard, stiff and most unsatisfactory. Inman's portrait of Sully belongs to the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.		
837. INSKEEP MR.	Bust	1810
John Inskeep (1757-1834) was a member of the well known publishing house of Bradford and Inskeep, Philadelphia, and he was also Mayor of the latter city.		
838. IRVING W. "Partly from memory. Hints from a portrait in Harper's Weekly."	30 x 25	1870
Washington Irving (1783-1859) is too well known to require more mention than his name.		
839. ISRIAL MR., "hands intro- duced."	Bust	1810
840. ISRAIL MRS., "for her son."	Bust	1808
841. ISRAEL MRS., "began to re- touch a copy by Ellen."	Bust	1836
Observe the three different spellings of the same name in 839, 840 and 841. "Ellen" was Sully's daughter, afterward Mrs. Wheeler.		

NAME	SIZE	DATE
842. IVES MRS. HOPE, "for her son R Ives."	Kit-kat	1847
843. IVES MRS. R., "painted at Providence."	Kit-kat	1847
844. IZARD GENERAL, "father. whole length from West."	Kit-kat	1818
Ralph Izard (1742-1804) was the father of General George Izard, U. S. Army. West painted his whole length portrait in a group of his college chums, which now belongs to The Brook Club, New York.		
845. IZARD MRS. ROSA, "for Mrs Pinckney."	Head	1842

J

846. JACKSON DR. S., "for Dr Gibbes of Columbia S. C."	Head	1845
847. JACKSON DR., "for his wife. Ordered by Dr. Gibbes."	Head	1845
As there were two Doctor Samuel Jackson's in Philadelphia at the same time it is impossible to identify this one.		
848. JACKSON GEN. "Drawing for a Medal."	6 x 6	1817
849. JACKSON GENL. "Design for a Medal ordered by Congress being the 2nd."	10 x 12	1822
February 27, 1816, Congress ordered a medal for General Jackson for the battle of New Orleans.		
850. JACKSON GENERAL, "of Ten- nessee."	Bust	1819
851. JACKSON GENERAL, "for 'So- ciety of American Artists'."	Half-length	1819
Engraved by James B. Longacre and published Nov. 2, 1820.		

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
852. JACKSON GENERAL, "for Mr Loyd."	9 x 7 in.	1829
Owned by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.		
853. JACKSON GENL., "whole length."	8 ft. x 5 ft.	1845
Owned by the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.		
854. JACKSON GENL., "from a study from him in 1824."	24 x 20	1845
This study is not entered in the Register under 1824. Vide 983 n.		
855. JACKSON GENL. "Ex. Pt. U. S. copy from a former P."	Head	1845
856. JACKSON, "from a Study I painted in 1819."	Bust	1857
857. JACKSON GENERAL, "copy for Edwin Forrest Esq."	Bust	1858
Owned by the Forrest Home, Holmesburg, Philadelphia.		
858. JACKSON GENERAL, "small whole length from a sketch."	25 x 16½	1870
Vide "Life Portraits of Andrew Jackson" by Charles Henry Hart, <i>McClure's Magazine</i> , July, 1897, p. 801.		
859. JACKSON MISS MARY, "a sub- scriber."	Bust	1808
This was very probably 741 before her marriage to Mr. Henry.		
860. JACKSON JOHN, "for Mrs Kirkman."	Bust	1819
Owned by Miss Ellen R. Hunt, Louisville, Kentucky.		
861. JACKSON MISS, "deceased from a pencil sketch."	Bust	1822
862. JACKSON MRS., "formerly Miss Grant of Balt."	Bust	1818

NAME	SIZE	DATE
863. JACKSON MR., "husband of the aforementioned."	Bust	1818
864. JACKSON MR. P., "from New Orleans."	Bust	1818
865. JACKSON MRS., "for Dr Jack- son."	Bust	1830
866. JACKSON WASHINGTON, "Mrs. Kirkman's brother." Vide 860 and 954.	Bust	1818
867. JACOBS MR. S., "of Rich- mond."	Bust	1812
868. JACOBS MRS., "of Rich'd. hand introduced."	Bust	1815
869. JANEY MRS., "of Baltimore for Mrs Merrefield." Vide 1184.	Kit-kat	1849
870. JANEWAY MISS, "the late. For her parents."	Head	1851
871. JANEWAY MRS. "For one of a group of 5 Heads."	Head	1854
872. JANEWAY REV'D. DR., "for Mrs Kane."	Bust	1839
873. JANEWAY DR., "copy from my portrait of him in 1839."	Bust	1853
Jacob Jones Janeway (1774-1858) was a prominent Pres- byterian minister connected with Rutgers and Princeton Col- leges in New Jersey.		
874. JANEWAY REV'D. "Copy No. 2."	Bust	1857

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
875. JANEWAY REV'D. "Copy No. 3."	Bust	1837
876. JANEWAY REV'D. "Copy No. 4."	Bust	1857
877. JANEWAY REV'D. "Copy No. 5."	Bust	1857
878. JANNEY MISS, "of Baltimore. For Mr Heath."	Kit-kat	1844
879. JAUDON SAMUEL, "for Coper- twait." Painted in London. Cashier of the Bank of the United States, and Coperthwait was Assistant Cashier.	Bust	1837
880. JAUDON, "copy begun by Tom."	30 x 35	1839
881. JEFFERSON THOS. "His Excel. Ex Presd. U. S. painted at his seat Monticello."	Bust	1821
This fine portrait, endorsed by Sully "From Jefferson 1821. Completed 1830" is owned by the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia.		
882. JEFFERSON. "Small whole length as a study."	29 x 18	1822
883. JEFFERSON THOS. "Whole length of the Ex Presd for the Military Academy West Point."	103 x 67	1822
The head in this is from 881. It has been engraved by J. A. J. Wilcox and is in the Military Academy at West Point.		
884. JEFFERSON. "For Mr E Forrest. A copy."	Bust	1856
Owned by the Forrest Home, Holmesburg, Pa.		

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
885. JEFFERSON. "For myself. Second copy."	Bust	1856
884 and 885 are copies of 881. Vide "Life Portraits of Thomas Jefferson," by Charles Henry Hart, <i>McClure's Magazine</i> , May, 1898.		
886. JENKS MR., "for Dr. Kirk- bride."	Bust	1843
Joseph R. Jenks, owned by Dr. Stacy B. Collins, N. Y.		
887. JENNINGS MRS.	Miniature	1803
888. JOHNSON MRS. REVERDY. "Painted at Baltimore."	Whole length	1840
889. JOHNSTON DAVID.	Miniature	1804
890. JOHNSTON MASTER, "19 months old. Gilpin."	30 x 25	1841
William S. Johnston, grandson of Mrs. Henry D. Gilpin, who was first Mrs. Josiah Stoddard Johnston.		
891. JOHNSTON MR.	Bust	1808
892. JOHNSTON MR., "a copy of the first."	Head	1808
Sully painted a portrait of William Royal Johnston, owned by Stitson Hutchins, New York.		
893. MRS. JOHNSTON, "deceased by description."	Miniature	1803
894. JOHNSTON MRS. "Ganet & Johnston."	Kit-kat	1813
895. JOHNSTON MRS., "deceased from a profile Savannah."	Bust	1819
896. JOHNSTON ROBERT.	12 x 10	1804
897. JOHNSTON MRS. R.	12 x 10	1805

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
898. JONES CAPT. J. "For a Medal ordered by Congress."	Head	1816
Congress by resolution of Jan. 29, 1813, ordered a medal for Captain Jacob Jones for the capture of the British sloop- of-war <i>Frolic</i> on the 20th October, 1812.		
899. JONES CAPT. J., "for Delaware State."	Bust	1817
Jacob Jones (1768-1850) was a native of Delaware, studied medicine, entered the Navy in 1799, commanded <i>The</i> <i>Wasp</i> at the opening of the war, capturing the <i>Frolic</i> , for which 898 was presented to him. In the State Capitol, Dover, Delaware.		
900. JONES MR.	Bust	1807
901. JONES MRS. DAVID.	Bust	1807
902. JONES HONBLE, "for W Morton Esq."	Bust	1807
903. JONES ISAAC, "for his son B. Jones."	Head	1829
904. JONES MRS., "formerly Mrs Grinnel."	Head	1853
905. JONES MRS., "Mr. Irvine's sister-in-law."	Head	1858
906. JONES MRS. "From a Photo- graph. For Mrs Fitz- gerald."	Head	1860
907. JONES W. W., "a fellow boarder at the 'Powhat- tan'."	Head	1851
908. JORDAN G. N., "of Tabula, in Yazoo Co. Miss."	Head	1855
909. JORDAN MISS MARY, "deceased from a Phon."	Head	1855

NAME	SIZE	DATE
910. JOYNE MISS, "grand-daughter to Miss May."	Head	1858
911. JUNKIN MRS., "of the neigh- borhood of Richd. Va."	Head	1855
General Stonewall Jackson had a sister Mrs. Junkin.		
K		
912. KANE JOHN K.	Bust	1836
913. KANE JUDGE, "a copy for the Musical Fund."	Bust	1861
John Kintzing Kane (1795-1858) was Judge of the U. S. District Court at Philadelphia and father of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, the Arctic explorer.		
914. KANE Mrs. J. K., "in the cos- tume of 'Mary'."	Bust	1832
Was Jane Duval Leiper and her portrait by Sully, as also that of her husband, was reproduced in <i>The Century</i> , vol. 34, p. 489.		
915. KEIM MISS, "for her intended Dr Wetherill."	Head	1855
916. KEMBLE CHS. "Tragedian. self."	Head	1832
917. KEMBLE C., "as Fazio for Mrs Ford."	Head	1833
918. KEMBLE C., "as Fazio. Copied from a former work."	Bust	1865
Charles Kemble (1775-1854), an eminent actor and brother of Mrs. Siddons and of John Philip Kemble and father of Fanny Kemble, Mrs. Pierce Butler. 917 was presented to the Penna. Academy of Fine Arts by Mrs. John Ford.		
919. KEMBLE MISS FANNY, "from recollection. Childs."	Head	1832
Lithographed by Newsam for Childs and Inman, 1833.		

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
920. KEMBLE MISS FANNY, "as Juliet recollection. Sketch."	Head	1832
921. KEMBLE Miss, "as Bianca for Mrs Ford."	Head	1833
922. KEMBLE MISS, "as Bianco. Copied from a former."	Bust	1865
923. KEMBLE F., "as Julia for Miss North."	Head	1833
924. KEMBLE F., "as Lady Macbeath—self. Erased."	Bust	1833
925. KEMBLE F., "as Beatrice for E Carey."	Bust	1833
926. KEMBLE F. A., "for myself."	Head	1833
927. KEMBLE F., "for Pierce Butler."	Kit-kat	1834
928. KEMBLE F., "copy to acc'y her to England."	Kit-kat	1834
<p>Frances Ann Kemble (1809-1893), commonly called "Fanny Kemble," was daughter of 916 and came with him to this country in 1832, with whom she played in the principal cities of the country for two years, until her marriage to Pierce Butler, June 7, 1834, from whom she was divorced in 1848. 921 and 925 are owned by the Penna. Academy of Fine Arts, the latter was beautifully engraved by John Cheney.</p>		
929. KEMBLE GOUVENIR, "copy from a miniature."	Head	1839
<p>Gouverneur Kemble (1786-1875) was the intimate friend of Washington Irving, the brother-in-law of James K. Paulding, and General Scott said "the most perfect gentleman in the United States."</p>		
930. KEMBLE JOHN, "as Richard III. Copied from Stuart."	21 x 16	1867

	NAME	SIZE	DATE
931.	KENNEDY MRS. J. P. "For her father Mr Gray."	Head	1853
932.	KEPLY MRS. "Adding the Drapery to a picture by Stuart."	Bust	1824
	This was the portrait of Mrs. Michael Keppele, who was Catharine Caldwell (1774-1862), of Philadelphia, whose husband, also painted by Stuart, was Mayor of the city. For an anecdote connected with this portrait and the reason for Sully's "adding the drapery" see Mason's <i>Life of Stuart</i> , p. 209. Owned by Mrs. William P. Tatham, Philadelphia.		
933.	KERBY PETER, "and his pet dog."	12 x 10	1804
934.	KERR CAPT.	Bust	1810
935.	KERR MRS.	Bust	1810
936.	KERSEY JESSE, "for Elliot Cresson."	Head	1825
937.	KERSEY JESSE. "Sketch from my original."	Head	1825
938.	KID MRS.	Head	1811
939.	KID R.	Head	1811
940.	KING CHARLES B., "as a specimen to show West."	Head	1809
	Charles Bird King (1785-1862) was an American painter whom Sully found in London studying art and this was the first picture he painted after his arrival there, beginning it July 25 and finishing it August 2, and it was the only portrait he painted while there. All of his other work was copying. The entry in the register shows the purpose for which it was painted and Sully and King chummed together during their sojourn in London and were firm friends afterward.		
941.	KING MRS., "consort of J King, Gold Beater."	Bust	1830

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	NAME	SIZE	DATE
942.	KINGSBURY MAJOR, "for Mrs. Buckner."	Bust	1859
943.	KINGSBURY MRS. "This & the foregoing from Daug's."	Bust	1859
944.	KINGSTON MISS HARRIOTT.	Kit-kat	1812
945.	KINGSTON MISS, "the second attempt."	Bust	1813
946.	KINGSTON STEVEN.	Kit-kat	1812
947.	KINZING MRS., "painted in wax as foregoing."	Kit-kat	1812
	The foregoing was portrait of "Tom and Jane [Sully] with Fidele," 1644.		
948.	KINZING MRS., "second por- trait."	Kit-kat	1812
949.	KINZING SENR. MR.	Kit-kat	1815
950.	KINZING SENR. MR. "Two copies of Mr Kinzing's portrait."	Bust	1815

947 and 949 are doubtless the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Kintzing of Philadelphia, which were exhibited at the Historical Portrait Exhibition at the Penna. Academy of Fine Arts, 1887-88, then owned by Mr. Henry Pratt Kintzing, and ascribed to Gilbert Stuart. They were subsequently offered to the Academy as a gift, *as portraits by Stuart*, when the writer was Chairman of the Exhibition Committee and refused as he was of the opinion they were not by Stuart. Abraham Kintzing was a merchant of the firm of Pratt and Kintzing and Mrs. Kintzing was Margaret Harbeson.

951. KIP BH., "of California. Taken
from a Photograph." 24 x 20 1863
- William Ingraham Kip (1811-1893) was first Protestant Episcopal Bishop of California and considered the handsomest man in the house of Bishops. He was much interested in art and had a fine collection of paintings which were acquired by the Mark Hopkins gallery and destroyed in the

NAME	SIZE	DATE
San Francisco Earthquake of 1906. Among them were Stuart's portrait of Mrs. James Greenleaf and Vanderlyn's Marius, the picture that was medalled by Napoleon personally.		
952. KIRKMAN MISS, "of Nashville."	Kit-kat	1826
953. KIRKMAN MR.	Bust	1818
954. KIRKMAN MRS.	Bust	1817
Vide 860 and 866. Owned by Mrs. A. D. Hunt, Louisville, Kentucky.		
955. KITTERA MR. "Lawyer."	Kit-kat	1825
Thomas Kittera (1789-1839) graduated University of Pennsylvania, 1805, was Attorney General of Penna., 1817-18, and member of Congress, 1826-27.		
956. KLAPP DR.	Kit-kat	1814
957. KLAPP MRS.	Kit-kat	1814
958. KNEASE MR., "deceased for his son."	Head	1841
At the exhibition of the Artist Fund Society, Philadelphia, in 1841, a portrait of William Kneass by Sully was exhibited by S. H. Kneass. William Kneass was an engraver.		
959. KNEASE MRS., "wife of the Engineer."	Bust	1839
Strickland Kneass was a prominent civil engineer in Philadelphia.		
960. KNECHT MR., "for the Corn Exchange."	Kit-kat	1862
961. KNECHT MRS. "To match her husband's port."	Kit-kat	1863
962. KNOOR MRS., "for her aunt Miss Gilbert."	Bust	1859
963. KNOX GENERAL, "from a miniature—also sketch."	Head	1824
Henry Knox (1750-1806), a Major General of Artillery in the Revolutionary War and Secretary of War in Washington's cabinet. The only miniature painted by Gilbert Stuart was one of General Knox.		

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
964. KOCH GERARD, "outline from Peale for Tom."	Kit-kat	1833
965. KOCH MRS., copied from R. Peale for Meschert."	Kit-kat	1834
966. KOECKER L. "Dentist."	Kit-kat	1818
967. KOECKER MRS., "began last spring."	Kit-kat	1820
968. KOECKER MRS., "formerly Miss Dunant."	Head	1822
969. KOECKER MRS. L., "pre- sented."	Head	1850
Louisa Melizet, wife of Leonard R. Koecker, dentist, of Philadelphia.		
970. KRUMBAUGH MR.	Head	1813
971. KRUMBAUGH MRS.	Head	1813
972. KRUMBAR MR. "From a Port. by R. Peale."	Bust	1854
The proper spelling of 970-972 is doubtless "Krumbhaar."		
973. KUHLE MR., "or Khul, Presd Bank N. A."	Bust	1829
Henry Kuhl (1764-1856) was never President of the Bank of North America but was Assistant Cashier of the Bank of the United States.		
974. KUHLE MRS.	Bust	1829
Deborah (1772-1853), daughter of Michael Hillegas, first Treasurer of the United States, wife of 973.		
975. KUHN ELIZH., "daughter Hart- man Kuhn."	Head	1829
976. KUHN HARTMAN.	Bust	1829

NAME	SIZE	DATE
977. KUSENBERG MR. "He recommended Pullman."	Kit-kat	1866
978. KUSENBERG MRS. "To go to Germany."	Kit-kat	1866

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979. LA BRUCE MRS.	Head	1846
980. LA COMB MR. "Infant of Sketch."	Head	1828
981. LA FAYETTE GEN., "a small whole length as a study." 30 x 24 Owned by Arthur Church, Philadelphia.		1826
982. LA FAYETTE GEN., "size life— painted by subscription." Whole length		1826
983. LA FAYETTE GEN., "for Colon- ization So'y."	22½ x 19½	1845

Gilbert Motier de La Fayette (1757-1834) made his farewell visit to and tour through this country in 1824-25, arriving August 15, 1824, and departing Sept. 7, 1825. He was in Philadelphia from Sept. 28 to Oct. 5th, 1824, and again from July 18 to 21, 1825, and Sully made a study of his head while in Philadelphia during the first visit, which original study, signed and dated 1824, is owned by Herbert Welsh, Esq., of Germantown. This important study is not entered in the Register, which may be accounted for by a note under that year, "Some studies for other pictures are begun, but not registered." The subscriptions for 982 failed and the portrait, which was not finished until 1833, was left on Sully's hands. He subsequently presented it to the Pa. Academy of the Fine Arts and that institution later, with the artist's consent, transferred it to the city of Philadelphia in exchange for West's painting of Paul and Barnabas which had been bequeathed to the City, and thus 982 finally reached the destination originally intended for it and it hangs in the old State House. It is one of Sully's fine works. 983 is in hall of Hist. Soc. of Penna.

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	NAME	SIZE	DATE
984.	LA FEVRE DR. "The child of, and his favorite Dog."	24 x 20	1852
985.	LAMB THOMAS, "for his mother." Owned by H. A. Lamb, New York.	Bust	1831
986.	LAMB DIN MR., "my pupil." James Read Lambdin (1807-1889) was a portrait painter of Philadelphia, who painted many notable local portraits. He was born in Pittsburg and came to Philadelphia at the age of sixteen and studied under Sully for three years. Owned by Dr. Alfred C. Lambdin, Philadelphia.	Bust	1824
987.	LAMBERT MISS, "of N. York."	Bust	1814
988.	LA MOTTE MR.	Kit-kat	1812
989.	LARDNER MRS., "formerly Miss Hoppy." Esther Hoppin (1819-1905) of Providence, R. I., married Alexander Lardner, of Philadelphia. Owned by Mrs. Isaac Starr, Philadelphia.	24 x 20	1840
990.	LATROBE MR. "For the Col- onization Soc. Presented." John Hazlehurst Boneval Latrobe (1803-1891) was an emi- nent lawyer of Baltimore and President of the Maryland Historical Society. In hall of Hist. Soc. of Penna.	30 x 25	1862
91.	LANDMAN MRS. "Mr Land- man's late wife. From a Daugerreotype."	Head	1853.
992.	LAWRENCE DR. John Lawrence (1747-1830), Princeton A. B., 1764; Phila- delphia M. D., 1768. Owned by Miss Mary H. Penington, Philadelphia.	Bust	1813
993.	LAWRENCE MISS A.	Bust	1807
994.	LAWRENCE MISS A. Annie Lawrence married George Wright Hawkes. Owned by C. McDougall Hawkes, New York.	Bust	1808
995.	LAWRENCE MRS., "of Mary- land. For's son."	Bust	1850

NAME	SIZE	DATE
996. LAWRENCE SIR T., "copy for myself."	Head	1830
997. LEA LIEUT. U. S. N., "for F P Blair of Washington."	Head	1845
Samuel Philips Lee (1812-1897) of Virginia, grandson of Richard Henry Lee, entered the navy in 1825 and during the war of the Rebellion was actively engaged on the Union side, receiving a vote of Congress for his services. He married a daughter of 157, possibly 156.		
998. LEA MRS., "copy from a former portrait."	Head	1835
There is no "former portrait" of 998 in the Register, under the name of Lea; possibly 156.		
999. LEALAND DR., "of Charleston S C."	Bust	1814
1000. LEGARE HUGH, "from a miniature."	Bust	1846
Hugh Swinton Legaré (1789-1843), Attorney General of South Carolina during the nullification fever, when he supported the Union, and Attorney General of the United States in Tyler's cabinet.		
1001. LEAMING Miss, "a subscriber."	Bust	1808
1002. LEAMING MR., "a subscriber."	Bust	1809
1003. LEDYARD Miss, "for Mrs Vanderkemp."	Head	1834
1004. LEE MRS., "for her brother Capt. Boyce."	Head	1828
1005. LEE REV., "a clergyman deceased. For Mrs Lee."	Head	1848
1006. LEE MRS., "companion portr. to Revd. Lee."	24 x 20	1848
1007. LEE MRS. JOSIAH.	Kit-kat	1853

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1008. LEEMAN MRS., "for her daughter Mrs Smith."	Bust	1832
1008 should doubtless be spelled "Leaming," as Miss Leaming married Dr. H. H. Smith.		
1009. LEIPER MISS, "for J. K Kane."	Bust	1836
Vide 912 to 914.		
1010. LE ROY J. B., "my brother in law."	Kit-kat	1807
1011. LE ROY J. B.	Bust	1814
1012. LE ROY MRS. J. B., "my sister."	Bust	1807
1013. LE ROY JANE, "copied for my sister Betsy."	Bust	1815
1014. LE ROY MRS., "formerly Miss Gardette."	Bust	1817
1015. LESLIE CAPT. T., "at West Point."	Head	1829
1016. LESLIE CAPT., "copy for Charles Leslie."	Head	1829
Thomas Jefferson Leslie (1796-1874) was a brother of Charles Robert Leslie, the painter to whom Sully gave his first instruction in the art, as he enters in his Register, October 4, 1811, "Study of an Old Man's Head in the style of Rembrandt to instruct Charles Leslie in the management of oil colours." He was graduated at West Point Military Academy in 1815 and in 1865 was brevetted colonel and brigadier general for faithful performance of duty during a continuous period of fifty years service.		
1017. LESLIE E., "for Mr Godey."	Kit-kat	1844
Eliza Leslie (1787-1858) was sister of 1015, and was the author of the famous cookery book bearing her name. 1017 was beautifully engraved by John Cheney for Godey's Lady's Book, January, 1846, and is owned by the Penna. Acad. of Fine Arts.		

NAME	SIZE	DATE
1018. LESLIE EMMA & ADELAIDE & VIRGINIA CARY. "For Henry Cary."	Kit-kat	1829
1019. LESLIE MISS ADELAIDE AND EMMA, "copy for H. Carey."	Bust	1855
273 married a sister of 1015, and 1013 and 1019 were the children of 1015. Henry Charles Carey was a brother of 273.		
1020. LESLIE MISS, "of Alabama. For Miss Grelaud."	Bust	1824
1021. LESLIE MRS. T. "During my stay at W. P."	Head	1829
The wife of 1015. Sully also painted a portrait of Mrs. Robert Leslie, the mother of 1015 and 1017, which is not in the Register, as shown from the following extract from a letter from Charles Robert Leslie to Sully, dated London, August 9, 1816. "I received some time ago your very acceptable present of my Mother's portrait, for which I return you my warmest thanks. I do not think the likeness could be better, excepting that it appears rather too young for my mother. It has a double value in my estimation which places it above everything else I possess on account of the <i>subject</i> and the <i>giver</i> ."		
1022. LEUTZE MRS., "for her son at, Dusseldorf."	Bust	1844
Emanuel Leutze (1816-1868), history painter, was born in Gmund, Württemberg, but came to America with his parents at a very early age and showing a bent for art was sent to Düsseldorf in 1841 to study under Lessing. He became a history painter and his <i>Washington Crossing the Delaware</i> is in the Metropolitan Museum, New York.		
1023. LEVY MISS HENRIETTA, "hands."	10 x 12	1810
1024. LEVY MISS MARTHA.	Sm. three-quarter	1810
1025. LEVY S., "a subscriber."	Bust	1808

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1026. LEVY MRS. SANSOM, "a subscriber."	Bust	1808
1027. LEVY MRS., "formerly Miss Yates of Liverl."	Head	1842
1028. LEWIS COM ^E . William Lewis (d. 1815) entered the U. S. Navy in 1802, was Lieutenant in 1807 and was lost on the <i>Epervier</i> . This was Sully's first Kit-kat for which he was paid \$70. It was begun Jan. 6, and finished June 6.	Kit-kat	1807
1029. LEWIS COM ^E . "Father. Copied from Copley."	Half-length	1807
This was Sully's first \$100 picture.		
1030. LEWIS J. "Painted in Charleston for Misses Anally."	25 x 30	1846
1031. LEWIS J. D., "copied from one painted in Russia."	Bust	1820
1031 was of John Delaware Lewis, brother of 1036.		
1032. LEWIS J. W., "in exchange for my 1st."	Head	1829
1033. LEWIS MISS ANN. "Study for a large picture."	Head	1810
1034. LEWIS MRS. MORDECAI, "for Mrs Fisher, her daughter."	Head	1843
1035. LEWIS MR. J. R.	Bust	1809
1036. LEWIS MR. WM. D.	Bust	1820
1037. LEWIS MR. WM. D., "copy of the foregoing."	Bust	1820
1036-1037 were of William David Lewis (1792-1881), brother of 1031, who was private secretary to Henry Clay, and accompanied him to Great Britain when he went in 1815 as Peace Commissioner. Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, 1851.		

NAME	SIZE	DATE
1038. LEWIS MRS. "For Mrs Dr Cox her mother."	Head	1832
Mrs. Eleanor Parke Custis Lewis of Hoboken, N. J. Vide 362.		
1039. LEWIS MRS., "for her hus- band."	Bust	1842
1040. LEWIS MRS. REEVE, "a sub- scriber."	Bust	1808
1041. LEWIS MRS. S., "and her infant."	Kit-kat	1811
1042. LEWIS MRS. SAML.	Bust	1810
1043. LEWIS MRS. S., "mother of Reeve Lewis."	Kit-kat	1813
1044. LEWIS MRS. W. D., "Miss Laypoole."	Head	1829
Sarah Claypoole (1801-1870) married William D. Lewis (1036), June 23, 1825.		
1045. LEWIS R. "Infant, whole length study."	Bust	1810
1046. LEWIS R., "3rd child. Study for a large picture."	Head	1810
1047. LEWIS REEVE, "a sub- scriber."	Bust	1808
1048. LEWIS SAML., "copied from R Peale."	Bust	1809
1049. LEWIS SUSANNAH, "daughter of R Lewis."	Head	1810
1050. LINCOLN EX PRES., "de- ceased from a photo- graph."	Head	1865

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1051. LINCOLN PREST. AND SON. "From a photograph."	Kit-kat	1865
1052. LINCOLN PRES. "From a Photograph."	30 x 25	1868
1053. LINDSAY MR. ROBERT M. This was the last portrait painted by Sully and was finished October 31, 1871. Vide Introduction, vol. xxxii, p. 394.	24 x 20	1871
1054. LINGEN MRS. DR., "for professional services." Maria Oldmixon married Doctor George Lingen. Owned by Mrs. Alfred C. Lambdin, Philadelphia.	Bust	1842
1055. LINK MISS, "from a Daug. for her mother."	Head	1856
1056. LINK MISS, "for her mother."	Head	1858
1057. LINTICUM MISS, "of Georgetown D C."	Head	1855
1058. LIVESLEY MR., "of certain Mills on the Wisaccon."	Head	1826
1059. LIVINGSTON. "Copy of Raeburns." The Wadsworth Athenaeum at Hartford, Conn., owns a portrait of Peter Van Brugh Livingston, by Sully, after Raeburn.	Bust	1828
1060. LIVINGSTON MISS, "of New York."	Bust	1815
1061. LIVINGSTON MISS ANGELICA, "of New York."	Bust	1815
1062. LIVINGSTON MR. E., "deceased. Copy for Mrs Potter."	Head	1848
1063. LIVINGSTON MRS. MONTG., "deceased. From Daguerreotype."	Head	1848

	NAME	SIZE	DATE
1064.	LOCKWOOD MR. "From a Dagguerreotype."	24 x 20	1850
1065.	LOGAN JAMES. "Copy for Franklin Liby."	Bust	1831
	James Logan (1664-1751) came to this country as Secretary to William Penn in 1699 and died at Stenton, his country place, where the portrait copied by Sully always hung and is believed to be from life. Sully's copy belongs to the Library Company of Philadelphia and was paid for by issuing a share of stock.		
1066.	LORTON RICHARD, "of Petersburg. Artist."	12 x 10	1804
1067.	LOWBER MR. "Attorney at Law."	Head	1822
1068.	LOWBER MRS., "formerly Miss F. Seargent."	Head	1822
1069.	LOWBER, "deceased for Saving Fund."	Bust	1834
	John C. Lowber (1789-1834), Third President of the Philadelphia Saving Fund, to which institution 1069, which is a replica of 1067, belongs.		
1070.	LUCAS MISS ELIZA, "of N. York for Mrs Berg."	Head	1836
1071.	LUCAS MR., "a subscriber."	Bust	1808
1072.	LUCAS MRS. FIELDING, "of Baltimore."	Kit-kat	1810
1073.	LUDLOW MARY, "of Baltimore for Mr Towne."	Head	1847
1074.	LUGENBEAT DR., "for Colonization Society."	24 x 20	1864
	James Washington Lugenbeel (1819-1857), in hall of Hist. Soc. of Penna.		

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1075. LYMAN GENL., "put a Back gd & Drapery."	21 x 18	1828
1076. LYMAN MISS, "of Boston."	Head	1855
1077. LYMAN MISS SUSAN, "of Northampton for Can- ton."	24 x 20	1844
1078. LYONS JUDGE.	Bust	1806
1079. LYONS MR. "Two children separately."	12 x 10	1804

M

1080. McALLISTER. "Optician Chestnut St."	Bust	1830
John McAllister, Jr. (1786-1877), was a well known local antiquary in Phila. and at the time of his death was the oldest living graduate of the Univ. of Pa.		
1081. McALLISTER MRS., "wife of optician."	Bust	1830
Was Eliza Melville, daughter of William Young of Rock-land, Del.		
1082. McCALASTER MISS, "for Mr Bacon Junr."	Bust	1808
Vide 64.		
1083. McCALLASTER MISS.	Kit-kat	1812
1084. McCALL MISS CATHERINE, "a subscriber."	Bust	1809
1085. McCALL MRS., "of Chestnut St."	Bust	1829
Judith Kemble McCall (1743-1829), widow of Archibald McCall, resided at 308 Chestnut St. Her sister married the British General, Thomas Gage.		
1086. McCALL MRS., "copied from my painting."	Bust	1830

NAME	SIZE	DATE
1087. McCALL MRS., "2nd copy from my picture."	Bust	1830
1088. McCALL MRS., "for her son Peter."	Bust	1839
1089. McCALL MRS. PETER, "for P. McCall Esq."	Head	1848
1090. McCALLESTER MISS.	Kit-kat	1817
1091. McCALLMONT MR.	Kit-kat	1812
1092. McCANDLESS MRS., "with hands."	Bust	1837
1093. McCAULEY SENR. MR. "Cop- per-smith."	Bust	1817
1094. McCaw DOCTOR, "and lady separately."	12 x 10	1804
1095. McCLEGG WALTER.	Miniature	1805
1096. McCCLURE Mr., "for the Acad- emy of Natur. Scs."	Bust	1825
William Maclure (1763-1840) was a Scotchman who came to this country and became an eminent naturalist and pioneer in American Geology. He was President of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, from 1818 until death. This portrait, which belongs to the Acad. of Natural Sciences, was lithographed by Newsam.		
1097. McCCLURE MR. "Attorney of Pittsburg."	Head	1841
1098. McCCLURE MRS., "of Pittsburg. formerly Collins."	Head	1841
1099. McCONNELL MRS., "and child. Poddy Savage."	30 x 25	1843
1100. McCoy MR., "from New Orleans."	Bust	1818

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1101. McCREA MASTER, "full length."	Half-length	1816
1102. McCREA MRS., "of Camden for her sister."	Head	1842
1103. McDONALD MRS.	Bust	1803
1104. McDONALD MRS., "deceased. From a Daugerreotype."	Kit-kat	1854
1105. McDONOUGH COM ^E ., "for State Delaware."	Bust	1815
Thomas Macdonough (1783-1825) was born in New Castle, Delaware, and entered the navy in 1800. He commanded the American fleet on Lake Champlain and on September 11, 1814, won a decisive victory over the British fleet of superior force, for which he was promoted to a captaincy and awarded a gold medal by Congress. In the State Capitol at Dover, Delaware.		
1106. McDUGAL GN. "A likeness from remembrance."	Head	1811
1107. McDUGAL GORDON, "for his sister."	Head	1829
1108. McEUEEN MISSES MARY AND EMILY.	Half-length	1823
1109. McEUEEN MARY, "for Mrs. Emily Smith sister."	Head	1826
1110. McEUEEN MR. CHARS., "for Mrs. Smith—sister."	Head	1826
Charles McEuen (1801-1857) graduated Univ. of Penna., 1821. Vide 52.		
1111. McGRUDER MRS., "formerly Miss Johnston."	30 x 25	1852
This name undoubtedly should be spelled "Magruder."		
1112. McILVAINE B. R.	Head	1833

NAME	SIZE	DATE
1113. McILVAINE MRS. B. R., "of Kentucky, with foregoing for G. Mc I."	Head	1833
1114. McILVAINE HENRY.	Bust	1836
1115. McILVAINE MRS. H., "de- ceased from Inman."	Bust	1834
1116. McILVAINE MRS. H., "begun by Inman."	Head	1835
1117. McILVAINE JOSEPH, "for Princeton College."	Head	1818
1118. McILVAINE, "from a picture painted formerly."	Bust	1827
1119. McILVAINE JOSEPH, "for his mother."	Head	1837
Joseph McIlvaine (1768-1826) was born in Bristol, Pa., and died in Burlington, N. J. He succeeded Samuel L. Southard in the United States Senate in 1823, and was the father of Bishop Charles Pettit McIlvaine of Ohio.		
1120. McILVAINE MISS ELLEN AND MARY.	Bust	1834
1121. McKEANE MRS., "for the Marquis de Rugua."	Bust	1819
Sarah Armitage (1747-1820) married Thomas McKean, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, Chief Justice and Governor of Penna., as his second wife, Sept. 3, 1774, and their daughter "Sally" married, April 10, 1798, the Marquis Casa d'Yrujo, for whom 1121 was painted. This portrait is undoubtedly the one owned by their grandson, the Duke of Sotomayor, in Madrid, attributed to Stuart, an ascription I doubted from a photograph sent to me by its present owner. It is evidently an interesting and fine picture by Sully.		
1122. McKENZIE MRS.	Miniature	1804

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1123. McLAIN DR., "for Coloniza- tion Soc. Portrait from a Photo."	24 x 20	1865
William McLain (1806-1873), a Presbyterian clergyman, in hall of Hist. Soc. of Penna.		
1124. McLAUGHLIN MR. FRANK.	30 x 25	1864
1125. McLAUGHLIN MRS. SALLY, "sister in law to Mc L."	30 x 25	1864
1126. McLAUTHGALEN MR.	25 x 30	1864
1127. McLAUTHGALEN MRS.	25 x 30	1864
1128. McLEAN JUDGE, "for S. Richards, Mayor."	Head	1831
John McLean (1785-1861) was Postmaster General of the U. S., 1823, and Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, 1829 to 1861. This portrait, which is owned by the Penna. Acad. of the Fine Arts, was engraved by W. G. Armstrong for the Nat. Port. Gallery and lithographed by A. Newsam.		
1129. McMICAL MRS., "& child for her father Mr Shaw."	30 x 25	1866
1130. McMurTRIE JAMES.	Bust	1808
James McMurtrie (1784-1854) was one of the earliest patrons of art in this country as well as an amateur painter of some ability.		
1131. McMurTRIE MRS. JAMES, "and child, whole length."	54 x 45	1819
Rebecca Mifflin Harrison (1791-1870), daughter of Matthias Aspden Harrison of Phila., m. James McMurtrie (1130), June 4, 1812.		
1132. MACFARLAND MRS., "& her daughter."	30 x 25	1849
1133. MACKIE MR., "for E Hud- son."	Bust	1817
1134. MACKIE MRS., "for E Hud- son."	Bust	1817

NAME	SIZE	DATE
1135. MACOMB GENERAL, "for M. A. West Point."	Bust	1829
Alexander Macomb (1782-1841) entered the army as cornet of cavalry in 1799 and at the opening of the war of 1812 had attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel of engineers, succeeding Jacob Brown (207) in 1835 as commander in chief of the army. This portrait, which is at the Military Academy at West Point, has been engraved by J. B. Longacre for the Nat. Port. Gallery.		
1136. MADISON J., "Presd. U. S. painted at length re- duced."	Bust	1809
This small whole length portrait of James Madison (1751-1836) was painted for David Edwin to engrave and is in the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C. The price was \$150, his highest price to this time.		
1137. MADISON EX PRES., "from Stuart for H S V."	Bust	1856
Owned by Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va.		
1138. MADISON MRS., "deceased. From a Daugerreotype."	Head	1857
1139. MAGRUDER ELLEN, "daughter of Richard M."	Bust	1823
1140. MAGRUDER EZEKIAH, "for his aunt."	Bust	1823
1141. MALCOLM MR., "deceased from Miniature."	Head	1810
A portrait of Angelica Malcolm (1792-1834), belonging to Mrs. George M. Coates of Philadelphia, is attributed to Sully as of about 1813. Her maiden and married names were the same.		
1142. MALCOM REV. MR.	Head	1864
Howard Malcom (1799-18) was a baptist divine born in Phila. and one of the founders of the American Tract Society and of the American Sunday School Union.		

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1143. MALLON MRS.	Bust	1812
1144. MANIGAULT CAPT.	Kit-kat	1814
Gabriel Henry Manigault (1788-1834) of South Carolina served on the staff of his relative Gen. George Izard, in the war of 1812, with the rank of Captain.		
1145. MANIGAULT MR. C.	Kit-kat	1817
Charles Manigault (1795-1874), brother of 1144, was a merchant and collected some fine pictures, including one by Romney and another by Vigee Le Brun of Malibran singing, which were inherited by his son Dr. Gabriel Edward Manigault of Charleston, S. C., who disposed of them in London for large prices.		
1146. MANSFIELD COL., "for West Point."	Bust	1828
Jared Mansfield (1759-1830) was professor of Natural Philosophy in the Military Academy, West Point, from 1812 to 1818.		
1147. MARKOE MRS.	Head	1835
1148. MARSHALL L. R. "Presd Branch B. U. S. Nat-chez."	Bust	1834
1149. MARSHALL L. R. "Copy to be worked on by Tom."	Bust	1834
1150. MASON HONBLE JOHN Y., "finished the Sketch."	Head	1847
1151. MASON JUDGE, "Secy Navy U. S. For College Chapel Hill."	Half-length	1847
John Young Mason (1799-1859) was born in Virginia and graduated at the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, in 1816. He was made U. S. District Judge for Virginia and he was Secretary of the Navy under Presidents Tyler and Polk. At the time of his death he was U. S. Minister to France.		
1152. MASON MR.	Head	1856

NAME	SIZE	DATE
1153. MASON MRS., "of Md. From a Daugerreotype."	Head	1856
1154. MASON MRS., "formerly Miss McGee."	Head	1856
1155. MASON MRS., "& son. Chil- dren of Genl. Macomb."	Kit-kat	1829
1156. MASON MRS. EMMA, "late Miss Wheatly from a Photo- graph."	Kit-kat	1854
1157. MASON MRS. JOHNNAN, "painted at Boston."	Head	1836
1158. MATTHEWS MARY.	Miniature	1803
1159. MATTHEWS MRS. "Sister to Mrs. Mallon."	Bust	1812
Sully's portrait of Mrs. Katharine Matthews is in the Metro- politan Museum of Art, N. Y.		
1160. MAY JUDGE. "Copy for Mrs Joynes."	Bust	1858
1161. MAY JUDGE, "from a photo- graph."	Bust	1858
1162. MAY MR., "Mrs. T. Poultney's father. From a Photo- graph."	Head	1857
1163. MAY SENR. MR. SAML., "at Boston for his son John."	Head	1848
1164. MAY SENR. MRS., "for her son J May."	Head	1848
1165. MAY MRS., "of Virginia."	Bust	1858
1166. MAY MRS., "copy of forego- ing."	Bust	1858
1167. MAY MRS. JOHN, "for her husband."	Head	1848

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1168. MAYER C. F. "Painted at Baltimore."	Bust	1849
1169. MAYWOOD MRS., "dress of Roman matron."	Bust	1835
1170. MEAD REV. MR., "for Prince- ton College."	Bust	1808
William Meade (1789-1862) was graduated at Princeton in 1808 and in 1829 was made Assistant P. E. Bishop of Virginia, becoming Bishop in 1841.		
1171. MEADE MRS. R., "for Mrs Levy."	Kit-kat	1811
Margaret Coates Butler, wife of Richard Worsam Meade and mother of General George Gordon Meade, the hero of Gettysburg.		
1172. MEARES MRS., "& her son."	Half-length	1813
1173. MEASE DR., "for his son Pierce."	Kit-kat	1834
James Mease (1771-1846) was born in Philadelphia, where he was a prominent physician and author. "His son Pierce" changed his name to Butler and was the husband of 919-928. The portrait is owned by the subject's grandson Rev. Alfred Elwyn (505), Philadelphia.		
1174. MEGS DR.	Head	1824
Charles Delucina Meigs (1792-1869), a prominent physician of Philadelphia and professor in the Jefferson Medical College from 1841 to 1861. Vide 1215. Owned by grandson William M. Meigs, of Philadelphia.		
1175. MELANCHTON, "copied from Holbien for Brimmer."	24 x 28	1828
Philip Melanthon (1497-1560), the German reformer famous as the colaborer of Martin Luther.		
1176. MENDELSSOHN, "one of a Series."	Head	1863
Moses Mendelssohn (1729-1786), a noted German musical composer.		

NAME	SIZE	DATE
1177. MENGE MR., "of James River Va. a copy."	Bust	1832
1178. MENGE MRS., "Mrs. Bolling's mother."	Bust	1832
Vide 172 and 174.		
1179. MERCER Miss, "deceased from a Daguerrotype."	24 x 20	1848
Margaret Mercer (1791-1846), daughter of John F. Mercer, Governor of Maryland, 1801-03. She reduced herself to poverty by liberating all of her slaves. In hall of Hist. Soc. of Penna.		
1180. MERREDITH MRS. W.	Bust	1808
1181. MEREDITH MRS., "outline for Tom to continue."	Bust	1833
1182. MEREDITH WM., "Pred Schyl. Bank."	Head	1833
William Tuckey Meredith (1772-1844) was born in Phila- delphia and admitted to the bar in 1795. He married Gertrude Gouverneur Ogden, a favorite niece of Gouv- erneur Morris. Father of Hon. William Morris Meredith. His portrait by Sully was engraved by John Sartain for Simpson's <i>Eminent Philadelphians</i> .		
1183. MEREDITH WM., "for Mrs Ogden."	Bust	1833
1184. MERREFIELD MRS. JOS., "for- merly Rebe Janey of Bal."		1849
Vide 869.		
1185. MESHERT JUNR. MRS.	Head	1859
Mary Ann McKenty (1822-1884) married Matthew Huizinga Messchert, son of Huizinga Messchert of Phila. and grandson of Matthew Huizinga Messchert, of Rotterdam, Holland.		
1186. MEESCHERT MRS. "The 1st portrait not approved."	Head	1859

(To be continued.)

LETTERS OF GEN. JOHN FORBES, 1753.

[The following letters of Gen. John Forbes, together with those of Col. Henry Bouquet we are printing, furnish interesting details relating to the march to and capture of Fort Duquesne, by Forbes' army. The original letters are in the Manuscript Department of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]

(General Forbes to David Ross.)

SHIPPENSBURG 28th August 1758

SIR

I designd to have wrote you the other day when I sent Mr. Howell credit for the money paid into your hands over and above the £1500 Sterling allowed to be paid by Mr. Kilby, but I was so much out of order that I was not able.

I am sorry that this transaction designed almost entirely for your behoof, and the carring on of the service, should have turned out so disagreeably, nor could I have imagined that you was to conceive either Governour Sharp's honour or your own so deeply concerned as to choose to go to Prison rather than return Mr. Howell that money, when a little reflection must have suggested to you that some misunderstanding or neglect had been the cause of Mr. Howell's redemanding it, which a letter to me must have cleared-up immediately.

As the neglect was mine I hope you have now got the money, I am therefore now to acquaint you in order to prevent misunderstandings betwixt Governour Sharp and me that you are not to pay away that whole sum untill that you hear farther from Govern' Sharp, as this money advanced by me is designed as a Generall aid to diminish the debts due by and to, the Maryland troops, and for the carrying on of the service, and not at all designed to the paying of any particular debt due in this manner, I mean transporting provisions, officers or mens pay, hospitals &c^a because,

before those can be fully cleared the Accounts and the Vouchers must be properly examined and found relavant.

So therefore I would not have you use above £500 of the above sum untill that you hear farther from me or the Governour, and that only to stop the mouths of poor people who may be in want, the rest of the sum remaing in your hands accountable for it to me.

I hope to see the Governour in a few days when all this will be easily adjusted I am Sir

Your most obed^t &

Most humb^le Servt

JO. FFORBES

(General Forbes to Richard Peters.)

SHIPPENSBURG 28 August [1758].

SIR

I wrote you by Mr Ennis the Express two days ago, and have little to add, only my distemper begins to abate.

I know that your Coffee house people will make their remarks very freely why I do not proceed but they must talk; altho' I must take my own way. But the great reason is, the horrible roguery, and rascality in the Country people, who did not at all fulfill their Contracts and agreements, neither in Carriages nor Horses. For in the place of Carrying 2000 w^t they never had above 14 or 1500, and in place of 12 days made 20 of their Journeys by which our magazines were dissappointed and our daily consumption at Raestown must have fallen upon them [the Magazines] had I pushed forward the troops.

Everything that depended upon the troops has succeeded to admiration, and we have got intirely the better of that impossible road, over the Alleganey mountain & Laurell ridge, so we are ready to take the very first favourable opportunity (if not with the whole) at least of visiting the Enemy with pretty large detachments. So that now my advancing will again depend upon the honesty of the Inhabitants by their furnishing proper or improper Carriages,

and which I beg you will make known to every body, as the troops are in great spirits, but I must not lead them to fall a sacrifice to want or Famine, and the price I pay and the treatment the Waggoners and horses meet with, deserves a better return from the Inhabitants, than they have as yet shown, for which their Country may suffer severely in the End.

I hope we have chased off the Enemy Indians from this neighbourhood, having had 300 Highlanders with all the best woodsmen out these 3 days, night and day, but never could have the Good fortune of falling on with any of them.

Two of the Indians fired upon the Head of a party of ours of 80 men, yet notwithstanding they were Instantaneously pursued they gott away. The whole Country has been in a pannick but begin again to revive. They are a sett of helpless heartless mortalls.

Col^d Byrd writes me from Fort Cumberland that a large party of Enemy Indians have been in that neighbourhood, and that Cap^t Bullen and Cap^t French who had just brought 50 Catawbas to our assistance, coming from Winchester, would go before the party when they come near Fort Cumberland, by which means they were attacked by 9 Indians, killed, and scalped within a mile of the Fort. This is a very great loss, as Bullen had proved himself a sincere friend to us.

A party of ours have returned from the Ohio with two scalps which I shall endeavour to get you, they were within a half mile of Fort Duquesne, but do not say anything extraordinary, only thinks there were about 50 Tents near the Fort and reckons there may be as many Indians there as tents, and a Garrison of 3 or 400 men.

But as this is all Conjecture, and that hitherto in spite of all the partys I have sent out, I can learn nothing that is to be depended upon, I must therefore beg that Andrew Montour may be forthwith employed in getting me Intelligence of the Enemys Strength in those parts, by going himself, as likewise sending 2 or 3 trusty hands to pick up what

they can learn, as to the number of the French Canadians or Indians there at present, or expected, wether they have thrown up any Entrenchments before the Fort betwixt the Ohio and Monongahela. What they have built lately either at the Fort or tother side of the river. What Guns they mount in the Fort, wether they send out partys from the Fort during the day or night to reconnoitre the *Environs*. How many men mount Guard daily, &c &c and the disposition of the Indians. These spies may return to our advanced post 9 miles forward from Loyall Hannon on the other side of the Chestnut ridge of Mountains and about 40 miles from Fort Du Quesne. They may make themselves known by wearing yellow Fillets about their heads and Arms, and waving of their matchcoats upon a long pole.

I am in want of spying Glasses to send out with my partys so pray buy for me two or three good ones, and send up by the very first Express. Let Mr. Croghan send out people likewise with the same directions, and I shall be very glad to see him after your Congress, which I hope still goes forward and will produce something. I should be glad to know if they were Delawares, that was here the other day. I dare say everything will be said to bring the Indians to see their own Interest, and to abandon the French, and I fancy any demands that they have to make will be so moderate, as to be asily complied with, and doubt not but many of their young men may be induced to join me, In which case Mr. Croghan would do a signall service in conducting them safe to me. Let Mr West purchase 50 lb. weight of Vermillion, and send it off, with the first waggons that come up from Mr. Howell, with proper directions. I have broke my little Barometer, I wish you could purchase me another and send it me up safe.

Hambies & Teedyuscungs son goes down to Easttown to persuade their friends to come and join me, I wish they may be sincere so pray let them be watched narrowly.

I hope the Province will make no difficulty, as to the Exence of this meeting, as it will be a most monsterous

reflection upon them if they do, and they never after can either look for, or expect the favour or protection of Great Brittain.

I stand greatly in need of a few prunes by way of Laxative, if any fresh are lately arrived a few pounds will be a great blessing, or a pound 2 or 3 of such fine raisins as Mr Allen's were, as I eat nothing.

I expect all the news of Louisburgh so dont baulk me—

I am D^r Sir most sincerely yrs &c &c

Jo FFORBES

(General Forbes' Instructions to Major Shippen.)

MAJOR SHIPPEN, You are to order the 2 new Levyed Companys of — to march without loss of time to strengthen the Garrison of Fort Augusta leaving one Officer and 30 Men at Fort Hunter.

All the rest of the new levyed Companys are to march towards Lancaster and so up to Carlisle, where they will have tents provided for them.

The Arms and camp necessarys for those Companys levyed up the Country, ought to be sent to Lancaster or Carlisle, as those towns lyes most contiguous to the Companys.

You are to wait upon S^r John St Clair if he is at Carlisle, who will give you his orders about the marching up of these companys to the Camp at Carlisle, From whence a Detachment equall to the Garrisons of the Forts may be made from the whole, and the companys now there may be brought on to join the army.

(General Forbes to Governor Sharp.)

DEAR SIR

RAESTOWN 16th Septem^r 1758

I received your letter from Fort Cumberland at Juniata last night, and that I might answer it more exactly brought your officer on here this day, where I now find there has a

transport gone from here this morning for Fort Cumberland with provisions which will serve in the meantime untill Mr Rutherford arrives; what I was to do with regard to spirits I could not well say, imagining they could be bought as reasonable and cheap at Fort Cumberland as they could be sent from this, but now being informed of the contrary I have ordered two hogsheads to be sent off directly, which will give me time to look about me for a day or two and draw Breath, being at this present moment in bed wearied like a dog.

I have the most laconic letter from Dr. Ross that ever was wrote to a Gentleman where £1500. was concerned, consisting of these words, "Sir I have received yours and shall report to Gov^r Sharp. I am Sir"— In a day or two I hope to write you more fully upon several other things. In the meantime I am very sincerely

Yr most obed^t &

Most hum^le Serv^t

JO FORBES

P. S. If spirits can be purchased reasonable at Fort Cumberland, I dont see why we should be obliged to send them from this. Mr St. Clair is just now come in and informs me that the transport of provisions above mentioned, did not proceed as I have said—However as there is an Express gone to Winchester to Mr. Rutherford to hasten him up, I hope you will be able to make a shift untill that he arrives or that I can send you a fresh supply, which shall be the first thing I shall take care of when any comes to this place, and that expect tomorrow or the day after

(General Forbes to Richard Peters.)

SIR

I have been of late but a bad correspondent as I could only write of multiplicity of grievances crowding upon the back of one another, all dismall to look at, yet by patience and perseverance, to be in some measure surmounted or

alleviate. This I hope in God I have done, and trust greatly that from the same principles I shall be able to accomplish what yet remains.

I wish sincerely your treaty could have been brought about a little earlier, from whence wee might have drawn some powerfull helps this very Campaign, but I never repine at what cannot be remedyed, and I am this moment flattering myself that from the joint endeavours of all with you, the dropping of foolish trifles, some measures will be taken with those originale Inhabitants as to strengthen ourselves and diminish our Ennemys Influence with them in those parts for if it is as I see things giving up sometimes a little in the beginning will procure you a great deal in the end.

Frederick Post has been here some time, I think he has execute the Commission he was sent upon, wth ability and Fidelity, and deserves a proper reward. The two people who reconducted him here, deserve likewise of any Government, but I think if what he says of Daniell be true that he deserves no countenance. I do not know whether the province will defray those charges, but they certainly ought as they may reap the profitts, I have no kind of judgment what Post deserves. I have ordered him fifteen pounds in the mean time I send him to you by this Express, that he and his two Conductors may be sent directly back with proper Messages (as the Governor shall direct) to the Ohio Indians to retire directly, as the season will admitt of no delay.

Pray make my excuse to Mr. Croghan for not answering his letter, but I approve of his measures and proposall of joining me, which I wish he would do without the loss of one moment of time, as now that I have everything in readiness at Loyall Hannon, I only want a few dry days to carry me to the Ohio Banks, where I hope our operations will not be long, so send me back the express that carrys this, with all diligence and let Mr. Croghan write me the day that he intends setting out, with his route, and when I may expect him here, with the number that he expects to accompany him, Dispatch at present is absolutely necessary, so I

should think he can dispense without seeing the end of your Congress.

Most of the Indians that have been preying upon us all year, have after getting all they possibly could expect, left us, and the few remaining were just agoing home in spite of every kind of means used to prevent them, when the little Carpenter arrived at this Camp with about 60 good Warriors, But he is as consummate a Dog as any of them, only seeing our distress, has made him exceed all others in his most avaricious demands, There is no help for those criticall minutes, and after foolishly laying out many thousands of pounds, I judged it would be wrong policy to lose him and all the rest for a few hundreds more.

Upon the 12th in the morning the French from Fort Du Quesne having a mind to repay Major Grants visit came to drive us away from our advanced post at Loyall Hannon destroy our Magazin, Bullocks, Carriages &c. They consisted of a body of 900 French and Canadians and two Hundred of those Friends, you are now treating with, they had gott within five miles of the post, and proposed attacking all the out post and Guards next morning, but being discovered they resolutely attempted to storm the Breastwork thrown up about the Camp—accordingly fell a firing and Hallooing in order to bring out detachments, by which they proposed entering the Breastwork pell mell with them when routed. The 60 Maryland Volunteers went out and attacked them with vigour and Courage; but overpowered, Col. Burd who commanded sent a strong detachment of the 1st Pennsylvania Reg^t to sustain them, but they being likewise repulsed a third detachment of the Virginians &c, went out to bring the other off, which they did by retreating to the Breastwork. The Ennemy followed closs to the edge of the Wood where they were stopt by the Grape shot from our Cannon and the shells of the Coehorns and Howbitzers, however they continued firing upon the breastwork from eleven to three in the afternoon without any Considerable loss on our side, they then retreated a little,

and carried away their dead and wounded in which they were favoured by the lying of the Ground, and then marched five miles off. Wee saved all our live Cattle, but the officers horses are either carried away or a missing. Two Maryland officers are killed and about 60 of our men are missing altho wee cannot believe them killed having only found six bodys, one officer of the Train wounded, weh is all our loss. That of the Ennemy wee cannot ascertain, altho it must needs be Considerable considering the advantages wee fought with against them, a Breast work & Cannon—I fancy they will not visit soon again and it has put all the Waggoners in such spirits that a single waggon will go now without one escorte, but these cursed Rains upon our new roads in clay soils and everything upon wheels, has at present renderd the Laurell Hill quite unpassable so wee must wait some dry days to be able to go forward. God grant them soon—

I think Mr. Croghan might send a trusty man or two or three towards Venango, in a direct Road from you, who by coming down the Ohio might come over and join us at Loyal Hannon with what intelligence of the Reinforcements lately gone to the French they could pick up, and what tribes of Indians are still with them which sure can not be many now as I am sure they are scarce of provisions. Pray make my apology to Gov^r Denny for not writing him, being still extreamly bad that is to say, weak, and my Complim^{ts} to him and Gov^r Bernard, to whose negotiations, I sincerely wish success, and hope they cannot fail, send me all your news by the express and believe me Sir very sincerely

Yr most ob^t hum^l Serv^t

JO FORBES

RAYSTOWN CAMP

October 16th

Pray heartily for fair weather and dispatch of Business— But what absurd mortall made your Assembly settle the price of tranporting provisions this length and no further— This length the Waggoners do come & finer horses and

Waggons I never saw, each bringing at least 2000 Weight with ease, but one foot further they will not move, so I am drove to the necessity of persuading them to move forward in the military way, but still paying them in proportion, or leaving the price to their Assembly—I am quite tyred. Adieu. I have sent home your books.

(General Forbes to Col. Burd.)

NEW CAMP 20 MILES }
WEST OF LOYAL HANNON }

19th November 1758

SIR

[Torn] astonished and amazed upon [torn] and villanous desertion of [torn] of the methods he had used [torn] from our assistance at so very criticall a time, He has often told us in publick that his nation were going to make warr against the virginians & His Majesty's subjects. I therefore thought him a good pledge in our hands to prevent that, and consequently the whole of them, were indulged in every extravagant, avaricious demand that they made. But seeing that those who have thus deserted and abandoned us, with all the aggravating circumstances attending their desertion, are preludes to what we may expect from them, I therefore desire that upon receipt of this you will instantly dispatch an express to the Commanding officer at Raystown who is to send one to Winchester & Fort Cumberland in case that he, the Carpenter & his Followers should have already past Raystown, and notice ought to be sent to fort Loudoun likewise with my orders which are that having under the Cloak of Friendship robbed us these severall months, But that now having discovered themselves our private Ennemies, and having turned the Arms putt into their hands by us against his Majestys subjects, which the former partys have already done, That therefore prudence and self preservation oblidged us to require of them the returning of their Arms and ammunition, directly, as likewise the horses that were furnished them to accompany us to warr

That as their Blanketts Shirts Silver truck are not of that consequence, therefore the peremptory stripping off them need not [torn] But I insist upon the Inhabitants [torn] — chester making them do [torn] and horses, which is but [torn] fellow subjects of the [torn] through, where no doubt they would committ all sort of Outrage, so that it will be necessary to send a sufficient escorte along with them, allowing of them a sufficiency of provisions and no more, so that the Cherokee nation may see plainly they will have nothing to complain off but the baseness and perfidy of those whom they have sent amongst us as friends for these seven months by past.

The Garrison of Fort Cumberland is strong enough to compell them to deliver up their Arms, so let a Copy of this my letter be sent to the Commanding officer who is to make use of all the fair means in his power, before he takes their arms from them. Raystown they are to do the same.

But as the Garrison of Fort Loudoun is perhaps too weak either to refuse them their presents, or make them deliver up their Arms, I desire therefore that in case they take that way, that Major Wells march directly himself with a sufficient force from Raystown to Fort Loudoun to execute this, which you and all Concerned are always first to try by Gentle methods, before that rougher ones be made use off —As it is impossible any of your Garrison can overtake them before they reach Raystown, I therefore desire no time may be lost in sending copys of my letter and directions to Raystown, to be forthwith transmitted by Major Wells if they are passed to Forts Loudoun, Cumberland and Winchester by expresses [torn] Mr. Smith [torn] Interpreter ought to be sent after them, to serve to explain matters and prevent as far as can be the bad Consequences of them going home through Virginia and north Carolina arm'd— for which purpose this letter is wrote as Virginia has already suffered.

I am S^r

Yr most ob^t hum. Serv^t,

JO. FORBES.

(General Forbes to Gov^r Denny.)

FORT DUQUESNE NOW PITTSBURG

26th November 1758

SIR

I have the pleasure and honour of acquainting you with the Signal success of His Majesty's Troops over all his Enemies on the Ohio, by having obliged them to burn and abandon their Fort Duquesne which they effectuated upon the 24th instant, And of which I took possession with my little Army, the next day, the Enemy having made their *Escape down the River* part in Boats and part by Land to *their Forts and settlements on the Mississippi*, being abandoned or at least not seconded by their Friends the Indians whom we had previously engaged to act a neutral part, and who now seem all willing and ready to embrace His Majesty's most gracious protection.

So give me leave to congratulate you upon this important event of having totally expelled the French from their Fort and this prodigious tract of fine Country and of having in a manner reconciled the various tribes of Indians inhabiting it to His Majesty's Government.

I have not time to give you a detail of our proceedings and approaches towards the Enemy, or of the hardships and difficulties that we necessarily met with, all that will soon come out, but I assure you after reviewing the Ground and Fort I have great reason to be most thankful for the part that the French have acted.

As the conquest of this Country is of the greatest Consequence to the adjacent provinces by securing the Indians our real Friends for their own advantage, I have therefore sent for their head people to come to me, when I think in a few Words and few days to make every thing easy. I shall then set out to kiss your hands, if I have strength enough left to carry me through the Journey.

I shall be obliged to leave about 200 Men of your provincial troops to join a proportion of Virginia and Marylanders in order to protect this Country during Winter, by

which time I hope the provinces will be so sensible of the great benefit of this new Acquisition as to enable me to fix this noble fine Country, to all perpetuaty under the Dominion of Great Britian.

I beg the Barracks may be put in good repair and proper lodging for the Officers, and that you will send me with the greatest dispatch your Opinion how I am to dispose of the rest of your provincial Troops, *for the ease and convenience of the province and the Inhabitants.*—You must also remember that Colonel Montgomery's Battalion of 1300 Men & four companies of Royal Americans, are after so long and tedious a Campaign to be taken care of in some Comfortable Winter Quarters.

I kiss all your hands and flatter myself that if I get to philadelphia, under your cares and good Companys I shall yet run a good chance of reestablishing a health that I run the risque of ruining to give your province all the satisfaction in the power of my weak abilities.

I am Sir

with great esteem and regard

Your most obedient

humble servant

JO: FORBES

REINCKE'S JOURNAL OF A VISIT AMONG THE
SWEDES OF WEST JERSEY, 1745.

[The journalist, Rev. Abraham Reincke, was born 1712, in Stockholm, Sweden, finished his education at the University at Jena, and shortly after entered the ministry of the Moravian Church. In 1744, he was sent to Pennsylvania, and for a time preached to the descendants of the Swedish settlers along the Delaware in West Jersey. After serving in the ministry for twenty-two years, he died at Bethlehem, April 7, 1760. His companion on this journey was Joachim Senseman.]

March 26.—We left Bethlehem to day, and after dinner, in crossing a creek, we both slipped in and were thoroughly soaked. At night we lodged with an old Switzer and his wife.

March 27.—Set out early in the morning, in the midst of a heavy rain, and at dusk, reached Germantown, where we were entertained by John Bechtel and family.

March 28.—Early this morning came in to Philadelphia, and called on Charles Brockden. In the evening took part in the services in the Moravian Church.

March 29.—With [Daniel] Neubert, [Gustavus] Hesselius and [John] Herrenbom, we went to the ferry to cross over to ye Jerseys. At Peter Rambo's house we were kindly received.

March 30.—Rode to John Johnson's, who with his wife, entertained us hospitably.

March 31 (Sunday).—We all rode to Thomas Dennys, in whose house we are to keep a service. About 11 o'clock the meeting began, many people having been gathered, and Bro. Reincke spoke on the text: "I ask therefore, for what intent ye have sent for me?" A. Hopmann, clerk of Racoon, is my friend, clerk, and Psalm-setter. After the service,

visited Matthew Gill, an awakened Irishman, who wants to send his children to our school.

April 1.—Came to Andreas Holsteins, who directed us on the way to Gerred van Nimmen's, who is one of the principal men among the Swedes in Penn's Neck.

April 2.—John van Nimmen and his son, went with us to the Church at Penn's Neck, seven miles distant. Before preaching my Swedish sermon, Mr. Tranberg and wife arrived from Wilmington, and I was subsequently introduced to him. While we were speaking together, a man beg'd me to baptize his child, but I declined and prayed Mr. Tranberg to comply—at first he declined, but finally yielded to my request. Before the English Sermon, I could have sung a Psalm out of their Book of Common Prayer, but was unacquainted with the tunes, when Mr. Tranberg offered and acted as my clerk. It is the desire of the people of Penn's Neck that I shall preach to them, and Mr. Tranberg has given his free consent. Van Nimmen's family is very numerous and live in the neighborhood—the emigrant was from Holland; the Gracebergs, an Irish family, also live nearby.

April 3-4.—We set out early this morning with Andreas Holstein, for Morris River, 40 miles from Raccoon. About 13 miles on the other side of the river, came to an English family by the name of Campbell. He begged me to come and preach to the English who live in his neighborhood, who are attached to the Church of England but have no preacher. A Baptist minister from Cape May, sometimes preaches among them. In the evening came to old George Keens', who has one son Eric, who with his family lives with him. Old George, who is a widower, and desires to marry a widow of about fifty years old, asked me to publish the bans in Raccoon, Penn's Neck and Morris River, and when I return to perform the ceremony.

April 5.—In company with George Keen visited in the neighborhood—Nicholas Hoffman and his wife Catharine

were very agreeable. From Hoffman's crossed the creek to the Church, some years ago begun by the Moravians. It stands on a hill, not far from Morris River, very conveniently located for all the people; two acres of land belong to it. From thence we went to old John Hopmann's, who looks like an Indian, and met there his wife, and the wife of William Cobb; next to Joseph and Abraham Johnsons.

April 7 (Sunday).—About 11 o'clock more people assembled than expected, and I preached in George Keen's house, first in Swedish, and later in English. Baptized infant son of Eric and Catherine Keen. Samuel Issard, a New Light, and many Germans, who burn tar, were present from Cohansey.

April 8.—Resumed our visits and came first to Samuel Cobb's, who married a daughter of George Keen; thence to Nicholas and Catherine Hopmann's, where we met Lucas Petersen, and to John Hopmann's. I found in this country scarcely one genuine Swede left, the most of them are either in part or in whole on one side or other descended from English or Dutch parents, some of them have had a Dutch, German or English father, others a Swedish mother, and others a Dutch or English mother and a Swedish father. Many of them can just recollect that their grand-fathers or mothers were Swedish. In general there is such confusion in their lineage, that they themselves can't tell, if they spring from English or Dutch, Swedish or German parents. The English are evidently swallowing up the people and the Swedish language is so corrupted, that if I did not know the English, it would be impossible to understand the language of my dear Sweden.

April 9.—This morning I preached in the Swedish language, and later in English, and prepared for my return home.

April 10.—After taking leave of my friends, I started on my journey homeward.

SELECTIONS FROM THE MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE OF COLONEL HENRY BOUQUET, 1757-1764.

BY HELEN JORDAN.

(Continued from vol. xxxii, page 457.)

(Instructions from Col. Bouquet.)

Instructions for Edward Shippen, Esq.

SIR

You are hereby required to pay out of the money actually in your hands or out of the Sums which will hereafter be paid to you for His Majesties Service all the orders from General Stanwix & all my Draughts not exceeding said sums for the present you will be pleased to answer the Draughts of Cap. Hambright to the amount of Two Thousand pounds Currency to be employed by him in purchasing waggon horses not exceeding seven hundred pounds at a time and to account with him regularly upon his producing the Horses to you with the Certificates of the Price paid for each allowing to said Captain Hambright twenty Shillings Currency for each horse over and above the Price of the Horse and just Expences to bring him to Lancaster. You are also to pay unto Messieurs Barr & Slough the Price of Six Thousand bushels of Oats not exceeding two shillings $\frac{7}{8}$ bushel and to pay the necessary charge of a clerk to receive and deliver it, & of Storage.

Mr. Armour has also Credit upon you for y^e amount of Three Thousand bushels of oats at the same price.

Lieutenant Kern has credit for two Thousand bushels of Oats not exceeding twenty pence $\frac{7}{8}$ bushel.

You are also desired to pay four pounds in advance to every owner who enters his Waggon in the service to be deducted out of his pay when you settle his acct.

The Waggon Masters are to receive Ten Shillings Cur-

rency Ɔ day including their horses and Benjamin Price [wagonmaster] Ten Shillings Sterling Ɔ day.

You will be pleased to pay for all y^e Oats, Spelts and Rye bought by several people and sent to the Kings Stores not exceeding Twelve Thousand Bushels all included till further orders.

The Receipts of the above Gentlemen or others concerned with their Vouchers will be your sufficient warrant. Besides the sum of One Thousand & Seventy three pounds, seventeen Shillings Currency paid to you and Two hundred and fifty pounds which you are to receive of Bernard Hubley, I give you a Credit of Two Thousand, One hundred and eighteen pounds and eight pence Half peney upon John Nelson of Philadelphia, payable at sight on your order.
Lancaster 15 May, 1759

HENRY BOUQUET
D. A. General.

In Consideration of the Trouble and Expenses attending the Payment of Money, Keeping accounts and collecting the Waggon, &c. Brigadier General Stanwix allows you to Charge in your account two and a half Ɔ cent Commission upon all sums paid by you for the Carriage of the County of Lancaster during the ensuing Campaign to the Westward. Given under my hand at Lancaster the 22^d June

1759

HENRY BOUQUET
D. A. G.

(Col. Bouquet to Col. Burd.)

CARLISLE 26th June, 1759

DEAR SIR

I arrived here yesterday morning & found our stores very thin, Therefore must desire you to load at Lancaster as many Waggon, as you can with flour, & even take what Scott may have ready, as we would not have enough here to load all our Waggon, were they to come.

Mr Shippen will get from the Contractors agent a Receipt

for the quantity of flour carried for them to Carlisle to charge them afterwards with the Carriage.

If some of the Waggon's can load a sufficient quantity of their own forrage to serve them two or three trips to Bedford, they must be excused from taking flour, But all those who have room left must load as much as they can.

Mr. [Adam] Hoops [Commissary] must not depend upon Scotts, Stevensons or Leshers Contracts. I see little or nothing done by them: If our contracted Waggon's are not sufficient to carry his flour, He must procure some himself.

I have Intelligence that the French had 300 men and 200 Indians at Venango, & expected more with an Intention to act offensively; We must now exert ourselves to the utmost to form the Magazines, all methods be taken at once to procure Waggon's.

This little County rated at 30 has really 40 Waggon's in the service & Byers expects 20 more. The County of York shall be impressed immediately

There is only 377 stands of arms here; therefore be pleased to arm all the Troops coming this way at Lancaster & send with the first Waggon's the rest of the Tents.

Capt. Gordon's stores are not to be mixed with other goods, but sent by themselves as soon as possible.

I shall perhaps have the Pleasure to see you again at Lancaster to meet the General;

Be so good to collect all your Recruiting Parties and send them to this Place, I will forward them up the Country to form your Batt. as you desired.

My Compliments to Mr Shippen (to whom please to communicate this) & to your Ladies.

I am

Dear Colonel

<p>If you see Mr. Hoops desire him to send Bullocks immediately, In Spite of all my Recommendations on that head, we are eternally in Want.</p>	<p>Your most obedient hble servant HENRY BOUQUET.</p>
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(Colonel Bouquet to Colonel Burd.)

CARLISLE, 27th June 1750 Evening.

I received this Instant My Dear Colonel yours of the 25th in which you ask my opinion about sending the Waggon scattered as they are pleased to come, on acct. of the heavy charge of paying Drivers a long time before the Brigades can be ready.

I am sensible that it is a hardship, and if it could be removed I should be glad of it. But you know as well as myself that order & method are the soul of every thing, & chiefly necessary in the management of public affairs.

These Waggon will go without Waggon Masters if they commit any disorder who shall be answerable for it; If their Horses are lost or any accident happens, we must either take their word for it or displease them.

What Calculation & dependancy can we make & have upon People who are under no other Rule but their own Whims; at times the Roads may be incumbered with Waggon, at others nothing will come to us.

If you could get 15 or 20 of such Waggon ready to set out at once, no matter where they belong to, you could dispatch them under the care of a Waggon master, But I foresee nothing but Confusion when we shall be [illegible] of any other method: As you cannot stay longer at Lancaster than the General and considering the State of Health of Mr Shippen, the Extent of the County & the bad disposition of the People, which will oblige to take every Tripp the same Trouble to raise the Waggon, I think that no man alone is equal to the Task. Therefore I would propose to Mr. Shippen to associate himself a man of interest & activity to take off his hands the Riding Part & assist him in every other Branch which appears to me the more necessary as Besides his own Current affairs We must give him the Trouble to receive & pay money to all his Neighbors, which must of course confine him often at home & take too much of his time: But this I leave entirely to yours & his

own discussion & Choice. Hoops writes me that the Counties of Philad^a & Northampton & Bucks have raised their Waggons. This County upon which we had no dependancy furnishes double the number required; Will it not be an eternal shame & scandal that Lancaster where we do not ask above the 10th Waggon should disapoint us to that degree?

I do not know what measures the General will take, But if he ask my sentiment, I would not move a step with the Troops till I had every Waggon wanted & the Troops should be sent back to impress every Horse in Chester, Berks, York & Lancaster Counties. I suppose that military Execution would make the magistrates sensible of the necessity of furnishing their moderate Quotas.

It is evident if we march without magazines & carriages that we go to certain ruin & destruction, & I cannot see how we could be justified having the Right to impress and an army to support it if we did make no use of such means in our Hands.

The Companies at Lancaster ought not to be removed till the General comes up & gives his orders, and if the Commissioners refuse to subsist them there, (as I think they have a right to do) They must be victualed from the King's Stores.

I shall be glad to know what success they have had in the 3 Townships, I expect little or none. I see an absolute necessity for me to go back before you leave Lancaster, to advise with you upon the best method to ascertain the continuation of Carriage for the Campaign.

I have yet no answer from York, or Berks, tho' I wrote twice to Conrad Weiser, Please to send him an Express to know what he is doing. I am vexed out of my senses by the Plague of the new Levies: My compliments to Mr. Shippen & the family.

I am entirely My dear Sir

Yours

HENRY BOUQUET

(Colonel Bouquet to Edward Shippen of Lancaster.)

CARLISLE 19th July 1759

DEAR SIR

If you have seen a round Tin Case to carry White Paper, which Col. Burd had made at Lancaster, I shall be obliged to you to order such a one for me, & send it by the first opportunity or Express.

We set out tomorrow for your Town. Your Children are well. I hope you are so. My best Compliments to the family. I wish you success and plenty of Waggons We shall want a good deal of forrage, but don't buy any more than you can conveniently load upon Empty Waggons; about 12000 Bushells till further orders must be bought after harvest.

I am

My dear Sir

Your most obed^t hble servant

Please to forward the

HENRY BOUQUET

Inclose, if no opportunity

offers for Reading in 3 days,

send it by Express.

(Col. Bouquet to Edward Shippen of Lancaster.)

FORT BEDFORD, 1st August 1759

DEAR SIR

The First Brigade from Lancaster having disapointed us for the time of setting out, I am afraid the other will follow the Example and I shall be obliged to you to let me know what dependancy we may have on them, as the service would be entirely ruined, if we had not every Waggon assessed, and each making at least three Trips during the Campaign.

The little forrage we had being near out, I beg you will immediately purchase the 12000 Bushells mention'd in my last, and, any quantity more that may be asked by M^r Sin-

clair and send it by the first Waggon—as soon as oats are reaped you will please to buy as much as Mr. Sinclair will desire you and besides Bar and Slough already employed you may add as many more as will be wanted to collect said forrage.

I have given a new Credit upon you to Capt. Hambright to raise Drivers, and purchase, if possible, 30 Waggon & Horses compleatly equipped for the Expedition, for which you will please to pay him the money.

I have received his Accounts, all is right, Col. Burd & your son are well. I suppose you will have a Letter from them today. No news from above, we are still detained for want of Carriages.

I am Dear Sir
Your most obed^t hble serv^t
HENRY BOUQUET

(Col. Bouquet to Edward Shippen of Lancaster.)

DEAR SIR :

FORT BEDFORD, 7th August 1759

I have the Pleasure to inform you that the French have evacuated & burnt their Forts at Venango Beef River and Priskisle [Presque Isle] and retreated to Fort Detroit, so that we have no other Ennemys for the present than the People who refuse to furnish their Waggon to enable us to build the Fort at Pittsburgh and secure that fine Country.

I broke this morning the glass of my watch which I beg you will get repaired by Mr Ray at Lancaster and cleaned.

I never received the shoes &c given to Capt. Hambright. My Respects to your Ladies

I am Dear Sir
Your most obed^t hble Serv^t

Please to send the Watch

HENRY BOUQUET

back by the first Express, and to hurry up Hambright, his Waggon, Horses & Drivers forrage &c.

[Watch sent along.]

(Col. Bouquet to Richard Peters.)

FORT BEDFORD, 8th August 1759

DEAR SIR

I am to acknowledge the favour of your Letters of the 25th 28th July, and 1st August. The good News contained in the two last, have greatly diminish'd my anxiety about our Situation. The Waggon come in so slowly that we have yet formed no Magazines: We hardly send a Convoy without being obliged to fight for it: The numerous Escorts wanted, and the number of Indians to feed at Pittsburgh, consume daily as much as we can forward: The excessive heat ruins the Horses, and as you will observe the Season run from us without effectuating anything.

Since we have been here, our affairs take a better face: We have recalled the Troops that were not necessary beyond the Mountains, and forwarded in a few days, two months Provisions for 2000 Men: one of the Convoys is Safely arrived by the bravery of poor Jocelyn who by his personal Example and Courage, defeated the Ennemys, and lost his life at the Lawrell Hill. The other convoy goes under the Comand of Major Tulleken to Pittsburgh.

Our fate depends still upon Niagara, as I look upon it as the Signal upon which the Indians will join again, or abandon the French: I am extremely anxious that we have heard nothing yet; and fear that they may fall Short of Provisions or Ammunition, if they dont Speedily Succeed. If my friend can be there in Time I have great hopes of Success, as he will be Sparing of both.

It is not possible to have by 500 the true Return of the Troops, Scattered as they are, But I see that *yours* will not be 1600 Effectives—The desertion running very high, and the new Levies far inferior to those of last year in Every Respect. The want of method in cloathing & paying these Troops must always be their Ruin: We are happy that we have the Superiority every where else For Certainly we have it not here.

All the Letters are delivered unopened to every Individual, Those only *on His Majesty's Service* are opened :

I do not remember the Expression you mention in the Conference with Indians. We certainly never did intend to abandon Pittsburgh nor had the Indians then any apparent Jealousie of that Port. The army was the object of their fears, which were removed by assurance that as soon as the Enemys would be interely removed beyond the Lakes, The Army would then go beyond the Mountains : But this shall be explained at the first Conference.

Last night we had Letters from Col. [Hugh] Mercer, all the Indians collected at Venango left the French at the Lake, except 50, who went with them to Niagara and about a 100 to infest the Communication.

We do not know whether De Signery could get in, But there is great appearance that his forces were Part of that Garrison.

We had a few days ago Kikiuskung [Teedyuscung?], who went back and fought bravely in defence of the Convoy, and the last Letters were brought by Killbuck,¹ who returns to morrow to Pittsburgh.

Our old Soldiers behave with great steadiness against the Indians. But there is no dependancy on the new ones : We have not half the number necessary to carry on this Expedition, & build the Fort : We are opening Braddock's Road which will I hope be of great service to us.

Be So kind as to send us all the news, don't spare Expresses, Farewell my dear Sir, My Compliments to our Friends.

I am interely Yours —

H. B.

P: S: Col. Armstrong informs me this moment that the Prosecution is renew'd against him by new Bills found by

¹ *Gillelmund*, alias *Killbuck*, and *Capt. William Henry*, an Ohio Delaware, pensioned by the U. S. Government for his services during the Revolution.

an irregular Jury— your friend Mr. Ch— Should remove that fop of R— and appoint an honest man to represent him. you will serve your Friends, & I hope your friends will Serve you.

(Col. Bouquet to Edward Shippen of Lancaster.)

FORT BEDFORD 13th August 1759

DEAR SIR

I had your favours of the 5th and 8th Insts and cannot express my surprise at the unexpected disappointment we meet with from the County of Lancaster *only*: I send you enclosed a Letter from the General which he desires you will communicate to the Magistrats, I hope your People will no longer distinguish themselves by their shamefull opposition to the Public Welfare and safety but will rather endeavour to repair their unjustifiable backwardness by their future activity & zeal for the service.

The forrage must be bought at any rate, as at this advanced season we cannot admit of delays of any kind. Therefore I beg that you forward immidiately to Carlisle as great a quantity as you can procure Waggon for; and if the Waggon going upon the Expedition are not sufficient for that Purpose, Please to hire others to go to Carlisle only. If this can be done without prejudice of the service, I shall supply you with any sums wanted.

I am Dear Sir

Your most obed^t hble Serv^t

HENRY BOUQUET.

(Col. Bouquet to Edward Shippen of Lancaster.)

BEDFORD 23^d August 1759

DEAR SIR

I had your Letters as far as the 17th Inst^t. The accounts you are pleased to give me of the Waggon and forrage in your County are very discouraging. This last must be had at any Rate, and if the People continue to refuse to sell,

They must be compelled to do it, at the Prices fixed by the magistrates. The 30 Waggons bought by Capt Hambright must be loaded at Lancaster with forrage. Let the Price be what it will; We are this day reduced to 104 Bushells of oats, and unless we are immediately supplied, all our Horses will dye, and the Service be ruined.

No flour, Pork, or Liquor, are to be sent up till we have two Trips of all Waggons with forrage, and I beg you will differ no longer to procure some, as a delay at this Season would be our utter Ruin—

Employ as many People as will be wanted to purchase and if you are obliged to raise the Price, Let it be bought privately: If you want money you shall have it.

I am Dear Sir

Your most obed^t hble serv^t

HENRY BOUQUET.

(Col. Bouquet to Edward Shippen of Lancaster.)

FORT BELFORD 1st Septem^r 1759

DEAR SIR,

I was favoured with your Letters of the 23^d & 27th Insts in which I observe with deep concern that we can have no dependance upon your County. I expected at least that forrage would have been bought after so many urging Letters on that Subject, and I see that you cannot load even Capt^a Hambright's Waggons. I can add nothing more to what I have repeated so often, our Horses are already destroyed for want of forrage and there is none provided nor Waggons to bring it up.

In several of your Letters you made me Expect an Account of the Waggons that could be depended upon, but I am still as ignorant as before and perceive nothing but uncertainties.

The Campaign is half over, and nothing done as yet, nor likely to be done, as we are going on. I suppose that you did not pay the Waggoners who left their Loads at Little-

ton, the same Price as if they had carried them to Bedford—which would indeed give the finishing Stroke to our tottering Condition in encouraging that practice.

Justice requires that they be paid in proportion to the distances, and if they receive $17/6^d$ from Carlisle to Bedford—the Calculation is easy for the other Posts.

You seem to apprehend that if the People are not paid what they have no right to, They will abandon the Service. If that is the Case we must submit to it: But we can not, at the Expence of the Crown, give any Countenance to fraud or abuses.

Colonel Burd & Col^d Shippen are gone to Fort Cumberland, to open a new Road to the Mouth of Red Stone Creek, and build Storehouses upon The Mononghehela; being at last obliged to have recourse to Virginia to avoid the Impending Ruin of the Army.

I am Dear Sir

Your most Obedient humble Servant

HENRY BOUQUET

(Col. Bouquet to Edward Shippen of Lancaster.)

FORT BEDFORD 3^d Sept^r 1859

DEAR SIR

Capt Hambright informs me that he has bought more Horses than he had orders for; But as we are in Want of them to Supply the many losses we have sustained I beg that you will pay him the money for Said Horses, and Send me at leisure a general account of the whole. But on no account, I desire that you will not Stop or detain him, as he must come with that Brigade, which is expected with the greatest Impatience, having no forrage at all here.

I am

Dear Sir

Your most obed^t hble

Servant

HENRY BOUQUET

(Col. Bouquet to Col. Burd.)

FORT BEDFORD 4th Sept^r 1759

DEAR SIR

I had yesterday the favour of your Letter which gave me the more Pleasure, as I meet with difficultis, and obstructions from all sides, But you never knew any where the service was concerned: The Weather is a great misfortune, and am afraid will hurt your People.

It was not possible to send Waggons loaded by that Road till the Rain is over; Therefore I have sent 12 Pack Horses loaded with forrage to Cumberland, to load & Send you the Horses you left behind: and I have given the following directions to Major Livingston.

That when the Pack Horses come from Virginia he is to Send 100 loaded with forrage to Pittsburgh and all the rest to you with flour and forrage and your artificers as Soon as possible. He has a new Waggon & 2 Horses for Express.

I heard last night that Hambright was detained at Lancaster for want of oats to load his fine Brigade. But I have sent an Express to hurry him to Carlisle, where I hope he can be loaded.

He has engaged upwards of 80 Drivers which will enable us to give you back your men.

There is upwards of 50 Waggons upon the Road loaded with forrage, and I have a mind to employ the 30 new Waggons from Hambright to carry between Cumberland & Redstone Creek, The distance will be shorter, The Road *they Say* better and the grass certainly So; But of this I Shall be glad to have your sentiment; and to know for certain what sort of Road you will find.

I desired the General to Send a Batteau to meet you and reconnoitre the navigation of the Mononghehela, by which you will have a free Communication with Pittsburgh.

My best Compliments to Col. Shippen, Mr Jones is to go

to Cumberland, and to join you with the first Convoy I have advanced him money for his men.

I am

My dear Sir

Your most obed^t

hble servant

HENRY BOUQUET

(Col. Bouquet to Edward Shippen of Lancaster.)

FORT BEDFORD, 8th Sept^r 1759

DEAR SIR

I had this moment your favour of the 3^d which gives me the more satisfaction, as I expected nothing more from your sleepy County, and indeed if we had depended on them for forrage, we would not have a Horse left; We have already 400 unfit for service. The rest is very few & weak and Capt. Hambright's Brigade is much wanted.

I will send you in a few days an order for two thousand Pounds sterling, which I expect from Pittsburgh. What you may want above that sum, shall be sent immediately, as we must not suffer any delay for want of money.

Send us soon good news. You can expect none from us having no other Ennemies to fight than Hunger, which I hope we can now subdue.

I am Dear Sir

. Your most obed^t hble servant

HENRY BOUQUET

Capt Ourry writes you
concurring the Error of forrage.

(Col. Bouquet to Edward Shippen of Lancaster.)

FORT BEDFORD 12th Septem^r 1759

DEAR SIR

I had last night your last of the 7th Inst^t The sketch of Capt. Hambright's account is so high that I feel more deeply the great loss of his times as it will be too late to

have any service of said Waggon equal to that prodigious Expence.

The price of Oats must be raised at once at $2/6^d$ and spelts in proportion, where it must remain during the Campaign and if the People expect that we shall raise it again, they will certainly be mistaken, and in order to prevail upon them to thresh immediately, it would be right to fix a term when this price shall again fall to $2/$. I think that the 15th of October or at last the 1st of November should be the utmost Extent, to receive it at $2/6^d$ &c. I desire Capt. Sinclair to fix it in a general way for the Provinces of Pennsylvania & Maryland, and to inform you of it.

When the Waggon unload at The Posts upon the Communication by *real accidents*, they are not to suffer any deduction of the Mileage between Lancaster and Carlisle.

I send you a bill for £1000 Currency and shall send you immediately a sufficient supply of Cash. I hope you have been able to dispatch Capt. Hambright without waiting for it. If I had known sooner his great demand, I would have lodged more money in your hands.

Tho' I desired that the Waggon should load forrage for two Trips, I did not intend that they should be prevented from loading flour, if forrage could not be had.

Therefore for the future I beg that you would send them as soon as they can be raised with either Flour, Pork or Forrage to Carlisle, where their loads can be changed according to circumstances.

I am much obliged to Emanuel Carpenter Esq. for his kind assistance to you. I hope he will be so good as to continue to help us.

Col Burd has had a fever upon his Road, But is now recovered; Col Shippen is well. They have had very bad Weather, but go on chearfully and in good Spirits.

I have forwarded your Letters to them—The appearances begin to look very favourable for supplies from Virginia and Maryland and I hope with their Assistance that we shall be able to subsist the Troops.

I am sensible that the necessity we are under to draw Provisions, forrage and Carriages from other Provinces, will in Time draw also the Trade that Way, and deprive your Province of the Advantage which they had in their power to secure to themselves. But such stupid, obstinate, narrow sighted People, do not deserve the favour of Providence, nor the just rewards of public Spirit and Industry.

I am fully convinced that you have done everything in your Power to surmount the obstacles that surround you and am not so unjust as to make you answerable for the sins of your People. I beg you will continue to make use of all the means in your Power to make the best of their backward disposition and believe me with the greatest truth

Dear Sir

Your most obedient

Humble Serv^t

HENRY BOUQUET

I just received yours of the
31st August by L^t Col. Lloyd.

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

LETTERS OF WASHINGTON TO COL. CLEMENT BIDDLE.—Originals in the Manuscript Department of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

MOUNT VERNON, Feb. 5th 1784.

DEAR SIR.

On the 8th of last Month I wrote to you for 70 yards of Livery Lace, of which I was in immediate want, and requested to have it sent by the Post to Alexandria—as there is some reason to believe the Post has hardly gone *through* yet, I beg leave to repeat my want of it, & to pray it may be sent as soon as possible. The Lace should be red & white, Inch, or $\frac{3}{4}$ of an Inch wide, or anywhere between.

I would now thank you for sending me a two pole Chain, exact in its length, & not too small, or weak in the links—this I wish to receive soon too.

The things you were to send by water, did not arrive before the Post set in, & I have heard nothing of them since.

I am with esteem & regard

D^r Sir,

Y^r most Obed^t Serv^t
G^o WASHINGTON.

MOUNT VERNON, Feb. 10th 1786.

Sample Livery Lace

DEAR SIR.

A hasty letter which I wrote to you by Col^o. Grayson, was accompanied with ten half Johan^s the application of which I informed you sh^d be directed in a subsequent letter.

Let me now request the favour of you to send me the following articles if to be had.

A pair of Boots, and two pair of Shoes, to be made by M^r Star (who has my measure) agreeably to the enclosed Mem^o

Young's Six months tour through England (his tour thro' Irel^d I have) The Gentleman Farmer—by Henry Home.

Tulls Husbandry.—All to be neatly bound. & lettered.

200 Weight of Clover Seed—to be fresh and good.

12 lbs. Saint seed

6 lbs. of the field Burnet } if to be had good.

A Common Hunting horn of the largest and best sort.

It will readily occur to you, my good Sir, that these Seeds (as they are to be sown this spring) cannot be forwarded too soon. I ought indeed to have wrote for them at an earlier period, but they may yet arrive at a proper Season if they are quickly dispatched.—At any rate, inform me if they are to be had, & the prospect there is of forwarding them, for thereon will depend my preparation of the ground.

The Gazettes which were furnished by Mr. Dunlap, for my use, during my Military appointment, ought, undoubtedly to be paid for by the public—and I had no doubt but that this had been done, regularly, by

the Q^rM^r General or his assist^t in the State of Pennsylvania—If the case is otherwise, I am ready to give my aid towards his obtaining it.

My respects to Mrs. Biddle

I am—Dear Sir,

Y^r Most Obed^t H^{bl} Ser.

G^o WASHINGTON.

I pray you to be pointed with resp^t to the goodness of the Seeds: as imposition of bad seed is a robbery of the worst kind; for your pocket not only suffers by it but your preparations are lost & a season passes away unimproved.

DEAR SIR.

By the Post of Yesterday, I received the enclosed Mem^o—If you can comply with them in time, for the Alexandria Packet it w^d oblige me.

If the Hatt is already got for Washington, it will be unnecessary to exchange it; If not, he prefers a black one, with such ornaments as would suit a boy of his age, & the colour of the hat.

I beg leave to remind you of the Linnen—two pieces—from Mr. Hazlehursts; and of the two pieces of finer than those you have purchased at 4/6. For the purposes they are wanted indeed, they should be a good deal finer.

I am D^r Sir

Y^r Obed^t Serv^t

G^o WASHINGTON.

Friday Morn^g.
28th June 1787.

DEAR SIR

I have received both your notes of this morning and thank you for notice of the vessel's sailing.—The Books, I perceive, are only small treatises upon education, referred to by Doct^r Rush, which I can get, & carry in my Trunk.—Remember the clothes baskets. I send a small box containing a Lamp—it is a present, but could not have cost 20/.—If the hounds presented to me by Capt^a Morris are not provided for, will it not be necessary to lay something in for them?—I think of nothing else at this time; therefore, if you will let me know how the acc^t stands between us I would wish to square it.

Monday 10th Sept^r 1757.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF A VISIT TO NEW YORK, STATEN ISLAND, AND LONG ISLAND, IN 1757, MADE BY JOHN HUGHES.

APRIL y^e 23rd 1757

		L.	S.	D.
	at the widow Amos's	0	3	4
	Ferrage at Dunks's	0	4	6
24 th	at Thomas's Burlington	0	14	6
	at Alen's Town	0	3	3
	at Cranberry	0	4	9
	at Atkins	0	2	6
	Ferrage at Rariton	0	5	5
25	at Mr Dear's at Amboy	0	13	0
	at Morris's	0	0	9
	at Elizabeth Town	0	12	6
	Ferrage	0	3	7
26 :	at Simonsons at S : Island	0	8	4
	at Scotch Johnny's	0	8	4
	at Do	0	2	4

27	at Ditto breakfast	0 : 3 : 0
	Do. Dinner	0 : 9 : 8
	at y ^e Coffee house	0 : 2 : 6
	Supper	0 : 2 : 6
28	breakfast	0 : 3 : 0
	Dinner	0 : 10 : 4
	Supper	0 : 2 : 6
29	Ferrage to Long Island	0 : 4 : 9
	breakfast	0 : 3 : 0
	Dinner at Mashas	0 : 12 : 6
	Supper & Lodging	0 : 14 : 0
30	Dinner @ Mashas	0 : 12 : 9
	Ferrage to York	0 : 4 : 9
	3 horses hired 2 Day @ 4/	1 : 4 : 0
	Supper for 5 of us	0 : 12 : 5
May y ^e 1st	at Johnneys	
	Breakfast	0 : 2 : 9
	Dinner	0 : 6 : 8
	Supper	0 : 3 : 0
2nd	breakfast	0 : 3 : 0
	Dinner	0 : 10 : 0
	Paid for a boat to view the prizes	0 : 7 : 6
	To Supper & Club	0 : 4 : 6
3	To Breakfast	0 : 3 : 0
	To Dinner	0 : 9 : 4
	Supper & Club	0 : 5 : 6
4	breakfast	0 : 3 : 0
	Dinner	0 : 9 : 6
	at Tavern	0 : 3 : 0
	Supper	0 : 6 : 8
5	Ferrage to Statton Island	0 : 3 : 0
	Ferrage at Elizabeth Town	0 : 3 : 0
	Dinner	0 : 9 : 0
6	To supper Lodging & breakfast & ye horses } & ferrage	0 : 17 : 4
	Supper	0 : 7 : 6
7	Breakfast	0 : 3 : 0
	Dinner	0 : 8 : 6
	Supper	0 : 7 : 6
8	Breakfast	0 : 4 : 6
	Dinner	0 : 11 : 9
9	To Symonson 3 horses 14 Days	2 : 19 : 8
	Supper Lodging & breakfast and horses at Herd	0 : 14 : 0
	Ferrages 4 Times to Statton Island	0 : 12 : 0
	At Elizabeth Town ferrage	0 : 3 : 0
	1 Bowl of punch	0 : 1 : 6
	Dinner at y ^e Nagshead	0 : 12 : 6
	Brunswick ferrage	0 : 3 : 9
	Trentown Tavern & ferrage	0 : 10 : 9
10	Supper Lodging breakfast and the horses	0 : 12 : 4
	Shamany ferry	0 : 1 : 6
	at y ^e widow Amos	0 : 3 : 9
		<hr/> £21 : 17 : 0

HOUSEHOLD BILLS OF JAMES STEEL.—

James Steel

Bought of Richard King, Pewterer, London.

1730

April 30	1 Doz staid mettles plates	0 . 16 . 0
	1 oval shaving bason	0 . 5 . 6
	1 Chamber pot	0 . 3 . 6
	Engraving 14 pieces with Cypher S M	0 . 4 . 8

James Steel

To John Bland & Co Dr.

1750

May 7.	1 Teapot 17 oz. 16/8 Silver	7 . 2 . 4
	1 pr Muggs 13 " 3/7 "	4 . 12 . 1
	1 do 13 " 16/7 "	4 . 16 . 7
	1 Waiter 7 " 9/8 "	2 . 19 . 6
	2 Pepper boxes 5 " 1 1/2 "	2 . 0 . 0
	1 Snuff box 2 " 9 "	1 . 9 . 0
	1 da lost	0 . 12 . 0
	1 Milk pot 3 " 18 1/2 "	1 . 12 . 0
	1 Spoon "	0 . 13 . 0
	1 Cane	0 . 15 . 0
	1 Cha. Del ^d allowed the owner	0 . 12 . 6
		£ 27 . 4 . 0

James Steel. Gent^e

To Christian Grafford Dr.

1740

June 12.	Making a Waist Coat & 1 pair breeches of Striped Linen	0 . 7 . 0
	Making a new Coat for James Thomsen of Duray	0 . 8 . 0
	also for Benjamin Bojen	0 . 7 . 0
	Making old Holland Jeakit & breeches fit for your Negro	0 . 3 . 0
	Making 2 new Jeakits & 2 pair breeches of stripped Linen for both your Negeromans	0 . 14 . 0
	And also for Little Negro boy	0 . 4 . 0
	Making a Waist Coat of Duray again for James Thomsen	0 . 3 . 6
	Making 2 pair Leather breeches, 1 for James Sanders & another for your Negroeman Zeasor	0 . 13 . 0
	A skin for pokits	0 . 2 . 6

7th. 3 mo. 1741 Received of James Steel the full Contents of the above
Acc^t by me CHRISTIAN GRAFFORD

Queries.

A COMMITTEE OF THE ALUMNI OF ALL DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA IS PREPARING A CATALOGUE to contain all of the graduates and non-graduate matriculates of the University. We append a list of the *medical graduates* of whom the committee has no information. Our readers will lighten not a little the difficult labors of the committee in collecting data of these graduates, some of

more than a century ago, if they will send at once whatever information they may have to Dr. Ewing Jordan, 1510 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Information is especially desired as to full name, parents' names, full date and place of birth and of death, if married, wife's name, academic degrees received, prominent positions held, and any printed reference to the men named.

1813.

Allen, Thomas Lancaster	Pa.	Lyne, Henry	N. C.
Atkinson, Mahlon	Pa.	McGehee, Alexander	Miss.
Billings, Thomas	Pa.	Mariott, Richard	Md.
Boyd, James	N. J.	Meredith, John	Va.
Briggs, Robert	Va.	Middleton, James	Md.
Brundige, Henry	Va.	Murphy, Robert	Va.
Brux, Edward	Ga.	Nancrede, Nicholas Cussens	Mass.
Burrell, Benjamin	Pa.	Patterson, Samuel	Va.
Chambers, Maxwell	N. C.	Pearson, Charles Edwin	N. J.
Croghan, John	Ky.	Quarles, Pryor	Va.
Davis, David Jones	Pa.	Ragland, John C.	Va.
Doughty, James	S. C.	Robertson, Thomas W.	S. C.
Dudley, Theodore Bland	Va.	Salter, Thomas Barton	N. Y.
Dupont, Thomas Coachman	S. C.	Scott, William T.	Va.
Eggleston, William Henry	Va.	Shelleross, Morris Cadwalader	Pa.
Elmendorf, James Bruyn	N. J.	Sloan, William	Md.
Farrington, Jairus	S. C.	Smith, Beverly	Va.
Giguilliat, Charles	Ga.	Stevens, Joseph L.	S. C.
Griffith, Alexander L.	Md.	Terrill, Uriel	Va.
Grossjean, John C.	Va.	Thomas, John N.	Pa.
Hamm, James J.	Pa.	Vanhoy, Abraham	Del.
Hunt, James W.	Va.	Waring, William Richard	S. C.
Jones, Caleb Mordecai	Md.	Waterhouse, John Fothergill	Mass.
Jones, Tingnal	Va.	Wilson, Joseph	Pa.
Lehman, George F.	Pa.		

1814.

Alexander, William M.	Va.	Duer, Robert	Md.
Anthony, Thomas Powell	Pa.	Edmunds, Carter	N. C.
Barnhill, John Redman	Pa.	Edwards, Charles Lee	S. C.
Blackburn, Churchill Jones	Ky.	Feild, Andrew	Va.
Blair, James	Va.	Feild, John	Va.
Braxton, Corbin	Va.	Field, Henry	N. Y.
Breton, Baron Frederick von	St. Croix.	Hardaway, John Segar	Va.
Brogard, Francis Herd	N. J.	Hening, William H.	Va.
Brown, George W.	Pa.	Johnston, John Warfield	Va.
Burwell, Dudley	Va.	Jones, William Payne	Va.
Caldwell, Daniel	Ky.	King, John White	Va.
Campbell, Charles	Md.	Langley, William, Jr.	S. C.
Carrington, Richard A.	Va.	Lewis, Henry	Va.
Carter, Charles Walker	Va.	McCaa, John	S. C.
Casey, John A.	Ga.	McConochie, James R.	Ky.
Cutler, John H.	Va.	McCullough, James Haines,	
Dent, John	Ga.	Jr.	Md.
Diffenderffer, Michael	Md.	McMurtrie, Henry	Pa.
Dove, John	Va.	May, Richard	Va.
		Moore, Alexander Spotswood	S. C.

Proudfit, Andrew, Jr.	N. Y.	Rutledge, Charles	S. C.
Reese, Charles M.	S. C.	Spidden, Edward	Md.
Reynale, William H.	N. J.	Thomas, William	Md.
Russell, Thomas	Mass.	Tucker, Henry W.	Va.

1815.

Addison, Edward Brice	D. C.	Morgan, Mordecai	Pa.
Barton, Edward	Conn.	Norton, Daniel Norborne	Va.
Benezet, Anthony	Pa.	Owen, William	Va.
Bonner, Jesse A.	Va.	Palmer, William Pennell	Pa.
Boswell, William	Va.	Patterson, William A.	Va.
Conway, James H.	V.	Purnell, John Godden	Md.
Dupuy, William A.	Va.	Reubel, Peter	Pa.
Gwinn, John	Md.	Roper, Thomas W.	S. C.
Hereford, William	Va.	Smith, Joshua	Va.
Holland, Nathaniel Littleton,		Stockdell, John Y.	Va.
A. B.	Va.	Thomas, John Hanson	Md.
Horwitz, Jonas	Pa.	Wells, John M.	Va.
Jiggitts, David E.	N. C.	White, Benjamin Aspinwall	Ga.
Lawrence, Jason Valentine		Whitehead, Nathaniel C.	Va.
O'Brien	La.	Williams, Edward P.	Pa.
Long, Alexander	N. C.	Wills, John M.	Va.
Macaulay, Patrick	Va.	Worthington, Nicholas	
Minton, William	Va.	William	D. C.

1816.

Beatty, Charles C.	Pa.	Mosely (or Moseley?), Robert	
Boulden, Nathaniel L.	Del.	G.	Va.
Brown, William A. O.	Va.	Nice, William George	Va.
Burson, Stephen	Pa.	Pegram, John Coleman	Va.
Cabaniss, John	Va.	Pickering, Samuel White	Pa.
Cameron, Thomas Nash	Va.	Polk, William Julius	N. C.
Crouch, John G.	Va.	Prall, Zaccur	N. J.
Davis, Thomas J.	Pa.	Price, William B.	Va.
Dickenson, Samuel C.	Va.	Ridout, John	Md.
Dudley, Joseph	Va.	Robertson, William Henry	Va.
Emerson, Gouverneur	Del.	Royster, John W.	Va.
Estill, Wallace	Va.	Ruffin, Thomas Roane	N. C.
Fitzhugh, Edmund	D. C.	Scolley, Samuel	Va.
Footman, Richard	S. C.	Shrewsbury, Samuel	Va.
Galphin, Milledge	Ga.	Shuman, Samuel	Md.
Garland, John Tabb	Va.	Spark, Philip W.	Va.
Harper, Paterson W.	Va.	Speer, James	Pa.
Harris, Hartwell	Va.	Stith, Ferdinand	Va.
Haskins, Creed	Va.	Stockton, Elias Boudinot	Pa.
Heard, Daniel M.	Ky.	Tate, Joseph A.	Va.
Honeyman, Robert Bruce	Va.	Tebbs, Thomas Foushee	Pa.
Hopkins, Samuel C.	N. J.	Thorton, Samuel C.	Pa.
Jenks, John W.	N. J.	Tingle, Nathaniel R.	Md.
Klapp, Harvey	N. Y.	Tinsley, James	Ga.
McCaw, William Reid	Va.	Watkins, Mayo S.	Va.
McGarry David	Ireland.	Wilkins, Benjamin	Va.
McLees, William J.	Ky.	Wilson, James	Ky.
Morris, John Lewden	Del.		

PATTERSON.—In the PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE for January, 1902, Vol. XXV., p. 576, reference is made to John Patterson, Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, 1772. In *Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania*, Vol. X., p. 213, a document dated Oct. 17, 1774, refers to John Patterson, Collector of Customs. I should be glad for any information about this man and his family. It is said that Daniel T. Patterson, Commodore in the U. S. Navy, was a son. If so, Carlile Pollock Patterson, Director of the U. S. Coast Survey for many years, would be a grandson, and the wife of Admiral D. D. Porter a granddaughter.

R. C. ARCHIBALD,
Brown University,
Providence, R. I.

LANDER.—Wanted, the ancestry of Captain Francis Lander, who was a member of the Royal Americans from 1756 to 1759, and was at the capture of Lewisburg in 1758. Whom did he marry and who are his descendants?
J. A. P.

THOMAS WILLING, 1731-1821.—

The undersigned would be much obliged for references, either to manuscripts or printed documents, relating to Thomas Willing.

THOMAS WILLING BALCH.

MILES.—The genealogy of Margaret Miles, who died in Erie, Penna., 1872-3, is requested by

J. G. W. KNOWLTON, M.D.,
Exeter, N. H.

Book Notices.

PROGRESSIVE PENNSYLVANIA: A RECORD OF THE REMARKABLE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE KEYSTONE STATE, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF ITS EARLY AND ITS LATER TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS, ITS EARLY SETTLERS AND ITS PROMINENT MEN. By James M. Swank. Philadelphia, 1903. 8vo. pp. 360. Price, \$5.00.

The long connection of the author with the work of the American Iron and Steel Association has made him acquainted with many important facts relating to the industrial development of Pennsylvania, including its systems of transportation, which are not to be found in accepted histories of the State. In arranging these facts, it was necessary to give prominence to some features of the early years of the Province, which include the presence of settlers on the Delaware, before the granting of Penn's Charter; the existence of negro slavery, and when and by whom the agitation for its abolition was set on foot; the cause of the estrangement of the peaceful Delaware Indians; the physical characteristics of Pennsylvania, and its animal life. After the presentation of these and other features of the early history of Pennsylvania, he considers the means of transportation that were employed by the pioneers and by those who came after them — the early roads, flatboats, keel boats, ferries, bridges, turnpikes, canals, steamboats, and railroads, and these details are followed by several chapters which deal with the great produc-

tive industries of the State. Included in these chapters are given the early history of Pittsburgh, the world's industrial wonder, and the prominence of Pennsylvania as the leading industrial State of the Union. A chronological chapter follows which gives a record of many notable industrial events in the history of both the State and the country, and embodying a vast amount of information, the value of which would have justified its presentation in more elaborate form. The book closes with a number of chapters that are devoted to biographical sketches of some eminent Pennsylvanians, most of whom have been prominently identified with the history and development of Western Pennsylvania, and some of whom have not been honored by their fellow citizens as they have deserved. Mr. Swank is one of the most loyal of Pennsylvanians, and he presents his facts with the same exactness as has marked his statistical compilations.

THE LIFE OF FRANCIS DANIEL PASTORIUS, THE FOUNDER OF GERMANTOWN. By Marion Dexter Learned, Ph.D., L.H.D. Philadelphia, 1908. 8vo. pp. 324. William J. Campbell, Walnut St. Illustrated.

There are many facts which tend to give Francis Daniel Pastorius a foremost position among the interesting characters of our early American life. He was the most conspicuous, if not the most important, figure in the settlement of Germantown, a movement marking the beginning of German immigration into North America and the first manifestation with respect to race of that broad and catholic spirit which differentiated Pennsylvania from the other colonies and later made her the fruitful source of American institutions and modes of thought. The son of a judge and literateur, he had been trained in the universities of Europe, and his powers had been broadened by travel and political discussion. A linguist, he used with accuracy and fluency the German, English, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, Latin and Greek languages. His Latin epigrams, poetry, and *jeux d'esprit* show a complete familiarity with that tongue and much literary facility. He may be regarded as the typical man of letters of his period in America, and his original productions are numerous. He, together with Abraham Op den Graeff, Dirk Op de Graeff and Gerhard Hendricks, began the struggle in America against the institution of slavery. He was a lawyer, as well as a pedagogue, who composed the first Pennsylvania primer. In modern times a great interest has been taken in his career. The late Dr. Oswald Seidensticker, of the University of Pennsylvania, studied his achievements and published an excellent memoir; the author of *The Settlement of Germantown*, added considerable information concerning him; and Whittier made him the subject of our epic, "The Pennsylvania Pilgrim." It has remained, however, for Prof. Learned, of the University of Pennsylvania, whose researches in the libraries of Europe and America have developed much new and hitherto unpublished matter, throwing light on Pastorius's antecedents and early career, to prepare this eminently satisfactory biography, which enhances our appreciation of this eminent American colonist and scholar. The work is well printed, and the text illustrated with ninety photographic reproductions of original documents, title pages and foreign views.

S. W. P.

FREE MASONRY IN PENNSYLVANIA, 1727-1907, AS SHOWN BY THE RECORDS OF LODGE NO. 2, F. AND A. M. OF PHILADELPHIA, FROM THE YEAR A.L. 5757, A.D. 1757. Compiled from Original Sources. By Norris S. Barratt, P. M. Lodge No. 2; Julius F. Sachse, P. M. Lodge No. 91. Philadelphia, 1908. 8vo. pp. xvii, 477.

This important contribution to Masonic historical literature is a souvenir of the sesquicentennial of Lodge No. 2, of Philadelphia. The beginnings of Free Masonry in the American colonies, partially shrouded in uncertainty owing to the lack of documentary evidence, has been a subject of controversy for writers on Masonic subjects. In recent years, however, incontrovertible proof has been produced to establish the claim that Philadelphia is the cradle of Free Masonry in America, where it was introduced in the year 1727. The history of Lodge No. 2 is the history of Free Masonry in Pennsylvania. In the volume under notice, the compilers only cover the period from 1757 to 1786, reserving the succeeding one hundred and twenty-one years for another volume. The care with which they have conducted their laborious investigations, through the minutes of early lodges, the Grand Lodge and other sources is commendable, and they let these original documents tell their own story. During the Revolution the Lodge was distinctly patriotic, and a partial list of its members looks like a muster roll; sixteen Colonels, ten Majors and twenty-eight Captains saw active service. No meetings of the Lodge were held during the British occupation of the city, owing to the absence of so many members with Washington's army. The lodge room was broken open by the British, and all the jewels, paraphernalia and books stolen by them, while two other lodges, being loyal to the king, not only met, but also initiated British officers and local loyalists. The volume is an attractive piece of book-making, liberally illustrated with chromotypes and photographs of lodge halls and portraits, and facsimiles of early documents, certificates, title-pages of sermons and autographs. It is bound in purple cloth, with the old seal of the Lodge on the cover.

THE TRUE STORY OF THE AMERICAN FLAG. By John H. Fow. Philadelphia, 1908. 8vo. Pp. 54. On sale by William J. Campbell, 1008 Walnut Street. Price, 75 cents.

Much has been written and much said on the history of the American flag, and the claim that "Betsy" Ross made the first flag. The Ross claim is based upon the statements made by her grandson, William J. Canby, in a paper read before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, thirty-eight years ago, but the researches of Mr. Fow show how legendary they are, and without that foundation necessary to sustain such a claim. And the further claim, that Washington visited the house on Arch Street and what transpired there, simply rests on statements of relatives, unsupported by any substantial evidence. The Commander-in-chief of the army would have sent for and not called on Mrs. Ross, if he was in need of her services. After Mr. Canby's death, a brother devoted much time and research to uphold the disputed claim; examined the records in the departments of War, State and Treasury, at Washington, but found no mention of flags or the name of Mrs. Ross, but at Harrisburg was shown a voucher in her favor, for making flags of the navy of Pennsylvania, which did not resemble the American flag.

It is well known that all the Continental regiments were not supplied with American flags, owing to the lack of material to make them, and that the colors carried were largely the devices of their officers or suggestive of the districts in which they were recruited. It will probably never be known who did design the American flag, but readers of Mr. Fow's book will find that there is no evidence to prove that Mrs. Ross is entitled to the honor. Many colored illustrations embellish the text.

BUDDHIST AND CHRISTIAN GOSPELS. NOW FIRST COMPARED FROM THE ORIGINALS: BEING GOSPEL PARALLELS FROM PALI TEXTS. By Albert J. Edmunds. Vol. I, 8vo. pp. 325.

This work represents the mature results of a quarter-century of earnest investigation, and is an interesting and illuminating contribution to comparative religion. It begins with an historical introduction with reference to the antiquity of the canonical Pali texts, and the relation between Christianity and Buddhism. Then follow three parallels in the infancy legends of both religions, five in the initiation and preparation, five in the ministry, and thirty-three in the ethics and subject-matter of the teaching: also nineteen parallels on the character of the Lord, and twenty-eight on the closing scenes and the future of the Church and the individual, ending with an appendix containing mention of six parallels from uncanonical texts. Heavy type is used for the sacred Scriptures of all religions, so that the reader can distinguish at once between actual text and editorial comment. The simplified spelling is used, and the book is probably the first large and serious work to adopt this reform. The official organ of the modern Buddhist mission to the United States characterizes Mr. Edmund's work, as the first comparison made between the two religions direct from the originals; all previous ones have either been partial and desultory by scholars, or else second-hand by students who did not know Pali. Volume II is now in press.

CALENDAR OF THE PAPERS OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN IN THE LIBRARY OF THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY. Edited By I. Minis Hays. Philadelphia, 1908. Vol. I-V. 8vo.

Two years ago the American Philosophical Society, of this city, celebrated the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin with highly appropriate ceremonies, and the proceedings were later published. As a further tribute to the memory of their Founder, this venerable Society has recently issued, in five octavo volumes, an exhaustive calendar of his papers preserved in their library: Letters to Franklin, from 1730 to 1790; letters of Franklin, from 1757 to 1790; letters to William Temple Franklin, from 1775 to 1790; and a mass of miscellaneous papers from 1742 to 1814, relating to Franklin. In the Appendix will also be found a calendar of the Franklin papers in the library of the University of Pennsylvania. The work of arranging and editing this important collection of original material was naturally entrusted to its librarian, Dr. I. Minis Hays, and to his knowledge and admirable arrangement we are indebted for this valuable contribution to American historical literature. He has made a careful summary of every letter and paper, verified names and dates, indexed them, and the rich store of information he has compiled is deserving of the highest commendation. A word of compliment is also due for the excellent style in which the work has been produced.

LEBANON COUNTY IMPRINTS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY. By Rev. P. C. Croll, D.D. 1908.

The members of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies were quick to recognize the need of bibliographies of the counties of the State, and a committee was appointed to urge and encourage their preparation. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the Lancaster County Society, have made very considerable progress in the work of their respective counties, and the Tioga County Historical Society, the Washington County Historical Society, and the Lebanon County Historical Society have printed their first compilations. The Rev. Dr. Croll's "Lebanon County Imprints and Bibliography," published by the Historical Society of that county, shows a zealous spirit of research, but to make it of permanent value, full imprints should have been given. Some years ago, a bibliography of Chester County was compiled, which has recently come into the possession of the State Library.

THE CONSTITUTION OF ST. JOHN'S LODGE. A FACSIMILE COPY OF THE THO. CARMICK MS., A.D. 1727. By Julius F. Sachse, Librarian, Philadelphia, 1908.

The finding in the possession of one of the old Colonial families of Pennsylvania, of a MS. copy of the Constitution of St. John's Lodge, of Philadelphia, bearing the date 1727, settles the friendly controversy that has existed between the Masons of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, as to which is entitled to the honor of being the first in which Masonry was introduced, in favor of Pennsylvania by seven years. This antique document of twenty-two pages, signed by Thomas Carmick and reproduced in facsimile, also proves that St. John's Lodge was the first Masonic lodge founded on the western continents. The work is published under the direction of the Committee on Library, at the request of the R. W. Grand Master of Pennsylvania.

THE ANCESTRY OF ROSALIE MORRIS JOHNSON, DAUGHTER OF GEORGE CALVERT MORRIS AND ELIZABETH KUHN, HIS WIFE. Compiled by R. Winder Johnson. Philadelphia, 1908, Vol. II., 4to, pp. 37. Printed for private circulation only.

After the first volume of this work had been placed in the hands of the printer, the compiler visited Antwerp, where his researches enabled him to add much interesting data to his records of the Stier family. In the present volume a few additional English lines have been included with the Flemish ancestry, pedigrees, charts and facsimiles of autographs from original documents. The volume is an attractive piece of bookmaking.

THE
PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE
OF
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

VOL. XXXIII.

1909.

No. 2.

AD^N HUBLEY, JR., LT COLO. COM^{PT} 11TH PENNA.
REG^T, HIS JOURNAL, COMMENCING AT WYO-
MING, JULY 30TH, 1779.

BY JOHN W. JORDAN.

Colonel Adam Hubley, Jr., son of Michael (1722-1804) and Rosina (Stumpf) Hubley (1719-1803), a well-known colonial family of Pennsylvania, was born about 1744. He married, January 21, 1772, Mary Evans, who died in June of 1794, and is buried in St. Peter's P. E. Church grounds, Third and Pine Streets, Philadelphia. They left issue.

Colonel Hubley's name appears early in the struggle for independence, as one of the signers of Bills of Credit of Pennsylvania. He entered the Army October 27, 1775, as First Lieutenant in the First Pennsylvania Battalion, raised in pursuance of a resolution of Congress, October 12, 1775, recommending the Committee of Safety to raise a battalion to consist of eight companies. Colonel John Bull, who was elected by Congress, November 25, to command the battalion, resigned January 20, 1776, owing to difficulties with his officers, and on February 22, John Philip de Haas was elected to succeed him. The battalion participated in the Canada campaign, and after the expiration of its term of enlistment, became the nucleus for the formation of the

Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Line. Hubley was commissioned Major, Tenth Pennsylvania Line, December 6, 1776, and promoted Lieutenant Colonel, March 12, 1777. In the campaign for the defence of the Delaware, he participated in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Whitemarsh, and in the night attack at Paoli his regiment acted with meritorious bravery; he mentions that one private, William Leary, was wounded in the hand by a sword, in the right leg from a bayonet thrust, and had his jaw broken by the butt of a musket. On the formation of the Eleventh Regiment of the Line, he was appointed its Lieutenant Colonel, and when Colonel Hartley resigned, February 13, 1779, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant. Hubley at this date was the senior Lieutenant Colonel in the Pennsylvania Line.

When Washington determined on the expedition to punish the hostile Six Nations in Western New York, Hubley's regiment was assigned to Gen. Hand's brigade. General Sullivan opened his headquarters at Easton, Penna., and on June 5, in company with Colonels Dayton and Pierce, visited the Moravian town of Bethlehem, and ten days later he again visited the town with Generals Maxwell, Poor, and twenty officers, as escort to Lady Washington, who had left headquarters and was *en route* to Mount Vernon.

Colonel Hubley retired from the service January 1, 1781, and on February 14 was appointed Lieutenant of Lancaster County, which office he filled with much ability to the close of the war. He also served in the Assembly from 1783-1787, and the State Senate, 1790. In 1793 he was appointed one of the auctioneers of Philadelphia, his store being at No. 54, and his dwelling No. 221, South Front Street. In the summer of that year, he fell a victim of the yellow fever, then epidemic in the city, and his remains were interred in St. Peter's church yard. His grave is unmarked and unknown.

The Journal of Colonel Hubley, while attached to Sullivan's expedition against the Indians, is preserved in the

Manuscript Department of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; and although it has been printed in Miner's *History of Wyoming*, and in other forms, the records heretofore have not been strictly followed nor the illustrations reproduced.

The subtitle to the Journal reads:

AD^M HUBLEY, JR. JOURNAL ON THE WESTERN EXPEDITION COMMANDED BY MAJOR GENERAL SULLIVAN, JULY 30, 1779.

Headquarters Easton May 24th 1779.

When the Army shall be fully Assembled the following arrangements are to take place—

Light Corp to consist of
Comm^d by Brig-Gen. Hand.

Armands, Hubleys
Shotts
6 companies rangers
W^m Butlers Batt^a
Morgans Corps & all volunteers
who may join the army.

Maxwells Brig^d consists of

Dayton, Schreeve
Ogden, Spencer & form ye right of
first line

Poor's Brig^d consists of

Ceiley, Reed
Scammell, Courtland & form the
left of the first line.

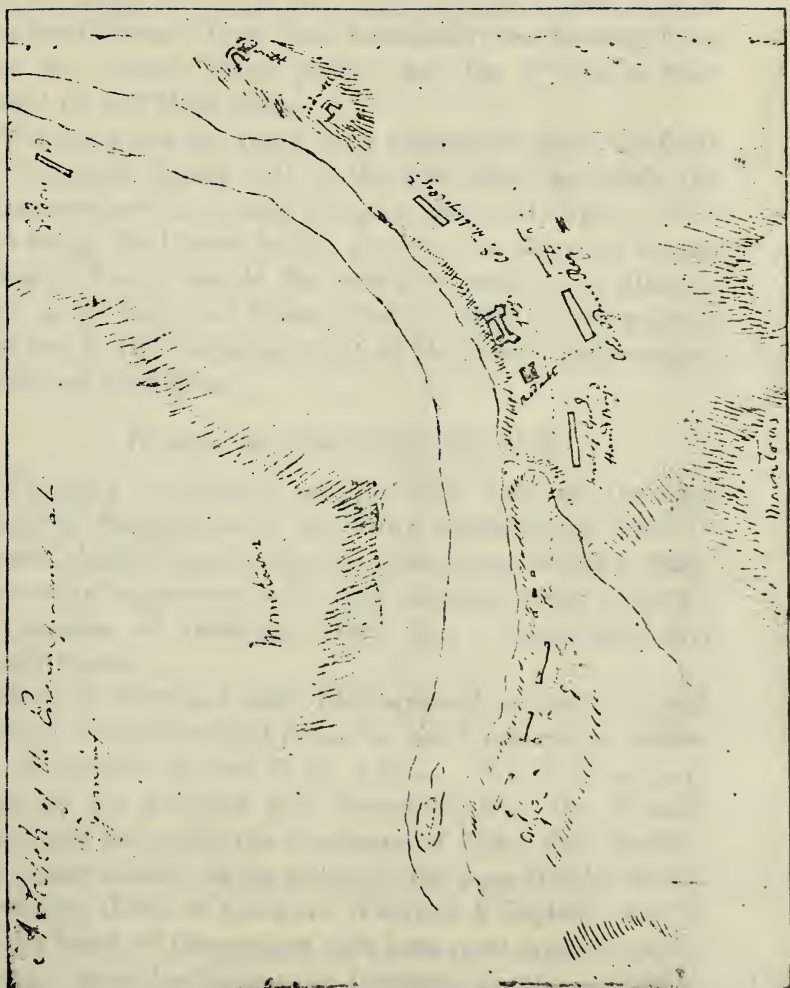
late Livingston's, Dubois
Gainsworth, Olden; & form the
2nd line or Reserves.

The right of the first line to be covered by 100 Men draughted from Maxwells Brigade, the left to be covered by 100 men, detach'd from Poors Brigade, each flank of the 2nd line, to be covered by 50 Men detach'd from Clintons Brigade, the flanking Division on the right to consist of Hubley's Regiments, and a draught from the line of 100 Men, the flanking Division on the left, to consist of the German Battalion & 100 Men draughted from the line.

Order of March.

The Light Corps will advance by the right of the Companies in files & keep at least one Mile in front,—Maxwell's Brigade will advance by its right, in files, Sections or Platoons as the Country will admit. Poors Brigade will advance by its left in the same manner, Clintons Brigade will advance by the right of Regiments, in platoons, files or Sections, as the country will admit, all the covering parties and flanking Divisions on the right will advance by their left, those on the left of the army will advance by their right the Artillery & Pack horses are to March in the Centre.

Should the army be attacked in front while on its march, the light Corps will immediately form to repulse the Enemy, the flanking Divisions will endeavour to gain the flanks and rear of the Enemy. While the line is forming, the Pack horses will in all cases, fall into the position represented on the annexed plan. Should the enemy attack on either flank, the flanking Division attacked will form a front, and sustain the attack till reinforced, in which case a part of the Light Corps is to be immediately detach'd, to gain the enemys flank and rear, the covering parties of the 2nd line moove to gain the other flank, should the enemy attack our rear, the 2nd line will face & form a front to the enemy, the covering parties of the first line, will moove to sustain it while the flanking Division face about & endeavour to gain their flank, & rear. Should the Light troops be driven back, they will pass thro' the intervals of the main Army & form in the rear. Should the enemy in an engagement with the army when formed endeavour either flank, the



covering party will moove up to lengthen the line and so much as may be found necessary from the flanking divisions will display outwards to prevent the attempt from succeeding, the Light Corp will have their advance & flank Guards at a good distance from their main body, the flanking Division will furnish flank guards, and the 2nd line a Rear Guard for the Main army.

When we find the Light Corp engaged in front, the front of the pack horses halt & the rear close up while the columns moove in a small Distance, close and display, which will bring the Horses in the position on the plan for the order of Battle, should the attack be made on us either in flank or in Rear, the horses must be kept in the position they are at the commencement of the attack, unless other orders are then given.

Wyoming in Penna. July 30th 1779.

Wyoming is situated on the East side of the East branch of Susquehannah, the Town consisting of about 70 Houses, chiefly Logg-buildings, besides those buildings there are sundry larger ones which were erected by the Army for the purpose of receiving stores &c., a large Bake and Smoak houses.

There is likewise a small Fort erected in the Town with a strong Abattas around it, and a small redoubt to shelter the Inhabitants in case of an Alarm. This Fort is Garri-soned by one hundred men draughted from the Western Army and put under the Command of Colo: Zeb^a Butler.

I cannot ommit taking notice of the poor Inhabi^{ts} of this Town, two thirds of them are Widdows & Orphans, who by the vile hands of the savages have been most cruelly deprived some of tender husbands some Indulgent parents and others of affect^e friends & acquaintances, besides robb'd & plundered of all their furniture and Cloathing. In short they are left totally dependent on the public and are become absolute objects of charity.

The situation of this place is elegant & delightful. It composes an extensive Valley, bounded both on the East &

Order of March.

Light Corps commanded by
Brigadier General Hand

Left Column

Commanded by Capt. Bush

Van
Guard

24 men

Main Column

Commanded by Col. Hibbey

Right Column

Capt. Bonner,

Flanking party

Main Body under immediate Command of
Major General Sullivan

Poors Brigade

Maxwells Brigade

Flankers

Flankers

Rear Guard

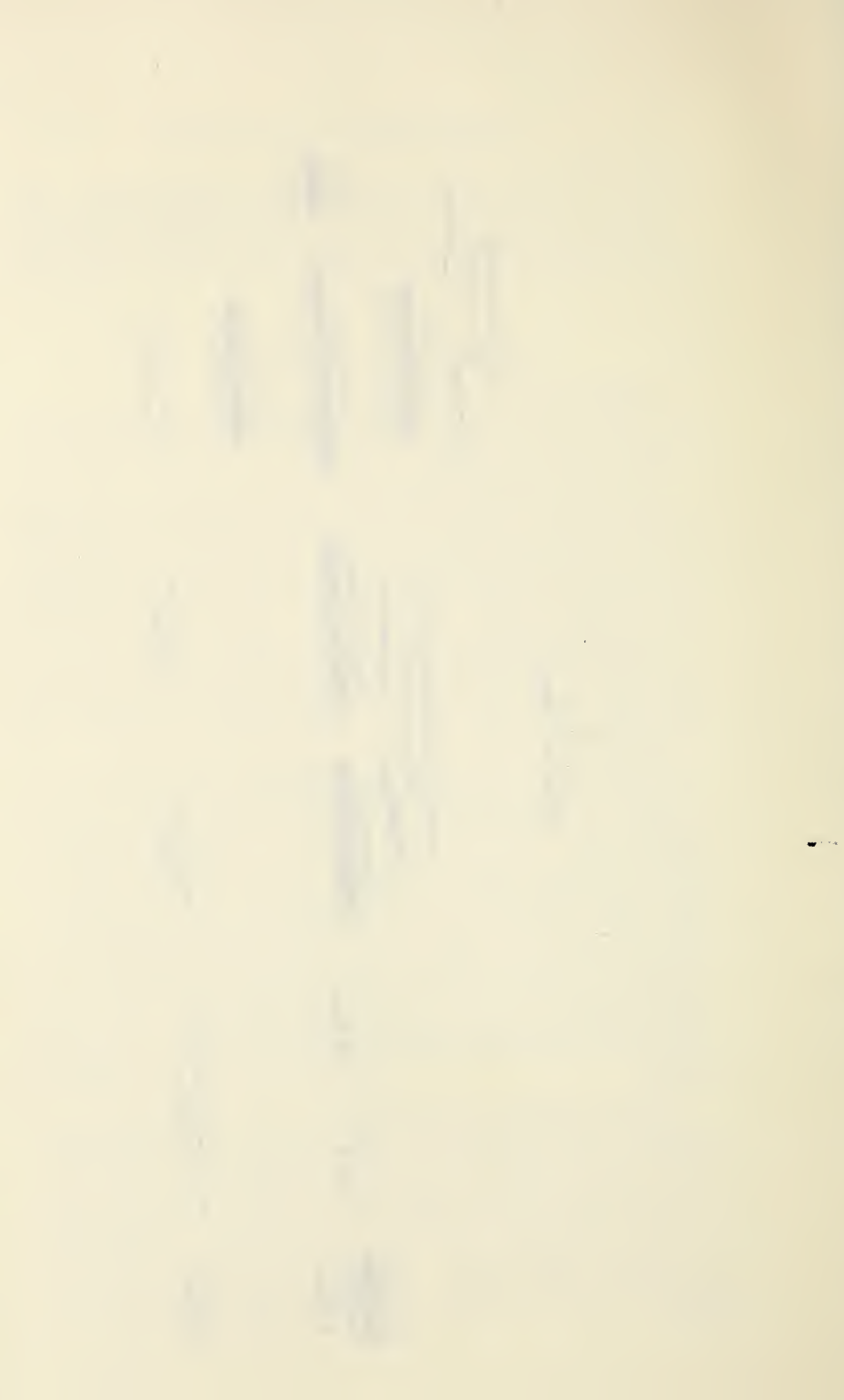
Command of
one
Regiment

Flankers

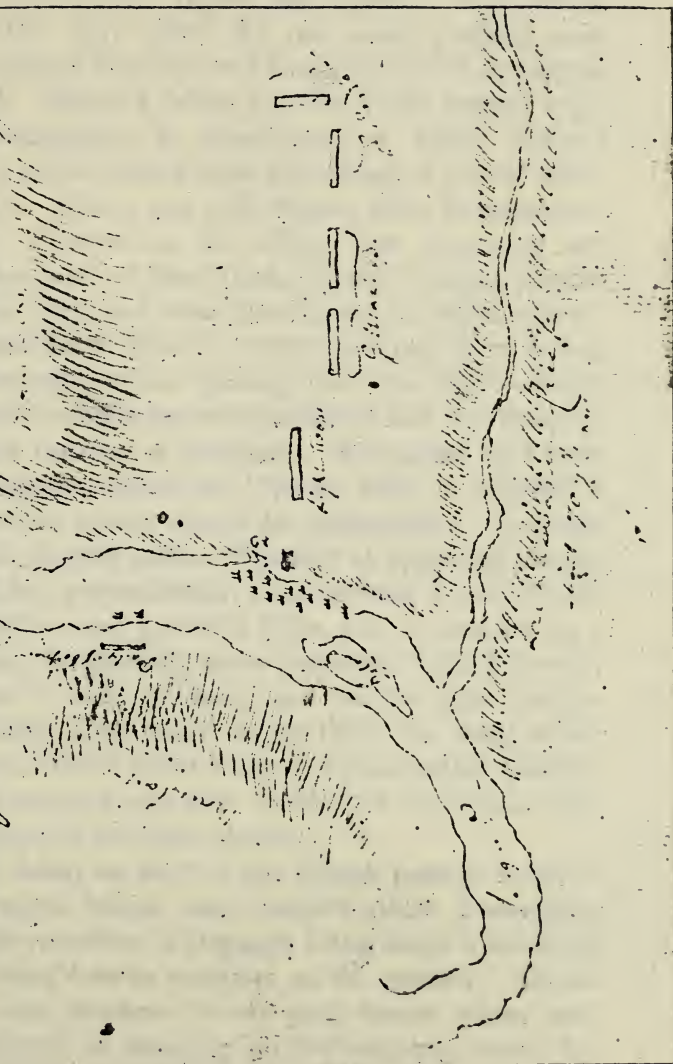
Pack horses

Flankers

Cattle



A Sketch of the Encampment at Lackawanna



Sunday, August 1st.

Continued at *Lackawana*, waiting for the fleet, which by reason of considerable rapids was detain'd until nearly 12 o'clock this day, before the rear could possibly cross them. In getting thro' lost two boats, chief of their cargoes where saved. About 2 o'clock P.M. the whole arrived opposite our Encampment, in consequence of which received Orders for a march, struck tents accordingly & moved about 3 o'clock P.M. About one mile distant from Encampment entered the Narrows on the River, first detaching left column under com^d of Capt. Bush, to join the right column of the Light Corp, and cross the Mountain, which was almost inaccessible, in order to cover the Army from falling in an Ambuscade, whilst passing thro' the defile—found passage thro' the defile exceeding difficult and troublesome, owing to the badness of the path. We passed by a most beautiful Cataract, called the Spring falls, to attempt a discription of it, would almost be presumption. Let this short account thereof suffice: The first or upper fall thereof is nearly 90 feet perpindicular, pouring from a sollid Rock, ushering forth a most beautiful Echo, and is received by a Clift of rocks, considerably more projected than the former, from whence it rolls gradually and emptys into Susquehannah. Light Corp pass'd & got thro' the defile about 6 o'clock P.M., arriv'd about Dusk at a place called *Quialutimunk*, and Encamp'd one mile in front of the place, occupied that night by the Main Army.

The Main Army on acc^t of the difficult passage march'd nearly all night before they reach'd their Encamping ground, great quantities of Baggage being dropt & left lying that night, oblig'd us to continue on the ground. All the proceeding day, numbers of our pack horses were sent back & employ'd in bringing on the scattered stores &c. Distance of March this day about 7 miles, fine clear evening. *Quialutimunk* is a spot of Ground, situate on the River, fine open & clear, quantity about 1200 Acres, soil very rich, Timber fine, grass in abundance, & contains several exceeding fine Springs.

Monday, August 2nd.

In consequence of the difficult & tedious March the preceeding day, the Army received orders to continue on the ground this day, in the mean time to provide themselves with five days provision, and getting every other matter in perfect readiness for a march next morning, 6 o'clock. Nothing material happened during our stay on this ground.

Tuesday the 3rd.

Agreeable to orders, took up the line of March 6 o'clock A.M. Took the mountains. After we assended, found them exceeding level for at least 6 miles. Land tolerable, the Timber vizt. Pine & White Oak chiefly large. About three mile from *Quialutimunk* we crossed near another Cataract which decent the mountain in three successive falls, the last of which is equally if not superior to the one already described, altho' its not quite so high it is much wider, and likewise empties into *Susquehanah* seemingly white as Milch. They are commonly known by the name of Butter Milch falls.

About 12 o'Clock we decented the Mountain, near the river, March'd about one Mile on flat piece of Land, and arrived at *Tunkhamunk*, a beautiful stream of Water so called, which empties into *Susquehannah*. Cross'd the same, and encamped on the River, about 1 o'Clock P.M. Nothing material happened this day, excepting a discovery of two Indians, by the party on the West side of the river. Indians finding themselves rather near the party where obliged to leave their canoe & make thro' the Mountains. Party took possession of the canoe, and brought it to their encamping place for that evening, immediately opposite the Main Army,—distance of March this day 12 mile.

Wednesday the 4th.

The Army was in motion 5 o'Clock A.M., and moved up the river, for three miles, chiefly on the beach, close under an almost inaccesable Mountain. We then ascended the

Sketch of the Encampment at Pinal de Mank



Sketch of Butterfield's Letter.



same, with greatest difficulty, and continued on it for near seven mile, a considerable distance from the River,—the Path along the Mountain was exceedingly rough, and carried us thro' several very considerable Swamps in which where large Morrasses. The lands in general thin & broken, abounds with Wild Deer and other Game. We then Descended the Mountain, and at the foot of it, cross'd a small Creek called *Massaspe* (immediately where it empties into the river), we then continued up the same until we made *Vanderlips Farm*, discovered several old Indian Encampments, one of them appear'd to have been very large.

The Lands after crossing *Massaspe*, are exceedingly fine & rich, the soil very black & well Timbered, chiefly with black Walnut, which are remarkable large, some not less than 6 feet over, and excessive high. Its likewise well calculated for making fine and extensive Meadows. The Main Army took post for this Night on *Vanderlips* farm, and the Infantry advanc'd about one mile higher up, and encamp'd about one o'Clock P.M., on a place known by the name of Williamsons farm. Distance of March this day 14 miles, fine clear day, very hot.

Thursday the 5th.

In consequence of orders, issued last evening to march this Morning 5 o'Clock, we struck tents & loaded baggage. But Boats being considerably impeded by the rappidness of the Water, some Miles below our encampment, could not reach us & where obliged to halt all night. Did not join us till 9 o'Clock A.M., all which time we were oblig'd to halt, on their arrival the whole Army where put in motion, and as more Dangers on this Days March was apprehended, than any before, the following disposition of the Army took place vizt. The right & left columns of the Light Corp conducted by Genl. Hand, moov'd along the Top of a very high mountain. Main body of Light Corp under Colo. Hubleys Command, with an advance of 24 men, moov'd on the beach several mile on the edge of the Water. The Main Army followed by the baggage &c. flank'd on their

right by 400 men, who had likewise to take this Mountain, thus we moov'd for several mile, then arrived in a small Valey, called *Depues* farm, the land very good. Observ'd and reconnoitred this ground for some distance, it being the place on which Colo. Hartley was attacked by the savages last year on his return from Tioga to Wyoming. The Country being fine & open, some loss was sustained on both sides, the savages at last gave way and Colo. Hartley pursued his rout to Wyoming without further Molestation. Continued our March for about one mile & form'd a junction with the parties on the right flanks, assended a high mountain and march'd for some miles on the same. Land poor, Timber but small, chiefly Pine, after which decented the Mountain nearly one mile in length and arrived in a fine & large Valley, known by the name of *Wyalusing*, the Main Army took post at this place and the Infantry advanc'd about one mile in front of them, and Encamp'd about 2 o'Clock P.M. Clear but very warm day—distance of March this day $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

This Valley was formerly call'd Old-Mans farm & occupied by the Indians & White people together, they had about 60 Houses, a considerable Moravian Meeting-house & sundry other public buildings, but since the commencement of the present War, the whole has been consumed & laid waist, partly by the savages & partly by our own people. The land is extrodinary, calculated chiefly for meadows. The grass at this time is almost beyond description, high & thick, chiefly blue grass and the soil of the land very rich. The Valley contains about 1200 Acres of land, bounded on one side by an almost inaccessible Mountain & on the other by the river Susquehannah.

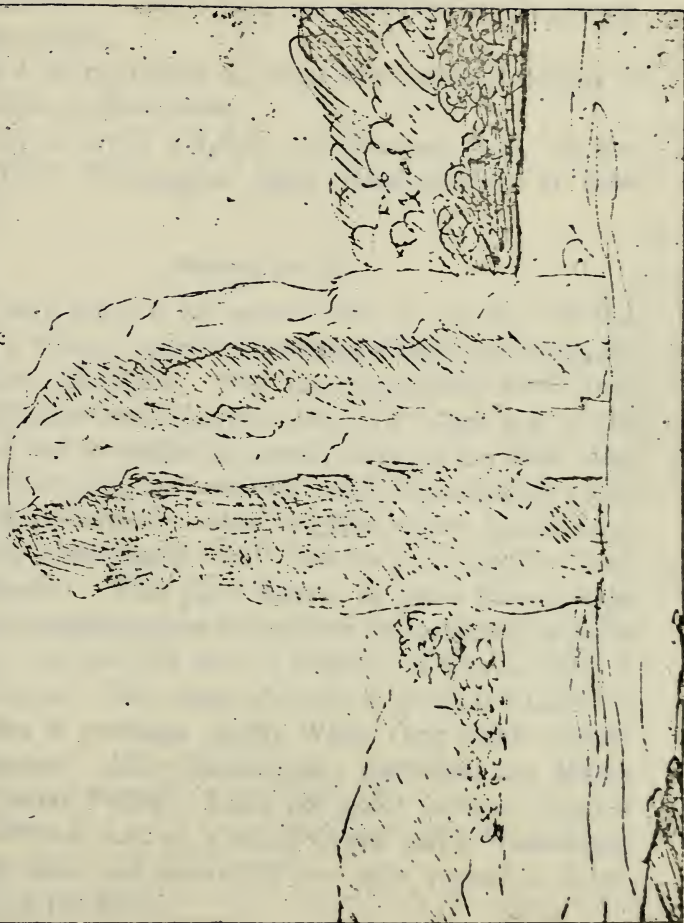
Friday August 6th.

The Boats not arriving before late this day, the Army received orders to continue on the ground. In the mean time to be provided with three Days provisions, get their Arms & accoutrements in perfect order, and be in readiness for a March, Early tomorrow morning. A Sub. & 24 Men from

For Sale at Auction - ~~at 10 o'clock~~



Sketch of Standing Stone.



My Reg^t reconnoitered Vicinity of Camp, return'd in the Evening, made no discoveries. Rain all night.

Saturday the 7th.

The heavy rain last night & this Morning rendered it utterly impossible to march this day, continued on the ground for further orders.

A Cap^t & 30 men from my Reg^t reconnoitered vicinity of Camp, made no discoveries.

This day received a Letter (p^r Express) from his Excellency Gen^l Washington, dated Head-quarters at New Windsor.

Sunday the 8th.

The Army mov'd (in same order as on the 5th) this Morning 5 o'clock, cross'd Wyalusing Creek and ascended an extensive Mountain. The Top remarkably level, lands poor and timber small, arriv'd about 10 o'clock A.M. at the North end and descended the same, close on the river side, and continued along the beach for some distance, after which we entered an extensive valley or plain, known by the name of Standing Stone, made a halt here for about half an hour, for refreshment. This place derives its name from a large solid Stone standing erect in the river, immediately opposite this plain. Its near 20 feet in height 14 feet in width & 3 feet in depth. This valley abounds in grass, the Land exceeding fine & produces chiefly White Oak, black Walnut & pine Timber. After Refreshment continued our March along the same Valley. Land not quite so fine. Arriv'd about 3 o'clock P.M. at a small Creek call'd Wesauking, cross'd the same, and encamp'd one mile beyond it, & immediately on the River.

4 O'clock P.M.

Since our arrival at this place, some of my officers discovered a small Indian Encampment seemingly occupy'd but a few days since, found near the same a neat Canoe, which

they brought off. This evening the scout (of 3 men) send up to *Shackshenea*, some days since, return'd, without making any discoveries.

Genl. Sullivan on acco^t of his Indisposition came on this day in the boat.

Monday, August 9th.

The Boats not being able to reach Wesauking the ground on which Light Corps encamp't, preceeding evenings, The Main body in consequence thereof took post & encamp'd at Standing Stone, about three mile below, Light Corp Encampment, for protection of the Boats.

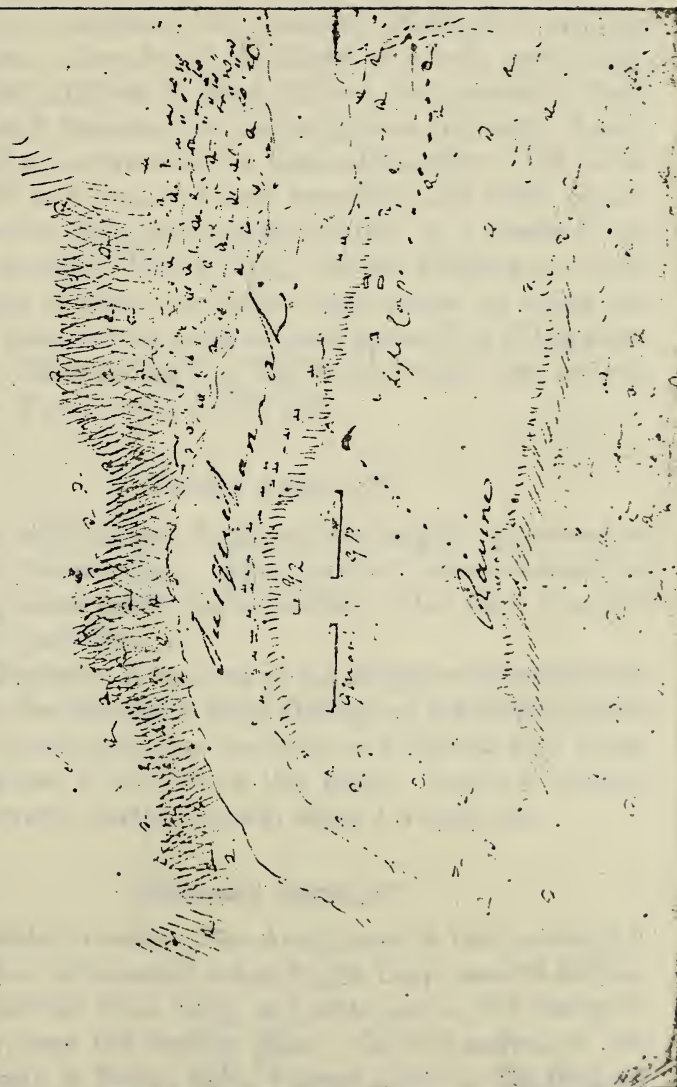
The Light corps on acco^t of their detach'd situation from Main body, the preceeding evening, and apprehending some danger, being considerably advanc'd in the Enemys Country, for their greater Security, stood under Arms, from 3 o'Clock A.M. untill day-light, where then dismiss'd, with orders to hold themselves in readiness at a moments warning. Previous to their dismissal my Light Infantry Co was send out to reconnoiter the vicinity of Encampment, return'd about 7 o'Clock A.M., made no discovery.

This Morning 9 o'Clock, boats hove in sight, in consequence thereof received orders to strike Tents & be in readiness for a March. Main Army in the meantime arriv'd about 10 o'Clock, the whole was in motion. Marched thro' a difficult Swamp, at North end of same, cross'd a small stream and ascended a hill. Land poor, & wood but indifferent, about 12 o'Clock P.M. descended the same, and entered a small valley, continued about half mile, when we assended a very remarkable high mountain generally known by the name of *Break-neck-hill*.

This mountain derives its name from the great heighth, the difficult & narrow passage, not more than one foot wide, and remarkable presipice, which is immediately perpendicular, & not less than 180 feet deep. One miss-step must inevitably carry you from top to bottom without least hope or chance of recovery. At North end of same entered a most extensive & beautiful Valley, call'd *Sheshecumuck*.



Sketch of the point at the Sheepecunwits



Gen^l Sullivan wth a number of officers made a halt here at a most beautiful Run of Water, took a bite of dinner & refreshment of Spirit & Watter, continued near an hour and then proceded on along the Valley, which very particularly struck my attention. Any quantity of Meadow May be made here, abounds wth all kinds of wood, particularly White Oak, Hickory & black Walnut, the ground covered with grass & Pea-wines, the soil in general very rich. About 4 o'Clock P.M. arrived on the Bank of the river. The whole Encamp'd in a line, on a most beautiful plain call'd *Upper-Sheshecumunck*, this plain consists chiefly in a meadow, the grass remarkably thick & high. On our arrival here, made discoveries of some new Indian traces, places on which fire had just been & fresh bows cut, and appear'd as if the place had just been occupy'd a few hours before our arrival. Distance of march this day 9½ mile.

Tuesday August 10th.

Set in with rain and Boats not reaching this place before 9 o'clock this morning. Army received orders to continue on the ground untill further orders. Men drew & cook'd two days provisions.

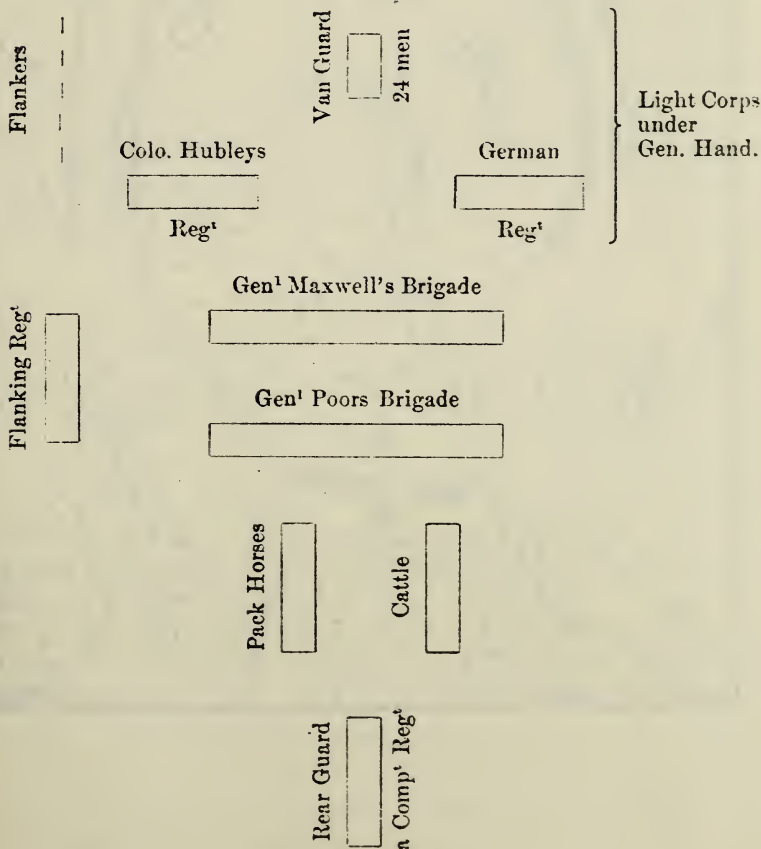
One Regiment from each of the Brigades attended Gen^l Sullivan, the General & Field Officers of the Army, whilst they were reconnoitering the River and Ground near Tioga branch about 3 mile above this place. Return'd without any discoverys worthy remark, about 4 o'clock P.M.

Wednesday August 11th.

Agreeable to orders, The Army moov'd this morning 8 o'clock A.M. in the usual order, Light Corp moov'd half an hour before the Main Body, and took post on the Banks of the river, near the fording place. On the arrival of the Main Army & Boats, Colo. Forrest drew up his Boat at the fording place & fired several six pounders on the opposite shore in order to scour the woods and thickets, and prevent any Ambuscades from taking place. In the mean time the

Light Corp, march'd by platoons link'd together (on account of the rappidity of the Water) and forded the same, and effected a Landing about nine o'clock, they immediately advanc'd about 100 yards across the river and form'd in line of Battle in order to cover the landing of the Main Army which we savelly effected about 10 o'clock A.M., after which came on Pack-horses cattle &c. covered by a Regiment which compos'd the rear Guard. About half past ten o'clock the whole moov'd in following order.

Order of March up Tioga Flats.





Previous to our arrival on the flats, we had to pass about one & half mile thro' a dark difficult swamp, which was covered with weeds & considerable underwoods, interspers'd with large Timber chiefly Button wood. We then entered the Flats, near the place on which Queen Esthers pallace stood, and was destroy'd by Colo. Hartleys detachment last Fall. The grass is remarkable thick & high, we cont'd along the same for about one mile & arriv'd at the entrance of Tioga branch into Susquehannah. About 1 o'clock we cross'd the same and landed on a Peninsula of land which extends toward Chemung and is bounded on the East by Susquehannah & on the West by Tioga branch and continued up the same for about two miles & a half, and Encamp'd. This Peninsula is compos'd of excellent Meadow & Upland, Grass in plenty and Timber of all kind, and soil in general good. Distance of march this day 5 mile. Since our arrival a scout of 8 men was ordered up to reconoitier Chemung and endeavour to make discoveries of the number of Savages & their situation if possible.

Thursday Aug^t 12.

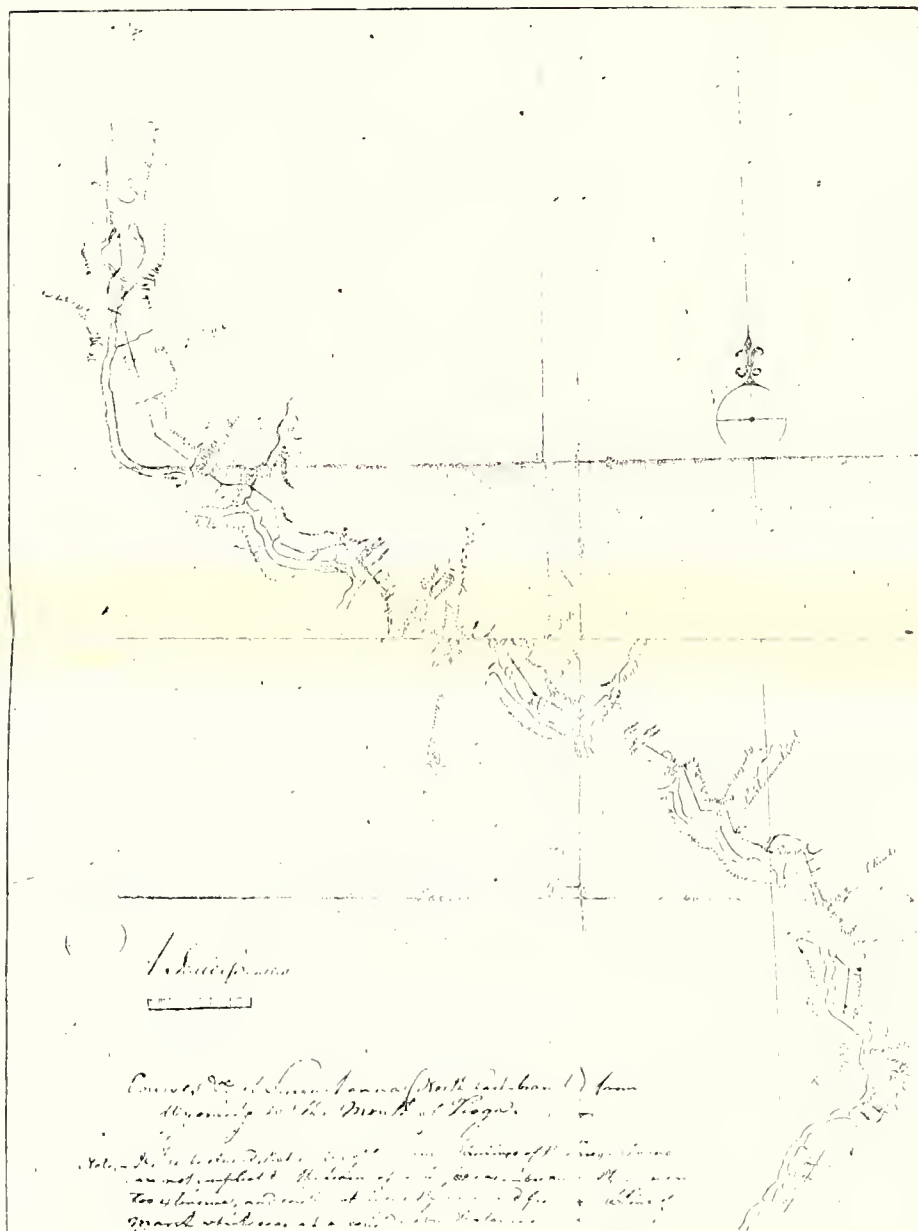
TIOPA PLAIN:—This being a place calculated to cover the Western Army during the Expedition to the Northward of it. A garrison for that purpose is to remain until our return. Sundry Works for the security of the same are now erecting about $2\frac{1}{2}$ Miles distant from where Tioga branch empties into Susquehannah, and where the two rivers are but about 190 yards distance from each other, those Works to extend from river to river.

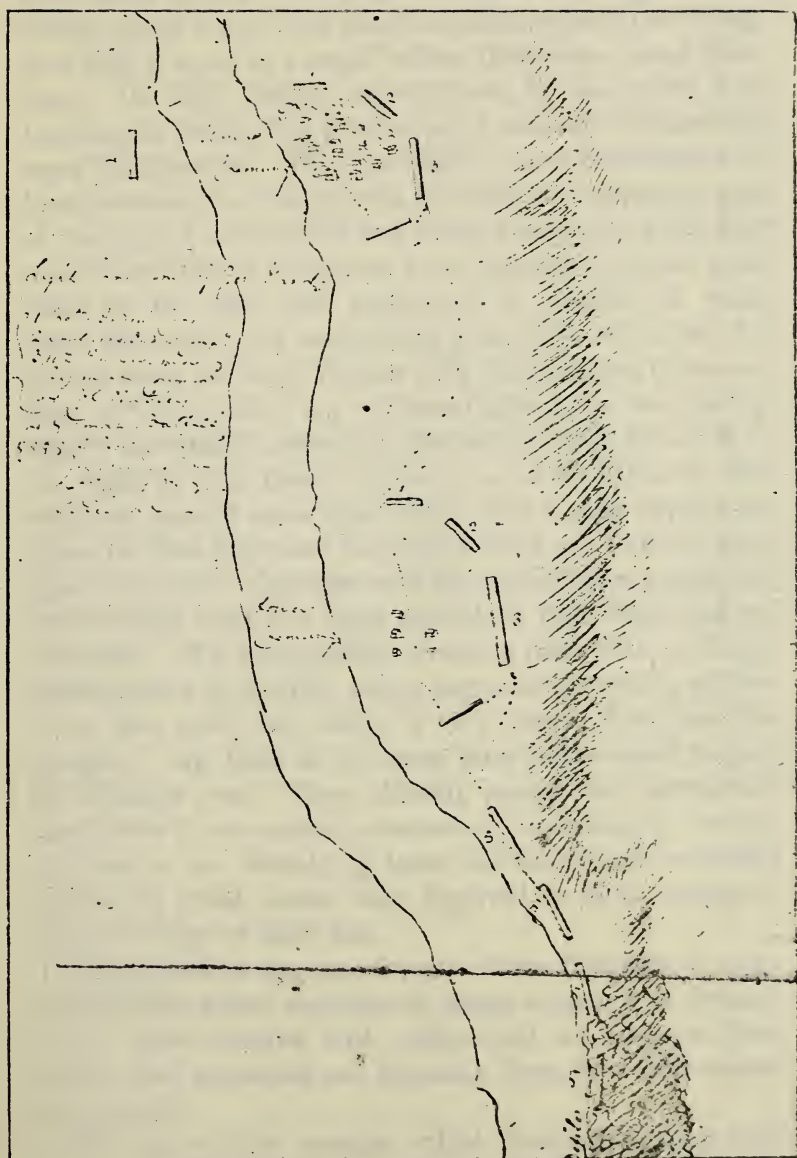
Capt. Cummings with his Scout (sent out last evening) return'd this day 11 o'clock A.M., made several discoveries at *Chemung*, an Indian Village 12 Miles distance from this place. In consequence of which a council of War sat & Determined an Expedition should immediately take place for the reduction of the same. The Army (two Regiments excepted) received orders to be in readiness for an imme-

diate march. 8 o'clock P.M. the whole where in motion and proceeded for Chemung.

Friday August 13th 1779.

The Army having march'd last evening 8 o'clock P.M. in the following order vizt. Light Corp under Com^d of Gen. Hand led the Van, then followed Gens. Poor and Maxwells Brigades which formed Main body & Corps de reserve, the whole under immediate command of Maj^r. Gen^l. Sullivan. The night being excessive dark and the want of proper guides, impeded our march, besides which we had several considerable defiles to march thro' that we could not possibly reach *Chemung* till after day-light. The morning being foggy, favoured our enterprize, Our Pilot on our arrival from some disagreeable emotions he felt, could not find the Town. We discovered a few Hutts which we surrounded, but found them Vacated. After about one hours search, we came upon the Main town. The following disposition for surprizing the same was ordered to take place, viz^t. Two Regiments one from the Light Corp & one from Main body were ordered to cross the river and prevent the Enemy from making their escape that way (should they still hold the Town) The remainder of the Light Corp viz^t 2 Indep^t Companies & My Regiment under Com^d of Brig^r Hand were to make the attack on the Town. Gen^l Poor was immid^y to moove up and support the Light Corp. We moov'd in this order accordingly but the savages probably having discovered our Scouting party the preceeding day, defeated our Enterprize by evacuating the village previous to our coming, carrying off with them nearly all their furniture and stock, and leaving an empty village only, which fell an easy conquest, about 5 o'clock A.M. The situation of this village was beautiful, it contained 50 or 60 Houses, chiefly build of Loggs & frames situate on the banks of Tioga branch and on a most fertile & beautiful extensive plain, the land chiefly calculated for meadows and the soil rich.





The Army continued for some small space in the Town, Gen^l Hand in the mean time advanced my Light Infan^y Comp^y under Capt. Bush about one mile beyond the Village on a path $\frac{h}{w}$ leads to a small Indian Habitation called Newtown. On Cap^t Bush's arrival there, he discovered fires burning, an Indian Dog $\frac{h}{w}$ lay asleep, a number of Dearskins, some blankets &c. He immediately gave information of his discoveries, in consequence of which the remainder part of the Light Corp viz^t the two Indep^t Companies & My Reg^t under Gen^l Hands command were ordered to move some miles up the path, and endeavour if possible to make some discoveries, we accordingly proceeded on in the following order viz^t Cap^t Walker $\frac{h}{w}$ 24 Men, compos'd the van, then 11th Reg^t under my command after $\frac{h}{w}$ the two Indep^t Com^{ps} the whole, covered on the left by Tioga branch & on the right by Cap^t Bush's Infantry co. of 40 Men—in this order we mov'd some what better than a mile beyond the place, the fires first were discovered when our Van was fired upon by a party of savages who lay conceal'd on a high hill immediately upon our right and which Cap^t Bush had not yet made. We immediately formed a front with my Regiment, pushed up the Hill with a degree of intrepidity seldom to be met with, and under a very severe fire from the savages. Cap^t Bush in the mean time endeavoured to gain the Enemy's rear. They—Enemy seeing the determined resolutions of our troops, retreated and according to custom, previous to our dislodging them carried off their wounded & dead, by which means they deprived us from coming to the knowledge of their loss.

The ground on the opposite side of the Mountain or ridge on which the action commenc'd, being compos'd of Swamp & low grass covered with underwood &c. favoured their retreat, and prevented our pursuing them, by which means they got off.

Our loss on this occasion which totally (excepting two) fell on my Regiment was as follows viz^t Two Captains, one Adjut., one guide & eight privates wounded, and one Serg^t,

one Drumer & four privates kill'd. Officers names viz^t Cap^t Walker (slight wound) Cap^t Carbury & Adj^t Huston (I fear mortal).

We, after gaining the summit of the hill & dislodging the Enemy march'd by the right of Companies in 8 columns and continued along the same untill the arrival of Gen^l Sullivan we then halted for some little time, and then return'd to the village, which was instantly laid in Ashes and a party detach'd to cross the river & destroy the Corn, beans, Pumpkins, Squashes & other Vegetables &c of w^h there were several very extensive fields, and those articles in the greatest perfection. Whilst the Troops were engag'd in this business Gen^{ls} Poor & Maxwells Brigades were fired upon, lost one man kill'd & several wounded. The whole business being compleated, we return'd to the ruins of the Village halted some little time and received Orders to return to *Tioga plain*, at which place we arrived 8 o'clock P.M., considerably fatigued. Least the Savages should discover our loss after leaving the place, I had the dead bodys of my Reg^t carried along, fix'd on horses and brought to this place for interment.

The expedition from first to last continued 24 hours, of which time my Regiment was imploy'd without least intermission 23 hours. The whole of our march not less than 40 miles.

(To be continued.)

A description of the Mountains, and adjacent
Country in which the Actions of the B. Command P.

Chippewa River.



THOMAS SULLY'S REGISTER OF PORTRAITS,
1801-1871.

Arranged and Edited with an Introduction and Notes.

BY CHARLES HENRY HART.

(Concluded from page 85.)

NAME	SIZE	DATE
1187. MEESCHERT MISS LILY. "For her Father."	30 x 25	1871
Mary Elizabeth Albertine, daughter of 1185, married John Blackwood Grant and resides at Douglassville, Pa.		
1188. MEESCHERT SENR. MR., "copy from a daugerreotype of the late, for his son."	30 x 25	1871
Huizinga Meeschert (1808-1871) was born in Philadelphia and was a noted <i>bon vivant</i> . In his latter days he grew to such an enormous size that locomotion was impossible for him. He was the last to drive about the city with a footman standing on a rack at the back of his carriage.		
1189. METCALF THOS., "for Dr Deweese."	Bust	1811
1190. MIDDLETON MISS.	Head	1856
1191. MIDDLETON MISS, "& sister. For their father."— "Painted for myself as their father counter- manded."	Bust	1856
1192. MIDDLETON MRS. A., "of South Carolina."	Kit-kat	1816

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1193. MIDDLETON MRS. JN. IZARD, "copy from my former Pict."	Kit-kat	1826
There is no "former picture" under the name of Mrs. John Izard Middleton, in the Register. Sully has either made a mistake in the Christian name (vide 1192) or has failed to enter the "former picture," or it was painted under her maiden name. There were two Mesdames of this name at the same period. Owned by Mrs. Hawkins K. Jenkins, South Carolina.		
1194. MIDDLETON MRS. H., "of Charleston for her son."	Bust	1831
1195. MILLAR G. "Modeller."	Head	1815
George M. Miller (d. 1819) was doubtless a German as we find his name spelled Müller. He was a potter, stonecutter, and modeller, and executed a fine bas relief of Washington in possession of the writer and one of Jefferson in the Amer. Phil. Soc. See the writer's "Life Portraits of Washington and of Jefferson" in <i>McClure's Magazine</i> , Feb., 1897, p. 305, and May, 1898, p. 52, for extended notices of Miller.		
1196. MILLER DR., "of New York."	Kit-kat	1812
1197. MILLER GEN. "Design for Medal."	10 x 12	1822
James Miller (1776-1851). Entered the army in 1808 as Major of the 4th Infantry and saw important service in the War of 1812. At the battle of Lundy's Lane he captured a British battery which decided the fortune of the day. For this service he was brevetted Brigadier General and received a gold medal from Congress.		
1198. MILLER JNO. S. "Merchant."	Head	1835
1199. MILLER MRS., "of Tennessee."	24 x 20	1845
1200. MILLER MRS., "of New York, late Miss Wheatly."	Head	1854
1201. MINIS Miss, "Georgetown S. C. Mother was D. Cohen."	Bust	1833
Sarah Anna Minis (1811-1834) of Savannah, Ga., m. Dr. Isaac Hays, of Philadelphia. Owned by Miss Hays, Phila.		



THOMAS SULLY

AET. 38

From the original portrait painted by himself in 1821

OWNED BY THE

Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

Thomas Sully's Register of Portraits, 1801-1871. 149

NAME	SIZE	DATE
1202. MINOR MISS CATHARINE, "of Natchez."	Kit-kat	1816
1203. MINOR MISS FANNY, "of Natchez."	Kit-kat	1816
1204. MITCHELL MASTER G., "from a Daugerreotype."	Head	1854
1205. MITCHELL MASTER G., "Began a 2nd Portrait of Mitchell's son."	Heau	1854
1206. MITCHELL MRS., "for her husband."	Head	1853
1207. MITCHELL MISS SALLY.	12 x 10	1805
1208. MOALE MR. SAML. "Attorney."	Bust	1823
1209. MONROE COLONEL, "Ex Pres. U. S. for M. A. W. P. The 2 first named were begun at Washington. The Presd. at his place Oak Hill."	Head	1829
"The 2 first" were 1135 and 1154.		
1210. MONROE EX. PREST., "for West Point."	Whole length	1832
James Monroe (1758-1831) should always be remembered as an honest and an upright politician and his administration has been designated "the era of good feeling." 1209 is owned by the Union League of Philadelphia and 1210 by the U. S. Military Academy at West Point.		
1211. MONROE MRS. "Sister to Mrs Cruggar New York."	Head	1843
Vide 379 and 458.		

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1212. MONROE MRS. JAMES, "for her brother Douglas."	Bust	1844
This could not have been the wife of the President, who was Elizabeth Kortright and died in 1830.		
1213. MONROE MISS FANNY, "for her uncle W Douglas."	Bust	1844
1214. MONTGOMERY DR. DD., "for Dr. Wiltbank."	Bust	1833
James Montgomery (1787-1834) was born in Philadelphia, graduated at Princeton, admitted to the bar and entered the ministry in 1816 under Bishop White, whose granddaughter he married. He was rector of St. Stephen's Church, Phila., from 1823 until his death.		
1215. MONTGOMERY MISS MARY.	Bust	1815
Daughter of 1217 (1794-1865), married 1174, March 5, 1815. This portrait was retouched by Sully in 1837 and is owned by her granddaughter Miss Emily Williams Biddle, of Philadelphia.		
1216. MONTGOMERY MR. J., "for Mrs Phillips."	Kit-kat	1818
1217. MONTGOMERY MRS.	Bust	1815
John Crathorne Montgomery, 1216, married Nov. 25, 1817, Elizabeth Henrietta Phillips, 1312. 1216 and 1217 were owned by Austin J. Montgomery, of Philadelphia.		
1218. MOORE MRS., "of Baltimore."	12 x 10	1804
1219. MORDACI CAPT., "of Arsenal at Frankford."	Head	1836
Alfred Mordecai (1804-1887) graduated first in the class of 1823, U. S. Military Academy at West Point, and was a member of the military commission from this government to the Crimea in 1855-57 and his report was published by order of Congress. He attained the rank of Major and resigned at the breaking out of the rebellion, being a North Carolinian by birth, but took no active part in the war.		

NAME	SIZE	DATE
1220. MOREAU GENERAL, "copied from a Min."	Bust	1815
Jean Victor Moreau (1763-1813), a French soldier and the only military rival of Napoleon, who exiled him in 1804. He came to this country and settled at Morrisville, on the Delaware River, opposite Trenton, and when war between Great Britain and this country was imminent President Madison offered Moreau the command of the U. S. troops, which he was about to accept when Napoleon's disastrous Russian campaign decided him to return to Europe. He entered a campaign against Napoleon and fell mortally wounded at the battle of Dresden.		
1221. MORGAN MR., "a subscriber for Mr Rawle."	Bust	1808
Benjamin R. Morgan (1765-1840), a prominent lawyer of Philadelphia.		
1222. MORRIS GASPER, "a sub- scriber."	Bust	1808
1223. MORRIS GASPER, "copied from my port."	Bust	1828
1224. MORRIS MRS. GASPAS.	Bust	1808
1225. MORRIS GOUVENIER, "a sub- scriber for Mr Meredith."	Kit-kat	1808
Gouverneur Morris (1752-1816), member of Constitutional Convention, 1787, Minister to France, 1792, and elected U. S. Senator in April, 1800. Mr. Meredith (1182) married the niece of 1225. Owned by Miss Catharine K. Meredith, Philadelphia.		
1226. MORRIS GOUVENIER, "copied from the first."	Half length	1808
Owned by grandchildren of Mr. Morris, Morrisania, N. Y. Engraved by J. B. Longacre.		
1227. MORRIS MRS. T., "painted when on a visit to N. York."	Bust	1814
Sally Kane (1778-1853) married May 28, 1799, Thomas, second son of 1230. Owned by C. F. M. Stark, of Dunbarton, N. Hamp.		

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1228. MORRIS MR. T. B., "South St."	Bust	1823
1229. MORRIS MRS. T. B., "of South St."	Bust	1822
1230. MORRIS ROBERT. "Retouching a copy of Otis from Stuart."	Bust	1824
Robert Morris (1734-1806), signer of the Declaration of Independence and financier of the American Revolution. "Without Robert Morris the sword of Washington would have rusted in its sheath." Owned by the Historical Society of Penna. There must have been considerable "retouching," as the charge was \$120, when Sully's regular price for portraits, at this time, was only \$100.		
1231. MORRIS THOMAS W. "Brewer."	Bust	1825
Thomas Morris (1778-1840), fifth in descent from Anthony Morris, who came with Penn to found Pennsylvania. Owned by great-grandson T. Morris Perot, Phila.		
1232. MORRISON MRS., "of Arch St."	Bust	1839
Anne Morrison (1798-1866). Owned by Mrs. Frederic Collins, Philadelphia.		
1233. MORTON GEORGE, "painted in Baltimore."	Bust	1822
1234. MORTON WASHINGTON, "for Mrs. Schyler."	Head	1807
1235. MORTON MRS. W., "for P. Schyler Esq."	Head	1807
Cornelia Schuyler married Washington Morton. Vide 1482.		
1236. MOSES MR., "of New York."	Bust	1808
1237. MOSHER MR. "Son of Mrs Mosher of Georgetown."	Bust	1853

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1238. MOSHER MRS. "Mother of Mrs Caperton." Vide 272.	Bust	1853
1239. MOZART, "copied from a Print painted by Teisch- bein."	17 x 12	1862
1240. MULENBERG MR., "deceased from Peale's painting." The name should doubtless be spelled "Muhlenburg."	Bust	1814
1241. MULENBERG MR., "2nd copy for Mr. Sheaf."	Bust	1814
1242. MUMFORD MRS., "of Schen- nectady for Harding Page."	Bust	1858
1243. MURDOCK MARGARETTA.	Kit-kat	1811
1244. MURDOCK MRS. "Sister of Alex Turnbull Esq."	Head	1853
1245. MUTTER MRS., "a subscriber to my low price \$50."	Head	1842
1246. MYERS GUSTAVUS, "for his family."	Head	1859
1247. MYERS MR., "of Norfolk a subscriber."	Bust	1808
1248. MYERS MR. John Myers (d. 1844).	Kit-kat	1814
1249. MYERS MRS., "formerly Miss Merkin."	Kit-kat	1814

Catherine Miercken (1796-1874) was the daughter of Captain Peter Miercken, of Phila., and wife of 1248. 1248 and 1249 are owned by Mrs. Dr. Laws, of Washington, D. C. 1249 is one of the finest portraits of women painted by Sully.

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NAME	N	SIZE	DATE
1250. NAPOLEON, "copied for Mr Alston of Georgetown."		Bust	1825
1251. NEAGLE ELIZABETH, "for her brother."		24 x 20	1867
1252. NEAGLE GARRETT.		Head	1866
To Mr. Garrett Cross Neagle I am indebted for much assistance in the preparation of this work. Although his mother was the daughter of Thomas Sully's brother Lawrence, Mr. Sully always called him and treated him as his own grandson.			
1253. NEAGLE MARY, "for her brother Garrett."		24 x 20	1867
1254. NEAGLE SALLY, "for her brother."		24 x 20	1867
Wife of Rev. S. F. Hotchkin.			
1255. NEAGLE SUSAN, "for her brother Garrett."		24 x 20	1867
1251 to 1255 are owned by Garrett C. Neagle, Philadelphia.			
1256. NEILSON J. C., "of Baltimore."		Bust	1818
1257. NEILSON Miss, "for Mrs Mallon."		Bust	1814
1258. NEILSON Miss, "deceased. Copied from my 1st Pict."		Bust	1818
1259. NEILSON Miss, "2nd copy for her brother."		Bust	1818
1260. NEMO LAWYER.		Miniature	1803
1261. NEW ELIZABETH.		Miniature	1802
1262. NEWBOLD MRS., "& her child."		Half length	1813

NAME	SIZE	DATE
1263. NEWBOLD MARY, "& lap dog whole length."	Kit-kat	1816
1264. NEWMAN MARY.	Half length	1832
1265. NONES MISS, "for Mr Moss."	Bust	1815
1266. NORRIS WM., "mercht. for- merly of Balt."	Bust	1830
William Norris, founder of the Norris Locomotive Works in Philadelphia.		
1267. NORRIS MRS. WM., "formerly of Baltimore."	Bust	1830
Was Mary Ann Heide (1803-1865). 1266 and 1267 owned by G. Heide Norris, Philadelphia.		
1268. NORRIS WM., "of the Club 'United Bowman.' "	Bust	1837
1269. NORRIS MRS. WM.	Bust	1839
1268 and 1269 are the same subjects as 1266 and 1267. Owned by S. Henry Norris, Philadelphia.		
1270. NOTT MRS., "wife of Professor Nott of Wisconsin."	Bust	1839
1271. NUGENT MR., "for Mr Wagner."	Bust	1827
Vide 1764.		

O

1272. OGDEN SAMUEL G., "for Beck-
man & Mortin." Bust 1807
This undoubtedly should be Beekman and Morton.
1273. O'NEILL MISS, "copied from a
Sketch." Head 1822
Elizabeth O'Neill (1791-1872) was a highly gifted tragic
actress, born in Ireland, who withdrew from the stage, in
1819, on her marriage with W. Wrixon Becher, M.P., who
was created a baronet in 1831. Her portrait by Masquerier
is in the National Portrait Gallery, London. 1273 belongs
to the Historical Society of Penna.

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1274. O'NEILL MRS., "of No. 424 Coates St. below 5th."	Bust	1865
1275. ORCUTT REV. JOHN D.D. "For Colonization Soc."	24 x 30	1868
Not in the collection of Colonization Society portraits in the Hist. Soc. of Penna.		
1276. ORNE MR. "Copy of a Dau- gerreotype of the late."	30 x 24	1853
1277. OSBORNE MRS., "of N. York. Sister to Mrs Furnace."	Bust	1826
1278. OTEY BH., "of Tennessee."	Half length	1844
James Hervey Otey (1800-1863) was born in Virginia and made Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Tenn. in 1834. He founded the University of the South at Suwanee, Tenn.		
1279. OTT MONS. "Jewler."	Miniature	1801
1280. OTTO MR.	Bust	1809

P

1281. PAGE MISS, "Potter & Page."	Bust	1810
1282. PAGE MRS., "house of Potter & Page."	Small size	1808
1283. PAGEOT MAD. "Mother of. Copy Put by & begun another."	Bust	1845
1284. PAGEOT MAD. "Mother de- ceased from a pic'r."	Bust	1845
1285. PAINE THOMAS. "Copied from Jarvais & sold to him."	Bust	1807
The only portrait of Paine (1737-1809) painted by Jarvis that is known is a copy of the familiar portrait of Paine by Romney, that was engraved by Sharp, from which print Jarvis's portrait was doubtless made.		

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1286. PARKE DR., "for the City Library."	Kit-kat	1822
Thomas Parke (1749-1835) was a physician, born in Chester County, Pa., began the practice of his profession in Phila. in 1773, attaining eminence. He was a founder of the College of Physicians, 1787, and its President from 1818 until his death. From 1778 he was a Director of the Library Company of Phila., and this portrait belongs to that library.		
1287. PARKER MISS LIZZIE, "of Media."	Head	1866
1288. PARSONS MISS C. "Study for 'Lady of the Lake.'"	Head	1812
1289. PATTERSON JOSEPH.	Bust	1821
1290. PATTERSON J. "2nd Portrait."	Bust	1821
The Maryland Historical Society owns a portrait catalogued "William Patterson," the father of Madame Bonaparte, signed "T. S. 1821," which is not in the Register. Sully may have erred in entering the Christian name of 1289 and 1290, or the portrait in the Md. Hist. Soc. may be of Joseph and not of William Patterson, as the dates are the same.		
1291. PATTERSON MRS. G., "formerly C. Nichols."	Bust	1821
1292. PATTERSON DR. R. M. "From a Port. by Du Bois."	Bust	1856
Robert Maskell Patterson (1787-1854), physician, was born in Phila. and in 1812 became professor of natural philosophy, etc., in the University of Penna. and was Director of the U. S. Mint from 1835 to 1851. He was President of the Amer. Philosophical Society, and one of the founders of the Franklin Institute and of the Musical Fund Society of Phila.		
1293. PAUL MRS. JAMES W., "of 4th St."	Head	1844
Was Hannah C. Bunker, daughter of Nathan Bunker and mother of Mrs. William Waldorf Astor.		

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1294. PAYNE MR., "of Warrington Va."	Bust	1854
1295. PAYNE MRS., "of Warrenton Va. Formerly Semmes."	Head	1853
1296. PEACOCK MR., "of German- town."	Head	1832
1297. PEALE FRANKLIN, "for the Musical F. S."	30 x 25	1868
Franklin Peale (1795-1870) was son of Charles Willson Peale and was appointed to the U. S. Mint in 1833, becoming Chief coiner in 1839, an office he held until 1854.		
1298. PEALE REMBRANDT. "Mu- seum. Painted in Balti- more."	Head	1820
1299. PEALE REMBRANDT," for Mr Joseph Harrison."	Head	1859
Rembrandt Peale (1778-1860) was son of Charles Willson Peale and at the early age of seventeen painted a portrait of Washington from life. But this is not the familiar "Rembrandt Peale portrait of Washington," which is a composite portrait, not from life, painted in 1823. 1299 is owned by the Penna. Academy of Fine Arts, as also Peale's portrait of Thomas Sully painted for Mr. Harrison at the same time.		
1300. PEARCE MR. G., "copied from a miniature."	Bust	1807
1301. PENDLETON JUDGE, "deceased. Copy for Mr Taylor."	Bust	1855
1302. PENN WM., "for Marquis of Townsend."	Bust	1807

It would be interesting to know what portrait of Penn Mr. Sully copied at this period.

	NAME	SIZE	DATE
1303.	PENN WILL., "from the statue in Hospital Yard, City C."	Kit-kat	1824
	This statue was presented to the Hospital by John Penn in 1804, it having, in 1775, adorned the garden of Lord Le Despenser's place at Wyecomb, but subsequently found its way to the junk shop where John Penn rescued it and sent it as a gift to the hospital. It has no iconographic value, having been modelled apparently after the figure in West's picture of the Treaty with the Indians.		
1304.	PERENNAEU MR., "for his sister."	Head	1842
1305.	PERINE MR., "for his son Glen."	20 x 24	1852
1306.	PERKINS COL. T. H., "for the Athenaeum of Boston and begun there at his house."	Whole length	1831
	Thomas Handasyde Perkins (1764-1854), a prominent merchant of Boston and philanthropist and a generous contributor to the Boston Athenæum, where the portrait now is. Its price was \$600, the highest to this time.		
1307.	PERKINS MRS., "from New Orleans."	Bust	1846
1308.	PETERS DR. "Copy from an old picture for St Peters."	30 x 25	1862
	Richard Peters (1704-1776) was born in England and came to Phila., where in 1762 he became rector of the United Churches of Christ and St. Peters.		
1309.	PETERS MISS ELIZA. "In Philadelphia."	Bust	1841
	Eliza W. S. Peters married John Field and in 1887 Mr. and Mrs. Field gave to the Penna. Acad. of Fine Arts a small collection of paintings including this portrait.		

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	NAME	SIZE	DATE
1310.	PETIGRU Miss C. "Painted in Charleston S C."	Kit-kat	1841
1311.	PETIGRU MR., "for Mrs Car- son his daughter."	Head	1842
1312.	PHILIPS Miss ELIZH. Elizabeth Henrietta Philips (1797-1850), daughter of Henry and Sophia Chew Philips, married 1216. Owned by her son Austin W. Montgomery. Vide 1217.	Kit-kat	1812
1313.	PHYSICK DR., "for Dr. Deweese."	Bust	1809
	Philip Syng Physick (1768-1837), born in Philadelphia and one of her most eminent physicians. Professor of Surgery and Anatomy in the University of Penna., 1805-1831. There is a chalk engraving, in outline, of this portrait and the painting belongs to the U. S. Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C.		
1314.	PHYSICK MRS., "late consort of Dr. Physick."	Head	1844
	Dr. Physick married Elizabeth Emlen (1773-1820). 1314 was painted from a miniature <i>circa</i> 1800, with the costume changed to the period of the painting. Owned by Philip Syng Physick Conner, Octorara, Md.		
1315.	PHYSIC PHILIP, "deceased. hand introduced."	Bust	1848
	Portrait of Philip Physick, eldest son of 1313 and 1314. It was from a daguerreotype and is owned by Mrs. Charles P. Keith, Philadelphia.		
1316.	PICKERING H. "Study of three children."	Bust	1818
1317.	PICOT MRS. "Copied from a photograph for her son."	Kit-kat	1866
1318.	PIKE MARINUS.	Bust	1809
	Marinus W. Pike was a carver, gilder, and frame maker at 6th and North Streets, Philadelphia.		

NAME	SIZE	DATE
1319. PIKE MRS.	Bust	1809
1320. PINCKNEY MRS. COTESWORTH, "for Mrs Elliott."	Kit-kat	1827
Sully's portrait of Mrs. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney was exhibited at the Charleston Exposition, 1901-02, by Miss M. E. Pinckney of Blowing Rock, N. C. Reproduced in Earle's <i>Two Centuries of Costume in America</i> .		
1321. PIPKIN DR., "of Muffleborough North Carolina."	Kit-kat	1825
1322. PIPKIN MRS., "Murfresborough."	Kit-kat	1825
1323. PIPKIN MR., "deceased from a miniature."	Bust	1826
1324. PITKINS GENL., "copy for his grandson."	Bust	1835
1325. PLANCHÉ MASTER A. B., "of N. O. for Mr Constant."	Bust	1825
1326. PLATT MR. "Merchant."	Head	1841
William Platt, an East Indian merchant of Philadelphia, and father of Charles Platt, President of the Insurance Company of North America, 1878-1909.		
1327. PLATT MRS. "Mother of Mrs Pepper Junr."	Head	1841
Maria Taylor, wife of 1326, whose daughter was Mrs. David Pepper.		
1328. PODESTA MRS., "a copy for Mrs Carter."	Head	1844
This is doubtless a copy of 282, as Mildred Lee Carter, daughter of Bernard Moore Carter, married Luis de Potedad, whose son married 292.		
1329. POINSETT JOEL, "for Col. Pinkney."	Head	1827

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1330. POINSETT HONBLE J., "copy for Mr. Burn."	Head	1827
1331. POINSETT JOEL. "For P. S. Painted in Washngn."	Bust	1840
Joel Roberts Poinsett (1779-1851) was a South Carolinian and first minister to Mexico from the U. S. He opposed nullification and was Secy. of War under Van Buren. 1331 is in the hall of the American Philosophical Society at Phila.		
1332. POLK JAMES K. "Presd. U. S. for College Chapel Hill."	Half length	1847
1333. POLK J. K. "Presd Finished the Sketch begun in June."	Head	1847
James Knox Polk (1795-1849), eleventh President of the U. S. 1332 is owned by the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, and 1333 is in the possession of Albert Rosenthal of Phila.		
1334. POLLARD MR., "of Norfolk Va."	Bust	1835
1335. POLLOCK GEORGE, "North C."	Bust	1825
1336. PORCHER MRS. HARRIET, "for our sister E. Smith."	Head	1837
Mrs. Porcher was a sister of Mr. Sully and her portrait, by her brother, was exhibited at the Charleston Exposition of 1901-02 by Mrs. Elizabeth W. Hughes and is reproduced in Earle's <i>Two Centuries of Costume in America</i> .		
1337. PORE MR., "cabinet maker."	Bust	1806
1338. PORTER MR.	Head	1807
1339. POST REV., "of the Circular Church."	Bust	1846
Painted in Charleston, S. C.		

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1340. POTTER ELIZABETH. "For Mr. Dr. T Potter." Married Henry Ashhurst of Philadelphia.	20 x 17	1849
1341. POTTER MARIA & EMILY, "for their Father."	Head	1849
1342. POTTER MASTER JOHN, "for his Father."	20 x 17	1849
1343. POTTER MISS ALICE, "18 months old." Married J. Dundas Lippincott of Philadelphia.	Head	1847
1344. POTTER MISS MARY, "at Princeton where I vis- ited."	20 x 17	1849
1345. POTTER MISS SARAH, "for her Father."	20 x 17	1849
1346. POTTER MR. J., "of Trenton or Princeton."	Bust	1841
1347. POTTER MR. JAMES.	Bust	1849
1348. POTTER MR., "of Princeton. A copy for his son."	Bust	1851
1349. POTTER MRS., "of Princeton. A second copy."	Bust	1851
1350. POTTER MRS., "of Trenton. Formerly of S. Caro- lina."	Bust	1841
1351. POTTER MR., "of Princeton. A second copy."	Bust	1851
1352. POTTER MRS., "of Princeton. A copy for her son."	Bust	1851
1353. POTTER MRS. T., "for her husband."	Kit-ka	1849

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	NAME	SIZE	DATE
1354.	POTTER REV. MR., "for Mr Tuckerman."	Kit-kat	1831
1355.	POTTER RICHARD. Father of 611.	Kit-kat	1814
1356.	POULSON Z., "for the City Library of Philada."	Bust	1843
	Zachary Poulson (1761-1844) from 1800 to 1839 published and edited in Phila. the <i>Daily Advertiser</i> and was for twenty-one years librarian of the Library Company of Philada., in whose building his portrait hangs.		
1357.	POULTNEY SEN. MRS., "of Baltimore."	Bust	1857
1358.	POULTNEY MRS. T., "of Bal- timore."	Head	1857
1359.	POWEL MRS., "partly from a miniature by Trott."	Bust	1817
	Elizabeth Willing (1742-1830) married Samuel Powel, afterward Mayor of Phila. A miniature of Mrs. Powel, that belonged to Rev. George Emelen Hare, ascribed to Malbone, I pronounced a number of years since to be, in my opinion, by B. Trott, and it is doubtless the one that Sully used.		
1360.	POWEL COL., "copy of his ancestor's portrait."	Bust	1827
1361.	PRALE MISS, "3 Broadway New York."	Head	1848
1362.	PRATT MR. ERASMUS. "Head. A present."	20 x 17	1870
1363.	PRATT MR. H. "Merchant."	Kit-kat	1815
	Henry Pratt (1761-1833), an eminent shipping merchant of Phila. Eldest son of Matthew Pratt, the portrait painter. Owned by Mrs. Rosalie V. Tiers Jackson, Jupiter, Florida.		
1364.	PRATT MRS. "From a minia- ture for Thompson."	Bust	1828

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1365. PRICE MR. STEPHEN.	Kit-kat	1838
Painted in London. Manager of the Park Theatre, New York.		
1366. PRICE MRS. STEVEN.	Bust	1807
1367. PRINGLE MRS. WM. BULL, "of Georgetown."	Head	1842
1368. PRINGLE MRS., "formerly Miss Ladson."	Head	1846
Mrs. James R. Pringle. Owned by William Henry Ladson of Charleston, S. C.		
1369. PROSSER MR.	Bust	1806
1370. PROSSER MRS.	Bust	1806
1371. PURVEYANCE J. "Lawyer."	Kit-kat	1821
1372. PURVEYANCE MRS. J.	Kit-kat	1821
This name doubtless should be "Purviance."		
1373. PYATT J. F. "For his mother."	Bust	1846
1374. PYATT MISS, "for her Mother."	Bust	1842
1375. PYATT MRS., "for her daugh- ter."	Bust	1842
1376. PYATT MR. "Brother of J. F."	Bust	1846
R		
1377. RALTON JUNR. MATTHEW.	Kit-kat	1812
1378. RALTON JUNR. MATTHEW, "deceased. Copy for Wil- cocks."	Head	1842
1379. RALTON MRS. MATTHEW.	Bust	1818
1380. RALTON MISS E., "for Dr. Dorsey."	Bust	1816
1381. RALTON MISS, "deceased. Hand introduced."	Bust	1847

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1382. RALTON MR., "for Dr. Dorsey."	Bust	1809
Finished June 6 and the last portrait painted by Sully before he sailed for England, June 10, 1809. Owned by Mrs. Alexander Proudfit, Newcastle, Delaware.		
1383. RALTON ROBERT, "deceased for Colonization S'y."	Bust	1846
The proper name of 1377 to 1383 is "Ralston." Robert Ralston (1761-1836) was a prominent merchant and philanthropist of Philada. and is the subject of 1382. Dr. Dorsey (450) married his daughter Maria (451) 1383 is in hall of Hist. Soc. of Penna.		
1384. RANDOLPH MISS, "since Mrs Hackley."	12 x 10	1805
1385. RANDOLPH MRS., "daughter Jefferson."	Bust	1836
1386. RANDOLPH MRS., "for T. J. Randolph her son, copy."	Bust	1836
1387. RANDOLPH MRS., "2nd copy of the above for Mrs Coolidge."	Bust	1836
Owned by Miss Ella W. Coolidge, Boston, Mass.		
1388. RANDOLPH MRS., "3rd copy ditto Mr Talcot. I only painted the outline and retouched."	Bust	1836
1389. RANDOLPH MRS., "for J Randolph. Begun by Tom."	Bust	1836
Martha Jefferson (1772-1836) married Feby. 23, 1790, her cousin Thomas Mann Randolph. "Mrs. Cooledge" was their daughter, having married Joseph Coolidge of Boston.		
1390. RANKIN MRS. "Father. a copy."	Bust	1866

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1391. RAWLE MISS REBA, "de- ceased from Profile."	Bust	1815
1392. RAWLE MR. "Lawyer."	Kit-kat	1808
William Rawle (1759-1836), first President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1824.		
1393. READ MR., "copied from Pine subscriber."	Bust	1808
1394. READ G., "a signer of the D. I. for his great grand son Mr Read of Albany. Copied from 1 I copied of Pine."	Bust	1860
1395. READ G. "Copied for Judge Read see above."	Bust	1860
1396. READ J. MEREDITH, "his grandfather copied from miniature."	30 x 25	1862
The portrait of George Read (1734-1798) by Robert Edge Pine is owned by William Read Fisher of Philadelphia. 1394 was painted for John Meredith Read, Jr., of Albany and 1395 for his father, Judge John M. Read of the Supreme Court of Penna. A portrait of George Read, by Sully, after Pine, is in Independence Hall, the Old State House, Phila.		
1397. READ MRS., "late mother of Mrs French."	Head	1847
1398. REDWOOD J., "a subscriber."	Bust	1808
1399. RHOADS MRS., "for Mrs Wag- ener her daught."	Bust	1848
1400. RICE MRS., "part to be paid by Indian Cost ^a ."	Head	1842
1401. RICE MR., "to be paid for in books & \$10."	Head	1854

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1402. RICHARDS SAM'L., "347 Arch St. for Mr White."	Bust	1827
Samuel Richards (1769-1842) was brother of Benjamin W. Richards, Mayor of Philadelphia. He was a large iron-maker with works at Weymouth, New Jersey. Owned by Herbert Dupuy, Pittsburgh, Pa.		
1403. RICHARDS S., "a copy from my former P."	Bust	1829
1404. RICKETTS MR., "copied from a painting."	12 x 10	1807
1405. RICKETTS MR.	Bust	1807
1406. RIDGLEY GEN'L., "painted in Baltimore."	Half length	1820
Charles Ridgely (1762-1829), Gov. of Maryland, 1815-17, was commonly called "General."		
1407. RIDGLEY JOHN, "of Hampton near Balt."	Bust	1841
1408. RIDGELY MISS ELIZH., "of Baltimore."	Whole length	1818
Married John Ridgely of Hampton, Balt. Co., Md., where the painting is. Reproduced in Earle's <i>Two Centuries of Costume in America</i> .		
1409. RIDGELY NICHOLAS, "painted in Baltimore."	Bust	1820
1410. RITCHIE MRS., "daughter Harrison Gray Otis, Boston."	Head	1835
1411. RITCHINGS MISS, "for her Father. (reduced)."	Bust	1845
Caroline Ritchings of Philadelphia, a singer in English opera and adopted daughter of Peter Ritchings, an actor and manager.		
1412. RITCHINGS MRS.	Bust	1845

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1413. ROACH MISS, "for Mrs. Jacob Smith. Declined."	Head	1831
1414. ROACH MRS., "formerly Miss Ridgway."	Kit-kat	1816
1415. ROACH MRS., "that was Miss Ridgway."	Bust	1827
1416. ROACH MRS., "copy from my portrait."	Head	1832
Daughter of Jacob Ridgway and wife of Major Isaac Roach, Mayor of Phila., 1838, who married, for her second husband, Dr. John Rhea Barton. She was sister to the famous Mrs. Doctor James Rush.		
1417. ROACH MRS. JOSEPH, "of New Bedford."	Bust	1831
1418. ROACH THOS., "of Bedford, Mass."	Head	1825
See 1449 and 1450.		
1419. ROBB MRS., "& 3 children from New Orleans, Isabella, Louisa and Mary."	Bh. half length	1844
1420. ROBBINS LUKE, "of the Theatre."	Bust	1808
1421. ROBERTS JESSE, "a present to McDonald's."	Bust	1847
1422. ROBERTSON MISS ANNA. "Sister to Mrs Barksdale."	Head	1851
1423. ROBERTSON MRS., "English lady of Alabama."	Head	1834
1424. ROBINSON CONWAY, "for his brother Moncure."	Head	1850
Conway Robinson (1805-1884), born in Virginia, was a distinguished lawyer and writer upon legal and historico-legal subjects.		

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1425. ROBINSON HENRY, "of Boston."	Head	1846
1426. ROBINSON MRS. HENRY, "of Boston."	Head	1849
1427. ROBINSON LOUISA, "formerly Miss Campbell."	Head	1824
1428. ROBINSON MR., "of the Theatre."	Bust	1807
1429. ROBINSON MR., "of Augusta Ga."	Bust	1846
1430. ROBINSON MRS. JOHN, "for Moncure her son."	Bust	1849
1431. ROBINSON MRS. MONCURE, "for her Husband."	Head	1845
1432. ROBINSON MONCURE. Moncure Robinson (1802-1891), of Virginia, resident of Philadelphia, eminent civil engineer. Vide 1424.	Head	1849
1433. ROBESON MRS., "formerly Rodman of New Bedford."	Kit-kat	1845
1434. ROBISON MR., "of Mills near Schuylkill."	Bust	1827
1435. ROBSON MR., "Mrs. Hughs's Father."	11 x 14	1826
1436. ROCKAFELLOW MISS, "for Mrs Graham a copy."	Head	1864
1437. ROCKALLO MASTER HARRY, "for Mr Graham."	Kit-kat	1843
1438. RODGERS MRS. CAROLINE, "formerly Fairman."	Bust	1831
Daughter of 517, wife of Evan Rogers, and mother of Prof. Fairman Rogers and of Mrs. Horace Howard Furness.		

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1439. ROGERS MRS.	Bust	1833
1440. ROGERS MRS., "of Pitts- burgh."	Head	1863
1441. ROLANDO LIEUT. "To hang on Dr Buckler's wall."	Bust	1852
Henry Rolando (d. 1869) entered the U. S. Navy in 1836. Attained the rank of Commander.		
1442. ROOTS MR.	Bust	1805
1443. ROPER MR., "of the Gym- nasium. Erased."	Bust	1832
1444. ROSE MISS AMELIA, "for her Aunt."	Head	1846
1445. ROSINI. "A dagguereotype. One of the series."	17 x 12	1862
Gioachino Antonio Rossini (1792-1868), a celebrated Italian operatic composer.		
1446. ROSS JOHN.	12 x 10	1805
1447. ROSS JAMES, "of Pittsburg."	Head	1812
1448. ROSS JAMES, "for the Acad- emy Fine Arts."	Half length	1813
James Ross (1762-1847), lawyer, member of the Pennsyl- vania Constitutional Convention of 1790, and U. S. Senator, 1794-1803. 1448 was engraved by Goodman and Pigott and the painting is owned by the Penna. Acad. of Fine Arts.		
1449. ROTCH MRS. J., "begun by Tom from Min."	Head	1832
Mrs. Joseph Rotch of New Bedford. Owned by Mrs. Win- throp Sargent, Boston.		
1450. ROTCH MISS ELIZABETH, "for Mrs Smith."	Head	1833
This is probably 1413 with the name misspelled in one place or the other.		

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	NAME	SIZE	DATE
1451.	ROWBOTHAM MRS., "as a present. Caddy."	Head	1832
1452.	RUFFIAN MRS., "formerly Miss Roan of Richmond."	Head	1839
1453.	RUNDLE FANNY, "from memory in part."	Head	1828
1454.	RUNDLE Miss, "copy for Earle."	18 x 15	1859
1455.	RUNDLE Miss, "copy of the late. For Mr. Earle."	Head	1859
1456.	RUNDLE Miss. "Copy 3rd Portrait for Earle."	Head	1859
1457.	RUSH DR., "for Dr Deweese."	Bust	1809
1458.	RUSH DR., "for Dr. Hossac of N. York."	Kit-kat	1812
1459.	RUSH DR., "deceased from my 1st Picture."	Whole length	1813
	The price for this was \$400, the highest to this date.		
1460.	RUSH DR., "for his daughter."	Half length	1813
1461.	RUSH DR., "deceased from my 1st painting."	Kit-kat	1815
	Benjamin Rush (1745-1813), distinguished physician and politician. Born in Phila. Signer Dec. of Inde. and Surgeon and Physician General to the army of the revolution. 1459 is owned by the Penna. Hospital and 1460 by Estate of Colonel Alexander Biddle, Phila. The American Philosophical Society owns a portrait of Dr. Rush which is ascribed to Sully and answers the description of 1461.		
1462.	RUSH MRS. DR., "for her son R. Rush Minister to Great Britain."	Half length	1817
	Julia Stockton (1759-1848) of New Jersey married Dr Benjamin Rush in 1776.		

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1463. RUSH HONBLE., "copy of a portrait of, for Judge Black."	Bust	1857
1464. RUSH MR., "late son of the Honble R. Rush. copy."	Head	1856
1465. RUSH MR., "ditto for Mr Drayton from a Photo- graph."	Head	1856
1466. RUSH MURRAY, "for his father R Rush."	Bust	1857
1467. RUSH MRS. MURRAY, "de- ceased. From a Daug."	24 x 20	1857
1468. RUSH MR. RICHARD, "of Bal- timore."	Head	1857
1469. RUSH JUN. MR. R., "for his father. a copy from 1st."	Head	1858
1470. RUSH MRS. RICHARD. "Be- gan in Decbr. 19th."	Head	1858
1471. RUSH MRS. BENJAMIN.	30 x 25	1862
1472. RUTHERFORD MISS EMILY.	Head	1850
1473. RUTHERFORD MRS. EMILY, "of Richmond Va."	Head	1847

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1474. SANDS MRS., "of Washington. Miss French."	Head	1840
1475. SANFORD JR., "Cashier Bank of U. S. Fayetteville."	Bust	1830
1476. SANFORD MRS., "of North Carolina."	Bust	1830

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1477. SARTAIN MRS., "for her relations in England."	Bust	1843
Susannah Longman Swaine of London married John Sartain, the well known mezzotinto engraver, in 1830, and that year came with him to Philadelphia through the persuasion of Mr. Sully.		
1478. SARTAIN JUNR. MR. "Eldest son of J. Sartain."	Head	1852
Samuel Sartain (1831-1906), eldest son of John Sartain, followed his father's profession of mezzotinto engraver, but his work never equalled his father's at its best.		
1479. SAVAGE JOHN. "Kit-kat canvas."	Bust	1824
1480. SAVAGE MISS.	Kit-kat	1810
1481. SAVAGE MRS., "formerly Jane White a sketch."	Head	1826
1482. SCHYLER PHILIP, "for W Morton."	Bust	1807
This name should be spelled "Schuyler," of the well known New York family. Philip J. Schuyler (1763-1855) was the son of General Philip Schuyler and was present at the inauguration of Washington, April 30, 1789. Vide 1234 and 1235.		
1483. SCHYLER MRS. PHILIP, "for Washn. Morton."	Bust	1807
Mary Ann Sawyer (1786-1852), of Newburyport, Mass., married Philip J. Schuyler in 1806. Vide 1234 and 1235.		
1484. SCOTT SIR WALTER, "copied from Lawrence."	20 x 17½	1870
1485. SEABROOK MISS LA FAYETTE, "for her mother."	Head	1843
1486. SEARGANT JOHN.	Bust	1810
1487. SEARGANT JOHN, "for the mems. of the Bar."	Kit-kat	1832

	NAME	SIZE	DATE
1488.	SEARGANT MRS. JOHN.	Bust	1819
	This name should be spelled "Sergeant." John Sergeant (1779-1852) was one of Phila. most eminent lawyers, member of Congress, candidate for Vice President of the U. S. on ticket with Henry Clay, and President of the Penna. Constitutional Convention of 1837. 1487 is owned by the Law Association of Phila.		
1489.	SEARS ELLEN, "for her father."	Head	1831
1490.	SEARS MR. "Drapery etc to Stuart' head."	Half length	1831
	Stuart painted several portraits of David Sears of Boston and 1490 is most probably the one in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, which has the appearance of work by another hand than Stuart's. Considerable must have been done to this, as the charge was \$150.		
1491.	SEDDON MR., "for Mr Bruce."	Bust	1849
1492.	SEGOINE ADELE.	Bust	1829
	There is a tradition in the Biddle family that Miss Sigoigne and Mrs. Nicholas Biddle exchanged their portraits by Sully, Miss Sigoigne having been Mrs. Biddle's bridesmaid. From Nicholas Biddle's bill for 139, it would seem to have been given to Mrs. Sigoigne.		
	N. Biddle Esq Dr Tho. Sully. Phila. July 20, 1827.		
	Portrait and frame sent to Mrs. Segoine		\$88.
	Rec'd Payment for Th. Sully		
	Thomas W Sully.		
	On the death of Miss Sigoigne 139 was returned to the Biddle family.		
1493.	SESSIONS MR. JO. W., "of Natchez."	Bust	1847
1494.	SEVIER MRS., "of Arkansas. Painted at W."	Bust	1840

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	NAME	SIZE	DATE
1495.	SEWEL MR., "who married Miss Janeway."	Bust	1852
1496.	SHAKESPEARE. "Copied from Engravings."	20 x 17	1864
1497.	SHAKESPEARE. "From the Chandos."	Head	1865
1498.	SHARP MR. "Merchant."	Bust	1807
1499.	SHARP MRS. T.	Bust	1807
1500.	SHARP MASTER, "of German- town for his mother."	Head	1864
1501.	SHAW MISS CHARLOTTE. "For her Father."	Head	1858
1502.	SHAW MISS NANCY. "For her Father."	Head	1858
1503.	SHAW BART. SIR J., "for W. Douglas."	Bust	1844
1504.	SHEAF MR.	Kit-kat	1804
1505.	SHEAF MRS.	Kit-kat	1814
1506.	SHELBY GOV. "Drawing for a medal voted by Con- gress."	8 in. Diam.	1821
Isaac Shelby (1750-1826), soldier and first Governor of Kentucky, 1792, was voted by Congress, April 4, 1818, a gold medal for the victory at the battle of the Thames.			
1507.	SKELTON MRS., "formerly Miss King."	Head	1844
1508.	SHIELDS MRS., "deceased. From a Talbotype."	Head	1854

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1509. SHIPPEN CHIEF JUSTICE E., "deceased. Copy Stuart." Bust		1848
Edward Shippen (1729-1806), Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Penna., 1799 to 1805. He was the father of Peggy Shippen who married Benedict Arnold. Stuart's original portrait of Shippen is owned by the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., and 1509 by the Law Association of Philada.		
1510. SHIRLOCK MR., "of Baltimore."	Bust	1808
1511. SHIRLOCK MRS., "painted in Baltimore."	Bust	1820
This name should doubtless be spelled "Sherlock," a well-known name in Maryland.		
1512. SHOEMAKER CAROLINE, "of Baltimore by remc."	Miniature	1804
1513. SHOEMAKER MRS. EDW., "a subscriber."	Bust	1808
1514. SHOENBERGER MR., "of Pittsburgh. Iron worker."	Bust	1841
Doubtless John H. Schoenberger, a prominent philanthropist of Pittsburgh, Pa.		
1515. SHOENBERGER MRS., "of Pittsburg."	Bust	1841
1516. SHOENBERGER MRS., "of Cincinnati."	Bust	1841
1517. SHONENBERG MARY, "deceased. Daughter of Mr. of Cina."	Head	1844
This name doubtless should be the same as 1514 to 1516.		
1518. SIGOURNEY MRS., "from a phoh. for Colonn. Society."	Head	1865
Lydia Huntley Sigourney (1791-1865), poetess and philanthropist. In hall of Hist. Society of Penna.		

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1519. SILL JOSEPH.	Head	1832
1520. SILL MRS., "formerly Miss Todhunter."	Head	1832
1519 and 1520 are owned by their daughter, Mrs. Enoch W. Clark, of Germantown, Phila. Vide 1706.		
1521. SILVESTER MRS. LOUISA, "for E Gardette."	Head	1832
1522. SIMMONS Miss, "daughter of Dr. Simmons."	Head	1846
1523. SIMMONS MR., "of the West Indies."	Bust	1847
1524. SIMONS MRS., "daughter of the late Mr Ball."	Head	1846
1525. SIMPSON MR., "of Pittsburg."	Bust	1841
1526. SKINNER MR., "of North Car- olina."	Bust	1825
1527. SKINNER MR., "of North Car- olina."	Bust	1837
1528. SKINNER REV. DR., "for Mrs Montgomery."	Bust	1816
Newsam lithographed portrait of Rev. Thomas H. Skinner after Sully.		
1529. SKINNER MRS., "for Mrs Montgomery."	Bust	1816
1530. SKINNER MRS., "copy from a former picture. Meggs."	Head	1824
1531. SKINNER MRS., "wife of Rev. Skinner."	Head	1829
Emily Montgomery (1797-1824), sister of 1215, m. May 24, 1814, Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D.D., a Presbyterian clergy- man. Vide 1528.		

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44	THE JEFFERSON ADMINISTRATION	44
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46	THE MONROE ADMINISTRATION	46
47	THE ADAMS ADMINISTRATION	47
48	THE JEFFERSON ADMINISTRATION	48
49	THE MADISON ADMINISTRATION	49
50	THE MONROE ADMINISTRATION	50

NAME	SIZE	DATE
1532. SLEVIN MISS JANE, "for her parents."	Head	1856
1533. SLEVIN MR.	Head	1856
1534. SLEVIN MRS.	Head	1856
1535. SMITH BETSEY, "my sister for herself."	19 x 15	1828
Elizabeth Sully married Middleton Smith of South Carolina and her portrait by her brother was exhibited at the Charles- ton Exposition, 1901-2, by Henry C. Cheves.		
1536. SMITH FANNY, "whole length for Mr Cresson Senr."	50 x 37	1833
1537. SMITH FRANCIS G., "for my- self."	Bust	1856
Francis Gurney Smith (1784-1873), Treasurer of the Musi- cal Fund Society, 1820-1864, and for thirty-eight years Warden of St. Peter's P. E. Church, Phila. Owned by the Musical Fund Society.		
1538. SMITH MISS, "for Mrs Alli- bon."	Bust	1830
1539. SMITH MISS EMMA, "of South Bay."	Head	1842
1540. SMITH MISS SUSAN, "of South Bay."	Head	1842
1541. SMITH MR., "a subscriber."	Bust	1808
1542. SMITH MR., "relative of Kraumbarrg."	Bust	1813
Vide 970-972.		
1543. SMITH MR. CHS., "for J B Smith."	Head	1828
1544. SMITH CH., "copy from my original."	Head	1828

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1545. SMITH MR. J. B., "of Arch near 12th."	19 x 15	1828
1546. SMITH MRS., "formerly Miss Wharton."	Bust	1828
Rebecca Shoemaker Wharton (1795-1846) married Jacob Ridgway Smith, November 12, 1817. Owned by Mrs. William H. Gaw, Philadelphia.		
1547. SMITH MRS., "hand intro- duced for Misses Mc- Euen."	Bust	1823
Vide 1108-1110.		
1548. SMITH MRS., "copied from McEuen begun 20."	Head	1825
1549. SMITH MRS. JOSEPH, "for Mrs Cresson."	Bust	1833
1550. SMITH MRS. NEWBURY, "for her husband."	Bust	1848
1551. SMITH MRS. R., "sister of Mrs Govr. Coles."	Head	1837
Mary Roberts married George Roberts Smith of Phila. Vide 322.		
1552. SMITH MRS. ROBERT, "of South Bay."	Head	1842
Vide 1539 and 1540.		
1553. SMITH PROF. W., "for his grandson. Copy."	Bust	1855
This was a copy of Stuart's portrait of Provost Wm. Smith, Univ. of Penna.		
1554. SMITH S., "former Provost of Princeton Coll."	Head	1814
Samuel Stanhope Smith (1750-1819), President of Prince- ton College, 1795 to 1812.		

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1555. SMITH S., "copy of the fore- going."	Head	1814
1556. SNIDER JUNR. JACOB.	Head	1836
1557. SNIDER JACOB, "to cancel the former port."	Head	1840
1558. SNIDER MRS., "consort of Jacob S. Junr."	Head	1835
1559. SNIDER JACOB, "three chil- dren in Group."	Kit-kat	1841
1560. SNYDER MISS, "hand intro- duced."	Bust	1812
1561. SNYDER SIMON, "Govr. of State Penna."	Bust	1809
Simon Snyder (1759-1819), Governor of Penna., 1803 to 1817, serving three terms. 1561 was engraved by David Edwin and published July, 1809, by John Binns.		
1562. SOLAGE MADAME, "of Nor- folk."	Miniature	1801
1563. SOUTHGATE MRS., "of Rich- mond."	Bust	1814
1564. SPANG MRS. C. F., "of Pitts- burg."	Head and hand	1843
1565. SPANG ROSALIE. "For her parents of Pittsburg."	Head	1848
1566. SPARKS MR., "for Mr Elliot of Boston."	Kit-kat	1831

Jared Sparks (1789-1866), historian. He used the editorial pencil too liberally, yet his work is invaluable to the student and paved the way for works which without his would never have been projected and published. 1566 was lithographed by Newsam, and engraved by Stephen A. Schoff for the National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans. Owned by Mrs. W. J. Clemson, Taunton, Mass.

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1567. SPARKS MRS.	Head	1855
1568. SPARKS SENR. MRS.	20 x 17	1856
1569. STANARD MRS.	Head	1851
1570. STANARD MRS. "Copy for Mr Surtees."	Head	1851
1571. STERLING LORD. "Erskin from Stuart for Cadwallader." Head		1830
1571 was of David Montague, Lord Erskine, <i>not Sterling</i> as Sully wrote and then corrected, who married Frances Cadwalader and whose portrait by Stuart belongs to the Cadwalader family. There is no portrait of Sterling in the Cadwalader family, or by Stuart. Vide 507.		
1572. STERLING MRS.	Bust	1853
1573. STERRETT MRS., "for Mr Winchester." Head	Head	1852
1574. STETH MRS. CATHARINE, "formerly Potter." Head	Head	1824
1575. STITH MAJOR, "deceased from a portrait." Head	Head	1825
1576. STEVENSON ANDREW.	Bust	1805
1577. STEVENSON MISS FRANCES. "Neice McCallester." Bust	Bust	1848
1578. STEWART COME., "for a medal." Head	Head	1817
Charles Stewart (1778-1869), distinguished naval officer who commanded the frigate <i>Constitution</i> in the war of 1812 and was voted a gold medal by Congress for the capture of the <i>Cyane</i> and the <i>Levant</i> . He was in the service for seventy-one years and was the senior officer for seventeen. His daughter Delia was the mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish agitator. 1606 is of the same.		

NAME	SIZE	DATE
1579. STEWART DUGALD, "after Raeburn for Dr. P Tidy- man."	Half-length	1825
Sir Henry Raeburn was elected an honorary academician of the Penna Acad. of the Fine Arts, in acknowledgment of which compliment he presented the academy with a replica of his famous portrait of Dugald Stewart. This is the portrait that Sully copied, the original of which was destroyed in the great fire, at the Academy, in 1845. 1579 is owned by the St. Andrews Society of Charleston, S. C.		
1580. STOCKER, MR. C., "for New Orleans."	Kit-kat	1814
1581. STOCKER MRS. CLEMT.	Kit-kat	1814
1582. STOCKTON COM., "of Prince- ton."	Bust	1851
1583. STOCKTON COM. "Copy for Princeton College."	Bust	1851
1584. STOCKTON COM ^E . "Copy 3d at his request"—"1857 Pre- sented to Colonization."	Bust	1851
Robert Field Stockton (1795-1866) entered the navy in 1811 and took possession of California for the U. S. in 1846. He resigned in 1850 and the next year was made U. S. Senator from New Jersey. 1584, inscribed by Sully on the back "1851 No. 3," belonged to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society and is with the rest of that Society's collection in the hall of the Historical Society of Penna.		
1585. STOCKTON, "for Mr Biddle copied from an old pic- ture."	30 x 25	1862
1586. STOCKTON MRS., "wife of Stockton. For Mr. Biddle."	30 x 25	1862
These were the portraits of Richard Stockton and of Annis Boudinot his wife, the parents of Julia, wife of Dr. Benjamin Rush, and were painted for Col. Alexander Biddle, whose wife was Julia Williams, daughter of Samuel Rush, youngest son of 1461.		

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1587. STOCKTON MASTER ROBERT, "at full length 3 years."	Kit-kat	1849
1588. STOCKTON MRS., "of Prince- ton N J."	Kit-kat	1847
1589. STOCKTON MRS. AUGS.	Bust	1847
1590. STOCKTON MRS. AUGS., "for her husband."	Bust	1850
1591. STOCKTON REVD. T. H., "a bust with hand ordered."	Kit-kat	1843
Thomas Hewlings Stockton (1808-1868), an eloquent Metho- dist divine, who for many years was chaplain to the House of Representatives and to the U. S. Senate at Washington. He was half brother of Frank R. Stockton, the writer of short stories. Owned by Mrs. Anna Stockton Allen, Phila- delphia.		
1592. STODDARD HONBLE., "copy of a miniature of the late."	Head	1851
1593. STOTT MR., "deceased from a print."	Bust	1830
1594. STOTT MR., "deceased copied from a former."	Bust	1831
1595. STOTT MRS., "copy of Por- trait."	Bust	1831
1596. STOTT MRS. EBENEZER, "from Scotland."	Bust	1830
1597. STOTT SARAH, "for her nephew Col Cooper Lon- don."	Bust	1840
1598. STOUGHT MRS., "of Allen- town N. Jersey."	Bust	1835

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1599. STOUT R. M., "of Allen Town N. J."	Bust	1830
1598 and 1599 should doubtless be spelled the same, whichever is correct.		
1600. STRICKLAND MR. SENR.	Head	1809
1601. STRICKLAND WILLIAM, "architect."	Bust	1820
1602. STRICKLAND WILLIAM, "architect."	Head	1836
William Strickland (1789-1854), the most eminent architect of Philadelphia, whose works speak for themselves.		
1603. STROBIA FRANK, "and his Father."	Bust	1805
This was the first work for which Sully received as much as fifty dollars.		
1604. STROTHERS MISS, "(Theodosia of St Louis."	Head	1844
1605. STRUTHERS MRS.	Bust	1832
1606. STUART CAPT., "United States Navy."	Whole length	1811
Name mis-spelled for "Stewart." Vide 1578. The whereabouts of this important picture I have been unable to discover.		
1607. STUART MRS., "formerly Miss Calvert."	Head	1833
1608. STUART MRS., "of Jamaica New Jersey."	Bust	1837
1609. STYLES MISS, "cousin of Fanny Hayne."	Head	1843
1610. STYLES MR., "of Carlisle."	Head	1843

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1611. SULLY ALFRED AND JANE, "for myself."	Kit-kat	1829
The son and daughter of the painter, the former aged eight and the latter twenty-two (vide Introduction). This picture was engraved by I. B. Forrest with title "Brother and Sister Reading," and the painting is owned by Mr. Gilbert Stuart Parker of Philadelphia.		
1612. SULLY ALFRED, "my son as a present Peticolas."	Bust	1830
"Peticolas" was doubtless Phillippe S. Peticolas (1760-1843), the miniature painter who settled in Richmond in 1805 and gave Sully some instruction in painting. Or it may have been his son, Edward F. Peticolas, who was also a miniature painter, in Virginia.		
1613. SULLY ALFRED, "for his mother."	Head	1839
In his uniform as a cadet at West Point.		
1614. SULLY ALFRED AND MANULA. "From Daugerreotypes. Heads."	Bust	1851
Vide Introduction, vol. xxxii, p. 392.		
1615. SULLY ALFRED. "Sketch for Blanch."	18 x 14	1863
1616. SULLY BLANCH AND ELLEN, "for their mother S Sully."	Head	1818
Daughters of the painter, aged respectively four years and two years.		
1617. SULLY BLANCH, "for the pur- pose of Ellen's instruc- tion."	Head	1834
1618. SULLY BLANCH AND ROSALIE, "in group."	Bust	1842
Daughters of the painter, aged respectively twenty-eight and twenty-four years. This picture was engraved with the title "The Lily and the Rose," and the painting is owned by Mr. Albert Rosenthal of Phila.		

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1619. SULLY CHESTER, "in Norfolk Virga. being my first at- tempt from life for Mary Lee." Begun May 13, finished June 1. Price \$15.	Miniature	1801
1620. SULLY CHESTER.	12 x 10	1803
1621. SULLY CHESTER, "my brother."	Bust	1810
1622. SULLY ELLEN, "my daugh- ter a sketch."	Head	1824
1623. SULLY JANE, BLANCH, ELLEN, ROSALIE & ALFRED. "Group of my children for their mother."	Bish. half length	1822
1624. SULLY JANE, "my daugh- ter a sketch."	Head	1824
1625. SULLY JANE. "Sketch for Mrs M. Smith."	Head	1828
1626. SULLY LAWRENCE.	Bust	1803
1627. SULLY MARY, "a sketch pre- sented to Mrs J Savage."	Head	1824
1628. SULLY MATTHEW, "my father."	12 x 10	1803
1629. SULLY MATTHEW, "from a miniature."	Bust	1815
1630. SULLY MATTHEW, "my father copied from one painted for Betsey."	Head	1829
A portrait of Matthew Sully (1769-1815) by his son was exhibited at the Charleston Exposition, 1901-'02, by Mrs. E. W. Hughes.		

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1631. SULLY ROSALIE. "To help H Bridport."	Head	1839
Hugh Bridport was a miniature painter born in London in 1794 who came to this country and settled in Phila. in 1816, where he taught drawing and painting as well as following his profession. He also drew on stone and engraved on copper and his name last appears in the Phila. Directory for 1837. "To help H Bridport" could not have been artistically but must have been financially.		
1632. SULLY ROSALIE. "Sketch in oil. Reading."	17 x 13	1840
1633. SULLY ROSALIE. "copied for Blanch."	12 x 12	1871
1634. SULLY SARAH, BETSEY & MARY, "my neices."	12 x 10	1803
1635. SULLY SARAH.	Bust	1803
1636. SULLY SARAH, "my wife, sis- ter, Jane, Sally, Tom, for myself."	Kit-kat	1828
1637. SULLY SARAH, "my wife for myself."	Bust	1830
1638. SULLY SARAH, "at full length for Blanch."	5 ft. 2 x 3 ft. 5	1848
This portrait of Mrs. Sully, with her dog Ponto, is owned by Garrett C. Neagle, Philadelphia.		
1639. SULLY SARAH, "copy from a former pt. for Sally."	Bust	1851
1640. SULLY SARAH, "copy to supply one sold to E."	30 x 25	1859
1641. SULLY SARAH, "painted in 1832, copy of head for Blanch."	15 x 13	1870
There is no portrait of Sarah Sully entered in 1832.		

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1642. SULLY SALLY, "deceased. Partly from recollection. For G Neagle."	21 x 17	1867
1643. SULLY SOPHIA, "daughter of Mattw Sully Jun."	Miniature	1801
1644. SULLY TOM AND JANE, "at full length with Fidele."	Half length	1812
1645. SULLY THOS., "my son a study."	Head	1820
1646. SULLY THOMAS & ROSALIE. "Present for Vogel of Dresden."	25 x 21	1840
1647. SULLY THOMAS, "myself for J. B. Le Roy."	Head	1807
1648. SULLY THOMAS, "myself for Mr Wadsworth." Owned by the Wadsworth Athenæum, Hartford, Conn.	Head	1807
1649. SULLY THOMAS, "for Chester Sully."	Bust	1815
1650. SULLY THOMAS, "myself for H Robinson." Owned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.	Head	1821
1651. SULLY THOMAS, "myself for Harriott Porcher, my sister."	19 x 15	1828
1652. SULLY THOMAS, "my own head for Welfare's child T S W."	Head	1836
1653. SULLY THOMAS, "my own portrait for the order of Mr Tyler."	Bust	1850

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	NAME	SIZE	DATE
1654.	SULLY THOMAS. "Self for Mr Dreer." Owned by the Historical Society of Penna.	20 x 17	1856
1655.	SULLY THOMAS, "for the Col- onization Society." In hall of Hist. Society of Penna.	Head	1860
1656.	SULLY THOMAS, "ordered for the Musical Fund."	30 x 25	1867
1657.	SULLY THOMAS. "Yesterday began my portrait on a reduced size for Garrett." "Garrett" is Garrett C. Neagle.	30 x 25	1867
1658.	SULLY THOMAS. "From a Daugerreotype, for Blanch."	15 x 13	1867
1659.	SWAN MISS AND MISS M. BRYAN, "grouped."	Bust	1831
1660.	SWIFT GENERAL, "for Eng. Dept. West Point." Joseph Gardner Swift (1783-1865) was the first graduate of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, Oct. 12, 1802, and became a distinguished engineer, but resigned in Nov., 1818, with other officers, on the appointment of a French general, Simon Bernard, to investigate the coast defences of the United States.	Bust	1829

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1661.	TALCOT MRS., "for Mrs Hack- ley of Richd."	Bust	1832
1662.	TALIAFERRO MISS, "(Toliver) for Mr Soddon."	Head	1849
1663.	TAYLOR JAMES. "Pastor of Unitarian Church."	Bust	1818
1664.	TAYLOR JAMES. "Unitarian Clergn."	Bust	1830

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1665. TAYLOR MRS. J.	Bust	1817
1666. TAYLOR MISS.	30 x 25	1862
1667. TAYLOR MISS SALLY, "daughter of Wm. E. Taylor, Va."	Head	1835
There is either an error in the Christian name of this lady or in the present identity of the subject. According to Peacock's <i>Famous American Belles of the 19th Century</i> (Phila., 1901), the portrait was of Miss Fanny Taylor, who at the time she sat to Sully was one of a trio known as the Richmond Graces,—Fanny Taylor, Sally Chevalier (309), and Sally Watson. Miss Taylor married, 1st, Archibald Morgan Harrison, 2nd, Col. Thomas Harding Ellis of Richmond, and died in July, 1897. The portrait belongs to Beverly Randolph Harrison of Amherst, Va., and is reproduced in Peacock's book, p. 118. Vide 499 and 500.		
1668. TAYLOR MR., "deceased from a portrait by Ford."	Bust	1845
1669. TAYLOR MR. HENRY, "copy for his nephew."	Head	1845
1670. TAYLOR MRS., "of Gerard now Chestnut St."	Head	1837
1671. TAYLOR MRS. E., "deceased from a miniature."	Head	1844
1672. TAYLOR R., "his wife & 2 children in seperate."	12 x 10	1803
1673. TAYLOR T.	Bust	1805
1674. TERRY MRS., "for D Wadsworth."	Bust	1807
Owned by Richard B. Post, New York.		
1675. TESERE MADAME.	Bust	1814
1676. TEVIS MR. "Auction salesman."	Bust	1822

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1677. TEVIS MRS., "formerly Miss Hunter."	Bust	1827
1678. THAYER COL. "Painted at West Point."	Bust	1831
Sylvanus Thayer (1785-1872), graduated at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point in 1808, and assigned to the Engineer corps. He was superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, 1817 to 1833, and organized the school on its present basis. A monument to him was erected at West Point in 1833. Owned by West Point Military Academy.		
1679. THOMAS COL., "of the Custom House."	36 x 44	1865
William B. Thomas was collector of the Port of Phila. and Colonel of the 20th and afterwards of the 192nd Regiment Penna. Volunteers in the War of the Rebellion.		
1680. THOMAS GEORGE GRAY.	Bust	1844
1681. THOMAS MISS, "& brother in one canvas."	Kit-kat	1811
1682. THOMAS MRS. W., "of Baltimore Whethered."	Bust	1841
1683. THOMPSON EDWARD, "son deceased copy from mine. Rejected."	Bust	1824
1684. THOMPSON JONAH.	Bust	1809
1685. THOMPSON MR., "of New Orleans. For Mr Lewis."	Head	1853
1686. THOMPSON MR., "from a picture by Hubbard. Pepper."	Bust	1847
William James Hubard (1807-1862) began his artistic career as an infant prodigy cutting silhouettes, as which he came to Phila. in 1826, and having higher ambitions put himself under Sully's instruction and became quite noted for his cabinet whole length portraits in oil. Vide the writer's "The Last of the Silhouettists," in <i>Outlook</i> for Oct. 6, 1900.		

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1687. THURON MONS., "for his son."	Bust	1818
1688. TICKNOR MR., "for himself."	Kit-kat	1831
George Ticknor (1791-1871), the distinguished author of the <i>History of Spanish Literature</i> and one of the founders of the Boston Public Library, which institution owns 1688. Reproduced in <i>Life and Letters of George Ticknor</i> .		
1689. TICKLE MISS REBECCA.	Bust	1812
1690. TICKLE MR., "for Mrs Montgomery."	Bust	1815
1691. TICKLE MR., "copied from my 1st Picture."	Bust	1818
John Teackle (1753-1817), a wealthy planter of Virginia who liberated his slaves and went to reside in Burlington, N. J. 1689 was of the same family.		
1692. TIDYMAN DR. PHILIP, "of Charleston S C."	Bust	1826
Philip Tidyman (1777-1850), a distinguished physician of Charleston, S. C. This portrait was engraved by Thomas B. Welch and belongs to the St. Andrew's Society of Charleston.		
1693. TIDYMAN DR. PHILIP, "for German Friendly S. Charln."	Small whole length	1829
1694. TIERMAN MR. FRANK.	Bust	1837
1695. TIFFANY MRS., "of Baltimore."	Bust	1847
1696. TIFFANY MRS., "copy of one begun at Providence."	Bust	1847
1697. TILGHMAN MRS.	Bust	1815
1698. TILGHMAN MRS. BEN.	Bust	1816
Anna, daughter of William McMurtrie (d. 1872), married Benjamin Tilghman. Owned by Miss Maria Tilghman, Philadelphia.		

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	NAME	SIZE	DATE
1699.	TILGHMAN MRS. J., "Miss Shoemaker."	Bust	1816
1700.	TILINGHAST MRS., "being the 1st of my reduced prices."	Head	1842
1701.	TODD MISS, "of Harrisburgh."	Head	1845
1702.	TODD SENR. MR., "a sub- scriber."	Bust	1808
1703.	TODD MRS., "a subscriber." Begun April 2. Finished July 1.	Bust	1808
1704.	TODD MRS., "a subscriber." Begun May 14. Finished June 29.	Bust	1808
1705.	TODHUNTER JOHN. "Merchant at 46 G. Marlb." Painted in England.	Bust	1837
1706.	TODHUNTER MR., "for Mr Sill, step son." Mr. Sill was the son-in-law of Mr. Todhunter. Vide 1519 and 1520.	Bust	1831
1707.	TOMÉ MRS., "of Norfolk."	Miniature	1803
1708.	TOMPKINS GOVR., "copied for Jarvais."	Bust	1807
1709.	TOMPKINS GOVR., "of N York for Delaplaine." Engraved by W. R. Jones.	Half-length	1813
1710.	TOMPKINS GOVR., "of N York for Dr Gillespie." Daniel D. Tompkins (1774-1825), Vice President of the United States and Governor of New York.	Small half length	1816
1711.	TOMPKINS. "Grocer."	Bust	1805
1712.	TOWNE MISS SARAH.	Bust	1845

NAME	SIZE	DATE
1713. TRIECHEL MR., "deceased. From a Daugerreotype." Head		1855
1714. TRIECHEL MRS., "from a photograph for her son." Head		1859
1715. TRUMBULL GOVERNOR. Jonathan Trumbull (1740-1809), son of "Brother Jonathan," Governor of Connecticut from 1798 until his death and brother of Col. John Trumbull the artist. Owned, in 1889, by Mrs. Harriet Stickney, grandniece of the subject.	Bust	1807
1716. TUCKER MRS., "wife of Law- yer Tucker." Bust		1805
1717. TUDOR MR., "deceased for Col Perkins." Bust		1831
William Tudor (1779-1830), one of the founders of the Boston Athenæum and the projector of the <i>North Ameri- can Review</i> . This portrait belongs to the Boston Athe- næum.		
1718. TURNBULL NESBIT, "2 & $\frac{1}{2}$ years. For his parents." 3 f. 5 x 2 f. 7		1850
1719. TURNBULL MISS. "For Balti- more." Bust		1850
1720. TURNBULL MISS SARAH. Bust		1852
1721. TURNBULL MR. Bust		1852
1722. TURNBULL MR., "oval copy of Mr Turnbull's port. for Mrs Krumber." 30 x 25		1855
1723. TURNBULL JUNR. MR. Bust		1852
1724. TURNBULL SEN. MR., "copied from R Peale. For R.T." 30 x 25		1850
1725. TURNBULL MRS., "of Cincin- nati or Tennessee." Bust		1852

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1726. TURNER CHARLES, "of Virginia."	Bust	1846
1727. TURNER MISS, "for Mrs Van Pelt."	Kit-kat	1832
1728. TURNER MRS., "of Frederickburg Va."	Bust	1847
1729. TURNER MISS, "hand introduced as above."	Bust	1847
1730. TWAITS MR., "of N. York Theatre for T Cooper Esq."	Bust	1806
1731. TWELLS MARY, "2 & ½ years old for Mr."	20 x 16	1830
1732. TYLER SENR. MRS., "of Brattleboro Vt. for her son."	Head	1851

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1733. VALUE V. & CHILD, "in half length."	4 f. 2 x 3 f. 4	1828
1734. VANDERKEMP POLINE, BERTHA & JOHN, "children."	Busts	1832
Pauline Vanderkemp married Bernard Henry, Jr., son of 741, and founded the Bethsaida Home at Chestnut Hill. John Vanderkemp settled in France and followed sculpture as a profession.		
1735. VAN RANSALEAR EUPHEMIA.	Head	1840
1736. VAN RANSALEAR MRS., "of Albany."	Head	1840
1737. VAN RANSALEAR MRS., "copy for daughter."	Bust	1840
Van Rensselaer is the correct spelling of this historic name.		

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1738. VATICK MR., "Proffessor of University of Penna."	50 x 40	1859
Henry Vethake (1792-1866) was born in British Guiana and graduated from Columbia College, New York, in 1808. He was professor of mathematics and of moral philosophy in the Univ. of Penna. from 1836 to 1859, being provost during the last five years. Owned by the Univ. of Penna.		
1739. VANBRUM, "a child, son of Govr. of Batavia."	Bust	1808
1740. VAUGHAN JOHN, "for myself."	Bust	1815
1741. VAUGHAN JOHN, "copied from my first."	Bust	1822
1742. VAUGHAN JOHN, "for the Philosophical Society."	Bust	1823
1743. VAUGHAN JOHN, "for myself."	Bust	1823
1744. VAUGHAN JOHN, "for sale."	Head	1823
1745. VAUGHAN JOHN.	10 x 8	1823
John Vaughan (1765-1841) came to Philada. from England in 1783 and engaged in the wine business. For fifty-five years he was Secretary of the American Philosophical Society and was the founder of the 1st Unitarian Church in Phila. 1742, owned by the American Philosophical Society, was engraved by J. W. Steel, another belongs to the Historical Society of Penna.		
1746. VERRIER MRS., "from a Fotograph for her son."	Head	1865
1747. VERRIER MRS. "Copied from the former for her Brother."	Head	1865
1748. VERRIER MRS.	Head	1865

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1749. VICTORIA, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. "The head only."	Kit-kat	1838
Begun Mar. 22, finished May 15. This original study from life, in vignette, is owned by the artist's grandson Francis Thomas Sully Darley, Phila. Vide Introduction, vol. xxxii, p. 388, n.		
1750. VICTORIA QUEEN, "for Hod-son & Graves."	Bp. half length	1838
Begun May 25. Finished June 24. This picture was engraved by Wagstaff and the painting is in the Wallace Collection at Hertford House, London.		
1751. VICTORIA QUEEN, "for the St. Georges Society."	Whole length	1838
Begun Sept. 30, 1838, and finished Jany. 14, 1839, and for it Sully was paid \$1000. It is in the Hall of the St. George Society, Phila.		
1752. VICTORIA QUEEN, "for myself."	Whole length	1838
Begun October 2, finished Dec. 20, and presented by the artist to the St. Andrew's Society of Charleston, S. C.		
1753. VICTORIA, "a copy."	24 x 20	1839
1754. VICTORIA, "altering the arms of the first."	Half length	1839
1755. VICTORIA, "copy of my Portrait."	30 x 25	1871
1756. VILLARS MRS., "in character—sketch—Cooper."	Whole length	1807
1757. VILLARS MRS., "in character of Lady Macbeth."	Kit-kat	1807
1758. VINCENT MR., "for Norfolk."	Bust	1816
1759. VON SPRECKELSEN GEO. H., "deceased. Copy."	Head	1853

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NAME	SIZE	DATE	
1760. WADSWORTH DANIEL.	Bust	1807	
Daniel Wadsworth (1771-1848), founder of the Wadsworth Athenæum at Hartford, Ct.			
1761. WADSWORTH MRS. DANIEL.	Bust	1807	
Faith Trumbull (1769-1846), daughter of 1715, married Daniel Wadsworth (1760).			
1762. WADSWORTH MRS., "Daniel W's mother."	Bust	1807	
1763. WADSWORTH MISS, "for Mrs Judge Hopkinson."	Head	1834	
Elizabeth, sister of General James S. Wadsworth of Genesee, N. Y., married the Honble. Charles Augustus Murray of England. The portrait is owned by Mrs. Oliver Hopkinson, Philada., and is reproduced in Wharton's <i>Salons Colonial and Republican</i> .			
1764. WAGNER MR., "for Mr Nugent."	Bust	1836	
Vide 1271.			
1765. WALDBURG MR., "of Savannah."	Bust	1822	
1766. WALKER MRS.	27 x 20	1859	
1767. WALLACE MRS., "formerly Miss Binney."	Bust	1839	
1768. WALLACE MRS., "for H Binney. Copied from 1st."	Bust	1840	
Susan Binney (1778-1849), sister of 146, married John Bradford Wallace and was the mother of John William Wallace, President of the Hist. Soc. of Penna.			
1769. WALLACK MRS. JAMES, "formerly Miss Johnston."	Bust	1819	
1770. WALN MISS, "a subscriber."	Bust	1808	

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1771. WALN MRS. PHOEBE, "deceased. For her son."	Head	1845
1772. WALN MRS., "copy of the late Mrs Waln's portrait."	Head	1849
Phoebe Lewis married Hon. Robert Waln and one of her portraits by Sully is owned by Mrs. Rebecca Waln Tutt Wood of Colorado Springs, Colorado.		
1773. WALSH MISS GRACY.	Bust	1803
1774. WALSH MISS ISABELLA, ANNA, MARY & ELIZABETH.	54 x 43	1834
1775. WALSH MR.	Bust	1814
Robert Walsh (1784-1859), founder of the <i>American Review of History and Politics</i> in 1811, the first quarterly started in the U. S. Was U. S. Consul in Paris for many years. This portrait was lithographed by Albert Newsam and the original is owned by Henry C. Walsh of New York.		
1776. WALTON MISS, "of Pensacola."	Half length	1833
1777. WALTON MR.	Bust	1817
1778. WARD MISS PENELOPE, "of Georgetown S C."	Bust & hand	1845
1779. WARD MR. JOSHUA, "brother of foregoing."	Bust	1845
1780. WARD R. J., "of Lexington Kentucky."	Bust	1833
Owned by Mrs. Matthew F. Ward, Lexington, Ky.		
1781. WARLEY MRS., "deceased from a Daugerreotype."	Head	1853
1782. WARNER MR. "Presd. Liberia from a Photograph."	Head	1864
Daniel Bastrial Warner, a negro, in hall of Hist. Society of Penna.		

NAME	SIZE	DATE
1783. WARREN DR., "painted at Boston."	Bust	1836
John Collins Warren (1778-1856), a distinguished surgeon of Boston and nephew of General Joseph Warren who fell at Bunker Hill.		
1784. WARREN MRS., "of the Phila- delphia theatre."	Bust	1807
1785. WARREN MRS., "as Calister in Fair Penitent."	Bust	1808
Ann Brunton (1769-1808) was the first English actress of eminence to cross the ocean. In 1792 she married Robert Merry of the Horse Guards and they came to this country in 1796. Two years later Merry died and she married Thomas Wignell, the manager, who died soon after and she married William Warren, the actor, 1790. This record, as well as that of Mrs. John Drew, 465, will show that plurality of marriages among players is no new matter. Her sister Louisa became Countess of Craven.		
1786. WARREN MRS., "and infant."	Head	1811
1787. WARREN WM. "Theatre, a subscriber."	Head	1808
William Warren (1767-1832), for many years Manager of the old Chestnut Street Theatre, Phila. This portrait was engraved by David Edwin for the <i>Mirror of Taste</i> .		
1788. WASHINGTON GENL., "copied from Stuart's whole length at Hartford. Copy on a small scale."	Kit-kat	1807
1789. WASHINGTON. "Copied from the same."	Bust	1807
1790. WASHINGTON GENL., "for the state of North Carolina. Copied from Stuart."	9 f. x 6 f.	1817

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	NAME	SIZE	DATE
1791.	WASHINGTON GENL., "from Stuart."	Bust	1820
1792.	WASHINGTON GENL., "after Stuart for J. Waln."	Bust	1827
1793.	WASHINGTON. "Study for Equestrian portrait. Pre- sented to Col. John Wheeler."	Kit-kat	1841
1794.	WASHINGTON. "Equestrian Portrait." Owned by the Union League of Philadelphia.	12 f. 6 x 9 f. 6	1842
1795.	WASHINGTON, "copy from Stuart by Tom re- touched."	8 ft. x 5 ft.	1842
1796.	WASHINGTON GENL. "Copied from Stuart for H. S Wisn." Owned by the Historical Society of Wisconsin at Madison.	Bust	1854
1797.	WASHINGTON GENL., "for the Hist Socy from Stuart." Owned by the Historical Society of Penna.	Bust	1855
1798.	WASHINGTON GENL., "for myself. From Stuart owned by Col. Hunt."	Head	1855
1799.	WASHINGTON. "Copy of Stuart's. From mine."	Bust	1856
1800.	WASHINGTON, "for H. S. V. order of Mr Taylor." Owned by the Virginia Historical Society.	Bust	1856
1801.	WASHINGTON, "copy 4th of Stuart's."	Bust	1856

	NAME	SIZE	DATE
1802.	WASHINGTON, "copy after Stuart."	24 x 20	1863
1803.	WASHINGTON, "after Healy's copy."	24 x 20	1868
1804.	WASHINGTON, "2d copy."	24 x 20	1868
1805.	WASHINGTON, "3rd copy."	24 x 20	1868
1806.	WASHINGTON, "4th copy."	24 x 20	1868
1807.	WASHINGTON GENL.	5 x 5	1869
1808.	WASHINGTON GENL., "copy of Stuart's whole length of."	30 x 27	1870
1809.	WASHINGTON GENL. "From Trumbull & Stuart."	30 x 25	1871
1810.	WASHINGTON MRS. GENL.	5 x 5	1869
1811.	WASHINGTON FAMILY. "A composition. Original."	Kit-kat	1850
1812.	WATERMAN MRS., "condemned, declined."	Head	1845
1813.	WATERMAN MRS., "in lieu of the one condemned."	Head	1845
1814.	WATMOUGH MRS., "formerly Miss Nicklin."	Bust	1825
	Maria Chew Nicklin (1800-1864), sister of 401, married Edmund C. Watmough. Owned by M. Russell Thayer, Philadelphia.		
1815.	WATTS JUNR. MR. "Attorney."	Head	1843
	Henry Miller Watts U. S. Attorney for Penna. and U. S. Minister to Austria.		
1816.	WATTS SEN. MR., "from a small picture."	Head	1843

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1817. WATTS MRS., "formerly Miss Schonenberger." Wife of 1815.	Head	1843
1818. WEAR MR., "vendue-master."	Bust	1813
1819. WEIGHTMAN MR., "of George- town."	Kit-kat	1812
1820. WEIR SILAS, "auctioneer." Probably the same person as 1818 only spelled differently.	Kit-kat	1815
1821. WELFORD MR., "on Pike's acct."	Head	1811
1822. WELFORD MRS., "on Pike's acct." Vide 1318.	Head	1811
1823. WEST BENJ., "copied from Leslie. For the A F A." Leslie made a copy of Lawrence's portrait of West from which this was copied for the Artist's Fund Society.	Half length	1864
1824. WETHERED MR.	Bust	1853
1825. WETHERED MRS. "Formerly Miss Evans."	Bust	1853
1826. WETHERILL DR. CHARLES.	Head	1855
1827. WETHERILL MISS, "for 1 of a group of 5 heads."	Head	1854
1828. WETHERILL MISS MARGARITE.	Head	1851
1829. WETHERILL MR. CHS. "Copy from Grimes."	Head	1853
1830. WETHERILL MR. CHS., "copy No. 2. for his son."	Head	1853
1831. WETHERILL MR. CHS., "de- ceased. Copy, No. 3."	Head	1854
1832. WETHERILL MR. CHARLES. "Copy No. 4."	Head	1854

NAME	SIZE	DATE
1833. WETHERILL MRS. CHS. "Copy from Eicholtz."	Head	1853
1834. WETHERILL MRS. CHS., "copy No. 2. for her son."	Head	1853
1835. WETHERILL MRS. CHS. "Copy No. 3."	Head	1854
1836. WETHERILL MRS. CHARLES. Copy No. 4. These ordered by their son."	Head	1854
"These" refers to copies No. 4, 1832, and 1836.		
1837. WETHERILL JR. MR. C.	Head	1854
1838. WETHERILL MR. JOHN, "for 1 of a group of 5 heads."	Head	1854
1839. WETHERILL PRICE, "from a former portrait."	Head	1854
1840. WETHERILL MRS. PRICE, "for 1 of a group of 5 heads."	Head	1854
1841. WETHERILL MRS., "wife of Price Wetherill's son."	Head	1853
1842. WHARTON MRS. Margaret, daughter of Francis Rawle, married November 14, 1786, Isaac Wharton.	Bust	1825
1843. WHARTON MRS., "copy for Mrs J Smith."	Bust	1833
Vide 1546. Owned by Mrs. William H. Gaw, Philadelphia.		
1844. WHARTON MRS., "formerly Miss Markoe."	Head	1837
Maria Markoe (d. 1873) married George M. Wharton. Owned by Mrs. Thomas McKean, Philadelphia.		
1845. WHARTON MISS MARY, "for Mr Wadsworth."	Head	1834
Mary Craig Wharton married General James S. Wadsworth and her portrait is owned by Charles P. Wadsworth of Genesee, N. Y., and is reproduced in Wharton's <i>Salons Colonial and Republican</i> .		

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1846. WHEATLY MRS.	Kit-kat	1854
1847. WHEELER ELLEN, "my daughter. For her Mother."	Head	1848
1848. WHEELER ELLEN, CHARLES & WOODBURY, "in group, full length. Presented." Grandchildren of the painter.	5 ft. x 4 ft. 3	1844
1849. WHEELER JOHN, "my son in law. A present."	Bust	1845
1850. WHEELER WOODBURY. "Present to Ellen."	Oval	1868
1851. WHEELING MRS. Mary Siddons Whelen (1788-1867), wife of Israel Whelen and grandmother of Henry Whelen, Jr., late President Penna. Acad. of the Fine Arts.	Half length	1812
1852. WHITE BISHOP, "of Phila." Engraved by Michele Pekinino. Owned by Judge William White Wiltbank, Philadelphia.	Half length	1814
1853. WHITE BISHOP, "copied from Stuart for Mrs McMurtrie." Owned by Hist. Soc. of Penna.	Head	1827
1854. WHITE BISHOP, "for Jos Harrison from Stuart."	Head	1827
1855. WHITE BISHOP, "Ae 80." "For G Harrison." Owned by George Harrison Fisher of Phila.	Head	1828
1856. WHITE BISHOP, "for Dr Montgomery."	19 x 15	1829
1857. WHITE BISHOP. "Copy of my first, painted 1828." William White (1748-1836), chaplain of the Continental Congress and of the U. S. Senate under the Presidency of Washington. Consecrated first Episcopal Bishop of Penna.	Head	1829

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1858. WHITE MR. "Glass merchant Norfolk."	Miniature	1801
1859. WHITE MRS. JUDGE.	Bust	1837
1860. WHITEHEAD MR.	Kit-kat	1813
1861. WHITHERILL DR.	Head	1833
1862. WHITHERILL MRS. DR., "in place of one condemned."	Head	1834
1863. WHITHERIL PRICE, "colour store."	Bust	1822
1864. WHITHERIL MRS. PRICE, "of Front St."	Bust	1822
1865. WHITHERILL MRS., "formerly Miss Bloomfield."	Head	1833
1866. WHITHERILL SENR. "Copy from Eicholtz for Dr W." 1861 to 1866 should be spelled "Wetherill." Vide 1827 to 1841.	Bust	1833
1867. WICKHAM MRS.	12 x 10	1805
1868. WIGGIN MRS., "of Boston." Charlotte Fowle married Benjamin Wiggin. Owned by Mrs. H. T. Durant, Boston.	Kit-kat	1814
1869. WIGNAL ELIZABETH, "for Mr Warren."	Head	1813
1870. WILCOCKS BENJN., "of Phila. for Beekman."	Bust	1807
On June 20, 1807, in New York, Sully began the two por- traits of Wilcocks for Beekman and of Beekman for Wil- cocks. Vide 105.		
1871. WILCOCKS BENJN.	Bust	1807
Benjamin Chew Wilcocks (1776-1845) a liberal friend of the fine arts and Sully's first patron in Phila.		

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	NAME	SIZE	DATE
1872.	WILCOCKS MISS ANN, "for her brother."	Bust	1807
	Begun December 9, 1807. The first portrait painted by Sully in Philadelphia.		
1873.	WILCOCKS MISS ANN.	Bust	1808
	Ann Wilcocks (1781-1831), married Sept. 22, 1813, Joseph Reed Ingersoll. Vide S33.		
1874.	WILCOCKS MEETA & ELLEN.		
	"Group for Mrs B W."	Bust	1846
	These should be Mary Waln, who m. Alexander D. Camp- bell, and Helen Julia who married Chandler Robbins.		
1875.	WILIE MRS., "of N. York for her sister Mrs Campbell."	24 x 20	1862
1876.	WILKES CAPT. C., "U. S. N. for Government."	Bust	1843
	Charles Wilkes (1798-1877), a distinguished naval officer who made important explorations of the Southern hemis- phere, for which he received a gold medal from the Royal Geographical Society of London. His capture of Mason and Slidell, from an English steamship, in the War of the Rebellion, made his name known everywhere. This portrait was engraved by Richard W. Dodson for the reports of his exploring expedition published by the U. S. Government.		
1877.	WILLIAMS COL. J., "for City of N. York."	Bust	1813
1878.	WILLIAMS GENL. J., "for the Military Academy at West Point."	Whole length	1815
	Vide introduction, vol. xxxii, p. 393.		
1879.	WILLIAMS GENL. J., "copied from the 1st picture in- tended for West Point, begun by my pupil West."	Whole length	1816
	Jonathan Williams (1752-1815), grandnephew of Dr. Franklin; U. S. Commercial agent in Europe, 1777-1785, entered the army, 1801, and the next year organized and		

NAME	SIZE	DATE
became first Superintendent of West Point Military Academy. 1877 is in City Hall, New York; 1879 is at Military Academy, West Point; and 1878 is owned by the Estate of Colonel Alexander Biddle, Philadelphia. This last shows the force of the word "intended" in Sully's note to 1879. "My pupil West" was William E. West (1788-1857), known as "Kentucky West," whose portrait of Lord Byron is world famous.		
1880. WILLIAMS MR., "of Georgetown."	Kit-kat	1812
1881. WILLIAMS MRS., "of Baltimore. Miss Beck."	Bust	1817
1882. WILLIAMS MRS. B.	Bust	1821
1883. WILLIAMS T. H., "of Natchez."	Bust	1834
1884. WILLIAMSON MR., "73 Market St."	Bust	1837
Isaiah Vansant Williamson (1803-1889), a penurious philanthropist, of Philadelphia.		
1885. WILLING MR., "for the Mutual Insurance Co."	Bust	1845
The Mutual Assurance Co. of Phila. owns a portrait of Richard Willing by G. P. A. Healy, but no portrait of "Mr. Willing" by Sully.		
1886. WILMOT MRS., "Theatre Va miniature."	Bust	1805
1887. WILSON MR.	Miniature	1803
1888. WINTHROP LUT. GOVR., "for his family."	Half length	1831
Thomas Lindall Winthrop (1760-1841), lieutenant governor of Massachusetts, 1826 to 1832. Father of Hon. Robert Charles Winthrop. Owned by American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.		
1889. WISTAR DR., "deceased from Wood's draw'g. Rubbed out."	Bust	1830

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1890. WISTAR DR., "2nd picture. Copied from Otis."	Bust	1830
Caspar Wistar (1761-1818), a distinguished physician of Philada. and founder of the Wistar Parties that were a prominent part of Philadelphia social life for many years.		
1891. WITHERS MISS CAROLINE AND MISS CORNELIA. "Group."	Head	1858
1892. WOOD BH. "For the Propa- ganda at Rome."	Bust	1859
James Frederic Wood (1813-1883), Roman Catholic Archbishop of Phila. He was born a Quaker and joined the Roman Catholic Church at the age of twenty-three and began to study for the priesthood, to which he was ordained at thirty-one.		
1893. WOOD MR., "a subscriber."	Bust	1808
"A Subscriber," repeated so often in Sully's Register, means that soon after his coming to Philadelphia thirty persons subscribed \$30 each, to enable Sully to go to England to study, for which he painted each one's portrait.		
1894. WOOD MR., "as Charles De Moor whole length."	Half length	1810
The head engraved by David Edwin for the <i>Mirror of Taste</i> .		
1895. WOOD. "From a study in 1810 as Charles de Moor."	Head	1860
William B. Wood (1779-1861), a popular actor and manager, whose "Autobiographical Recollections" have been published. 1895 is owned by the Hist. Soc. of Pa.		
1896. WOOD MRS., "of Arch St."	Kit-kat	1835
1897. WOOD MRS. "Vocalist."	24 x 20	1836
1898. WOOD MRS. "Vocalist by recollection. Self."	Head.	1836
1899. WOOD MRS. "Vocalist in Somnambula, last scene."	6 f. 6 x 4 f. 6	1836

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1900. WOOD MRS. "Vocalist. The foregoing reduced as a study."	Kit-kat	1836
Julia Paget, a favorite English opera singer, became Lady Lenox and later married Joe Wood the pugilist, with whom she came to this country.		
1901. WOOD WM. "Surveyor."	Bust	1810
1902. WOODALL REV. DR., "of Burlington."	Kit-kat	1822
1903. WOODROUGH MRS., "at Oakville, Trenton, New Jersey."	Bust	1819
1904. WOODROUGH REVD. G., "for Lady Houston—Grandmother."	Bust	1819
1905. WOODWORTH DUDLEY.	Miniature	1801
1906. WOOLCOT MRS. "Retouching a copy by Dunlap."	Bust	1814
1907. WOOLCOT OLIVER.	Bust	1814
Oliver Wolcott (1760-1833), Secretary of the Treasury under Washington, and Governor of Connecticut from 1817 to 1827. He was son of the Signer of the Declaration of Independence of the same name, in consequence of which they are often confused. Engraved by A. B. Durand in 1820. Owned by Wadsworth Athenæum, Hartford, Conn.		
1908. WORSELY MRS.	Miniature	1805
1909. WRIGHT MRS. GROVE, "& her two children."	Bh. half length	1807
For this picture Sully charged \$200, the highest price he had received to this time. Begun July 10, finished July 23, inside of two weeks.		

	Y		
	NAME	SIZE	DATE
1910.	YATES JUDGE, "of Lancaster. a subscriber."	Bust	1808
	Jasper Yeates (1745-1817), Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Penna.		
1911.	YATES REV. H., "of the Charleston Bethel Ch."	Bust	1846
1912.	YONGE MR. J. T., "or Young."	Bust	1855
1913.	YOUNG MRS., "for Mr Y of Missis."	Bust & Hand	1835

Z

1914.	ZANTZINGER MRS., "of Lan- caster."	Small bust	1808
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ADDENDA.

PORTRAITS NOT ENTERED IN THE REGISTER.

1915. DALLAS GEORGE MIFFLIN. Head 1830
Vide 396, n. Exhibited at Historical Portrait Exhibition, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, 1887-88; and owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Dallas Tucker.
1916. DAVIS COLONEL SAMUEL B. Whole length 1819
Vide 419, n. Signed and dated. Exhibited at Historical Portrait Exhibition, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and owned by Sussex D. Davis, Philadelphia. This is doubtless 419, and not a replica, as the State of Delaware does not possess any portrait of Col. Davis at the present time.
1917. FAIRMAN COLONEL GIDEON. Bust
Vide 517, n. Exhibited at Portrait Exhibition, New York, 1890, and owned by Mrs. James S. Warren, New York.
1918. INGERSOLL CHARLES JARED. Bust 1838
Vide 829, n. Signed and dated. Exhibited at Historical Portrait Exhibition, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and owned by Mrs. Harry Ingersoll, Philadelphia.

NAME	SIZE	DATE
1919. INGERSOLL JOSEPH REED.	Bust	1832
Vide 833, n. Signed and dated. Exhibited at Historical Portrait Exhibition, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and owned by Law Association, Philadelphia. Lithographed by Newsam as after Inman.		
1920. JACKSON ANDREW.	Bust	1824
Vide 854, n. Exhibited at Historical Portrait Exhibition, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and owned by L. Taylor Dickson, Philadelphia.		
1921. LA FAYETTE.	Head	1824
Vide 983, n. Signed and dated. Exhibited at Historical Portrait Exhibition, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and owned by Herbert Welsh, Philadelphia.		
1922. LESLIE MRS. ROBERT.		1815
Vide 1021, n. Wife of Robert Leslie (1765-1804), a noted Philadelphia clockmaker and mathematician, who was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1795, and mother of Charles Robert Leslie, R.A., the distinguished painter.		
1923. MALCOLM ANGELICA.	Half length	1813?
Vide 1141. Exhibited at Historical Portrait Exhibition, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and owned by Mrs. George M. Coates, Philadelphia.		
1924. PATTERSON WILLIAM.	Bust	1821
Vide 1289, n. Signed and dated. In collection of Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.		
1925. PENN-GASKELL ISAAC.	Half length	
(1810-1842). Physician and son of 1926.		
1926. PENN-GASKELL PETER.	Half length	
(1763-1831). Lineal descendant of William Penn. Came from England to Philadelphia late in the 18th century.		
1927. PENN-GASKELL MRS. PETER.	Half length	
(1772-1834). Was Elizabeth Edwards.		

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NAME	SIZE	DATE
1928. PENN-GASKELL THOMAS.	Half length	
(1796-1847). Son of 1926. 1925 to 1928 were exhibited at Historical Portrait Exhibition, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, along with 608 and 696, and owned by Peter Penn-Gaskell Hall. Vide 608 and 696.		
1929. ROBERTS JOSEPH JENKINS.	Bust	1844
A negro; Lieut.-Governor of Liberia and later President of the Republic. Painted and presented by Sully to Pennsylvania Colonization Society along with eighteen other portraits now in the hall of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.		
1930. SULLY FAMILY.	Group	
Ten heads, on one canvas, of the painter's wife and nine of her children. Owned by Garrett C. Neagle, Philadelphia.		
1931. SULLY SARAH.		1832
Vide 1641, n.		

The following portraits of women have been publicly exhibited as by Sully, but I have been unable to identify them in the Register, doubtless from their having been painted before marriage and entered under the maiden names of the subjects.

EXHIBITED AT THE PORTRAIT EXHIBITION OF WOMEN, NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1894.

HENRY, MRS. WILLIAM HAMILTON.

Owned by William Hamilton Henry, New York.

MORRIS, MRS. ROBERT, of New Jersey.

Owned by F. H. Bosworth, New York.

EXHIBITED AT PORTRAIT EXHIBITION OF WOMEN, BOSTON, MARCH, 1895.

BURGESS, MRS. SOPHIA KIP.

Owned by Miss Storrs.

EXHIBITED AT THE LOAN EXHIBITION OF PORTRAITS, NEW
YORK, NOVEMBER, 1895.

BAYARD, MRS. RICHARD HENRY.

Vide 96. Owned by Mrs. Oswald Jackson, New York.

JACKSON, MRS. ISAAC R, AND MRS. JOHN LEE.

Owned by Mrs. Oswald Jackson, New York.

JACKSON, MRS. ISAAC R.

Owned by Mrs. Oswald Jackson, New York.

EXHIBITED AT LOAN EXHIBITION OF PORTRAITS, CINCINNATI,
1896.

ALLSTON, MRS. WILLIAM.

Vide 32. Owned by C. T. Miller, Cincinnati.

BULLOCK, MRS. BENJAMIN.

Vide 239. Owned by Mrs. A. D. Bullock, Cincinnati.

EXHIBITED AT SOUTH CAROLINA EXPOSITION, CHARLESTON,
1901-02.

ALLSTON, MRS. R. F. W.

Vide 23-25, 28. Owned by Mrs. A. Van der Horst.

GREENE, MRS. THOMAS.

Owned by Mrs. M. W. Simmons.

HORLBROOK, MRS. J. E.

Vide 770. Owned by Mrs. C. C. Pinckney.

LEWIS, MRS. JOHN W.

Vide 1032. Owned by Dr. Francis Porcher Lewis.

Sully painted a picture that was engraved by John Cheney for *The Gift*, for 1837, of a young girl reading a letter addressed to "Mary H.," entitled *The Love Letter*. From its composition it could be a portrait or a fancy picture. In May, 1891, at a sale of paintings from the Cooper Estate, at Davis and Harvey's Auction House, Philadelphia, this picture was sold as "Portrait of Miss E. Sims, of Philadelphia." The canvas was signed "T. S. 1837." There is no portrait of Miss Sims in the Register.

SELECTIONS FROM THE MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE OF COLONEL HENRY BOUQUET,
1756-1764.

BY HELEN JORDAN.

(Concluded from page 117.)

(Col. Bouquet to Richard Peters.)

FORT BEDFORD 12th Sept 1759

DEAR SIR

Having an Express to Send down in a hurry I have only time to acknowledge the reception of your last of the 1st Inst.

I forwarded to the General the Governor's Letter I do not know whether he will feel as I do the injustice of your People But I confess my Patience is at an End, having had particulars & personal Proofs that no Gentleman can dream of living in your Province, while the Power is lodged in hands Still full of the dirt of their former Mechanical & base Trades—

If your Propr. will Submitt to their Ineroachments, I think he has a right to do it and if he continues to doze, his thin attendance of friends will fall asleep :

Major Ward has no Comission, Please to Send me one for him. I will write you more fully by the first Express. For this day, Forgive & Vale

H. B.

(Col. Bouquet to Col. Burd.)

FORT BEDFORD 13th September 1759

DEAR SIR,

I received your favours of the 5th & 7th Instant and hope you have got to your ground by this time, The weather having been remarkably fine.

I wrote to Cumberland to send you flour & forrage, by the first Pack Horses from Virginia, but wish you had

taken more with you. Col. Mercer is desired to send you 12 Beeves, Capt. Woodward is to inform you by express of the time those supplies will set off from Cumberland.

Had we Tools and proper People to employ, the reparation of Braddocks Road would be very necessary; for want of those two things, I am afraid we shall do nothing. Cap^t Pearis has orders to join you with his Company, taking the Pack Horses under his Escort, and Lieut. Jones is to follow with the next Convoy to you.

We have had an account from St. Lawrence that Gen^l Wolff attacked the lines the 31st July with all the Granadiers & 200 R. A. but was repulsed with loss of 400 men partly wounded. People begin to think that he will not succeed, But will ruin the Country in his Retreat. I hope better, he has beat the Canadians & Indians everywhere, killed great numbers, & got 500 Prisoners.

No news from Europe, Callendar is arrived with his new Horses, But Hambright is yet at Lancaster.

I am my Dear Sir

Your most obed^t hble serv^t

HENRY BOUQUET

Col. Armstrong marched with his Battⁿ the 8th for Ligonier.

For fear of exposing you to want, if the Pack Horses should not return in time from Winchester, I send orders to Capt Woodward to send you directly ten of Donaldson's Horses with 150^w of flour each and six Beeves under an Escort of a Lieut. & 16 men and as soon as the Pack Horses arrive to order 36 to proceed to you with [torn] & 18 with forrage, the rest to go to Pittsburgh.

H. B.

(Col. Bouquet to Edward Shippen.)

BEDFORD 29th September 1759

DEAR SIR

Besides the £2000: St. I sent you lately, I desired Capt. Sinclair to pay you £500: and I inclose you another draught

of this date for £1000: St. which I desire you will not draw till you have occasion for it, and give advice to Mr. Nelson of the time that he may be ready for you.

Capt. Hambright's Brigade is in sight, he has lost many drivers & Horses.

The forrage being abundant here, you may begin to let some Flour come up when occasion offers: We have upwards of 12000 Bushells of different grains here, and more coming every day, So I suppose we shall soon have enough, and I shall let you know when to stop buying more.

I am Dear Sir

Your most obed^t hble Serv^t

HENRY BOUQUET

(Col. Bouquet to Col. Burd.)

BEDFORD 30th September, 1759

DEAR SIR

Your letter of the 25th received last night surprised & vexed me beyond Expression; after giving such strict charge to Lt. Col. Mercer to subsist you & repeated orders to the Commanding officer at Cumberland to forward Provisions with the utmost diligence, Could I imagine that they would let you starve? It is hard to have nobody to depend upon; Those Pack Horses you sent back to be loaded with forrage are not come back yet; and that was the Province to subsist the whole army.

I hope your Beeves have saved your Lives, with what Deers you could kill, till the Convoy gone from Cumberland reaches you: There is 41 Waggon from Winchester loaded with flour, and the Pack Horses going to your Post; I wish you had sent to Pittsburgh for supplies, it would have been easier. I had beg'd of the Genl. to send a Battoe to meet you, But with other Things was forgotten. I am sorry to my Soul of your cruel situation, reproaching myself to have trusted to any Body but myself the Care of your subsistence, But I did not then expect to have been so long detained here.

Hambright's Brigade arrived at last yesterday with at least 20 Horses lost & 9 Drivers. They will require 3 or four days rest, & when I see them on their Way forward, I shall proceed myself to Pittsburgh.

Curry sends you the things you want which we were obliged to get done in a hurry not to detain this Express.

I hope the nails & other things from Winchester will be sent to you. But to make sure you could write for some to Cap^t Gordon and replace them to him, when you arrive.

You will have oats for your Horses, If you find the River navigable, Please to write to the General to send you the Battoes to take what flour and salt will come to you.

I am glad you could find such a pretty situation for your Post. Give it a shorter name than the wild one of the Creek.

If I don't go to Niagara (as I hear I am ordered by Gen. A) I will pay you a visit, if you have not joined us when I am at Pittsburgh.

Provost Smith is expected at Philad^a having defeated the Philistins compleatly

There is some Church Squabble stirred up by one Mcclanigan, supported by Mr Rob — & Party.

No better news from Quebec. It is generally expected we shall miscarry there.

Nothing from Europe.

Mrs Sterling is gone. The departure was so lamentable that Pat — writes me he was sent for to moderate the grieff.

Farewell my dear Sir, my kind Compliments to Col. Shippen.

I am

Dear Sir

Your most devoted hble Servant

HENRY BOUQUET.

[Addressed] On His Majesty's Service
To COLONEL BURD

upon the Monongahela

To be forwarded from Fort Cumberland by another man
& Horse to Colonel Burd.

(Col. Bouquet to Col. Burd?)

PITTSBURGH 24th October 1759

DEAR SIR

I arrived here the 15th and was since upon the new Road opened from the three Redoubts to this Place which has proved a heavy and difficult Work.

I returned yesterday and the General ordered me to answer your Letter of the 18th

He approves of the two small Houses you propose to build at the Crossing of Yioghioghenny, and desires when the flatt and Houses are finished that you would order a carefull Sergeant and ten men to keep that Post. They must have a couple of falling axes and a Padlock for the Stores.

As there is neither men nor Tools at Fort Cumberland or Bedford you must be so good to take the charge of getting the Bridge built upon the little crossing and to order the Loggs to be covered with good fascines and Earth and secured by strong Pins.

As soon as your own Post is finished, the General desires you to march with the remainder of your detachment to Pittsburgh, leaving a diligent officer and 20 or 25 men at Burd's Fort. The officer must give Certificates for all Provisions, Forrage &c, that will be sent there from Virg^a and Maryland and inform the General or me thereof that Battos may be sent to bring them down. He will give a Regular Invoice of Each article sent here, to prevent neglect and Confusion: Some allowance will be made to him in Consideration of his Care.

I shall be extremely glad to see you here and remain, my Dear Sir

Your most obed^t Hble Servt

HENRY BOUQUET

They say Quebec is fallen,
Wolff killed, Montcalm and
2 more generals killed. 500
lost on our side. 1600 on the
French.

(Col. Bouquet to Col. Burd.)

PITTSBURGH 25th October 1759

DEAR SIR

To prevent any future deficiency of Provision at your Post, Please to send orders to Messrs Walker and Rutherford for the quantity of Beeves that you may want at your Post & the two crossings of the Yioghiogheny and stop the flour you will have occasion for from the Convoys passing at your Post.

If you had a Canoe I would propose to you to send a small Party up the Mononghehela to reconoitre the course & bearings of that River and how far it is navigable above your Fort; We could discover by that if a nearer Cut could be found with the Patowmack.

The Yioghiogheny deserves also some notice, But am afraid you have nobody to judge of the possibility of making use of it for a communication unless Col. Shippen could take the trouble to follow that River down to the Mononghehela. Could I be spared here it would give me great satisfaction to explore those Waters with you, and contribute to a service that may prove so beneficial to the Public.

Farewell my Dear Sir

I am Yours

H. BOUQUET

(Col. Bouquet to Col. Burd.)

WINCHESTER 18th December 1759.

DEAR SIR

I have at last settled the account of this department as far as could be done & propose setting off the 20th for York, where I shall stay a day or two to settle wth Mr Stevenson & then proceed to Lancaster: as I must make some Stay there, I must beg the favour you would secure me a lodging at Slough, Mr. Carr's House being too cold.

I hope that Mr Shippen has been able by this time to close his accounts, as I don't Expect any more Carriages this year: If any body there has any Claims against the

Crown; Be so kind or Mr Shippen to publish an advertisement for them to bring in their accounts to him, to be settled that I may not be detained having so many more below.

The General writes me that he does not propose to leave Pittsburgh before february *if so soon*. Your Troops are coming down to form the Line settled at Pittsburgh.

Farewell my dear Sir

Your most obed^t hble serv^t

H. BOUQUET

My Respects to y^r Lady & Mr Shippen's family, hope you found them all well.

(Orders given at Fort Bedford.)

FORT BEDFORD, Jan. 21st 1760

12 o'Clock (Meridiem)

The whole detachment to parade with their Arms at 1 o'clock when every Man that does not attend, as well as those that refuse to do their Duty, shall be looked upon as Ring Leaders of Mutiny and Rebellion against His Majesty & will be punished as such by the Sentence of a General Court Martial & forfeit all his Pay.—

And the Commanding Officer takes this opportunity to inform them that he has received certain Intelligence by Letters to Capt. Curry & himself that the Royal Americans arrived at Carlisle the 17th Inst: & are marching up with all Expedition to relieve this Garrison & will undoubtedly be here this Week.

And Colonel Shippen hereby acquaints those that will chearfully do their Duty as good Soldiers till that Relief arrives, that he will do everything in his power to have Justice done them in every respect.—

(Col. Bouquet to Captain Schlosser.)

SIR.

PHILADELPHIA, 4th April 1760.

I just this Moment return from New York and as the Batt is to Remain in this Departement you will please to

Send to Pittsburg and Bedford the Cloathing of the Six Companies & the detachment of ours—keeping at Lancaster what is necessary to compleat our four Companies to 100 Rank and file, one Hyler a Waggoner in Lancaster known by Mr. Shippen will find you the Number of Waggons wanted for it & if Possible more which are to be loaded with forage They are to have two Dollars per Day besides forrage from Bedford to Pittsburg & back again to bedford but they are to supply themselves at their own Expence from hence to bedford and back again all loss and Damages that could befall them by the Enemy will be paid by the Crown tho' Nothing for Horses lost by the drivers Neglect this can make Some difficulties with the people but they are to Consider that they will have an Escort from bedford forward and that having Constantly their horses tied to the Waggons they Run no Risque of losing them if any of them after going to Pittsburg would choose to Remain in the Service they will be Employed between Bedford and Pittsburg or in Carrying ammunition from Legonier as the General will be at Lancaster. You are to take his Order upon all this Keeping the Waggons ready to Set out when he thinks proper. As Soon as you know how Many Waggons Heylar can provide you will be so good to Speak with Mr. Shippen to procure forrage for them or if none is to be got in or about Lancaster they must Load Flower at Some of the Mills for Carlisle where they will Take in Forrage. I have not seen yet Mr. Lunan and Shall Send you Immediately the articles you want with the Camp Equipage. my most H^l Respects to the General you will Soon have orders to March therefore you will keep every thing ready.

I am D^r S^r

Your most obed^t Humble Serv^t

HENRY BOUQUET

P. S. You know that
Major Tulliken goes to
Warburtons & Cap^t Walters }
of [?]

(Col. Bouquet to [?] .)

PRESQ'ISLE 30th September 1760

DEAR SIR

I received last night your Letter of the 31. August and was very glad to hear that you are Well. No Body can be more sensible of your past services than I am, and would be better pleased to see them properly rewarded. But as I never had the Power to appoint a. D. Q. M. G. I can not see of what use my Certificate would be to you: nevertheless you know you may command me, and if I can Serve you, I will do it with all my heart—I hope it will not be detrimental to your Interest to postpone Sending you that Certificate till I can see General Monckton, and know his sentiments upon it: Sir John-St. Clair being at the head of that branch, and *acting*, is the proper Person to give such Certificate, and as your friend will not refuse it: It is very probable that if I do interfer I might rather hurt than serve you. But I am ready to do what I can for your advantage which nobody wishes more sincerely than Dear Sir

Your Devoted hble Servant

HENRY BOUQUET

(Col. Bouquet to Richard Peters.)

FORT PITT 5th October 1761

DEAR SIR

I have the Pleasure to acquaint you that the Treaty at Detroit has Succeeded to the utmost of our Wishes.

A Separate Confederacy is made between the Shawanese, Delawares, Wyandots, and other Western Indians offensive and deffensive in which we are Included: The Petticoat is taken from the Delawares & they are now Men, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, as many of our female Captives can certify.

All their Prisoners are to be delivered, but they will force none to quit them: a New Regulation is made by Sir William for the Trade at Each Post lowering the Price of

goods: Traders will be sent to their Towns with Sir William's Licences But this will take Place only when they have performed their Engagement.

Several Parties are gone to War against the Cherokees, & will certainly Influence their disposition for Peace.

All this Transaction can not be very agreeable to the Six Nations, who are to meet Sir W^m in their country, when after a Rebuke for their past Rash behaviour, They will be taken into favour again. Their Complaints redressed and there will be a general Peace all Nations. Amen.

Pray what is the Cause of the unexpected Return of Col. B—— I don't like it, because I love him & am afraid he has been too Impatient. I wish most sincerely on his account a Speedy Peace with the Cherokees, which would put an End to all the transactions on that Side.

We have here the Carolina Paper War. It is high time to end the War with the French, for I see Ennemys enough among ourselves to keep up a martial Spirit. Forgive this hasty Scrawl— Shall I not See you Soon in Town— I hope So & am my dear Sir yours

H. B.

(Col. Bouquet to Col. James Burd.)

PHILAD^A 10th April 1763

DEAR SIR

As you remember that you desired to know how to make Shot, I send you the following method, which you can easily try.

Put a quantity of Lead into an Iron ladle, and melt it slowly over a gentle fire; so soon as it is perfectly liquid, pour it into a round wooden Box with a wooden cover nicely fitted to it, and let both that and the cavity of the box be well rubbed over with chalk; Shut the box immediately when the melted lead is in it and shake it violently, so that the metal within may be agitated forcibly against all parts of the box. Continue this agitation till the metal is cold and on opening the box you will find the greatest

part of it finely granulated; Let the chalk that adheres to the grains be rubbed off and then sift them to make them of an equal size

Your Turner at Lancaster can make you the Box, with an opening wide enough to rub the inside with chalk, it ought to be screw'd to prevent its opening before the Lead is cold.

I am going tomorrow for twelve days to Maryland & expect to have soon after the Pleasure to see you. I beg my Respects to M^r Shippen & the Ladies and am Dear Sir

Your most obed^t hble Serv^t,

H. BOUQUET.

(Col. Bouquet to Richard Peters.)

PHILADELPHIA 24th June 1763

MY DEAR SIR

The Circumstances having not permitted you to let me know, what acknowledgement I could make to our very obliging Friend Mr. Chew, any way adequate to the many Services he has done me: I find myself obliged to leave this Town without discharging So just a debt, which gives me some uneasiness, as it appears ungrateful.

I must therefore depend upon your usual kindness for me to settle this point at your return from New York, and inform me what will be right that I may remit it immediately, with my Sincere thanks.

I will give myself the Pleasure to communicate to you whatever remarkable Events may happen in this Department, during this Savage War, and shall always remain with the most Sincere affection

My Dear Sir

Your most obliged
Humble Servant
HENRY BOUQUET

(Col. Bouquet to Thomas Foster.)

CARLISLE 29th June 1763

SIR

Being credibly informed that some People living on Susquehannah, have sold Ammunition to Indians since

their treacherous and unprovoked Insurrection; I must begg you would acquaint those who thro' Ignorance may fall in the same Error, to what severe punishments they expose themselves by such Treasonable practices, That if the Love of Money should have tempted some to forget their Duty to their King and Country, The Fear of Death may deter others from being guilty of so infamous a Breach of the Laws; you will be so kind as to send me the names of all those concerned in this affair, That without Loss of Time proper steps may be taken to bring to condign Punishment the perpetrators of so flagitious a Crime.

I have the Honour to be

Sir, Your most obedient

Humble Servant

HENRY BOUQUET Collo.

Command^s His Majestys Forces
in the Department of Fort Pitt.

MORAVIAN IMMIGRATION TO PENNSYLVANIA,
1734-1765.

BY JOHN W. JORDAN.

[The compiler has also prepared a list of the immigrants from 1765 to 1800, which may be consulted in the Manuscript Department of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]

Moravian immigration to the British Colonies of North America¹ dates from the year 1735, when, in March, the ship *Two Brothers*, Capt. Thompson, landed at Savannah, Georgia,

Augustus G. Spangenberg,
Anton Seyffert,
John Toeltschig,
Gottfried Haberecht,
Gotthard Demuth,

Peter Rosa,
Michael Haberland,
George Haberland,
Frederic Reidel,
George Waschke.

On February 16, 1736, the *Simonds*, Capt. Frank Cornish, landed at Savannah the second colony:

Bishop David Nitschmann,
Christian Adolph von Hermsdorf,
Henry Rascher,
Andrew and Anna Dober,
David and Rosina Zeisberger,
David Tanneberger,
John Tanneberger,
David Jag,
Augustine Neisser,
George Neisser,
John Michael Meyer,

Rosina Haberecht,
John Martin Mack,
Matthias Seybold,
Jacob Frank,
Judith Toeltschig,
Gottlieb and Regina Demuth,
Catherine Riedel,
Anna Waschke,
Juliana Jaeschke,
John Boehner,
Matthias Boehuisch.

¹The first Moravian to come to America was George Boehnisch, in September of 1734, who accompanied the Schwenkfelders to Pennsylvania. See *Erläuterung für Herrn Caspar Schwenkfeld*, for a narrative of the voyage.

They had as fellow-passengers General Oglethorpe, Charles and John Wesley, Benjamin Ingham, and Charles Delamotte. The Moravians, who had been granted by the Georgia Trustees, in 1734, a tract of 50 acres near Savannah, and in 1735, two lots "in the new town," began to clear the land and erect dwellings. The prospects of these small colonies, however, received a sudden check in 1737, for when the Spaniards of Florida endeavored to expel the English from Georgia, the latter called upon the Moravians to join in taking up arms against them. This they refused, having declared in London, "that they neither could nor would bear arms on any consideration," and eventually those who had not returned to Europe were transferred to Pennsylvania, and the mission abandoned. The Georgia estates were not sold until 1801.

On July 21, 1740, Christian Henry Rauch arrived at New York, and October 26, 1741,

Gottlob Buettner,

John C. Pyrlaeus,

J. William Zander.

December 2, of the latter year, Count Zinzendorf and suite landed at New York, and on the 10th inst. arrived in Philadelphia, where a house on the east side of Second Street above Race had been rented for him. With him came

Benigna von Zinzendorf, his daughter,

Rosina Nitschmann, wife of Bishop David Nitschmann,

John Jacob Mueller,

Abraham and Judith Meinung,

David Bruce,

John Henry Miller.

Following closely after the first purchases of land by the Church, in the present Northampton County, Pennsylvania, in the year 1741, two colonies were organized in Europe, which are known as the "First" and "Second Sea Congregations," followed by four at later dates, the most conspicuous in that interesting period in the history of Moravian

immigration, which falls in the interval between 1742 and 1765. Individuals and small companies occasionally arrived on vessels from England, and from Holland, through which country the Rhineland sent her Palatinates for transportation to the New World. When, however, the Church organized colonies, she invariably provided vessels of her own, from considerations of economy and out of regard for their comfort, but more particularly from a reluctance to expose her members, for whose spiritual welfare she was concerned, to the hurtful influences of promiscuous association during the tedious weeks and months of a sea voyage.

There were four vessels, the *Catherine*, *Little Strength*, *Irene*, and *Hope*, owned by the Church and afloat at different dates, and their crews, with but few exceptions, were members of or connected with the Church. In build they were snows, the largest of all two-masted vessels engaged in commerce. The ensign of the *Little Strength*, *Irene*, and *Hope* was a lamb passant with a flag, in a blood-colored field, and notwithstanding the peaceable character of these vessels, they carried an armament of from two to four cannon and small arms.

The *Catherine* was purchased in London in the spring of 1742, and on her the "First Sea Congregation" arrived at Philadelphia, July 7. The following day the German colonists were landed and taken to the Court House, at Second and Market Streets, where they took the usual qualification. The following is a list of the colonists :

Henry and Rosina Almers,	Samuel and Martha Powell,
David and Ann Catherine Bischoff,	Joseph and Martha Powell,
Peter and Elizabeth Boehler,	Owen and Elizabeth Rice,
John Brandmiller,	Joachim and Anna Catherine Sen-
John and Mary Barbara Brucker,	seman,
Paul Daniel and Regina Bryzelius,	Michael and Ann Rosina Tanne-
George and Elizabeth Harten,	berger,
Robert and Martha Hussey,	John and Elizabeth Turner,
Adolph Meyer,	David and Mary Elizabeth Wah-
Michael and Anna Johanna Miksch,	nert,
Thomas and Ann Yarrell.	

Single Men.

Andrew, a negro,	William Okely,
John George Endter,	Christian F. Post,
Hector Gambold,	Gottlieb Pezold,
John C. Heydecker,	John R. Ronner,
John Michael Huber,	George Schneider,
George Kaske,	Leonard Schnell,
Jacob Lischy,	Nathaniel Seidel,
John Philip Meurer,	Joseph Shaw,
Joseph Moeller,	George Weisner,
John Okely,	Christian Werner,

Matthew Wittke.

A number of the English colonists were first settled at Bethlehem, and then at Nazareth, whence they were transferred to Philadelphia, where they formed the nucleus of the Moravian congregation in that city.

After the colonists had been disembarked and the cargo discharged, the vessel and her stores were sold, under instructions from England.

During the month of September, the following colonists arrived on a vessel not owned by the Church:

Daniel and Hannah Neubert, with an adopted child,
 Jacob and Anna Margaret Kohn,
 Christopher and Christina Franke,
 Martin and Anna Liebisch,
 Anna Liebisch,
 Maria Brandner,
 Michael Schnall.

Maria Dorothea Meyer, wife of Adolph Meyer, died off the Banks of Newfoundland, and was buried at sea.

For the transportation of the colony organized in Germany for peopling the settlements on the Nazareth tract, and known as the "Second Sea Congregation," the *Little Strength* was purchased in England, and Capt. Nicholas Garrison appointed her Master. Late in August of 1743, she was dispatched to Rotterdam, where the colonists were

taken on board, and on September 17 sailed for New York, where she arrived after a passage of eighty-seven days. The names of the colonists were :

Gottlieb and Johanna C. Anders,
 John Henry and Rosina Biefel,
 Martin and Margaret Boehmer,
 John David and Gertrude Boehringer,
 George and Anna Mary Christ,
 Thomas and Agnes Fischer,
 John C. and Anna Margaret Fritsche,
 Peter and Anna Barbara Goetje,
 John Godfrey and Anna Mary Grabs,
 Matthew and Elizabeth Hancke,
 Abraham and Anna Mary Hessler,
 John Tobias and Mary Hirte,
 John C. and Mary M. Hoepfner,
 John and Anna M. Jorde,
 Matthew and Christiana B. Krause,
 Andrew and Rosina Kremser,
 George and Anna Mary Kremser,
 Daniel and Anna Mary Kunkler,
 John and Barbara Michler,
 John Henry and Rosina Moeller,
 John and Mary Philippina Mozer,
 John Michael and Catherine Muecke,
 Jonas and Margaret Nilsen,
 George and Susan Ohneberg,
 John G. and Susan L. Partsch,
 David and Elizabeth Reichard,
 Matthew and Magdalen Reutz,
 John and Anna C. Schaaf,
 John and Divert Mary Schaub,
 Andrew and Hedwig Regina Schober,
 Matthew and Anna M. Schropp,
 John C. and M. Dorothea Weinert,
 Matthias and Margaret C. Weiss.

The following are the names of the colonists fitted out at Herrnhut :

Andrew and Anna E. Brocksch,
 Christopher and Anna Mary Demuth,
 John G., Sen', and Regina Hantsch,

Christopher and Elizabeth Hencke,
John Henry and Barbara E. Hertzner,
John and Rosina Muenster,
George and Johanna E. Nieke,
Christian and Anna D. Schutze.
George and Anna D. Zeisberger.

Single Men.

John Jacob Doebling, Conrad Harding,
John G. Hantsch, Jr., Christian F. Oerter,
John G. Nixdorf.

Single Woman.

Anna Regina Hantsch.

Names of the colonists fitted out in England :

Elizabeth Banister, widow, John and Sarah Leighton,
David and Mary Digeon, Andrew and Jane Ostrum,
James and Elizabeth Greening, Jasper and Elizabeth Payne,
Richard and Sarah Utley.

With Bishop David Nitschmann, David Wahnert (cook of the *Catherine*) and wife, George and Elizabeth Harten, George Weber and wife, and Samuel and Mary (Indian converts), as passengers, the *Little Strength*, on March 24, 1744, sailed from New York for Amsterdam—a port she was never destined to reach. On the morning of May 1, when in the chops of the English Channel, she was captured by a privateer, a prize crew put on board, the passengers robbed, and six days later they were landed at St. Sebastian. The *Little Strength* proved a total loss to the Church. Four years elapsed before the Church again had a vessel of her own afloat.

The demand from Pennsylvania for more colonists becoming urgent, Captain Garrison, who had returned from captivity at St. Sebastian, was dispatched to New York to superintend the building of a transport vessel. On Oct. 25,

Bishop A. G. Spangenberg and wife,
Capt. Nicholas Garrison,
Abraham and Sarah Reincke,
Andrew and Dorothea Horn,
Christian Froelich,
George Neisser,

on the ship *Jacob*, arrived at New York. The day following his arrival, Capt. Garrison called on Timothy Horsfield, with reference to building the projected vessel, and also on Thomas Noble, who was to act as financial agent. Finally they decided that a "snow" should be built, and contracted with Jan Van Deventer, a reputable ship-builder of Staten Island, to build the hull, make and set the masts and rig the vessel. The rigging, cables, and anchors were to be purchased in England, these articles being cheaper there than in the colonies. The building of the vessel progressed slowly, and it was not until the spring of 1748 that she was ready for launching. Accordingly on Tuesday, May 29, at eleven o'clock A.M., in the presence of about one thousand spectators, the *Irene*, as she was christened, was successfully launched, after which a lunch was served to the workmen. In honor of the event, Bishop Spangenberg presented the builder's wife with a new gown. Three days later, the new transport was docked at Old Slip, Captain Garrison put in command, and she was registered in the name of Henry Antes. Securing a cargo and a few passengers (not Moravians), on September 8, the *Irene* cleared from New York on her maiden voyage for Amsterdam. While the *Irene* was being built, several small companies of Moravians arrived at Philadelphia and New York. In September of 1745, the following persons landed at Philadelphia:

William P. and Hannah Knolton,
Eve Mary Meyer (a widow),
Jarvis Roebuck.

On December 28, 1746, the snow *John Galley*, Captain Crosswaite, arrived off Lewes, Delaware, and navigation

being closed, her passengers were landed and continued their journey by land to Bethlehem, *via* Philadelphia.

Bishop J. C. F. Cammerhoff and wife,
 Esther, wife of Christian Froelich,
 Matthias Gottlieb Gottschalk,
 Vitus and Mary Handrup,
 Judith Hickel, a widow,
 Sven and Anna Margaret Roseen,
 John and Johanna Wade,
 John Eric Westerman.

In June of 1748, there arrived at New York,

J. G. Bitterlich,	Paul Paulson,
Andrew Broksch,	Christian Pfeiffer,
John G. Geitner,	Godfrey Roemelt,
Bernhard Adam Grube,	Jeremiah Schaaf,
Joseph Hobsch,	Christian Schmidt,
Gottfried Hoffman,	Paul Schneider,
Matthew Kunz,	John Seyflert,
Samuel Wutke.	

In September there also arrived at the same port :

Baron John and the Countess Benigna von Watteville,	
Anna Rosina Anders,	Catherine B. Keller,
— Hasselman,	Elizabeth Lisberger,
Elizabeth Palmer.	

During the nine years the *Irene* was in the service of the Church, she crossed the Atlantic twenty-four times, sailing between New York and ports in England and Holland, and made one voyage to Greenland. She was always rated a staunch vessel and an excellent sailer, and at the time of her capture and loss had never met with any serious mishap. The large number of colonists she brought over from Europe for settling the estates of the Church in Pennsylvania, and the fact of her never entering or clearing from the port of Philadelphia, caused Governor Hamilton in a personal interview with Bishop Spangenberg to ask for an explana-

tion. "We wish we could use the port of Philadelphia," stated the Bishop, "but since our captain is a native of New York, and has a large acquaintance with the merchants of that city, he can more readily obtain freight there than in Philadelphia, passengers alone not being sufficient. Another serious objection is, the merchants of Philadelphia own their own vessels." As already stated, the *Irene* sailed from New York for Amsterdam September 8, 1748, and arrived at the Texel November 1. She cleared from London, March 1, 1749, and arrived at New York May 12, with the "John Nitschmann Colony," with whom came Christian David, of Herrnhut, Matthew and Rosina Stach, missionaries to Greenland, and three converts, who had been on a visit to Europe.

The "John Nitschmann Colony" was the largest ever brought over on a Moravian transport. The following is a roster of the colonists:

John and Juliana Nitschmann,
 David and Rosina Nitschmann,
 Michael and Anna Helena Haberland,
 Samuel and Rosina Krause,
 Joseph and Verona Mueller,
 Christian J. and Anna M. Sangerhausen,
 Matthew and Rosina Stach,
 John and Anna Stoll,
 David and Mary Wahnert,
 Christian F. and Anna R. Steinman,
 Christian David, widower,
 John Schneider, widower,
 Magdalena E. Reuss, widow.

Single Men.

Gottlieb Berndt, clothier, Upper Silesia,
 Wenzel Bernhard, baker, Bohemia,
 Joachim Birnbaum, tailor, Brandenburg,
 Peter Drews, ship carpenter, Glueckstadt,
 J. Philip Duerrbaum, Mittelhausen,
 Evert Eversen, joiner, Norway.

J. Godfrey Engel, tailor, Brandenburg,
Elias Flex, farmer, Upper Silesia,
Henry Fritsche, tailor, Silesia,
Paul Fritsche, carpenter, Moravia,
J. Leonard Gattermeyer, blacksmith, Bavaria,
George Gold, mason, Moravia,
John P. Hohman, shoemaker, Brandenburg,
Daniel Kliest, blacksmith, Frankfort,
Andrew Krause, weaver, Brandenburg,
Christopher Kuehnast, shoemaker, Prussia,
David Kunz, farmer, Moravia,
Peter Mordick, farmer, Holstein,
John B. Mueller, clothier, Württemberg,
Michael Muenster, carpenter, Moravia,
Martin Nitschmann, cutler, Moravia,
Carl Opitz, shoemaker, Silesia,
George Pitschman, weaver, Upper Silesia,
John G. Renner, farmer, Swabia,
John C. Richter, joiner,
Andrew Rillman, stocking-weaver, Saxony,
Frederick Schlegel, weaver,
John Schmidt, furrier, Silesia,
J. Christopher Schmidt, fringe and lace maker, Saxony,
Melchoir Schmidt, carpenter, Moravia,
Melchoir Schmidt, weaver, Moravia,
Martin Schneider, mason, Moravia,
Carl Schultze, mason, Posen,
Godfrey Schultze, farmer, Lower Silesia,
John Schweisshaupt, stocking-weaver, Württemberg,
Andrew Seiffert, carpenter, Bohemia,
Thomas Stach, book binder, Moravia,
Rudolph Straehle, mason, Wurtemberg,
David Tanneberger, joiner, Upper Silesia,
John Nicholas Weinland, farmer.

Greenlanders.

John,

Matthew,

Judith.

Single Women.

Rosina Arndt,

Rosina Barbara Arnold,

Margaret Ballenhorst,

Anna Rosina Beyer,

Maria Beyer,

Elizabeth Bieg,

Catherine Binder,	Martha Maans,
Rosina Dietz,	Magdalena Meyerhoff,
Maria Dominick,	Magdalena Mingo (negress),
Sophia M. Dressler,	Anna M. Nitsche,
Margaret Drews,	Dorothea Nuernberg,
Charlotte Eis,	Helena Nusz,
Maria E. Engler,	Elizabeth Oertel,
Catherine Fichte,	Maria E. Opitz,
Catherine Fischer,	Catharine Paulson,
Rosina Galle,	Anna Ramsburger,
Margaret Groeszer,	Margaret C. Rebstock,
Helena Gruendberg,	Anna C. Renner,
Juliana Haberland,	Anna M. Roth,
Anna M. Hammer,	Anna M. Schmatter,
Rosina Haus,	Rosina Schuling,
Margaret Heindel,	Magdalena Schwartz,
Maria B. Hendel,	Juliana Seidel,
Anna R. Kerner,	Dorothea Uhlman,
Anna M. Koffler,	Divert Vogt,
Anna M. Krause,	Susanna Weicht,
Barbara Krause,	Catherine Wentzel.

Loading lumber and other material for the mission in Greenland, the *Irene* sailed on her second voyage from Staten Island June 21, 1748, with Christian David, the missionary Stach and wife, and the three converts, and arrived at New Herrnhut, Greenland, on July 30. She was back again in New York, August 29. In the summer of 1749, the following single men from Yorkshire, England, arrived at Bethlehem, who were to carry on the manufacture of woolen goods:

William Dixon,	John Hirst,
Joseph Haley,	Richard Popplewell.

On October 15, 1749, the *Irene* sailed on her third voyage from New York, and arrived at London November 21, making the quick passage, as her log states, of "thirty days from land to land." She sailed from Dover, May 11, 1750, and arrived at New York on June 22, making a remarkable westward passage, with the following colonists on board:

John A. Albrecht,	Jacob Lung,
Marcus Balffs,	John G. Masner,
George Baumgarten,	Christopher Matthiesen,
Henry Bergman,	Nicholas Matthiesen,
John A. Borhek,	Christopher Merkly,
Zacharias Eckhard,	Jacob Meyer,
Just Erd,	John S. Meyer,
Walter Ernst,	Philip Meyer,
Claus Euler,	John Muensch,
Henry Feldhausen,	Melchior Muenster,
J. Christopher Feldhausen,	John Jacob Nagle,
Godfrey Foeckel,	— Neilhock,
Samuel Foeckel,	John M. Odenwald,
Andrew Freyhaube,	John Ortlieb,
Henry Friz,	John Matthew Otto,
Lucas Fuss,	Peter J. Pell,
Christian Giersch,	Hans Petersen,
John George Groen,	Frederick J. Pfeil,
Abraham Hasselberg,	John M. Pitzman,
Balthasar Hege,	Jacob Priessing,
Jacob Heydecker,	John Henry Richling,
John Henry Herbst,	John Richter,
Samuel Herr,	Godfrey Roesler,
Jacob Herrman,	Daniel Ruenger,
John G. Hoffman,	Michael Sauter,
Thomas Hoffman,	Paul Jansen Sherbeck,
Christian H. Hoepfner,	Henry Schoen,
Eric Ingebreetsen,	George Schweiger,
Andrew Jaecke,	Christian Schwartz,
John T. Kornman,	Gottfried Schwartz,
John G. Lange,	Abraham Strauss,
John S. Lauck,	John D. Sydrich,
Henry Lindenmeyer,	— Theodorus,
Christian H. Loether,	John A. Wagenseil,
Carl Ludwig,	Andrew Weber.

From Zeyst.

Christopher Feldhausen,	London (a negro),
Henry Gerstberger,	John Henry Merck,
Andrew Gross,	Martin Presser,
John C. Haensel,	Paul C. Stauber,
Paul Hennig,	John Thomas,
Frederick E. Herrman,	Francis Steup,
Susan M. Herrman,	Sophia Steup.

The *Irene* left her dock in New York, 28 August, 1750, on her fourth voyage, and during a severe storm lost both topmasts and narrowly escaped from foundering. On her return voyage, she sailed from Dover, and arrived at New York, 26 September, 1751, with the following passengers :

Joachim and Elizabeth Busse,	John Jacob Schmick,
John Christian Christiansen,	David Zeisberger,
John Michael and Gertrude Graff.	

On her fifth voyage, the *Irene* sailed from New York, 22 November, 1751, and was again in port (last from Dover), 17 May, 1751, bringing as passengers :

Rev. Francis and Ann Catherine Boehler,
 Rev. Andrew Anton and Anna Maria Lawatsch,
 Rev. Jacob Rogers (widower),
 Jacob Wahnert (do),
 Rosina Pföhl (widow),
 Margaret Wernhamer (single).

About a month after the sailing of the *Irene* on her fifth voyage, there arrived unexpectedly at New York, Bishop A. G. Spangenberg with

Rev. Philip C. Bader,
 Rev. Nicholas H. Eberhardt,
 Rev. Matthew and Anna M. Hehl,
 Matthew Kremser,
 Carl Godfrey Rundt,
 Henrietta Peterman.

The *Irene* sailed from New York on her sixth voyage, July 6, 1752, and from London on her return, reaching her dock November 20, having on board a number of single women and others :

Anna Maria Beyer,
 Maria C. Dietz,
 Margaret Ebermeyer,
 Dorothea Gaupp,
 Catherine Gerhardt,
 Inger Hyde,

Margaret C. Klingelstein,
 Anna Mann,
 Agnes Meyer,
 Johanna D. Miller (wife of
 Henry Miller, the printer,
 of Philada.),

Christina Morhardt,
Regina Neuman.
Linnet Redderberg,
Catherine Ruch,
Felicitas Schuster,
Margaret Seidner,

Anna Sperbach,
John Toeltschig,
Juliana Warkler,
—— Schultz (widow).
David Wahnert.

On April 5, 1753, the *Irene* sailed from New York, on her seventh voyage, and from London on her return, June 13, and was docked September 9. Her passengers were :

Rev. Peter and Elizabeth Boehler,
Rev. Jacob and Elizabeth Till,
Susan Till,
Rebecca Till,
George Stephen and Susan Watson,
Ludolph Gottlieb Backhof, student, Luneberg,
Christopher Henry Baehrmeyer, writer, Brandenburg,
Frederick Beyer, carpenter, Silesia,
Ludwig Christian Daehne, tailor, Weringerode,
Jacob Eyerle, blacksmith, Württemberg,
George Christian Fabricius, student, Denmark,
Jacoh Fries, student, Denmark,
George Wenzeslaus Golkowsky, surveyor, Silesia,
Joseph Haberland, mason, Moravia,
Jacob Herr, mason, Württemberg,
Samuel Hunt, clothmaker, Yorkshire, England,
Jacob Jurgensen. purse-maker, Denmark,
Hans Martin Kalberlahn, surgeon, Dronthheim,
Henry Krause, butcher, Silesia,
Otto Christian Krogstrup, student, Denmark,
Joseph Lemmert, tanner, Brisgau,
Jacob Rogers, Yorkshire, England,
Albrecht L. Rusmeyer, student, Luneberg,
George Soelle, student, Denmark,
Christian Frederick Toellner, tailor, Pomerania,
Christian Wedsted, carpenter, Denmark,
Peter Weicht, farmer, Silesia,
Peter Worbass, carpenter, Denmark,
Curtius Frederick Ziegler, student, Pomerania.

It is worthy of mention, that the *first steam engine* operated in the colonies was brought over on this voyage,

and taken to the copper mine near the present town of Belleville, New Jersey.

On November 3, 1753, the *Irene* sailed from New York on her eighth voyage, and from Gravesend, March 15, 1754, reaching her dock April 15, the quickest western voyage she ever made, "being but three Sundays at sea." The following is a list of her passengers:

Bishop Augustus G. Spangenberg,
 Rev. Francis Christian Lembke,
 David Nitschmann, Senr.,
 Andrew Schoute,
 C. T. and Anna Maria Benzien,
 Anna Benigna Benzien,
 Christel Benzien,
 Rev. Paul D. and Regina Dorothea Bryzelius,
 Hannah Bryzelius,
 Mary Bryzelius,
 Renatus Bryzelius,
 Rev. John and Joannetta Maria Ettwein,
 Christel Ettwein,
 Nicholas and Mary Ann Garrison,
 Benjamin Garrison,
 Nicholas Garrison, Jr.,
 J. Valentine and Catherine Haidt,
 David and Regina Heckewelder,
 Christian Heckewelder,
 David Heckewelder,
 John Heckewelder,
 Mary Heckewelder,
 David Schmidt,
 David and Rosina Wahnert.

Single Men.

William Angel,	Andrew Hoeger,
Peter Brink,	Christian Jacobsen,
William Edmonds,	—— Jost,
Charles Frederick,	—— Leighton,
William Okely.	

Single Women.

Mary Evans,	—— Enrichen,
—— Wyke.	

On her ninth voyage, the *Irene* sailed from New York, 29 May, 1754; and from London, September 22, arriving at her port November 16, having on board a colony of single men in charge of Gottlieb Pezold.

Nicholas Anspach, farmer, Palatinate,
Matthew Bacher, shoemaker, Salzburg,
Lorenz Bagge, carpenter, Holstein,
Joseph Bulitschek, carpenter, Bohemia,
Jens Colkier, carpenter, Jutland,
Melchior Coumad, carpenter, Moravia,
Adam Cramer, tailor,
Detlof Delfs, shoemaker, Holstein,
Franz Christopher Diemer, baker,
Carl J. Dreyspring, tailor, Württemberg,
Gottfried Dust, potter, Silesia,
Jacob Ernst, baker, Switzerland,
Casper Fischer, miller, Hildburghausen,
August Henry Francke, Wetteravia,
Christian Freible,
Hans Nicholas Funk, farmer, Lobenstein,
Joseph Giers, miller, Moravia,
Matthias Gimmile, tailor,
John Henry Grunewald, farmer, Mecklenburg,
John Adam Hassfeldt, saddler, Ebersfeld,
Joseph Huepsch, shepherd, Moravia,
John Jag, Moravia,
Samuel John (Malay), Ceylon,
John Klein, saddler, Darmstadt,
Christopher Kloetz, shoemaker,
David Kunz, carpenter, Moravia,
John Henry Lenzner, book binder, Beyreuth,
Michael Linstroem, linenweaver,
Henry George Meisser, shoemaker,
John Matthew Miksch, gardener, Saxony,
Lorenz Nielsen, carpenter, Holstein,
Carl Ollendorf, tailor, Brandenburg,
Hans Petersen,
Philip Henry Ring, baker, Alsace,
Martin Rohleder, farmer, Moravia,
Samuel Saxon, clothier, England,
Martin Schenk, mason, Moravia,
George Schindler, carpenter, Moravia,

Peter Sproh, mason, Courland,
 John George Stark, stocking-weaver,
 Anton Steimer, mason, Prussia,
 Christian Steimer, shoemaker, Prussia,
 John Stettner, tailor, Anspach,
 Edward Thorp, shoemaker, England,
 Carl Weinecke, shoemaker,
 Joseph Willy, clothier, England,
 Jens Wittenberg, skinner, Norway,
 John Wuertele, shoemaker, Württemberg,
 Henry Zillman, tailor, Brandenburg,
 Christian Frederick Post (Indian missionary).

In charge of Nicholas Garrison, Jr., as Master, the *Irene* sailed from New York February 4, 1755, and arrived from London, August 11, her tenth voyage, but brought over no colonists.

The *Irene*, Christian Jacobsen, Master, sailed for England, on her eleventh voyage, September 28, 1755, and was back in port again June 2, 1756, having brought over the following single men :

John B. Böninghausen,	Henry Ollringshaw,
Joachim Busse,	John M. Rippel,
James Hall,	John Roth,
Casper G. Hellerman,	Michael Ruch,
Elert Koortsen,	William Schmaling,
George E. Mentzinger,	George Seneff,
John Mueller.	Hans Jacob Schmidt.

The twelfth voyage of the *Irene* was made to London, July 1, 1756, and on December 12, she landed the following passengers at New York :

Peter Boehler,	Christian Bohle,
William Boehler,	Adolph Eckesparre,
Philip Christian Reiter.	

The thirteenth voyage of the *Irene*, to London, in March of 1757, is devoid of interest, and no colonists were brought over.

On November 20, 1757, the *Irene* sailed from New York on her fourteenth and last voyage. When ten days out she was captured by a French privateer, and proved a total loss

to the Church. The news of her capture and wreck did not reach Bethlehem until May 19, 1758. Andrew Schoute, for five years one of her mates, who was returning to Europe in impaired health, prepared an account of his experiences, from which the following extracts are taken :

“On the 20th of November we cleared Sandy Hook. At noon on the 29th, we sighted a vessel to the north bearing down on us and soon after hoisting the English flag. Mistrusting the stranger, we showed no colors, but crowded on all sail in the hope of effecting our escape, whereupon the stranger ran up the French flag. It was now a trial of speed, in the course of which the *Irene* gave proof of her excellent sailing qualities; but at eleven o'clock at night our storm sails parted. The privateer now gained rapidly on us, and as she did so fired shot after shot. It being bright moonlight and no further hope of escape in our disabled condition, we backed our sails, and at midnight our ill-fated vessel was boarded—Lat. 36°, Long. 62°. Capt. Jacobsen and two of his crew were immediately transferred on board the privateer, which proved to be the *Margaret* from Louisburg, and the *Irene* given in charge of a prize crew who were ordered to take us into Louisburg. At day-break we were ordered on deck, and stripped and plundered of all we had on our persons. The weather grew foul, and we found the prize crew inexperienced in seamanship, and occasionally they would call upon us to assist in navigating the vessel. . . . On the morning of January 12, 1758, the fog raising, we discovered an island close by the vessel, whereupon we put out to sea. In the afternoon the Frenchmen decided to make for the land again, when I went to the captain and pilot, and tried to dissuade them from so unseamanlike a course in foggy weather, and told them that they would certainly lose the vessel. As they would not listen to my protest, I prepared for the worst. At 2 p. m. breakers were reported; very soon we were among them, and struck a rock. The Frenchmen became so demoralized that I ordered the boat launched, into which

we all got (twenty-two in number) and reached the shore in safety. On landing the French captain fell upon my neck, kissed and thanked me for saving the lives of all. We then entered the woods, made a fire, and on returning to the boat for provisions, found that it had drifted out to sea. The next morning the masts of the *Irene* only were seen above water. . . . On February 5, we reached Louisburg, and were taken before the Governor, who committed us to the common prison. At this time there were eight large men-of-war, four frigates, and transports laden with men and munitions of war, collected in the harbor, for the protection of the city against a demonstration it was known the English designed to make. On the 1st of June General Amherst's expedition hove in sight. . . .

"All the English prisoners in the city were ordered on board the men-of-war and confined below decks under guard. One week later the English effected a landing and four days thereafter succeeded in dislodging the French from their outworks. Cannonading was opened on the 14th simultaneously between five French vessels and the Island battery, and an English man-of-war and the Lighthouse battery. The French vessels were compelled to fall back on the 16th under cover of the fort. The ship on board of which I was, being in range, was riddled by three hundred shot. One night when I was asleep behind a barrel of flour in the hold, a ball came crashing through the hull and buried itself in the barrel! On the 16th the English opened a general cannonade against the city, which was sustained with unremitting fury for two days. Then they opened their mortars upon the fleet, pouring into the vessels a fiery hail, which soon wrapped three of them in flames. Compelled to abandon our burning ship (a 64) all hands took to the boats, but it was a desperate alternative, as the way of escape to the shore was commanded by the English batteries. On landing, we prisoners were immediately put in confinement. Thus another week passed, when on the 26th July, the cannonading ceased and news was brought to us

that the garrison had capitulated. The next day we were released."

The *Hope*, the fourth and last of the transport vessels of the Church, was built in 1760, at New Haven, Connecticut, "was 120 tons burthen, mounting four cannon, and navigated by thirteen seamen." She was registered at the New York Custom House, and prohibited from taking out of the Province "any servant, debtor, or any person without a passport."

Securing a cargo for South Carolina, the *Hope* left her dock on her first voyage, Saturday, January 17, 1761, the day on which George III was proclaimed king in the Province. Arriving at her destination, she sailed for England, February 20, under convoy. Again under convoy, she arrived at New York, October 19, having on board the following passengers :

Nathaniel and Anna Johanna Seidel,
Frederick and Hedwig Elizabeth von Marshall,
Paul and Anna Muenster.

Single Men.

John Arbo, warden,
John Angerman, tailor,
John Valentine Beck, gun stock maker,
John Brandmiller, baker,
Christian Christiansen, shoemaker,
Peter Danielson, hatter,
Jeremiah Dencke, Chaplain,
Ferdinand J. Dettmers,
Ludwig C. Grunewald, carpenter,
Philip J. Hoeger, tailor,
Christian Hornig, shoemaker,
Dominicus Krause, nail-smith,
Niels Lund, locksmith,
John M. Moehring, farmer,
Niels Moos, farmer,
Emanuel Nitschmann, student,
John F. Oberlin, storekeeper,
John H. Rauch, locksmith,
August Schloesser, saddler,

John M. Schmidt, linenweaver,
 David D. Schoenberg,
 John E. Schoepfel, miller,
 A. Paulus Thrane,
 Matthias Tommerup, brazier,
 Frederick Unger,
 David Zeisberger.

Single Women.

Theodora Anders,	Elizabeth Kaunhauser,
Maria Beitel,	Mary M. Meyer,
Elizabeth Broksch,	Anna Nitschmann,
Dorothea Hammer,	Anna Seidel,

Esther Wapler.

Andrew Langaard (widower),	David Wahnert (widower),
Frederick Peter	" Juliana Benedicta von Gammern,
	Anna Maria Philips.

During the ensuing two years, the *Hope* was engaged in the general freighting business, but on October 21, 1763, she landed at New York the following passengers, who reached Bethlehem November 4 :

John Frommelt,	Dorothea Lefler,
Paul Tiersch,	Frederica Pietscher,
Justina Erd,	Elizabeth Seidlitz,
Susan von Gersdorf,	A. Salome Steinmann,
M. Barbara Horn,	Maria W. Werwing.

The first fire engine for Bethlehem, purchased in London, was brought over on this voyage, and is still preserved in that town. With the arrival of the *Hope* at New York, April 11, 1765, with the Rev. Frederick Smith and wife as passengers, her career as a transport vessel of the Church ends.

At a meeting held in Bethlehem, June 6, 1762, in which Bishop A. G. Spangenberg, who for almost twenty years was at the head of the American branch of the Moravian Church, announced his departure for Europe, he took occasion to review the Moravian immigration of the past twenty-six years, and stated that of the six hundred and more men and women, but one died—a remarkable instance of Divine protection.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

ALLUMMAPEES, OR SASSOONAN, A DELAWARE KING, whose name appears frequently in Colonial records, as early as 1718, headed the deputation of Indian chieftains at Philadelphia who signed an absolute release to the Proprietaries for the lands situate between the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers, and from Duck Creek to the mountains south side of the Lehigh, which land had been granted by their ancestors to William Penn. In 1728 he removed from the Delaware to Shamokin (Sunbury, Northumberland County, occupies the site of the Indian town). Conrad Weisser writes in 1747: "The Delaware Indians last year [1746] intended to visit Philadelphia, but were prevented by Allumapees' sickness, who is still alive, but not able to stir. * * * Allumapees has no successor of his relations, and he will not hear of none as long as he is alive, and none of the Indians care to meddle in the affair. Shikelimy advises that the Government should name Allumapees' successor and set him up by their authority, that at this critical time there might be a man to apply to, since Allumapees has lost his senses, and is incapable of doing anything."

While David Brainerd was on a visit to Shamokin in September of 1745, he wrote: "Visited the Delaware King, who was supposed to be at the point of death when I was here in May last." "Allumapees is dead," writes Weisser to Richard Peters in October of 1747. "Lapapiton is allowed to be the fittest to succeed him, but he declines. He is afraid he will be envied, and consequently bewitched by some of the Indians. Allumapees would have resigned his crown, but as he had the keeping of the public treasure (that is to say the Council Bag), consisting of belts of Wampum, for which he buys Liquor, and has been drunk for this 2 or 3 years almost constantly, it is thought he would not die, so long, as there was one single wampum left in the bag. Lapapiton is an honest, true-hearted man, and has very good natural sense; he is also a sober man, between 40 or 50 years of age, and well esteemed among his country people and others."

PETITION OF CITIZENS OF WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, FOR IMPROVED ROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—

TO THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR & COUNCIL OF THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA AND COUNTIES OF NEW CASTLE, KENT AND SUSSEX ON DELAWARE.

The Petition of sundry Inhabitants of the Borough of Wilmington and the County of New Castle.

Respectfully Sheweth:

That the Publick Highway from the City of Philadelphia to Chester, now in use, leads over no less than fifteen steep and stony Hills of very

difficult Ascent, and is also crooked and far about, which renders it very inconvenient to Travellers, but more especially to those who travel with Carriages of all sorts.

That a more straight and Convenient Road, on level Ground, and easy to be maintained may be opened from the Road leading into the Streets of the said City, through the Townships of Moyamensing and Passiunk on the North, and Kingess, Tinicum and Ridley on the South Side of the River Schuylkill into the present Road, leading from Philadelphia to Chester near Crum Creek, by which the many rough Ways and steep Hills which render Travelling tedious, disagreeable and dangerous, as well as very difficult with Carriages of Burthen, may be avoided and a considerable length of Way saved in Distance between Philadelphia and Chester.

That your Petitioners having frequent Occasions to travel from their respective Dwellings to the said City in their constant Intercourse of Trade and Dealings with the Merchants there—find the Road at present in use very inconvenient and in some Seasons Dangerous, request that the Governor and Council will be pleased to make such Orders as to them shall seem meet for the Viewing, laying out and Opening the said Road in such manner as shall most effectually conduce to the Public Benefit and Relief of your Petitioners.—

John Baird,
John Yarnall,
Simon Johnson,
Ziba Ferris,
Jo^s West,
Jas. McCollem,
George Landis,
Vincent Gilpin,
Griffith Minshall,
Richard Dickinson,
John Andrews,
Joseph Coleman,
W^m Woodcock,
W^m Ashburnham,
Thomas Duff,
Job Harvey,
Gab^l Springer,
Jno. Armstrong Jun^r,
Daniel Byrnes,
Jon^a Rumford Jun^r,
Caleb Perkins,
Jonathan Rumford,

David Nielson,
John Way,
Samuel Barker,
W^m Shipley,
John Perry,
William Marshall,
Joseph Shallcross,
Nicholas Robinson,
William Hemphill,
Joseph Tatnall,
Josh. Littler,
Thomas Beeson,
Tho^s Griffing,
John Bishop,
Jno. McKinly,
James Lea,
Jno. Lea,
Benj Canby,
Joshua North,
James Robinson,
David Ferris,
Vincent Bonsall.

SECOND AND MARKET STREETS FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, or, as it is frequently designated in bills, "Ye Great Meeting House."—

"The Friends appointed to build the New Meeting House, laid the Accounts of that building, as far as they have settled them, before this Meeting, and Samuel Sansom, Israel Pemberton, Thomas Clifford, William Lightfoot, Joseph Morris, Owen Jones, & John Pemberton are desired to Examine them, & consider of some Method to pay the Ballance and report to next Meeting." A few of the names of those who assisted in the erection of the Meeting House have been selected from the report of

this Committee. William Rakestraw was one of those who charged £6 . 12 . 6. for "pulling down old Meeting House." Jonathan Zane was one of the principal carpenters, one bill footing £92 . 18 . 11. Lumber of various kinds was supplied by Joshua Humphreys, Joseph Watkins, William Dilworth, David Roe, and others; bricks by Joseph Lownes, Isaac Roberts, John Coats, Jr.; hardware, John Cresson, Joshua Howell, Isaac Greenleaf, Hugh Roberts. Reuben Haines supplied 18 barrels of Beer, and Sarah Cromer's bill for Rum and Beer amounted to £10. John Crosby supplied a stove; Isaac Greenleaf, a globe lamp; the chief measurer was Isaac Roberts; and William Topham did part of the painting. Laborers were paid 5 sh. per day; a number of members loaned their servant men, and every person who did any work on the meeting house made a donation, which was deducted from their bills.

LETTER OF DAVID JAMES DOVE TO THOMAS WHARTON.—

GERMANTOWN April 25 1763

SIR,

Your paym^t of the Bill for Mr. Charley Mifflin will greatly add to the many Favours already confer'd on

Sir

Your Most oblig'd humble S^t

P. S.

D. JAM. DOVE.

The Bearer is Billy Hugg & lives wth me.

DIPLOMA OF THE YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY OF PHILADELPHIA.—

The *Trustees of the Young Ladies' Academy of Philadelphia*, having carefully examined Miss Molly Wallace in Spelling, Reading, Writing, English-Grammar, Arithmetic, and Geography, *Do hereby make Known*, That she is well acquainted with those Branches of Literature; and at a public Commencement hath been admitted to the Highest Honors of the Institution. Desirous therefore of perpetuating the Testimony of her Merit, they have, in Conformity to the Charter and Rules of the said Academy, caused the Seal of their Corporation to be annexed to this DIPLOMA, and the same to be witnessed by the Names of the proper Officers. Conferred this twentieth Day of June in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Ninty two.

JAMES SPROAT D.D. President,

SAM. MAGAW D.D. Vice President

BENJAMIN SAY F.C.P.P. Secretary

} Of the Trustees

{ SEAL }

JOHN POOR A.M { Principal and a Trustee
of the Academy.

LETTER OF GEORGE MORGAN TO THOMAS WHARTON.

SIR—

The Bearer Doctor McMeahan is a Gentleman of considerable Interest & was connected with Numbers in his neighborhood in sending Parson Davis to view the Ohio Lands. Some of his Relations have already

removed to & are settled on the Banks of the Ohio & a number of them were preparing to go there the ensuing Season, but it seems that Col. Washington's Friends are busy in spreading the Report of his extensive Surveys in that Country by an order from Virginia, which has much discouraged Mr McMechan. You will therefore much oblige him by giving him any Information on that Head which you may think yourself at Liberty to mention.

It seems beyond a Doubt that Col. Washington is determined to adhere to his Claims.

I am Sir
Yr most Ob^t Servant
GEO. MORGAN.

BILL FOR TURTLE DINNERS, 1764.—
Thomas Wharton

To Elizabeth Gray Dr.
To Expenses at Two Turtle Dinners 0 . 28 . 6
Recd for my mother Nov. 27, 1764.
W^m GRAY.

APPRAISMENT OF A NEGRO SLAVE, 1752.—

We whose Names are underwritten at y^e Request of William Shute & Rebecca Steel have Vallued and Appraised a certain Negro Man Ben formerly belonging to ye s^d Shute but now to s^d Steel and are of opinion that the s^d Negro is worth fifty pounds Current money of Pensylvania. Witness our hand this 23th July 1752.

Stand^a fforde
S. Jones
Cha^s Stow Ju^r
Samuel Cheesman.

Endorsed on the back is the following: "Note—these Bill Sale were only Intended to keep the Negroes out of other persons hands, & the Money Paid by Reb^a Steel tho she did not get the Negroes—so the sums are charged."

INDIAN WAR BILLS OF 1756.—

The Province of Pennsylvania

Dr. to georg Ernst Bucker for Backing 24 ovenfulls of Bread for the soulders in Capt Einsleys Company at 3 shillings for each ovenfull is

£3 . 12 . 0

Captin Insley had John frickers House for a Garde House for his Company for six months therefore I charge £4 = 0 = 0

the Have done one pounds of dammig 1 = 0 = 0

Remains due to me of the above acount 6 = 18 = 3

Samuel Miles a silver Hilted Sword sent by Barny Hughes, October y^e 25th 1756 price £6 : 17 = 4

WAYNE STATUE AT VALLEY FORGE.—The members of the State Commission under whose supervision the equestrian statue of Major General Anthony Wayne, by H. K. Bush-Brown, was erected in Valley Forge Park, were Col. John P. Nicholson, Richard McCall Cadwalader, Esq., of Philadelphia, and John Armstrong Herman, Esq., of Harrisburg, Penna.

COPY OF BILL FOR AMERICAN CHINA, 1771.—For account of the factory at which white ware was made, in Southwark, Philadelphia, see "Pottery and Porcelain of the United States," by Edwin A. Barber.

PHILA'D May the 10^b 1771.

MR THOMAS WHARTON

		Bought of Anh ^s McElroy, American China	
March the 19.	One Dozen of handled Cups &c	£1 .	4 . 0
	Two Shugar Dishes @ 6		12 . 0
	Two Cream Ewers 5		10 . 0
	Two teapots 7/6		15 . 0
	One Do @ 6		6 . 0
	Foure Bowls @ 2/6		10 . 0
March the 30.	To three pounds of tea @ £1.7.	4 .	1 . 0
May the 9.	One Shugar dish		3 . 0
	One pickle stand		15 . 0
	one fruit Basket		10 . 0
	13 plates @ 1.		13 . 0
	One Sett of Quitted Cups &c		12 . 0
	One pair Sauce Boats		7 . 6
	One Sett of plain Cups		6 . 0
	One small Sauce boat		1 . 0
	Six pint Bowls		10 . 6
		<hr/> £ 11. 16 . 0	

COPY OF WARRANT OF ELLIS JONES, 1684.—

BY COMMISSIONERS IMPOWERED TO GRANT LOTTS AND LANDS IN THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA &c.

"At the Request of Ellis Jones that we would Grant him to take up Two hundred and fifty Acres at Rent in the County of Chester These are in the Proprietary's Name to Will and Require thee forthwth to Survey or Caused to be Survey'd unto him the said number of acres in the aforementioned County where not already taken up he Seating and Improving the same within six months from the Date of Survey and make returns thereof into the Secretary's Office.

Given at Philadelphia the 11th 9 mo 1684.

JAMES CLAYPOOLE.
ROBERT TURNER."

For THO. HOLME Survey^r Genl.

BIBLE RECORDS OF COL. WILLIAM EDMONDS, OF FAUQUIER CO., VIRGINIA.—The following was copied from the family Bible of Colonel William Edmonds of Fauquier County, Virginia, many of whose descendants reside in Philadelphia and vicinity. Colonel Edmonds served in the Revolutionary Army; and was also Captain of a Company for Fauquier County, Virginia, in the French and Indian War in 1761. He was born in 1734 and died in 1818.

The Bible referred to was published at Oxford, England, in 1768 by S. Wright and W. Gill, printers to the University. EMMA B. BELT.

William Edmonds & Elizabeth Blackwell were married ye 17th day of March in ye year of our Lord 1764 (on Saturday) by ye Revd James Craig.

William Edmonds Jr. was born on Fryday ye 10th of May in ye year of our Lord 1765, Ja^s Bell, W^m Bell, Franke Bell & Hannah Blackwell godfathers & godmothers.

UUU

Franke Edmonds was born on Fryday ye 1st day of August in ye year of Our Lord 1766. Saml. Blackwell, Ja^s Blackwell, Anne Pickett & Anne Edmonds, godfathers & godmothers.

Sarah Edmonds was born on Sunday ye 4th day of Oct^r in ye year of our Lord 1767. Sarah Blackwell & ye Rev^d Ja^s Craig, godfather and godmother.

Dyed 17th Decb^r 1828.

Elias Edmonds was born on Thursday ye 10th of Nov. in ye year of our Lord 1768, Elias Edmonds Jr. Bennitt Price, Mrs. Billy Edmonds & Judith Price, godfathers & godmothers.

(the above died 1st April 1811)

Mary Edmonds was born on Thursday ye 17th of April in ye year of our Lord 1770. Col. W^m Blackwell, Jo^s Fantleroy, Mrs. Elizabeth Blackwell & Judith Edmonds, godfathers & godmothers.

(Died June 1837)

Elizabeth Edmonds was born on Sunday ye 2nd of June in ye year of our Lord 1771. Francis Attswell, Tho^s Keith, Judith Hubbard & Betty Edmonds, godfathers & godmothers.

Dyed ye 16th of April 1773.

Betty Edmonds was born on Saturday ye 20th of February in ye year of our Lord 1773. Hancock Lee, Joseph Blackwell, Elizabeth Hewitt, Susannah Yates, godfathers & godmothers.

John Edmonds was born on Tuesday ye 6th of June in ye year of our Lord 1775. John Blackwell, son of Joseph, Geo. Pickett, Miss Betty Edmonds & Frankey Edmonds, godfathers & godmothers.

Lucy Edmonds was born on Monday ye 10th day of May in ye year 1777. John Barker godfather & Elizth, her mother, godmother.

James Edmonds was born on Tuesday ye 16th of February, ye year of our Lord 1779. W^m Ed. & Elizth, father & mother to the above, godfather & godmother.

Died March 1845.

Catey Edmonds was born on Tuesday ye 20th Feb^r in ye year of our Lord 1781. W^m Edmonds J^r godfather, Nancy Taylor & Elizth Taylor, godmothers.

Judith Edmonds was born on Sunday ye 28th Dec^r in ye year of our Lord 1783. Robert Green, godfather & [undecipherable.]

Susannah Eliza Green was born January 9th 1789.

Robert Green was born February 23rd 1790.

The above were the two oldest grandchildren of W^m Edmonds, whose oldest daughter, Frankey, married her cousin, R. Green. [Note made by grand-son Gust. R. B. Horner, Surg. U.S.N., Feb^r 27. 1848.]

Names of servants of W^m Edmonds, of Fauquier Co., Va.

Manuel	Dick	Hannah
James	Anthony	Myma
Dan ^l	Franke	Dinah
Harry	Cati	Agga
Toney	Jane	Grace
Sam	Willey	Will ^m Ben
Ben	Phillis	Abram.
Phill	Fanny	

GEORGE SMITH, OF EVISON TOWNSHIP, WEST JERSEY, farmer, conveys to John Sanders of Philadelphia, bricklayer, April 3, 1694, a dwelling house and lot 15 x 250 feet, bound on south by Howell Griffiths lot; north by Griffith Jones land; westward by Delaware Front Street, and eastward with the Delaware River; part of a certain greater parcel of land belonging to Griffith Jones, purchased by said George Smith of William Davis, 6. 10. 1693, and granted to William Davis by Griffith Jones, 3. 11. 1691, and patented by said Jones, 3. 1. 1689.

PENSION APPLICATION OF MICHAEL FACKENTHAL, OF BUCKS COUNTY, PENNA.—The following application for a pension by a soldier of the Revolution contains records that are worthy of preservation.

On the 26th day of October, A. D. 1832, personally appeared before me, William Long, one of the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the said county of Bucks, Michael Fackenthal, Esq., a resident of Durham township, Bucks county, Pa., and who says he was born in the year 1756, the 23d day of May, to the best of his information from the records of the church book in Springfield township in said county.* In the year 1776 he enlisted in Captain Valentine Opp's company in the said township of Springfield, was appointed Sergeant of said company. It was one of the four companies from Bucks county that formed a regiment with four companies from Northampton county of the Flying Camp. Joseph Hart from said county of Bucks was appointed first Colonel, and Peter Kichline, from Northampton county, second Colonel. Colonel Kichline with the four companies from Northampton county were in the engagement on Long Island, August 27, 1776, and was made prisoner with a number of his men. Colonel Hart was stationed at Amboy and the company I was with. Shortly after this Colonel Hart left the service, and we were put under the command of Colonel McAlister, from the county of York, Pa. On the night of the 16th of November, 1776, we went over to Staten Island, and the next morning attacked the British and Hessians at a place they then called Cockletown (now called Richmond). We took several of the Hessians prisoners. About the last of October (same year) Colonel Kichline's men that remained, joined us and Colonel Baxter was appointed to command us. Shortly after this one regiment was ordered to march to the North River, and crossed said river at Fort Washington (commanded by Col. Magaw) where on the 16th of November, 1776, Col. Baxter was killed, and most of his men taken prisoners, or lost their lives. Before the engagement, I was taken sick with camp fever, and received a certificate from Doctor [Joseph] Fenton (our surgeon) of my not being fit for duty. I obtained a pass signed by the adjutant by

the order of Major Kern, who was then commanding officer. I did not get my health restored for a considerable time after the time of my enlistment was expired. I got my discharge (which is lost) and received six months pay.

"In the year 1781, I performed a tour of duty as second lieutenant of the militia in Capt. Christopher Wagner's company, marched from said township of Springfield to Trenton, New Jersey, under command of Colonel McRay [McIlray]. Governor Reed was Commander in Chief, and General Lacey Brigadier General. We laid in camp below Trenton until discharged. Received my pay for two months. My commission for Lieutenant is lost.

(Signed)

MICHAEL FACKENTHAL."

Book Notices.

A COLLECTION OF PAPERS READ BEFORE THE BUCKS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Vol. 1. 8vo. pp. xxxviii, 585. Illustrated. Price \$2.00.

The Bucks County Historical Society was founded by Gen. W. W. H. Davis in January of 1880, but notwithstanding it has been active in developing the history of the county, its transactions were only given to the public through the medium of the local newspapers. Now, through the liberality of Mr. B. F. Fackenthal, Jr., the papers read have been collected, corrected, arranged and published in the present volume and liberally illustrated. Among the contributors of historical papers are the well-known antiquarians Gen. W. W. H. Davis, W. J. Buck, Hon. Henry Chapman, Howard M. Jenkins, Charles Laubach, H. C. Mercer, Rev. D. K. Turner, Henry D. Paxson, Alfred Paschall, Capt. J. S. Bailey, and others. The Society has an attractive building with a library of 2500 volumes, a Herbarium of 20,000 specimens, and a fine archaeological collection. It has also marked historical sites with appropriate memorials. The book is well printed and neatly bound, and can be had by applying to the Librarian, Doylestown, Pa.

"L'EVOLUTION DE L'ARBITRAGE INTERNATIONAL," PAR THOMAS WILLING BALCH. EXTRAIT DE LA "REVUE DE DROIT INTERNATIONAL ET DE LEGISLATION COMPARÉE." Philadelphia; Allen, Lane and Scott, 1907, 8vo. pp. 122.

This work originally appeared during the summer of 1903 in the *Revue de Droit International et de Législation Comparée*. Published at Brussels, this review was started in 1869 by a trio of notable international jurists, Rollin-Jacquemyns, Asser, and Westlake, the two latter of whom are still active contributors to the development of the science started by Gentilis and Grotius; the *Revue* occupies a leading place in the literature relating to the Laws of Nations. After a discussion of the causes of war and the possible development of a sanction behind international peace, this book gives an account of the gradual growth of International Arbitration from an idea at the time of the Thirty Years' War to an actually used custom in the present century. The great part of the United States in this beneficent gift to civilization is shown, including the contributions of Pennsylvania. The book is dedicated to Emerigé Crucé, a notable irenist.

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No. 3

ORDERLY BOOK OF GEN. JOHN PETER GABRIEL
MUHLENBERG, MARCH 26-DECEMBER 20, 1777.

[The Muhlenberg Orderly Book of the Ferdinand J. Dreer Collection, of the Manuscript Department, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, is divided into two parts, the first, beginning at "College Camp Va.," and ending at Suffolk, April 15, 1776; and the latter at Camp Middlebrook, N. J., March 26, and closing at Valley Forge, December 20, 1777. It is this latter part, which is associated with the movements of the army in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, under the immediate command of Washington, that has been selected for publication.

John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg, a son of the eminent Lutheran divine Rev. H. M. Muhlenberg, was born at the Trappe, Penna., October 1, 1746, and died near Philadelphia, October 1, 1807. He studied for the ministry in Germany and Pennsylvania, and at the outbreak of the Revolution was in charge of a congregation at Woodstock, Va. His ardent patriotism and military spirit induced him to accept the commission of Colonel of a Virginia regiment of infantry; he was promoted Brigadier General February 21, 1777, and mustered out of service a Brevet Major General, November 3, 1783. He participated in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Stony Point, and Yorktown. At Germantown his brigade, attached to the left wing of the army under Greene, was distinguished for its bravery, and when it went into winter quarters at Valley Forge was composed of the First, Fifth and Ninth (consolidated), Thirteenth Virginia Line, the Virginia State Regiment, and the German Regiment. Muhlenberg after the war was a member of the First, Second, and Third Congresses, U. S. Senator, and Supervisor of Revenue and Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.]

G. O.

HEAD QUARTERS May 26th 1777.*Parole, Gates**Countersign Stuart & Wilkinson.*

Major Ryan is appointed to act as Deputy Adjutant Gen^l & is to be oby'd & respected as such untill his Excellency, the Adj^t Gen^l or his Deputy arrives in camp & gives counter orders.

Each Brigadier or the Command^r Officer of Brigades are requested at eleven O'clock in the morning to send a Brigade Major to Major Ryan's Quarters near the Gap at the Mountain; The Deputy Adj^t Gen^l will deliver out the details which are to be sent at the time & place accordingly. The returns order'd yesterday to be deliver'd in to the Adj^t Gen^l as soon as possible. The Brigade Majors are to deliver to morrow to the Adj^t Gen^l at 11 o'clock the names of the Brigad^r Gen^l the field Officers & Adjutants in the Brigade to which they respectively belong. If any of the Brig^{ts} are without Brigade Majors they must appoint some person to do that duty. Such Brigades as the Brigad^r are absent from the eldest Officer in the Brigade to give the necessary orders in that Brigade. The Brig^{ts} or Commanding Officers of the Brigade are to appoint Brigade parades. The troops for guard are to be assembled on the Brigade parades by Adj^{ts} & by the Brigade Majors march'd from thence to the grand parade half past 8 o'clock. The Gen^l expects all orders will be punctually obey'd. The good of the service & the safety of the Camp depending thereon. All Off^{rs} of whatever Rank are requested to govern themselves accordingly. A gen^l Off^r two field Officers & one Brigade Major of the day to mount every morning at Guard mounting at the Grand parade. After the Guards are sent off the Brigade Major of the day to attend at Head Quarters to deliver such orders as the Occurrences of the day may render necessary. Each Brigade Major of the day to appoint an Adjutant of the day for the Brigade. Every Brigade to furnish two orderly Serjeants one to attend at h^d Quarters and one at the Adj^t Gen^l's Tent.

Brigade Gen^l for the day tomorrow Mughlenburg
F^d Off^{rs} for the day Lieu^t Col^o Hoobley & Maj^r Hay
Brigade Major Peers.

B. O. Adj^s of Reg^{ts} to attend at Gen^l Mughlenburg's Quar-
ters at 12 o'clock to receive orders. Lieut. Math^s Smith is
appointed to act as Brigade Major till further orders. The
troops to parade in the rere of y^e 1st Virg^a Reg^t.

G. O. CAMP MIDDLEBROOK May 27th 1777

Major Gen^l Lincoln is requested in company with the
Gen^l Officer of the day, to examine the state & situation of
the Picquet Guards to fix upon the proper ground to post
them, & establish such others as may be necessary for the
further security of the Camp and fix their position by day
and night. The Officer of every guard must send a Serj^t
on the grand parade to pilot the new guard for the relief of
the old one, written instructions must be given by the Gen^l
Officer of the day to the Officer of every guard what line of
Conduct they are to observe. The field Off^r of the day are
to see to the posting the Centries & directing the Patroles,
which are not to be alter'd by the Officer Commanding the
Picquest unless the enemy are advancing without first
reporting it to the commanding Officer or field Officer of
the day, with the reasons for the alterations & obtaining
One of their consents for the same. Officers of particular
guards making alterations without paying attention to the
other guards often breaks in upon the chain of communi-
cation & is productive of great confusion and disorder.
The Gen^l & field Officers of the day are requested to dine
with the General. The Centries are not to be posted single,
especially in the night, but placed double.

N. GREEN M. G.

G. O. MIDDLEBROOK H. Q. May 28th 1777.

The Commanding Officers of every Reg^t must examine
the state of the Ammunition in the respective Reg^{ts} & make
a return to the D^r Adj^t G^l of the numbers of cartridges

wanting to complete every man with twenty four rounds. The D^r Adj^t Gen^l will give an order for the same on Mr Geo. Everson D^r Commissary of Ordnance stores. This to be done immediately that every Reg^t may be in readiness to march to Action at a moments warning. To give a gen^l Alarm, the following Signals to be observ'd, three Cannon to be first fir'd quick one after another, in front to Gen Waynes brigade in the Gap of the mountain, to be answer'd by three at the park of Artillery in the Center of the front line, upon which all the troops are to get under Arms as soon as possible. It is expected that every Brigade Major will be very punctual in bringing their troops to the grand parade agreeable to the orders of the twenty sixth ins^t for guard mounting that one part of the guards may not be detain'd for the neglect of others.

Brigadier for the day tomorrow Gen^l Weedon
F^d Off^{rs} for guard Colo. Spotswood & Maj^r Buford
Brigade Major Kirkpatrick.

Brigade Orders.

The Adj^{ts} of the different Reg^{ts} belonging to the Brigade are to make a return to the Brigade Major every Friday morning before eight o'clock of the strength of their Reg^{ts} in which returns a particular Acc^t is to be given of the absentees naming the Hospitals in which the sick are lodg'd and what services those return'd on comm^d are engag'd in. The command^s Officers of Reg^{ts} or Corps are to see that their pay rolls are made up & deposited at the end of every month in the hands of the pay master Gen^l in doing this the Resolves of Congress pointing out the mode of doing it must be strictly adher'd to. As nothing is more conducive to the health of the troops than cleanliness the Officers in general belonging to the brigade are requested to pay the strictest attention to the conduct of their men & see that not only the Camp is kept clean, but that the Soldiers appear on the parade as clean as circumstances will admit of, with their Arms & Accoutrements in the best order.

The whole brigade, when not otherways employ'd, is to parade every noon at four O'clock on the parade appointed for the brigade that they may be taught the Manœuvres requisite; No officer that is able & not on duty will be excus'd from attending. The Adj^{ts} will do this duty by rotation & in order that the soldiers may not straggle about & perhaps be absent when wanted the Rolls are to be called regular morning & evening & the Absentees reported Gen^l Mughlenburg makes no doubt these Orders will be strictly & punctually observ'd. The necessity of it will appear evident to every intelligent Officer.

To Brigad^r Gen^l MUHLENBURG.

SIR:—

You are to enquire minutely into the state & condition of your Brigade & order every Officer & Soldier belonging to it, not usefully employ'd in recruiting or in the execution of any command by proper Authority or sick in the Hospitals, to join their respective Corps immediately, & see that it is done.

Make strict enquiry what measures the commanding Officer of each Reg^t your Brigade is taking to compleat it to the establishment, & see that no means are left unessayed to accomplish this desirable end. Let none but trusty & diligent Officers be sent upon this business such as have a turn to this service, & you have good hopes will not misapply their time, or the money committed to their charge.

Every Monday you are to render to the Adj^t Gen^l a correct return of your brigade, at the foot of which a particular Account is to be given of the Absentees, naming the Hospitals in which the sick are lodg'd, & what services those return'd on command are engag'd in. Mention is also to be made of the kill'd, wounded, & missing, if any there be, after every Action or skirmish with the enemy. As also of any other remarkable Occurrence which may need explanation.

Compare always the last return made you with the

preceding one & see that they correspond, or the Alterations satisfactorily accounted for, that no error or abuse may escape unnoticed uncorrected & unpunished if the mistakes are wilful.

Desertions having been very frequent of late, endeavour to discover the causes of them, that a remedy may be applied. One step towards preventing which, is, to have the Rolls regularly called morning & evening and the absentees satisfactorily accounted for, or immediately sought after with vigilance & care.

No furloughs to be given either to Officers or men except in cases of extreme necessity.

See, that the Officers pay great attention to the condition of the Soldiers, arms, ammunition & accoutrements, as also to the manner of cooking their Victuals, and as far as in your power lies, cause the men to appear neat, clean, & Soldier-like, not only for the sake of appearances, but for the benefit of their health.

Improve all the leisure time your Brigade may have from other duties in manouvring & teaching the men the use of their legs, which is of infinitely more importance than learning the manual exercise. Cause the Off^{rs} to attend regularly & perform their part of these duties with the men.

You are not to accept the resignation of any Commission'd Officer, but upon a vacancy happening in any Reg^t in your Brigade, you may consult the Field Officers thereof, & recommend to the Commander in chief, a fit person to supply the deficiency, 'till a Commission however is bestow'd or approbation given in gen^l orders such person is not to be included in the Returns or Pay rolls.

You are to cause the pay Rolls of every Reg^t in your Brigade to be made up and deposited at the end of every month in the hands of the pay master General. In doing this, strict attention is to be paid to the Resolves of Congress for the manner of doing it.

The Experience of last Campaign abundantly evinc'd the absurdity of heavy baggage, & the disadvantages resulting

therefrom to Individuals and the Public, prevent therefore as much as possible all incumbrances of this kind, and do not upon a march suffer the Soldiers to throw their arms or Packs into Waggons, unless they are either sick or lame.

Let Vice & immorality of every kind be discouraged, as much as possible in your brigade. And as a Chaplain is allow'd to each Reg^t see that the men regularly attend divine Worship. Gaming of every kind is expressly forbid, as the foundation of evil and the cause of many a brave & gallant Officer's ruin. Games of Exercise for amusem^t may not only be permitted but encouraged.

These instructions you will consider as obligatory, unless they should interfere with General orders, which you must endeavour to have executed in your brigade with punctuality.

Given at Head Quarters in Norristown
this 26th day of May Anno Domini 1777.

G^o WASHINGTON.

(Circular)

HEAD QUARTERS May 29th 1777

Brigad^r for tomorrow Gen^l Conway
Field Officers Col^o Wood, Lieut. Col^o Barber
Brigade Major Smith

G.O. The Commander in chief directs that all orders issued previous to his coming to camp be observed in full force till countermanded or alter'd by him. As it is a matter of great importance to have the camp well secur'd, Guards properly fixed their respective duties precisely pointed out and proper Regulation establish'd to enable them to act in concert & support each other Major Gen^l Green is requested to assemble as soon as possible all the other Gen^l Officers & take these matters into consideration at large & report their opinion of what they shall think necessary to be adopted. A Major Gen^l of the day to make a report of those regulations. The detached state of the Army has heretofore render'd it extremely difficult to communicate the orders of the Commander in chief to all the

different parts & will render it necessary that many should be repeated. He flatters himself that henceforth the most punctual regard will be paid to all orders which is the good of the service & principle of honour do not produce, he is determin'd to impose. All firing without permission from the Major Gen^l of the day is strictly forbid, those that are guilty of a breach of this order must be secur'd & severely punish'd. The nearest guard to the place where the Offence is committed to send a file of men to secure the Offender. The Commanding Officers of Reg^{ts} are to have their pay Abstracts immediately made out & lodg'd with the pay Mas^r Gen^l for all pay due to the first of May. After that time they are to pursue the Mode pointed out by Congress to obtain payment & each Brigadier will inform them what they are & see them properly complied with. The Brigade Majors are to attend the Adj^t Gen^l precisely at twelve O'clock every day to receive orders. Two orderly Serj^{ts} to be furnish'd by each Brigade one to attend the commander in chief, the other the Adj^t Gen^l Major Ryan who has done the duty of Adj^t Gen^l for some days pass'd is now excus'd from that service, the duty as usual.

G. O.

HEAD QUARTERS May 30th 1777.

Brigade for tomorrow Gen^l Maxwell
Field Off^{rs} Col^o Morgan & Major Davis
Brigade Major Farling

The Commissary Gen^l is to adopt every means in his power to provide Vinegar for the use of the Army & see that the provisions are regularly serv'd. To do which with ease, he is to have an Assistance with each Brigade. Provisions are to be deliver'd to Regimental Quarter Masters only or commission'd Officers authorized for that purpose, when the Reg^t has no Quarter Master, except in case of small detachments when a non commission'd Off^r may receive them; none to be deliver'd without proper returns being made to the Commissary. The Command^r Officers of Corps are to take care that their men have two days

provisions by them that they may not suffer in case of any sudden call to any particular duty. The Brigad^r to pay proper attention to this matter, and also to have the Arms of their Brigade examined and make report of kind and quality. They are moreover to see that their Brigades are completed with Ammunition as soon as possible & that all waste of it is prevented. The Gen^l has the pleasure to acquaint the Army that Gen^l Parsons form'd an expedition to the East end of Long Island under the Comm^d of Lieut. Col^o Meges, which was attended with the most happy success. After burning eleven Vessels loaded with one hundred & twenty Tons of press'd forage Rum & other Articles and one armed Vessel of twelve guns, they brought off ninety prisoners, besides killed several of the enemy, six only escaped. As the Army is collected & may soon be engag'd in important transactions. The Gen^l takes Occasion from the laudable instance he has mention'd, to declare to the Army, both Officers & Soldiers, that he will be strictly observant of their conduct & make a point of distinguishing those by his rewards, who distinguish themselves by their Bravery & good behaviour as merit will not pass unnotic'd, so misconduct will meet with the severest punishment. A Gen^l Court Martial to sit immediately for tryal of Prisoners brought before it. All evidences to attend. The Brigade Majors to attend the grand parade & be Answerable that their men be well supplied with Ammunition & their Arms in good condition. No excuse will be admitted for their neglect of this necessary piece of duty. The light Cavalry which are to attend the picquets as Videts are to be on the parade at guard mounting.

G. O.

HEAD QUARTERS May 31st 1777

Brigadier for tomorrow Gen^l Scott
F^d Off^{rs} Col^o Hendricks, Major Byrd.
Brigade Major Wetherspoon.

The principal design of the movement this morning was to see if a proper distribution of baggage Waggon had been

made to the several Reg^{ts} & to what degree of alertness & Expedition the Army would be ready to march on a sudden emergency. The Gen^l has much reason for Approbation in many respects, but though there was a great exactness in some instances, he wishes that a greater punctuality had been paid more generally to the time. Every Officer of Reflection must be sensible of the necessity of a strict regard to the time appointed in movements of this kind on which the success of the most important events may absolutely depend & it will be expected in future that a precise conformity to the moment pointed out will mark the conduct of every Corps. The General earnestly recommends that Officers of every Rank will disencumber themselves of all superfluous baggage, as it will only serve to employ a number of waggons more than can be shar'd, consistent with the good of the service & must be lost in the course of the Campaign.

Nothing is more common than to hear men plead ignorance of Gen^l orders in excuse for the breach of them, nor is the excuse confin'd to privates only, it sometimes even disgraces the mouths of Officers. To prevent it in future, The Gen^l positively orders the command^g Officers of Corps to have Gen^l Orders constantly read to their Corps. They may rely on being called to a severe Account, should the same plea be made hereafter suppos'd by truth.

It is to be lamented that the foolish & scandalous practice of prophane swearing is so prevalent in the American Army. Officers of every Rank are bound to discourage it first by their example & then by punishing. As a means to abolish this & every other species of immorality, Brigadiers are enjoin'd to take effectual care to have divine service duly perform'd in their respective Brigades. By a return from the Quarter M^r Gen^l it appears that more than a sufficient Quantity of tents have been issued to cover the whole army. Yet some Corps are defective in this Article. Others must have more than their proportion. The Command^r in chief repeats the last order from Major Gen^l Green

calling for immediate returns to the Quar^{tr} M^r Gen^l of the exact number of tents drawn by each Corps.

The Gen^l approves of the following sentences of the Court Mars^l held at Bound brook 21st Ins^t whereof Col^o Spotswood was president. Tho^s Edwards of the 7th Virg^a Reg^t try'd for sleeping on his post sentenc'd to receive 50 lashes. Wm. Foes of Col^o Angel's Battⁿ for desertion to receive 100 lashes. Evan Thomas of the 9th Pensylv^a Reg^t for D^o to receive twenty five lashes. Evan Apply of the 4th P^a Reg^t for sleeping on his post to receive twenty-five lashes. On acc^t of his being a young Soldier & of a good Character his punishment is remitted. Jos^h Bryan of the 2nd V^a Reg^t for D^o to receive 50 lashes. Denis Meyers of the 3rd Pensylv^a Reg^t for desertion & threatning to desert to receive one hundred lashes. John Town, Maj^r Offendorfs Corps for desertion to be reprimanded. Edw^d Baker of D^o for D^o to be acquitted. Tho^s Murphy of 10th Pennsylv^a for D^o to receive 100 lashes. James M^cKenzie of 10th Pennsylv^a to receive 100 lashes. W^m Hardy of the German Reg^t for deserting and enlisting in two different Reg^{ts} to be reprimanded by his Commander. Jefferies Connor of the 5th Pennsylv^a Reg^t for desertion to receive 25 lashes. Rob^t Story of 7th Maryl^d for D^o to be reprimanded. Alex^r Henderson of y^e 10th Pennsylv^a Reg^t for D^o to receive 20 lashes. Peter Smith of the 7th Maryl^d Reg^t for Quitting his post to be reprimanded. Mehol^r Hamber of y^e 8th Pensylv^a R. for desertion, acquitted. Those sentenc'd to be immediately executed. Except the instances in which the punishment is remitted.

A. O. The Brigades on the right & left, front & rere of the Camp are to establish small guards of one Subaltern, one Corp^l & 8 Privates in all the passes leading to the Camp in order to prevent Soldiers from strag. and the Country people from coming into Camp. No Country person to come into Camp except by permission of the nearest Brigadier or field Officer. All persons in Camp who cannot

give a satisfactory Account of themselves to be confin'd and reported to the nearest Brigadier. These Guards to be relieved by the Brigade Majors daily.

Brigade Orders.

The Adjutants of the different Reg^{ts} are this evening to make a return to the Q^r M^r Gen^l of the number of tents belonging or drawn for each Reg^t. Those that have already done it, may nevertheless examine & give in the Returns anew. The Command^r Off^{rs} of Reg^{ts} will see that G. O. are read to the men every evening on the parade, that no one may plead ignorance. No Officer not on duty & able to attend must be absent. The whole Brigade to parade on Monday morning precisely at four o'clock at the usual place, leaving a small guard at their Baggage.

G. O.

HEAD QUARTERS Middlebrook Camp

June 1st 1777

Brigadier for the day tomorrow Gen^l Maxwell

Field Off^{rs} Col^o Matthews L^t Col^o Butler

Brigade Major Harper.

The Gen^l directs the following Rules to be observ'd invariably throughout the Army & as he is apprehensive that they will meet with great Obstacles in the Carelessness and indolence of some Officers, he thinks it is necessary to declare, that he will not overlook any neglect or breach of them that shall come to his knowledge. Each Reg^t to be paraded at troop & at retreat beating, the Rolls are carefully to be called and absentees punished. All Officers not on their duty to attend the parade to see that their men are clean and decent, their Arms and Accoutrements in the best order, their Ammunition complete, that they behave well in their Ranks, are silent, steady & orderly. Once a day, at such time as the Brigadiers shall judge most convenient, each Corps to be exercised in the manual & evolutions, and once a week at least, each Brigade to be exercised collectively under the direction of its Brigadier.

The most essential part of discipline being marching & forming. This should be more particularly practiced. All officers not on another duty to be present on these Occasions not as unconcerned Spectators, but to learn & perform their own duty & see that their men do theirs. The field Officers to exercise their Reg^t themselves & in their absence the Captains & not leave it to Adj^{ts} as has been heretofore the Case. It is necessary the men should be Accustom'd to the Voice and command of those who are to direct them in Action & that those should by practice acquire a facility in doing their parts. The Gen^l observes with concern that both Officers & Soldiers are guilty of the unsoldierly practice of stragling from Camp, he forbids the continuance of it on any pretence whatever. Whoever shall be found a mile from Camp, unless on duty or with permission of the brigadier command^s him whether Officer or Soldier shall be tried for disobedience of orders. As there is a necessity for the Army to rise and turn out every morning at Revellie beating, they ought to go to rest early. All lights must be put out at 9 o'clock in the even^s & every man to his tent. The Provost Martial to patrole the Camp & its invirons frequently to take up all who cannot give a good Acc^t of themselves, & all disorderly persons, he is to see that the Sutlers do not deal out their liquors at an untimely hour, but conform to such Rules as have been or may be form'd relating to them. The Command^s Officers of every Corps is to make a report every morning to his Brigadier of the number of Riflemen under his comm^d in doing which he is to include none but such as are known to be perfectly skill'd in the use of these guns & who are known to be Active & orderly in their behaviour. Each Brigadier to make a collective return to the Adj^t Gen^l of these men.

B. O. The different Reg^{ts} belonging to the brigade to parade every morning immediately after beating of the Revellie on their own parade, to go through the evolutions, except on those days when the Brigade parades. The Adj^{ts}

of the 1st 5th & 9th Virg^a Reg^{ts} to make a full return of all the men in their Reg^{ts} mentioning the Abs^t Officers & on what Acc^t employed, what alterations since last return, how many men wanting to complete the Establishment, & the number of Vacant Officers & of what Rank.

G. O.

HEAD QUARTERS May 20th 1777*Parole* Alexandria*Countersign* Bedford

Valentine Peers Esq^r is appointed Brigade Major to Gen^l Weedons brigade and is to be respected and obeyed as such. Lewis Woodruff Esq^r is appointed a deputy Muster Master. Colo^s & Commanding Officers of Battalions & Corps must call their Regimental Pay masters to make up their pay Abstracts to the 3rd of April inclusive and order them to attend at the Pay Mast^r Gen^l's office for the money, they must be examin'd & sign'd by their respective command^s Officers and Brigadiers, who will diligently compare them with the daily and weekly Returns & certify them. The Comp^{rs} abstracts must be delivered into the pay Mas^r Gen^l with regimental Abstracts. That the great & necessary purpose of Adjusting the Rank of all Officers in the American Army may be effected with expedition. His Excell^y. the Command^r in chief is pleas'd to order that the field Officers of each Continental Battalion do immediately examine into the present Rank & hear the pretensions thereto of all their Cap^{ts} & Subalterns, settle them where they can to the satisfaction of all the Gentlemen concerned, and make a full & fair report of all their proceedings to the Brigadiers command^s their brigades & that the Brig^d^{rs} with the assistance of the field Officers in the brigade do upon the receipt of such reports proceed to adjust the Rank of all the Officers in their respective Brigades, & make a full and fair report of all their proceedings to the Major Gen^l commanding their division, that should there be any instance of dissatisfaction in the Officers with the determination of their field Officers, they be candidly enumerated

by such field Off^{rs} & parties complaining with all their attendant circumstances and reported to their respective Brigadiers, who will call before them all the parties interested, inquire into their claims & if they cannot be settled to general satisfaction, make a special & particular report to their Major Gen^l, who upon receipt of such report will summon a board of Officers, will take a dispassionate comparative review of the whole & determine the rank in the Army; untill which time it is expected the service of the Army will not be injur'd by disputes about Rank, but that every Officer will by an emulous discharge of his duty, recommend himself to his Country & to the promotion he thinks he is entitled to.

G.O.

HEAD QUARTERS June 2nd 1777.

Brigad^r for the day tomorrow Gen^l Wayne
F^d Off^{rs} Col^o McClanaghan & Maj^r Harmer
Brigade Major Ryan

The Muster Mast^r Gen^l is without loss of time to cause Musters to be made of the whole Army, he will give notice to the different Corps, when to hold themselves respectively in readiness for that purpose. The Brigadiers and field Officers of the day are constantly to attend the grand parade to see that the guards are properly assembled, give the necessary directions concerning them, & have them march'd to their several posts in order. The Adjutants to collect the proportion Assign'd on their Regimental parades, inspect carefully the state of their Arms, Accountriments, ammunition and dress, & march them off in order to their brigade parades. The Brigade Major to receive them from the Adjutants examining in like manner the state of their Arms, &c, & to march them off to the grand parade, there deliver them to the Brigade Major of the day. Decency and a regard to health, especially in this hot season indispensibly require that Vaults should be immediately dug in the rere of each encampment as the repositories of every

kind of filth, they should be cover'd with green boughs & fresh earth thereon every morning or two. This business to be done by Camp Colour men under the directions of Regimental Quarter Masters, who are to see that they execute it properly, sweep the streets of the encampment & keep it in all respects clean, & free them from every thing nauseous or offensive. The Quarter Mas^r Gen^l will furnish tools, he is also to visit the Camp, & report how far this order is complied with. Each Reg^t or Corps to appoint by rotation a Regimental Officer of the day, whose province shall be to visit the sick, and see that they are provided for & taken care of, making daily Reports to the Commanding Officer of their number & condition, to inspect the food of the men, both as to the quality & the manner of dressing it, obliging the men to accustom themselves more to boiled soups, and less to broiled and roasted, which as to their constant diet is destructive to their health. This Off^r is also to attend closely to the cleanliness of the camp, for which he will be Answerable and is bound to see there is no neglect in the Quarter Master or C. C. men.

Returns of all the sick both in and out of Camp to be made out tomorrow morning to the Surgeon Gen^l their number, Condition, and place where they are to be specified. The Command^r Officers of Corps not yet provided with pay masters to recommend without delay proper persons for that station to the General, they must be men of property, good Accomptants & methodical & must write a good hand. Henry Livingston Esq^r is appointed Lieu^t in his Excell^y's guard. A party of two hundred men to parade this evening at the grand parade with four days provision to take their orders from the Adj^t General. Major Morrel to command this party untill the arrival of Gen^l Dehes's eldest Officer in his brigade to take the command, and John Harper Esq^r is to do the duty of brigade major in that brigade till further orders.

G.O.

HEAD QUARTERS June 3^d 1777

Brigadier for the day tomorrow Gen^l Weedon
Field Officers Col^o Chambers & Major Campbell
Brigade Major Peers.

As in the detach'd state of the Artillery the men often suffer for want of Surgeons, it being impossible for their own Regimental Surgeons to take due care of them dispers'd as they are over the whole line. Each Brigadier is to see that the Regimental Surgeons of his brigade pay every necessary attention to the detachment of Artillery annex'd thereto.

Regimental Surgeons are not to send any of their sick to Hospital without first obtaining a Certificate from the Surgeon Gen^l or one of his deputies for that purpose. The Brigadiers to have the springs Adjacent to their several encampments well clear'd and enlarg'd, having Centries over them to see that the water is not injur'd by dirty utensils or any other means. A barrel sunk in them will be the best means to keep them from being made muddy, and an arbour over them will serve to preserve them cool. They are also to have all dead Cattle, horses or other Carrion remov'd to a distance from the Camp and buried deep under ground. They will see that the orders to promote cleanliness are punctually observ'd and indeed all others whether particularly called on or not.

The Commander in chief looks to them with an attentive eye for the execution of all his orders which they must be sensible their duty & honour demand. No Prisoners whose crimes may properly come before a Regiment Court Martial to be sent to or rece^d at the Provost guard but to be committed to Regiment^l Quarter Guards and regimentally tried. It having been represented to the Gen^l that command^r Officers of Corps undertake to seize and confine Commissaries at their pleasure in common Guard houses. He thinks it necessary to declare a practice so irregular &

injurious cannot be tolerated. At the same time he means not to countenance any neglect of duty in the Commissary, but will be ready to attend to whatever complaints may be justly made against them, to rectify the Abuses they commit and punish their delinquency. No horses to be let loose into the wheat or other fields about Camp, unless first pointed out and devoted to the purpose by the Quarter Master General. Brigad^{rs} to see orders for the arrangement of Officers Rank immediately complied with by appointing a day for the field Officers of each Reg^t to take it up. The Gen^l is surprized and sorry to find that a matter about which so much anxiety and embarrasment is express'd, when put upon a footing to be adjusted meets with so much neglect & delay. The Gen^l Field Off^{rs} & Brigade Majors of the day will be expected to favour his Excell^y with their Comp^y at dinner as a standing rule without particular invitation.

The following sentences of a Court Martial held the 2nd Inst. are approv'd by the Commander in chief and their immediate execution directed. Ab^m Wood of the 9th Pennsylv^a Reg^t tried for desertion & sentenc'd to receive twenty five lashes on his bare back. John Welch of the 7th Maryland Reg^t charg'd with desertion, the Court of Opinion he is entitled to the benefit of Gen^l Washingtons proclomation offering pardon for deserters & that he should be delivered to Major Bush to do duty in his reg^t untill he can be sent to the Reg^t he belongs to. Henry Bryan of the 8th Pennsylv^a Reg^t charg'd with encouraging desertion & sentenc'd to receive fifty lashes on his bare back. Patrick Henry of the 1st Pennsylv^a Reg^t charg'd with having enlisted into two Reg^{ts} without being discharg'd sentenc'd to be reprimanded by the Commanding Officer of the Reg^t he belongs to & the money he reced from Cap^t Taylor of the 5th Pennsylv^a Reg^t to be stopt out of his pay. Lieut. Tho^s Cook of the 8th Pennsylv^a Reg^t charg'd with having made known the Parole & Countersign to a person not entitled to receive it, found guilty of the charge exhibited

against him, but on consideration of his good Character sentenc'd only to be reprimanded by the Col^o in the Presence of the Officers of the Reg^t he belongs to. Lieut. Jolly of the 11th Pensylv^a Reg^t charg'd with Cowardice & neglect of duty not guilty & ordered to be releas'd from his Arrest forthwith.

The Prisoners mention'd in this day's orders to be punish'd at the head of their respective Reg^{ts} for which purpose the commanding Officers will send for them to the main Guard.

Gen^l Orders.

HEAD QUARTERS June 4th 1777

Brigadier for tomorrow Gen^l Conway

Field Off^{rs} Col^{os} Malmade & North

Brigade Major Day

The Commissary Gen^l to have his slaughter houses at least a mile in the rere of the Camp & to be very careful to have the Offal of what he kills buried a sufficient depth under Ground. He must be provided with Waggons to convey the meat to places near each brigade for the more Commodious distribution of it, & must see that no reliques are left in those places through Carelessness. As proper precautions in the regulation of this part of the Commissary Gen^{ls} department is essential to the Army, The Gen^l hopes he will be peculiarly attentive to it. A Return to be made tomorrow to the Adj^t Gen^l of all the Women in Camp.

The Music of the Army being in general very bad, it is expected that the drum and fife majors exert themselves to improve it, or they will be reduc'd and their extraordinary pay taken from them. Stated hours to be assign'd for all the drums & fifes to attend them & practice. Nothing is more agreeable and ornamental than good music. Every Officer for the credit of his Corps should take care to provide it.

The Revellie to be beat at day-break. The troop at 8 o'clock in the morning and the Retreat at Sunset, for the

sake of regularity, the drum of the Reg^t on the right of the line to give three taps allowing a sufficient equal space between each, as a warning for the one next on the left, which is to do the same & so on through the whole. The second Line taking it by the right from the right in front & the advance'd brigades by the right, from the right in the rear. These Taps over & a proper interval allow'd for the warning to become general The drummers call is to be given as a signal for what is to follow after & then the whole Musick of the line to begin in concert. The Revellie, troop or Retreat as it may happen. The same complaint has been made to the Gen^l respecting abuse of Quarter Mast^{rs} which was mention'd in yesterdays orders relative to Commissaries. An end must be put to such irregular conduct. Misbehaviour in those departments ought to be punish'd but it must be done in a proper manner. The Army to be immediately furnished with four day's provision.

HEAD QUARTERS June 5th 1777

Major Gen^l for the day tomorrow Green
 Brig^{er} Scott
 Field Off^{rs} Col^o Sayton—Maj^r Heath
 Brigade Maj^r

The Major Gen^l of the day is in some sort to represent the Commander in chief, he is to give directions for all guards, parties & detachments, to receive all Reports of their proceedings & of any Occurrence of importance in and out of Camp. All deserters & prisoners, other than for common military offences to be brought to him for examination, and to be disposs'd of by him. All detachments or reinforcements to be reported to him immediately on their Arrival & to take his orders, he is to superintend the regulation of the Camp & the execution of all Gen^l orders, for which purpose he shall visit the whole line, if not absolutely prevented by other duty, and he is to report to the Comm^r in Chief, what from his Observations he may think necessary to be done for the better regulation of the Camp and army.

He is to oversee the Orders of March and the Dispositions for Battle according from Directions from the Comm^r in Chief. In case of sudden Alarms he is instantly to repair to the place where the danger appears to be and if it is likely to be serious, he must with all speed send to inform the Comm^r in Chief until he hears from him he must employ those means which seem to him Necessary Conformable to the Exigency of the Occasion, he is to make a Gen^l Report next morning to the Comm^r in chief of every thing that passes worth Notice on his day. Occurencies of immurgency and that require immediate attention to be reported the moment they are known by the Maj^r Gen^l.

The Brig^r of the day is to be Considered as the Comm^s Officer of all the Guards, he is to receive orders in the morning of the Major Gen^l he is to attend the grand Parade to see everything conducted with propriety, to assign the posts and give all necessary directions, to Visit them after they arrive and see if they have post right, and have followed the Rules proseribed them & taken proper precautions to secure themselves and avoid surprise and to give his orders accordingly on an alarm he is to perform all the Esential duties of the Comm^s Officers of the Guards, he is to make a General report of every relative to him, to the Maj^r Gen^l. The field Officers to attend the Grand Parade and assist the Brigadier and follow such directions as he shall think proper to give. respecting the Guards, they are to visit them at Night by way of Grand rounds Escorted by a small party of Horse, to see if they are alert and upon their watch, and if the Sentries are well stationed and do their duty. They are to receive an evening report from the officers of the state of their Guards and of what unusual occurencies may have happened and to give direction accordingly of everything Extraordinary to be reported to the Brig^r as soon as the Tour is over or sooner if necessary, they are to receive morning reports from the several guards when relieved. On an alarm they are to take their orders from the Brigadier. The Brig^r Major of the day is also to

attend the parade to receive the men that are to compose the Guards and compare them with the Detail to inspect their Arms, Accountriments, Ammunition and Dress to count of the Guards and assign the Officers their posts by Lot to march them from the Grand Parade and do every other requisite duty agreeable to the order of the Brigadier. He is to give each Comm^d Officer of the Guard the Parole and Countersign before he marches them Off and is to attend the Brig^r frequently through the day to receive his farther occasional orders, in case of an alarm he is to accompany the Brig^r—for the future an Aid D Camp from each division to attend at Head Quarters for G. Orders. The Brigade Maj^{rs} to receive the orders at the Quarters of their Maj^r Gen^l which will be more convenient for them as they are obliged to attend for Division orders The Brig^d Majors to attend the Adj^t Gen^l once a week or oftner if required to settle the detail.

B.O. This Evening at 6 o'clock the 1st 5th & 9th Reg^{ts} are to Parade on their Brig^d Parades to discharge their Musquets, the German Reg^{ts} to parade on their Regimental parade for the same purpose and at the same time. This afternoon the Q^r M. of the differant Reg^{ts} belonging to the Brigade at 4 o'clock are to attend at Gen^l Muhlenburghs Head Quarters to receive their Proportion of Ammunition and Catridge Paper, which is to be made up into the Blind Catridges as soon as possible.

Tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock the Brigade is to meet at the Brigade Parade to pass the review before Maj^r Gen^l Green. The Officers will take care to bring their men on the Parade Neat & Clean with their Arms & Accountriments in the best order they will likewise take particular care that each of their men are supplied with Catridges and the real Catridges properly secured that no mistake may happen.

(To be continued.)

AD^x HUBLEY, JR., 1st COLO. COM^{dt} 11th PENNA.
REG^t, HIS JOURNAL, COMMENCING AT WYO-
MING, JULY 30th, 1779.

BY JOHN W. JORDAN.

(Continued from page 146.)

Saturday August 14th.

THIS morning 10 o'Clock A.M. had the Bodies of those brave veterans, who so nobly distinguished themselves and bravely fell in the Action of yesterday, interred with Military honours (firing excepted) Parson Rogers, delivered a small discourse on this occasion.

Was employ'd greatest part of the day in Writing letters to my friends at Lan^r & Philad^a w^h were forwarded the same Evening.

Sunday 15th.

Agreeable to orders of Yesterday 900 Men, were order'd to meet on the grand parade, for inspection and to be furnish'd w^h Ammunition & eight days Provision for the purpose of marching up Susquehannah & meeting Genl. Clinton, who is now on his March, to form a junction with this Army.

Two o'Clock P.M. a firing was heard on the West side of Tioga branch, immediately opposite our Encampment, a number of Indians under cover of a high Mountain advanc'd on a large Meadow or flat of ground, on which our Cattle & horses were Grazing, unfortunately two men were there to fetch some horses, one of which was kill'd & scalp'd, the other slightly wounded but got clear; one Bullock was likewise kill'd, and several public horses taken off. My Regiment was ordered in pursuit of them, we accordingly cross'd the branch, and ascended the Mountain, march'd

along the Summit of the same for upw^d of two miles in order to gain their rear but the enemy having too much start, got clear. After scouring the Mountains & Valleys near the same, we return'd much fatigued about 5 o'Clock P.M.

Monday 16th.

The detach^t under Gen^l Poors Command agreeable to orders mooved this day 1 o'clock P.M. up Susquehannah for the purpose of forming a junction with Gen^l Clinton.

Several of our Out Centinels alarm'd the Camp by firing of several Guns about 1 o'clock in the morning, in consequence of which Light Corp stood under arms, several Patroles were send out to reconnoitre the front of Encampment, return'd near day break, but made no discoveries. Alarm proov'd primature. Gen^l Hand being ordered with the detachment under Gen^l Poor. Command of Light Corp devolv'd on me during his absence.

Tuesday 17th.

7 o'clock P.M. firing was heard about 500 yds. immediately in front of Light Corp Encampment, a party of 50 men properly offic'd were immediately detach'd and endeavour to find out the cause of it. Return'd 8 o'Clock P.M. reported that a party of Indians 11 in number had way-laid a few pack-horsemen, who were just returning with their Horses from pasture, that they had killed and scalped one man and wounded another. The wounded man got safe to Camp and the Corps of the other was likewise brought in.

An Alarm was fir'd by a Centinel about 11 o'clock P.M. but proved false.

Wednesday 18th.

In order to entrap some of those savages who keep sneaking about the Encampment the following parties were ordered out for that purpose and to be reliev'd daily by an equal number until we leave this ground. viz^t One Sub: & 20

Men on the Mountain opposite the Encamp^t, one Sub: & 20 Men on the Island about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the Encampment on the Tioga branch, and one Sub: & 20 Men in the Woods about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile immediately in front of Light Corp Encampment. With orders to waylay and take every other means to take them.

This day by particular request of several Gentlemen, a discourse was delivered in the *Masonic* form by Doctor Rogers, on the death of Cap^t Davis of the 11th Pen^a and Lieut. Jones of the Delaware Regiments who were on the 23rd of April last most cruelly & Inhumanly Massacred & Scalp'd by the savages, (Emissaries imploy'd by the British King) as they were marching with a detachment for the relief of the Garrison at Wyoming.

Those Gentlemen were both Members of that Hn^l and ancient society of Freemason. A number of Brethren attended on this occasion in proper form and the whole was conducted with propriety and harmony. Text Preach'd on this Solemn occasion was the first clause in the 7th verse of the 7th Chapter of Job, *Remember my life is but Wind.*

Thursday 19th.

Nothing remarkable this day.

Friday 20th.

This day arrived Lieut. Boyd of Col. Butlers Reg^t with Accounts of Gen^l Clintons movements on Susquehannah, and that a junction was form'd by him with Gen^l Poors Detachment at *Chukunut*, about 35 mile from this place. Rain very heavy chief part of this day.

Saturday 21st.

The detachment under Gen^l Clinton & Poor on account of the very heavy rain yesterday did not reach this Encampment, as was expected.

Sunday 22nd.

This day 10 o'clock A.M. Generals Clinton & Poors detachments with about 220 Boats pass'd Light Corp Encampment, for the Main Army about 17 miles in their rear. On their passing they were saluted with 13 rounds from the Park. The Light Corp being likewise drawn up, and received them, in proper form with Colo: Proctors Music & Drums & fifes beating and playing.

Monday 23rd.

This day a most shocking affair happen'd, by an accident of a gun, which went off, the ball of which entered a tent in w^h was Cap: Kamble of Genl Poors Brigade and a Lieut. the Cap^t was unfortunately kill'd & the Lieut. wounded.

Genl Clinton having form'd a junction with the Army at this place, the following alterations in the several Brigades were ordered to take place viz':—Colo. Courtland Reg^t to be annex'd to Genl Clintons, Colo. Olden to Genl Poors and Colo. Butlers Reg^t w^h Major Parrs Corps to Genl Hands Brigades.

Tuesday 24th.

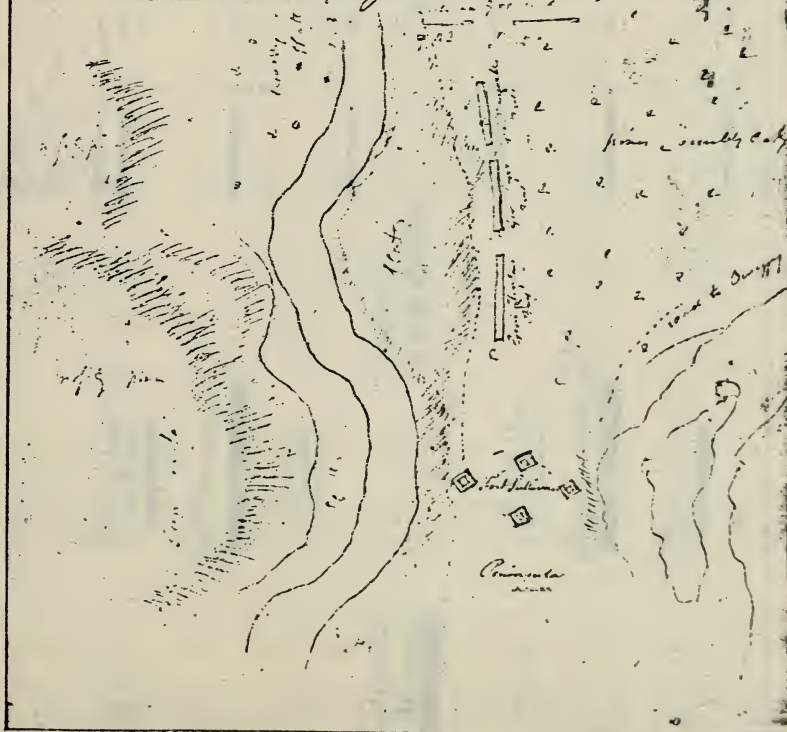
This day imploy'd hands to make baggs for the purpose of carrying flour, hands imploy'd all day & night in this business.

Agreeable to orders a signal Gun was fir'd for the whole army to strike Tents 5 o'clock P.M. and march'd some small distance, in order to form the line of March: 7 o'clock P.M. another signal Gun was fir'd for the Army to Encamp in proper order, and to be in readiness for an immediate March. Colo. Butlers Reg^t with Major Parrs Rifle men, join'd Light corp & encamp'd with them this day 7 o'clock P.M.

Colo. Shrieve, took command of Fort Sullivan this day, agreeable to orders.

Flying Hospital & Stores &c., were moov'd this day to the Garrison.

Sketch of Encampment ^{and adjacent country} *Upper end of Tuzigoot Plateau*
near Hamadonaurahgwe.



Order, March, from Fort Sullivan 26th Aug: 1771

little corp covered by large (dark) in front of light with.

Man. Guards speak (Gibson).

Light Corps Comd'g
Bongor & Moundou

Noted by Mr. H. H. H.

8 Cl. Co. by Geo. B. Smith

Thinking Digestion?
by Mrs. D. J. J. J.

Genl. Wm. (Brigade)

12116

Pack of April 7. Pioneer

W. B. Turner

Gen. & Mrs. Powell, N.Y.C.

Phosphorus (P) 1000

1890. (1891-1892).
 1893. (1894-1895).

1812.

Rev. Geo. F. Johnson

Wednesday 25th.

This morning, was entirely devoted to packing up & getting everything in readiness for an immediate march, a heavy rain fell in 11 o'clock A.M. continued greatest part of the day, which prevented our moovements.

Thursday 26th.

The Army not being perfectly ready to March 8 o'clock A.M. agreeable to yesterdays orders, the Signal Gun for a march was not fired untill 11 o'clock, when the whole took up the line of march in the following order Viz': Light Corp Commanded by Gen^l Hand, March'd in six Columns, the right Commanded by Colo. Butler and the left by myself. Major Parr with the Riflemen, dispers'd considerably in front of the whole with orders to reconoitre all mountains defiles, or other suspicious places, previous to the arrival of the Army, to prevent any surprize or ambuscades, from taking place. The Pioneers under command of a Captain & Sub. then followed, after which proceeded the Park of Artillery. Then came on the Main Army in two Columns, in centre of which moov'd the Pack-horses & Cattle, the whole flank'd on right & left by the flanking Divisions, commanded by Colo: Dubois & Colo. Ogden. And rear brought up by Gen^l Clintons Brigade, in this position the whole mov'd to the Upper end of Tioga flats, about 3 Mile above Fort Sullivan, where we encamp'd for this night. This day dispos'd of one of my horses for £— to Mr. Bond.

Cap^t Bush on acco^t of his indisposition obtained leave to continue either at Fort Sullivan or go to Wyoming untill the return of the Regiment from the expedition.

Friday, August 27th 1779.

On account of some delays this morning Army did not moove untill half past eight o'clock A.M., previous to the March the Pioneers under cover of the Rifle corps, were

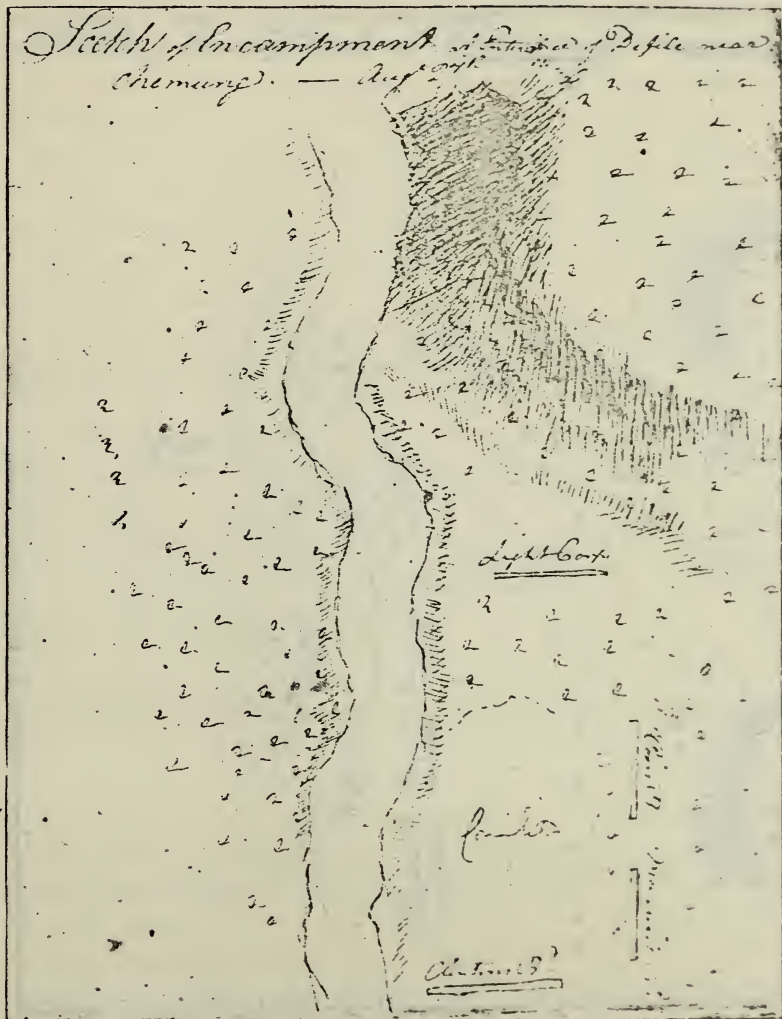
advanc'd to the first & second defiles or narrows, some Miles in front of our Encampment, where they were imploy'd in mending and cutting a road for the Park to pass. The Army march'd in same order of yesterday, the Country thro' w^h they had to pass being exceedingly Mountainous & ruff, and ye slow movements of the Park, considerably impeded the March. About 7 o'clock P.M. we arrived, near the last narrows, at the lower end of *Chemung*, where we encamp'd in following order viz^t. Light Corps near the entrance of ye Defile or Narrows and in front of some very extensive Cornfields suppos'd to be planted by ye refugee Torys now acting w^h ye savages, the Main Army, about one Mile in our rear, and immediately fronting the Corn-fields. After Encamping: Troops had an agreeable repast of Corn, Potatoes, Beans, Cucumbers, Watermelons Squashes & other vegeta^{ls}, which were in great plenty (produc'd) from the Cornfields already mentioned, and in the greatest perfection. Distance of March this day 6 Miles.

Saturday Aug^t 28th.

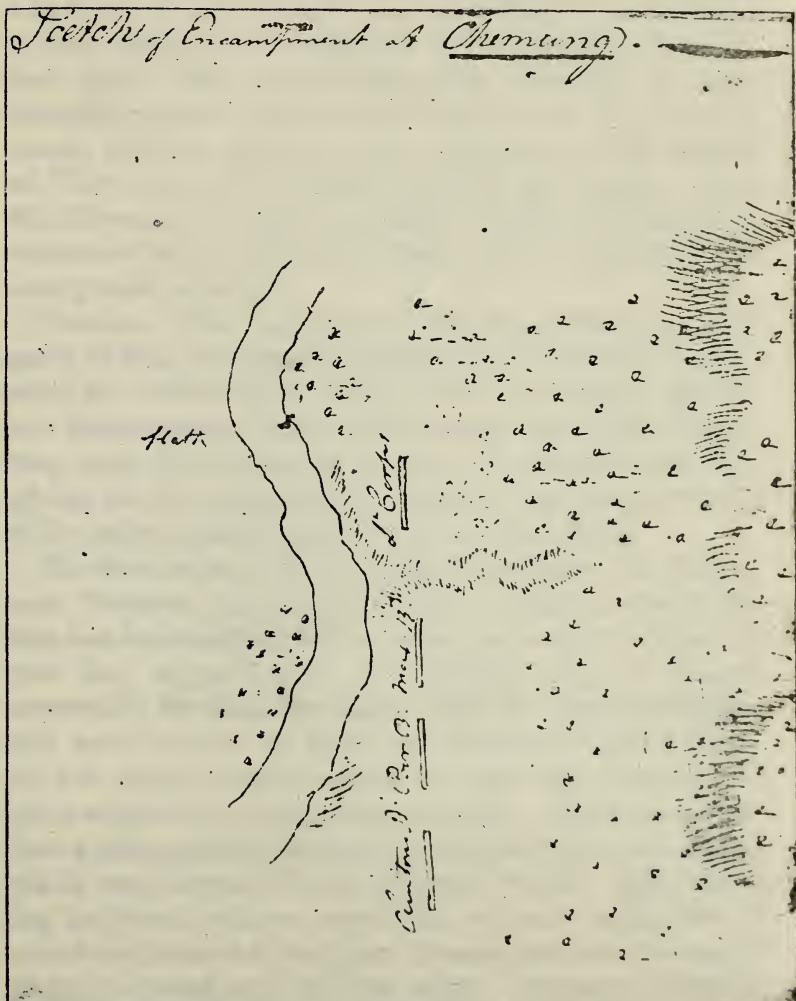
Fore part of this day, being imploy'd by the Gen^l & principal officers of ye Army, in reconnoitering the river, and finding out some fording place for the Artillery, Pack-horses & Cattle, to cross to gain *Chemung*, the defile or narrows mentioned in my Yesterday Journal being so excessive narrow, and indeed almost impracticable for them to pass.

The following disposition for the marching of ye Army took place accordingly viz^t The Rifle Corps with Gen^l Maxwells Brigade and left flanking Division of the Army, Covering the Park, Pack-horses & Cattle cross'd to the West side of the river, and about one & half mile above, recross'd the same, and formed a junction (on the lower end of *Chemung* flats) with the Light Corps, Gen^l Poors & Clintons Brigades & Right flanking Division of y^e Army, who took their rout across an almost inaccessible Mountain

Sketch of Encampment at Entrance of D. file near
Chemung. — August 1862



Sketch of Encampment at Chemung.



on the East-side of y^e river, the bottom of which forms the narrows, already mentioned, the summit was gained with greatest difficulty, on the top of the Mountain, the lands, which are level & extensive, are exceeding rich with large timber, chiefly Oak interspers'd with underwood & excellent grass. The prospect from this mountain, is most beautiful, we had a view of the Country of at least 20 mile round, the fine extensive plains interspers'd with streams of Water, made the prospect pleasing and elegant. from this Mountain we observ'd, at some considerable distance, a number of clouds of smoaks arising were we concluded the enemy to be encamp'd.

Previous to the movement of the Army this day a small party of Men, were send across the river, in order to destroy some few Indian Hutts, which were immediately opposite our Encampment, before the business was quite effected, they were fired upon by a party of Indians, who after giving the fire, immediately retreated, the party executed their orders, and all return'd unhurt to the Army.

The Scout send out last evening, to reconoitre the Enemy, near Newtown (an Indian Village so called) return'd this day, and reported they discovered a great number of fires and that they suppos'd, from the extensive piece of ground covered by the fires, the enemy must be very formidable, and mean to give us battle, the likewise discovered four or five small scouting parties on their way towards this place suppos'd to reconnoitre our Army. Since our arrival here a great quantity of furniture was found by our soldiers, which was concealed in the adjacent Woods. After forming the junction above mentioned, we took up the line of march and moov'd to the upper *Chemung-town* and Encamp'd about 6 o'clock P.M. for this night. Distance of March on a straight course about 2 miles.

From the great quantities of Corn & other vegetables here and in the neighbourhood, it is suppos'd the intended to establish their principal Magazine at this place w^h seems to be their chief randevouze, when ever they intend to go

to War, it is the Key to the Penn^a Jearsey and New York frontiers. The Corn already destroyed by our Army is not less than 5000 Bushels, upon a moderate calculation, and the quantity yet in y^e ground in this neighbourhood, is at least the same, besides which there are vast quantities of Beans, Potatoes, Squashes, Pumbkins &c. which shar'd the fate of the Corn.

Sunday August 29th.

This morning 9 o'clock the Army moov'd in same order of 26th the Rifle men were well scattered in front of the Light Corps, who moov'd with greatest precision & caution. On our arrival near the ridge on which the Action of 13th commenc'd with Light corps, our Van discovered several Indians in front, one of which gave them a fire, and then fled. We continued our march for about one Mile, the Rifle corps entered a low marshey ground, which seem'd well calculated for forming Ambuscades, they advanced with great precaution, when several more Indians were discovered, who fired and retreated, Major Parr from those circumstances judg'd it rather dangerous to proceed any further without first taking every precaution to reconnoitre almost every foot of ground, and ordered one of his men to mount a tree and see if he could make any discovery. After being some time on the Tree, he discovered the movement of several Indians, (which was rendered conspicuous from the quantity of paint they had on them) as they were laying behind an extensive breast work, which extended at least half a Mile, and most artfully covered with green boughs & trees, having their right flank secur'd by the river and their left by a Mountain. It was situated on a rising piece of ground, about 100 yards in front of a difficult stream of Water, bounded by the Marshy ground already mentioned on one side, and on the other between it & the breast works by an open & clear field. Major Parr immediately gave intelligence to Gen^l Hand of his discoveries, who immediately advanc'd the Light Corp within

about 300 yards of the Enemy's works, and form'd in line of Battle, the Rifle Corps, under cover advanc'd and lay under the bank of the Creek within 100 yards of the lines. Gen^l Sullivan having previous notice arriv'd with the Main Army and ordered the following disposition to take place, the Rifle & Light Corp to continue their position, the left flanking Division under com^d of Col. Ogden to take post on the Left flank of the Light Corp and Gen^l Maxwells Brigade some distance in the rear as a Corps de reserve, and Colo. Proctors Artillery in front of the Centre of the Light Corp and immediately opposite the Breast works, a heavy fire ensued between the Rifle Corp & the Enemy, but little damage was done on either side, in the mean time Gen^l Poors & Clintons Brigades with the right flanking Divisions were ordered to march & gain if possible the Enemys flank & rear, whilst the Rifle & Light Corps amus'd them in front. Colo: Proctors had orders to be in readiness w^h his Artillery, and attack the lines, first allowing a sufficient space of time to Gen^l Poor &c. to gain their intended stations. About 3 o'clock P.M. the Artillery began their attack on the Enemys works, the Rifle & Light Corps in the mean time prepar'd to advance and charge, but the Enemy finding their situation rather precarious and our troops determin'd, left & retreated from their works with the greatest precipitation, leaving behind them a number of Blankets, Gun-covers, and kittles w^h corn boiling over the fire. Gen^l Poor &c on acco^t of several difficulties which they had to surmount, could not effect their designs, and the enemy probably having intelligence of their approach, posted a number of Troops on the Top of a Mountain, over which they had to advance, on their arrival near the summit of the same, the Enemy gave them a fire and wounded several Officers & Soldiers. Gen^l Poor push'd on & gave them a fire as the retreated, and kill'd five of the Savages. In the course of the day we took nine scalps (all savages) and two prisoners, who were seperately examin'd and gave the following corresponding intelligence that the

Enemy were 700 Men strong, viz' 500 Savages and 200 Torys with about 20 British troops, commanded by a Seneca chief, the two Butlers, Brand & M'Donald.

The Infantry push'd on towards Newtown, the Main Army halted & Encamp'd near the place of Action, near which were several extensive fields of Corn & other vegetables. About 6 o'clock p.m. the Infantry return'd & Encamp'd near the Main Army.

The Prisoners further informed us, that the whole of their party had Subsisted upon Corn only, for this fortnight past & that they had no other Provision with them. And that their next place of Randevouze would be at Catherines town, an Indian village about 25 Mile from this place.

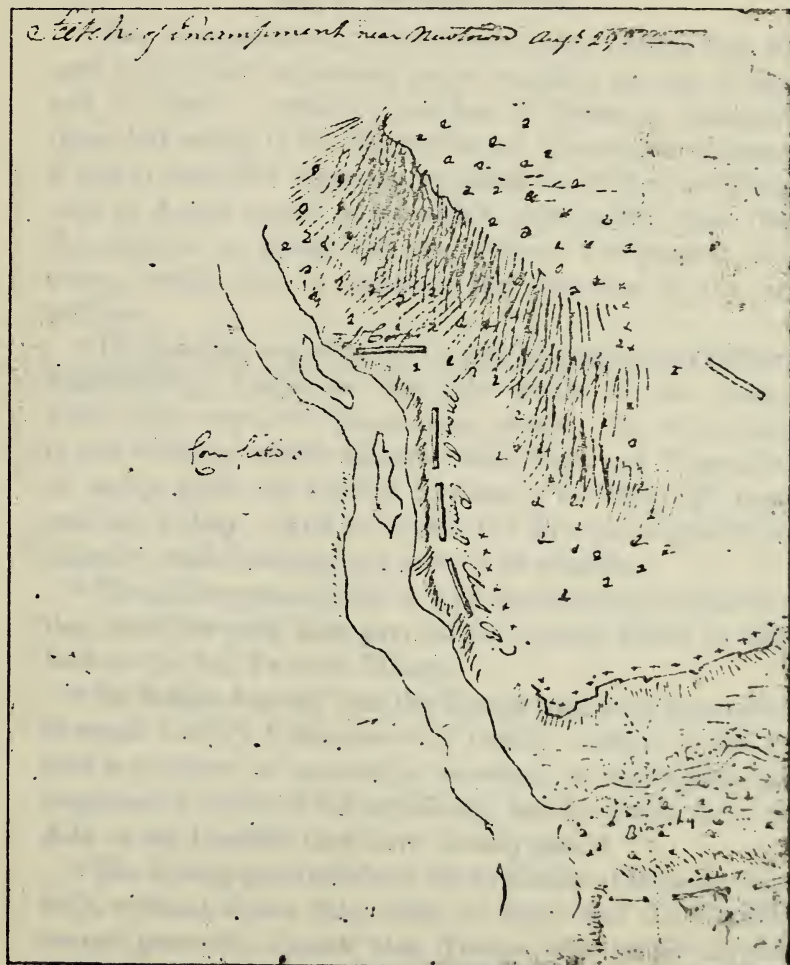
Distance of March (exclusive of Countermarches) this day about 8 miles.

Monday August 30th.

On account of the great quantities of Corn, Beans, Potatoes, Turnips & other vegetables, in destroying of which the Troops were employ'd, and the rain, which sett in the after part of ye day, oblig'd us to continue on the ground for this day & night, the troops were likewise employ'd in drawing eight days Provisions (comg.-1st day Sep^r). The reason of drawing this great quantity at one time was (however inconsistent with that Oeconomy which is absolutely necessary in our present situation, considering the extensive Campaign before us and the time of consequence, it will require to complete it) the Want of Pack-horses, for transporting the same and in order to expedite the great point in view, are oblig'd to substitute our soldiery for carrying of the same.

From the great & unparalleld neglect of those persons, employ'd for the purpose of supplying, with every necessary the Western Army, to enable them to carry through the important Expedition, required of them. Gen^l Sullivan was at this early period (almost the beginning of y^e Campaign) under the disagreeable necessity of Issuing the following

Sketch of Encampment near Newton Aug: 29th 1862



Address to the Army, which was communicated by the Commanding officers to their Corps separately viz^t

General Sullivan's Address.

"The Commander in chief informs the Troops, that he used every effort to procure proper supplies for the Army, and to obtain a sufficient number of Horses to transport them, but owing to the inattention of those whose business it was to make the necessary provision he fail'd of obtaining such an Ample supply as he wish'd, and greatly fears that the supplies on hand, will not, without the greatest prudence, enable him to complete the Business of the expedition.

"He therefore requests, the several Brigadiers and Officers commanding Corps, to take the minds of the Troops under their respective Commands, whether they will, whilst in this Country which abounds with Corn and Vegetables of every kind, be content to draw $\frac{1}{2}^{\text{lb}}$ of flour $\frac{1}{2}^{\text{lb}}$ meat and Salt p^r Day. And he desires the Troops to give their opinion with freedom, and as soon as possible.

"Should the generally fall in with the proposal he promises they shall be paid that part of the rations which is held back at the full Value in Money.

"He flatters himself that the Troops who have discovered so much bravery & firmness will readily consent to fall in with a measure so essentially necessary to accomplish the important purpose of the expedition, and to enable them to Add to the Laurels they have already gain'd.

"The Enemy have subsisted for a number of Days on Corn only, without either Salt, Meat or flour, and the General cannot persuade himself that Troops who so far surpass them in Bravery & true Valour will suffer themselves to be outdone in that fortitude and perseverance, which not only distinguishes but dignifys the Soldier.

"He does not mean to continue this through the Campaign but only wishes it to be adopted in those places where Vegetables may supply the place of a part of the common

ration of meat and flour, which will be much better than without any.

"The Troops will please to consider the matter and give their opinion as soon as possible."

Agreeable to the above address the Army were drawn up (this evening) in Corps, seperately, and the same thro' their Commanding Officers made known to them, and their oppinions requested thereupon, when the whole without a decenting voice: chearfully agreed to the Request of the General, which they signify'd by Unanimously holding up their hands and giving three Cheers.

This remarkable instance of fortitude and virtue, cannot but endear, those brave Troops to all Ranks of People, more particularly as it was so generously & chearfully entered into without a single decenting voice.

Tuesday August 31st.

Took up our line of March in usual order, 9 o'clock A.M. March'd about $3\frac{1}{2}$ Mile thro' a broken & Mountainous Country, and an almost continual defile, on the East side of Cayuga branch, the West of the same for that distance was an excellent plain, on which large quantities of Corn, Beans, Potatoes & other Vegetables, stood, and were destroy'd by us the preceeding day. We then cross'd Cayuga branch where it forks w^b a stream of Water (running East & West) known by the name of _____ and landed on a most beautiful piece of Country, remarkable level, on the banks of the same stood a small Indian Village, which was immediately destroy'd, the Soldiery found great quantities of furniture &c which were bury'd, some of which they carried off & some was destroy'd. About 2 o'clock P.M., we proceeded along the path which leads to *Catherine's Town* (an Indian Village) and leaves the Cayuga-branch on its left, about 5 o'clock P.M. we Eucamp'd, on a most beautiful plain, interspers'd w^b Marshes, well calculated for Meadows. Wood, chiefly pine, interspers'd with Hayzel bushes, and great quantities of grass; distance of March this day 10 Miles.

Order of Encampment this Night. —



Wednesday September 1st 1779.

About 9 o'clock A.M. whole Army moov'd in good order, on a level piece of ground. About 11 o'clock A.M. we entered an extensive Hemlock Swamp, not less than 6 miles through, the path thro' almost impassable, owing to the number of Defiles, long ranges of Mountains, Ravines after Ravines, interspers'd with thick underwood &c. The Infantry with greatest difficulty got thro' about half past 7 o'clock P.M., The remainder of the Army with the Pack Horses, Cattle &c were chiefly the whole Night imploy'd in getting thro'.

As the Infantry were approaching Catherines Town we were alarm'd by the howling of Dogs, and other great noise, a few of the Rifle men were dispatch'd in order to reconoitre the place, in the mean time we form'd in two solid Columns and fix'd Bayonetts with possitive orders not a man to fire his Gun but to rush on, in case the Enemy should make a stand, but the rifle men who had been sent to reconoitre the Town return'd with Intiligence, the Enemy had left the Town. We then immediately altered our Disposition, on account of the narrowness of the roads, and march'd in files thro' the first part of the Town, after which we cross'd the Creek in a field immediately opposite, were there stood a number of houses also, were we encamp'd, and substituted the lumber of the Houses in room of firewood. On our arrival we found a number of fires burning and appear'd they had gone off precipitately.

This days march compleated 12 miles.

Thursday September 2nd.

The Dismal situation of our Pack-horses & Cattle of which several were kill'd by falling into ditches and several otherwise disabled, in getting thro this horrid Swamp last evening, prevented our March this morning, the fore part of this day was intirely inmployed in collecting them, which from their scattered and dispers'd situation was attended with the greatest difficulty.

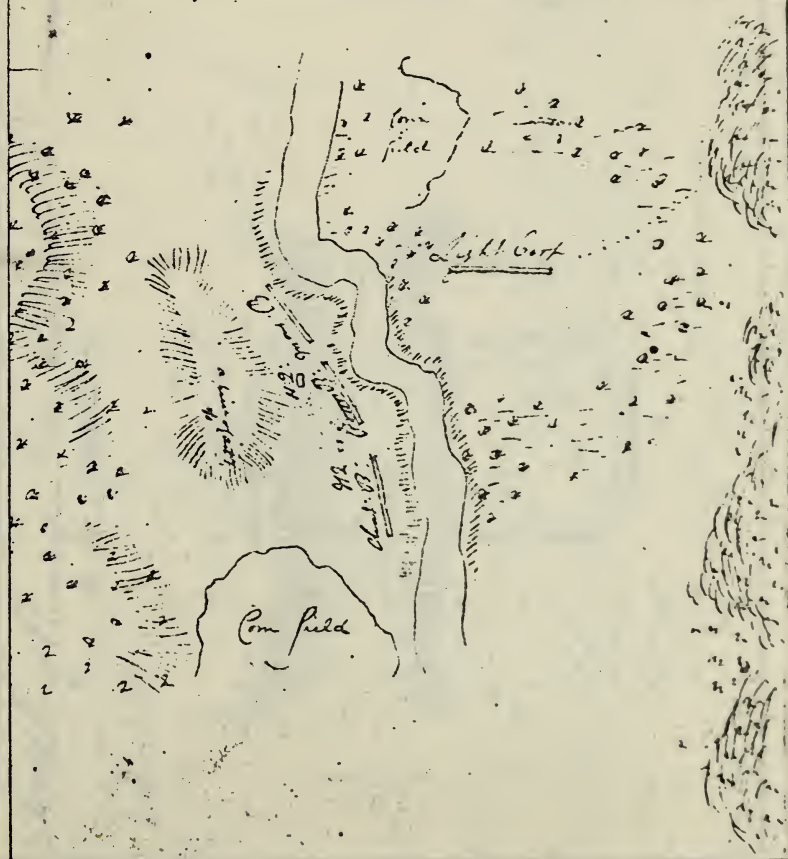
We this morning found an old Squaw, who we suppose by reason of her advanc'd age, could not be carried off, and therefore was left to our Mercy. On examining her she inform'd us that the Indians on our approach last evening went off very precipitately, that the Women & Children had gone off in the Morning to take shelter in some Mountains, until the Army had pass'd them, that then Colo. Butler promis'd he would send back some Warriors, who should conduct them by byways, to some place of safety. She further adds that previous to the Squaw's going off there was great contentions with them and the Warriors, about their going off, the former had determin'd on staying & submitting to our Generosity, the latter oppos'd it, and inform'd them, that by such a step the Americans would be able to bring them to any terms they pleas'd, whereas did they go off they would have it in their power to come to more favorable terms, should a treaty at any time be offered.

Catherine Town is pleasantly situated on a Creek, about 3 mile from Seneca Lake, it contain'd near 50 houses, in general very good, the Country near it very excellent. We found several very fine Corn fields, which afforded the greatest plenty of Corn, bean &c. of which after our fatiguing march we had an agree^{ble} repast.

Friday September 3rd.

After getting everything in perfect readiness, we took up our line of March, 7 o'clock this morning. The roads from this place for about one Mile, were rather difficult & Swampy. We then ascended a rising Country, which was in general level excepting a few defiles w^h we had to pass, but were by no means dangerous or difficult, the lands are rich, abounding with fine large & clear Timber, chiefly White oak, Hickory, Walnut & Ash, bounded on the left for about 3 Miles with excellent Marsh or Meadow ground. After which proceeds the beautiful *Seneca Lake* which abounds with all kind of Fish, particularly, Salmon, Trout, Rock & Pearch, as also that which resembles a Sheep-head.

Sketch of Encampment at Catherines Town



Sketch of Encampment - September 3. -

in the V. A. R.

(Completed)





Previous to our leaving this place, the Squaw which was taken here, was left, and a Hutt erected of which she took possession, a quantity of Wood was also gathered & carried to the Hutt for her use, she was also provided with a quantity of Provision. All these favors had such an effect on her that it drew tears from her Savage Eyes.


Its about 3 miles in breadth and about 40 miles in length. Upon the right, tho' considerably up the Country is another delightful Lake, call'd *Kayuga Lake*, abounds with all kinds of fish also, and is about 46 miles in length.

We proceeded along this beautiful Country about 12 Miles and incamp'd near a Corn field, (on which stood several Indian Cabines), leaving between the Light Corp & Main Army an advantageous Ravine, & bounded on our left by *Seneca Lake*.


Previous to our arrival here, the Indians who occupy'd the Cabines (already mentioned) probably discovered our approach, push'd off precipitately, leaving their kittles with corn boiling over the fire. During our march this day, we discovered several Trees with the following characters newly cut on them, by those Savages commanded by Brand & the Buttlers & with whom we had the action on 29th ult.

[*Explanation of Inscriptions on Trees.*]

1. An Indian. How often that Nation went to War, and every stroke crossed thus + repres^d their loss that year, were its thus ++++++ their loss of men as many as strokes.

 How many they have scalped of the white people, who were in arms.

××××× Inhab^d scalped who were not in arms—

 likewise represents the number of times at war.

N^o 2 A Saplin the Top of which is twisted around the Body, signifying they were strong and united.

Saturday Sept. 4th.

On Acco^t of the rain this morning the Army did not moove untill about 10 o'clock A.M. we pass'd thro' a delightful level Country, the soil of which, very rich, the Timber fine & large interspers'd with Hazzel-bushes, fine Grass & Pea-wines, on our march we discovered several fires burning, which fully intimated some of the Savages were not far in front of us, we destroyed several fields of Corn, and after a March of 13 Miles we Encamp'd in the Woods in the front of a very large *Ravine*, and about half a Mile from *Seneca Lake*. On Acco^t of some difficulties with the Pack horses &c. the Main Army did not reach so far as the Infantry and Encamp'd about 2 Miles in their rear.

Sunday September 5th.

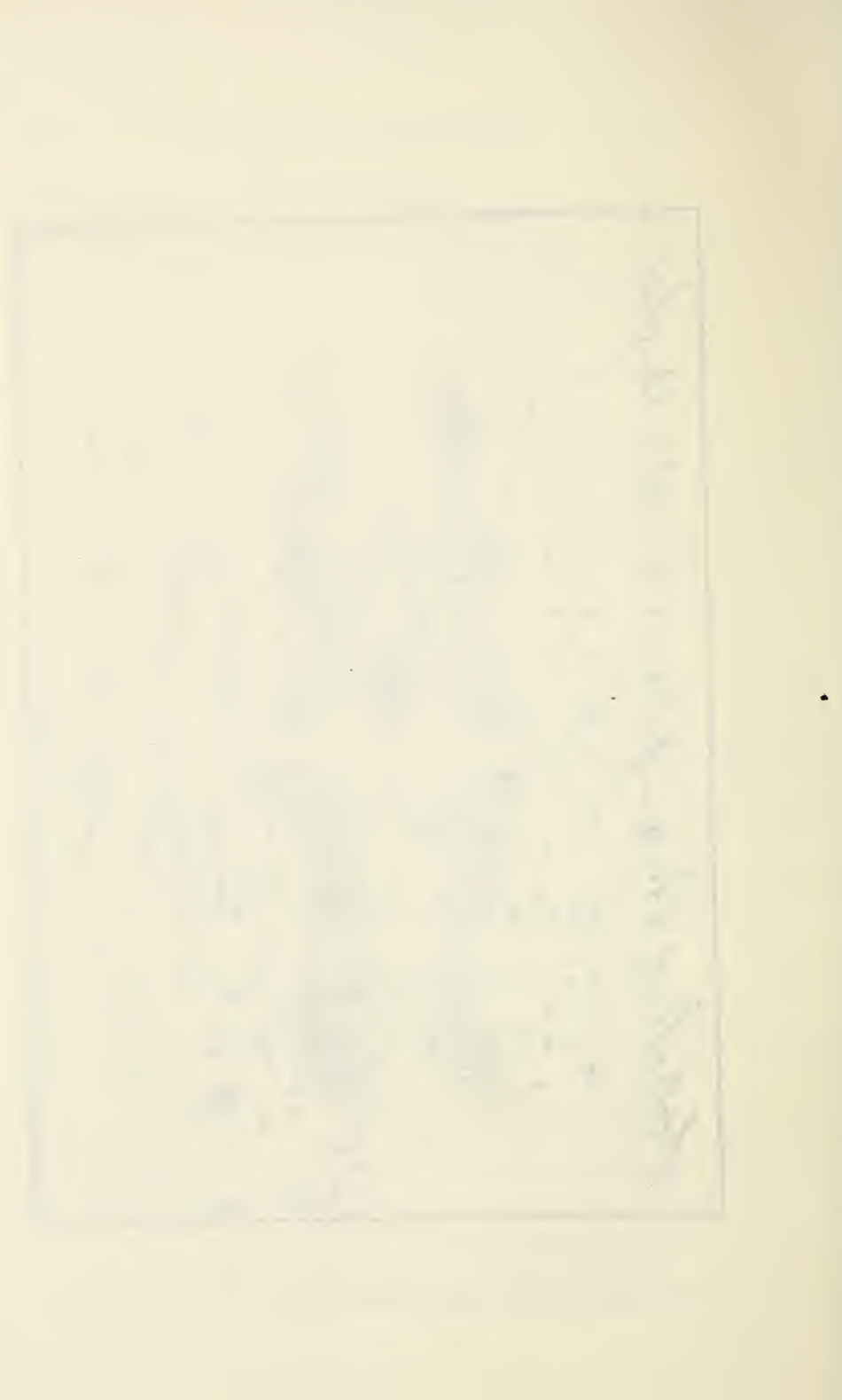
About 9 o'clock this morning the Army moov'd thro' a Country much the same as Yesterday. About 12 o'clock we arrived at *Candai* about 3 Miles from last Encamp^t, were we encamp'd for this night. Previous to our arrival, we entered several Corn fields and furnish'd the Men with two days allowance of the same. The riflemen who were advanc'd Retook a prisoner who was taken last year by the Savages on the East branch of *Susquehanah*. An Indian who lay conceal'd fired, but without effect on our riflemen & immediately fled.

On Examining this prissoner, he informs us that Brand with near 1000 savages including Buttlers Rangers left this Town last Fryday seemingly much frightened & fatigued, that they were pushing for *Kanadasaga* an Indian Village, where they mean to make a stand & give us Battle. He further informs us that exclusive of a considerable number of Savages kill'd & wounded in the Action of the 29th Ult^o: seven Tories were kill'd that all their wounded with some dead were carried in Canoes up the *Cayuga Branch*, that they allow they sustained a very heavy loss in that Action.

Candai is much y^e finest village we have yet come to. Its situated on a rising Ground in the midst of an extensive

Sketch of Campbrent this night.

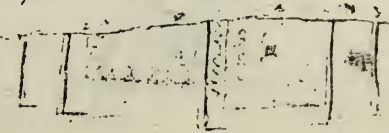




Sketch of Encampment at Banilao.



Warrior Monument.



The H. House is located near the river, and is the only one of its kind in the area. It is a large, two-story building with a thatched roof. The other buildings are small, one-story huts. The sketch shows the layout of the encampment, with the river on the left and the buildings arranged in a row. The sketch is drawn in a simple, sketchy style.

Peninsula

Sketch of Encampment, near Candor



Apple & Peach orchard, within half a mile of Seneca Lake, it contains about 40 well finished Houses, and every thing about it seems neat and well improv'd.

In this Town we found several Tombs, most curiously painted & shap'd, which denotes some Capitol Warriors are buried in them. It likewise shows the great respect they pay their deceased. A description of one of the Capitol Tombs or monument is taken notice of.

Monday September 6th.

The forepart of the day was intirely employ'd in hunting of our Horses & Cattle, a number of which were lost. About 2 o'clock we took up our line of March and moov'd about 3 Miles, were we encamp'd on a beautiful piece of Woodland (interspers'd with vast quantities of Pea Vines, which served for food for our horses &c) our rear covered by the Lake and our flanks by considerable Ravines.

On the 4th whilst on our March, several Officers Waiters, who had delay'd in the rear, lost the path along which the Army moov'd, and towards night found themselves near an Indian village which had been previously evacuated, they found a quantity of plunder, which they brought off, first putting the town in flames. A Captain and a party on their missing being sent in pursuit, and fell in with them as they were returning to the Encamping place occupy'd by the Army the preceeding day, and conducted them safe to the Army at *Candai*.

An Express from Tioga w^h Packets &c. for the Army arrived this day at Head-quarters. Received several letters from my friends.

Tuesday Sept. 7th.

At half past 7 o'clock the Army moov'd and arriv'd at the Head of the Lake, about 2 o'clock P.M. the Country we pass'd thro' was exceeding fine, and chiefly along the Water for 8½ Miles.

About 3 o'clock P.M. the Rifle & Infantry Corps, cross'd at the mouth of the Lake about knee deep and not above

30 yds. wide, on our arrival at the opposite shore we immediately entered a dangerous & narrow defile, bounded on the left by the Head of Sineca Lake, and on our right by a large Morass and slow, and at intervals well calculated to form Ambuscades. From every Circumstance, both as to intelligence and the great advantage the enemy might have had from its situation, we fully expected an Attack. However we moov'd thro' in files, supported by the two flanking Divisions and gain'd the other side, the Main Army then cross'd, and took our places. We then moov'd thro' a second defile, as difficult as the first, and form'd again, untill the Main Army possess'd themselves of the same ground we had just left. We then March'd and pass'd a third defile, and form'd in a Cornfield, near a large house, which was beautifully situated on the Head of the Lake, and generally occupy'd by Butler, one of the savage leaders.

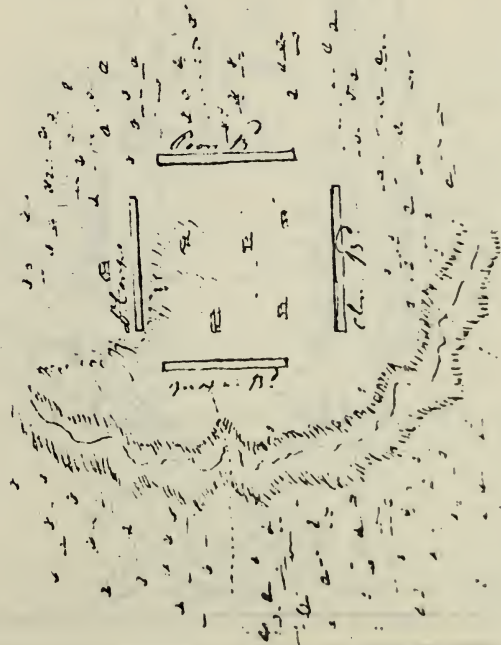
The Light Corps flank'd by the two flanking Divisions received orders, to moove and gain the rear of the Town. The Main Army took the Path, and March'd immediately in front of the same, but the Enemy no doubt having Previous notice of our Moovements, had abandoned the Town, which we entered about Dusk, leaving behind them a number of Bear and Deer skins, as also a fine White child about 3 years old.

This Town is called *Kanadasaga* and appears to be one of their Capital settlements about it is a fine Apple Orchard, and a Council House. There was in the neighbourhood a great quantity of Corn beans &c, which after taking great quantities for the use of the Army, we totally destroy'd. Burn'd the Houses which were in number about 50, and girdled the apple-trees. Distance of March this day about 12 Miles.

Wednesday September 8th.

This day we lay on our ground, the Rifle Corps, with several other parties were detach'd down the Lake to destroy a small village call'd *Gaghsiunqua* and a quantity of corn &c. Fatigues partys were also employ'd to destroy

A Sketch of an Encampment at Hornsaday's





Sketch of an Encampment.



the Corn &c in this neighbourhood, and the Army prepar'd for a march early tomorrow morning.

Various oppinions prevail'd between many officers about our proceeding any further, on account of our Provisions, but Gen' Sullivan with a number of officers, nobly resolv'd to encounter every difficulty, to execute the important expedition, and determin'd, notwithstanding the horrid neglect in not furnishing us with Provisions, Horses &c. sufficient to enable us to carry thro' the expedition, even to proceed on with the scanty pittance, and accomplish the arduous task of destroying the whole *Seneca Country*.

Thursday September 9th.

On account of a number of Pack-horses, which had gone astray & could not be found, the Army did not march at 6 o'clock, agreeable to yesterdays orders.

A command of 50 Men under a Captain return'd from the place to Tioga to Escort the sick and those who were not able to proceed without retarding the March of the Army, which is now under the necessity, on account of our wants, to be as expeditious as possible, to complete the Expedition. All those Pack-horses which were lame or otherwise reduc'd, likewise return'd.

About 12 o'Clock the Army march'd, their first rout was over bushy land, interspers'd with remarkable high wild grass, and appear'd to have been formerly clear'd, we then decended into an extensive Maple Swamp, which was very rich, and well calculated for Meadow, after Marching Seven Miles, we came to a Creek known by the name of *Flint-creek*, which the whole excepting Clintons Brigade cross'd, and Encamp'd on a plain which had been occupy'd by the Enemy but a few days before, for the same purpose. Distance of March 7 miles.

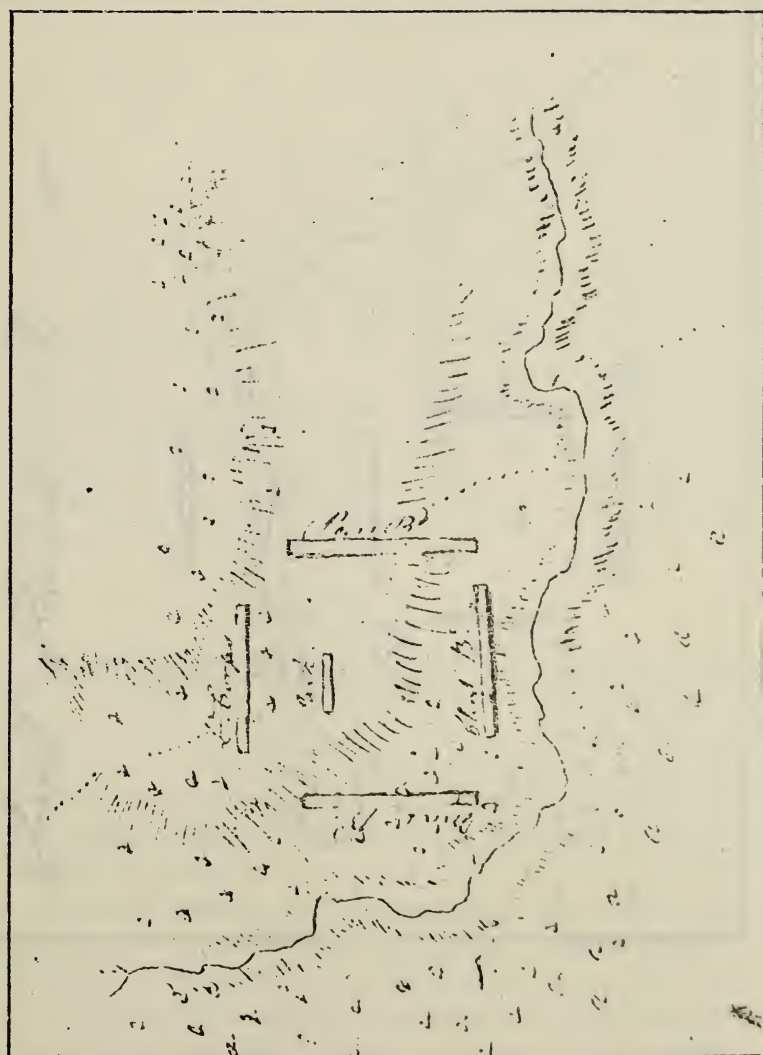
The rifle-corps, who yesterday went to destroy *Gaghsiunga*, this evening return'd, they report it was a fine Town, well improov'd, with a great quantity of Corn near the same, likewise an abundance of Beans, Water mellons, Peaches

and all kinds of Vegetables, the whole of which they totally destroy'd.

Friday September 10th.

Eight o'clock this morning, the Army took up their line of March in the usual order, their rout about 4 mile continued through the Swamp, which in some places was miry & difficult for pack-horses, otherwise the foot would not have been much retarded. We then arriv'd on very fine ground for marching, which to appearance was old clear'd fields, as they contain'd a great quantity of Wild grass as high as the Horses in many places the land continued in this manner (alternatively having a strip of Woods between), for about four Miles when we arriv'd at a Lake (the name I could not learn), which appear'd to be a mile wide, and six or seven miles in length we march'd half a Mile along this lake and came to the mouth which we cross'd, the Water not knee deep, and about thirty yards over but it narrowed so fast that about twenty yards from the Mouth it was not in Width more than five, but much deeper, we then moov'd up a fine country from the Lake and in half a mile came to *Kanadalaqua* a beautiful situated Town containing between twenty & thirty Houses, well finish'd chiefly of hewn plank which we immediately burn'd, and proceeded about half a mile on our right, where we found large fields of Corn, Squashes, Beans &c. at this place we encamp'd but were very bad off for Water, having none but what we sent half a mile for, and that very bad. The Seneca Country from its extreme flatness has no good Springs, which is extremely disagreeable for a Marching Army. Distance of March this day nine Miles.

In this town a dog was hung up, with a string of Wampum round his neck, on a tree curiously decorated, and trim'd. On inquiry I was inform'd it was a custom among the Savages before they went to War to offer this as a sacrifice to Mars the God of War, and praying that he might strengthen them. In return for those favours they promise to present him, with the skin for a Tobaccoc Pouch.



Sketch of Encampment.



Saturday September 11th.

Agreeable to orders took up our line of march this morning precisely at 6 o'clock, we moov'd thro' a thicket & Swamp, near one Mile before we gain'd the Main path, the Infantry on account of this difficult Swamp could not possibly march in the usual order without being considerably dispers'd. We moov'd along this path for about 3 Miles, after which we ascended a rising ground, the Country remarkable fine & rich covered chiefly with fine Oak & hickory timber, at intervals we cross'd considerable clear fields with remarkable high wild grass, about one o'clock we descended into a most beautiful Valley within one Mile of an Indian Village known by the name of *Anyayea*, situate on a fine plain about half a mile of *Anyayea Lake*, which is but small and very beautiful, and abounds with all kinds of fish. This Town contains about twelve houses, chiefly hewn Logs, about it are several large Cornfields, and a number of Apple & other fruit trees. We encamp'd about 2 o'clock for this day, after completing a march of 13 Miles.

Sunday September 12th.

In order to expedite our March and prevent the Enemy from making off with their Effects from *Jenise*, their Capital and last Town in the Seneca Country. It was determin'd a Garrison of 50 Men, with those soldier who were not very able to march, should continue at this post, in order to Guard Our Stores viz: Ammunition & flour, untill our return.

The rain having set in very heavy this morning, we could not moove untill about 12 o'clock we then began our March, but on account of a defile which we had to cross, could not march in the usual order, after passing the same, we took up our line of March as usual, and ascended a rising piece of Ground, after marching about 5 mile we came to a Lake w^h we cross'd at the Mouth, being about

knee deep & about 10 yards over, we then ascended another rising piece of Ground, compos'd of exceeding fine rich land, with large Oak & Hickory Timber, and at intervals with Marsh or Swamps, well calculated for Meadow Ground. After arriving within half a mile of *Kanaghsas*, a small Indian Village (which was previously destined for this days march) Night sett in and the Main Army being at least a Mile in our rear we received orders to Encamp, for this night, which was in the Woods and exceedingly ill calculated for that purpose no Water being nearer than half a Mile. This days march compleated 12 Miles.

After we were Encamp'd Lieut. Boyd of the Rifle corps some Volunteers & as many rifle men as made up six & twenty in the whole set of to Reconoitre the town of *Jenese*, having for their Guide an *Onicada Indian* named *Han-joit*, a chief of that Tribe, who has been remarkable for his attachment to this Country having serv'd as a Volunteer since the commencement of the War.

Monday September 15th.

This morning before daylight the general beat on which the Tents were immediately struck and in half an hour the Army march'd into the Town of *Kanaghsas* which contain'd about 10 houses, situate in a flat near the Head of a small Lake, The flat contain'd a great quantity of Corn & Vegetables of all kinds, which was remarkably well tended. At this place we halted to draw provisions dry beef (half allowance) and destroy the Corn & Town &c.

Four Men of Lieut. Boyds party this morning return'd bringing information of the Town of *Gaghsuguilahery* (which they took for *Jenesie*) being abandoned about 12 o'clock we were alarm'd by some Indians firing and giving chase to M^r Lodge and a few men who went forward to Survey, they wounded a Corp^l who died next day and chae'd him untill one of our Camp Centinels fir'd on them and stop'd their career.

Sketch of encampment this night. —



Lieut. Boyd having retir'd from The Town of Gaghsuguilahery to wait for the arrival of the Main Army, which was detain'd longer than he expected he sent back two men to know the cause, these two men had not gone far before they discovered a few Indians ahead. They then retir'd & inform'd Lieut. Boyd, who immediately with his party gave chase and followed them within about $2\frac{1}{2}$ Mile from the Main Army, were a Body of Savages of at least four or five hundred lay conceal'd, and probably intended giving the Main Army (the ground being favourable on their side) a fire & push of according to custom. Who immediately surrounded him & his party, he nobly fought them for some considerable time, but by their great superiority he was oblig'd to attempt a retreat, at the same time leading & firing as his party Run.

The Indians kill'd and in the most inhuman manner, tomhawk'd and Scalp'd six that were found, nine of the party has got safe in but Lieut' Boyd and Han-jost (the Indian already mentioned) with seven others are yet missing, one of which we know is prisoner as one Murphy a Rifleman of the party who made his escape saw him in their possession. This Murphy is a noted marksman and a great soldier, he having kill'd and Scalp'd that morning in the Town they were at an Indian which makes the three & thirtieth man of the Enemy he has kill'd (as is well known to his officers) this War.

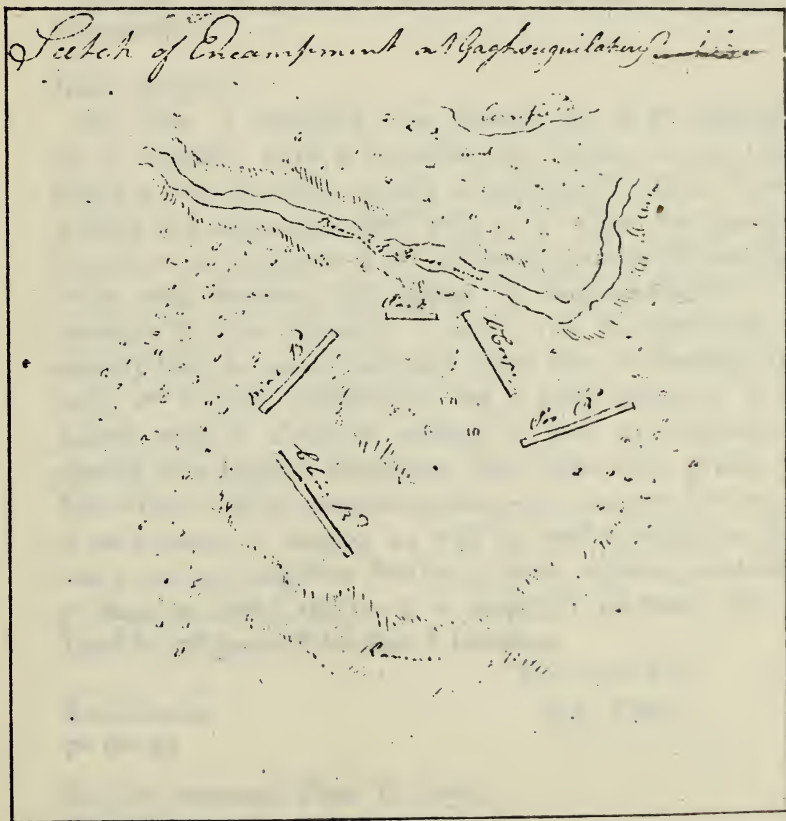
There being a Swamp or Morrass totally impassible for our horses in front of Kanaghsas. The Infantry & Rifle-corps pass'd over and ascended the Hill where the Indians lay, in hopes to come up with them, but they had fled leaving behind them upwards of One hundred blankets, a great number of Hatts and many other things, which we took and then halted untill the Main Army arrived, they having first been oblig'd in order to enable them to moove, to throw a Bridge over the Morrass.

The whole then took up their line of March and proceeded to the Town of Gaghsuguilahery thro' the finest

Country I almost ever saw, without exception, before I had we arriv'd within sight of the Town. The Indians having thrown themselves in a Wood on the opposite side. The following disposition for an attack was immediately ordered to take place. Viz The Infantry with the Artillery to pass on in front Gen Maxwell's Brigade with the 6th Cavalry Division to endeavour to flank the Indians right flank. Gen Pomeroy's Brigade to move & gain their left. The right Cavalry Division & two Regiments from Gen Cassin's Brigade to move round Pomeroy's right flank, the Infantry to Rush on in front supported by the remainder of Cassin's Brigade, we then moved forward and took Possession of the Town without opposition. The Heavy flying before us across a branch of Seneca River thro' a timber where it was impassable for us to follow, we not being acquainted with the Country, and night having set in.

We recrossed again to Hocking after making a march of Eight & half miles.

(To be continued.)



LETTERS OF WILLIAM PENN.

[Originals in the Manuscript Department of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]

DEAR FRIENDS,

My dear & unfeined love salutes you & y^m desireing all y^e wellfaire, here & hereafter the Bearer is one John Saxby a bred Scholler, capable of teaching the latin, Greek writing & Arethmatick very well, so y^e either by himselfe if room or as instructor & M^rs of learning under Christopher whos own business will rather be Superintendency of manners & hous Govern^t I desire you to encourage & employ him, he has an accurate short way of teaching the latin w^{ch} is very valuable he has a good name, & is an honest man, & t^lwill be wisdom as well as kindness & charity to indulge & encourage him; hous room gratis, ye first winter will do something, there way because for that & if he be soon in employ he will do well enough, he also has a son an excellent Scribe to learn writeing assuredly y^e Man has useful abilitys & a simplicity no more, but ye Lord be wth you wth his fear & blessings

Your true frd

WM. PENN.

KENSINGTON

7th 6^{mo} 85

For my esteemed Frds. T. Loyd,
Tho: Holmes Secret^y Markham &
Wm. Hampton at Philadelphia.

LONDON 24th 2 Mo 1686

FRIENDS:—

With hearty good will and good wishes for you & the people under your care know, I have writt to you severall times on occassion to which I never had any answer, nor

the least respect or Salute or testimony of it since my leaveing of you, I hope it is from the little want you have of me, which would be an exceeding joy to me, for if it should be from forgettfulness of me or remissness in y^r duty to Govern^t I should be not a little Greived. I cannot, I dare not commend my skill, but my good will I am bold to say has been towards you with strong desires for y^r prosperity. I earnestly press to be with you but much ag^t my inclinations am kept back, & still may be some months, whatever you do, keep up vertue, punish vice, cherrish the people, be kinde to straingers, & above all lett ye widdow & orphant be your care, & god y^t is above man & has all pow'r in his hand, will bless & keep you, & I beseech him to do it. Two things I recommend to you, the demolishing, or rather filling up of those caves, & y^s publick supply, ye is debtor enough to my circumstances. The Bearer hereof is a sober and ingeneous man, a lawyer, bred & of use to you, I have commis^d him Attorney Genl of y^s Province may encourage him and as he deserves so preferr him. I say no more but y^t I am

Your Friend to love & serve
you in y^s true end of my
place & station.

WM. PENN.

For the Presid^t and
the Provinciall Couns^{ls}
at Philadelphia.
by David Loyd.

WORMINGHURST

25th 7^{mo} 1686—

FRIENDS—

My last went by Cap^t Dymond who I hear is well arrived. I intended you no more, for I resolved to have been the messenger of my own minde, but since the letters from the Province make so great a noise of the slight your neighbours make of the king's order to settle our limitts, tho. I had determin'd to have come by this ship, I thought it most fitt to have such an express Authority as should overule and silence their objections, for being come on that

errand, I did not think it wise to returne without it, least after transporting my famely I should be brought under the necessity of goeing back to finish y^r dispute. I do not doubt my success since this does but add to their unpleasant censures. This say'd (for there is nothing more desired by me after y^e life of me & Myne then to be with you) I have this to add, that Instead of disputes about laws and points of Government, such persons would study quietness & y^e means of supporting it, for as no govermt. can stand without it, so I will tell you that no interest of my own could have prevaled with me so painfully to have stemed the tyde of Quo warranto's & had not yours done it some busy bodyes would have had their mouths stopped for good an all. It is not known to you w^t I have run through & what time & mony have been expended in the Service of that province which makes me look upon that gross delusion of y^e Merchants about the supply with out excuse. I do recommend that again to you, & expect it from you as wise & Just men, lett them be sent for & a due course taken for y^e battle is without example and should not be made one now by your neglect. I need not name the Persons to you y^e came to lay aside y^e law for a supply, thos are y^e men at whose door it must be had, for s^d vallue promessed which I think was six hundred pounds at least.

I hear that Christopher Tayler is deceased, a Just man & a lover of y^e Province. I think James Claypole a fitt man for it, and therefore recommended him to be commissioned by you to continue dureing my pleasure, he wronging no body in y^e charge.

Lastly, I do most earnestly press you to love & peace. I hear the Country thrives but thos in Govern^t apt to fall out, a sorrow to me, a dishonour to the Province, & a shame to themselves—be you Peacemakers, you are the great overseers of the peace, lett none break it & mark them y^e are given to contention. I beseech Almighty God to inspire you with the Love of peace & truth, y^e he may bless y^e with lasting blessings, in whose hands & disposall are all

y^e Kingdoms & Provinces of the whole earth. Salute me to the people in some publick ordinance, & inform them of my stay & y^e reasons of it, & my Inclinations & resolutions to be with you God permitting, by the first. This I mention be cause of y^e impatiency of some for my return; but leave it to you to do it or not to do it, as you see an occasion for it, or no need of it.

I did in my last mention the caves, the time is more then expired y^t I gave them, wherefore stop them up, only accommodate strangers at first comeing especially y^e poor, gratis, lett the sed pay moderately if any desire them.

I have no more, but the remembrance of my reall love to you, with fervent desires for y^r prosperity everyway as my own, and when I say you, I mean the people in you, whom you represent. God direct you, I am

Your reall
Friend

For the Pres^{ds} WM. PENN.
and Provinciall
Councell off
Pennsylvania at
Philadelphia.

P. S.

The Kings absence by Progress shutting up all offices nothing can yet be done in our business. vale.

FRIENDS:—

I greet you all with unfeined love, desiring your prosperity every way as myne own.

That which occasions this to you, is the continuall care that possesses my heart for your wise, just & dilligent administration of the Govern^t that is in your hands, for I well know the success of that Province is sufficiently watcht by friends & foes, & it much depends upon thos in powr, for I never heard of a Country used one nor made without them. Where a Magistracy is a terror to the evill doer &

A praise to him that does well, all must goe well, since god by whom Kings raign & Princes decree Justice is engaged to preserve such a Country, and so great a coward is vice, that it can not long look vertue in the face, when it shines through the actions of Governours. Do not therefor I beseech you debase your noble calling by a low mean & partial behaviour, neither lett any privat concerns defraud the publick of your care & pains to serve it, for besides that thos neglects are of wors consequence, there is a singular sort of recompence that will follow the publick spirited to do this well, sloth in any should not be drawn into example, but a just emulation ought to possess your breasts since that is to lay up a more lasting store to your posterity both in y^e sight of god & your just followers. And I cannot but say that if ever god bring me safely among you, as the Lewd & disorderly among the multitude, and the careless among thos in Govermt. will finde a due resentment in me of their unworthiness so assuredly, the virtuous and dilligent shall reap the fruit of what favour & prefermen^t I am capable to conferr upon them. Friends, this absence of myne is your tryall, lett it not be a slight thing to you, it affects me at heart. Many eyes are upon you, & any miscarriage is aggravated to a Mountain, and 'tis not a faith without works that will remove ye privat offences are made y^e publicks, where the Publick does not punish them, and where they are duely rewarded, the dishonour is prevented, & malice has nothing to work upon, for it is not the reproach of a Govermt. that any perticular person under it or in it transgressed, but yt he is not corrected. This is recommend to you with much zeal & concernment of spirit, that the report of yt Justice may come with that of the offence God Almighty preserve you all.

Next, It is your interest as well as reputation, to seek peace and ensue it. Keep down all contentions that may arise as much as you can for next sobriety, peace recommends any Govern^t for the one is not more virtuous then the other is wise. Remember that your station obliges you

to be the light & Salt of the Province; to direct & season thos that are under you, by your good example. 'Tis not wealth or trade that Makes a government great, the noblest examples of Govern^t that time has deliver'd down to us had little of either, they are preferr'd to our Imitation for their sobriety, Peace, temperance, labour and equal administration. This I am sure you may have in Poor Pennsylvania if you will; the climat is as fitt for it as any other in the world, & I know tis expected at our hands; and lett me tell you, that it was the most Noble & prevaleing motive I had to take my lott in y^t solitary part of the world, where there was room & oportunity for thos excellent methods of life & Government. O that God would please to inspire you with zeal & resolution to endeavour so blessed & honorable a work; else what can be expected but the faults & Judgements that attend & ruine other places; which would make my heart sad, and alianate my love from that place of the whole earth, that is left beloved by me, & I long the most to be at, & where I pray & hope my god will graciously please to bring me in his time.

In the next session of your Gen^l Assembly, pray vew your laws well, & see w^t are needless or inconvenient, especially y^t about advancing y^e rate of mony in which we do but (hazardously) cheat ourselves I fear.

Next, I would have you take care that no offence be given to the Kings officers, but that you treat them with respect & rather suffer ourselves than defraude him of his dues, for what is his, it is with me matter of Conscience that he should have it. I speak as to his customs & y^t regular way of trade the laws of England have provided for that purpose. I do recommend to you a law for stateing factors accompts whereby employers here may see y^e Govern^t care in their right, want of yt witholds some thousands of pounds from the province, they are willing to allow out of y^e gain at least 10 Pct for examination, so y^e Commissioners for y^t purpose provides.

The society is a great Reproach to y^e Province, & in no

thing more then not sending an account of the debt^e & cred^r which I stayd there so long & lett so often for, & saw effected. That itself was mislay'd or lost or designedly kept back after all y^t pains, so y^t my own credit, y^t I saw it & y^e totall of debt 6000 lbs. odd hundred & y^e cred^r 9000 lb. odd hundred pounds, was all they had to rest upon, & certainly merchands & traders y^t trust not themselves, but their books, had little reason to give me that respect pray call the President or chief officer before you on my complaint, order him to transmitt a faithful account. I writt to them to transmitt y^e govern^t of it hether, w^{ch} would serve the Province, content the present rich members here, & encourage others to come in for fresh stock can only save it with fresh and other methods.

I long time writt you word of my success agst y^e Lord Baltim^r but y^e chief letter I suppose may be lost in Conway, who playd ye villian & carried y^e people to Bermudas & there left or sent them to a wors place, not Cap^t Conway that comes to Maryland but an Irishman y^t to drown'd his name, y^t I believe was O'Coner, called himselfe by y^t name, I hear he is gone a privateering.

I shall last of all mention to you y^t which seems most to concern my selfe, & but touch upon it neither. first, that no care is yet taken to supply me according to y^e Marchants engagem^t in so much y^t one there y^t left mony in my hands here, would not gett twenty pounds to answeare his occasions among you, w^{ch} was very odd, the River did much more before I came into it, secondly, that nothing is done towards a future establishm^t Govern^t must be for want of it, complaints come by every winde, this cannot be if the Persons concerned are not supported in y^e administration of it, they will run to their famelys & farms so y^t have as little of Govern^t as can be desired with any safety to y^e publick, but mens expences must be born & their time Consider'd for I can do no more then I have done for you of y^t kinde.

And now I have said all this, I have only to wish you to live well with your neighbours, especially about servants y^t

run away. That you shutt up y^e caves of Philadelphia to prevent clandestine loosness, and Stier up y^e Magistrates to minde sobriety there & every where, that by a conscientious discharge of your duty to god and man, you may provoak others to do the like in their inferior stations, for since people are less under Notice & so more left to themselves in the wilderness of America, then in the more planted & crowded parts of y^e world, so they have more need to watch over themselves & become a law to themselves, that the great god by whom we live, move & have our being, may not be provoked to desert us, but by a virtuous regard of his blessed & eternall law in our hearts, we may engage his powr & goodness in our preservation & success, that happy days we may live & good deaths we may dye, & finde a better world when we shall leave this & be here no more so prays and would hope

Your truly loveing Friend

WM. PENN.

To The Councill. 1686.

WORMINGHURST.

DEAR ROBERT TURNER,—

With my dear & ancient love In the truth to thee & thyn, and all y^e truly love & feare the Lord, know this is cheifly to inclose a lett^r from G. F. to y^e I haveing writt largely and fully by Ed. Blackfan, & I hope w^t I have said therein will not be matter of grief to thee I suppose thou art married, I wish thee comfort every way, I think her a sober and accomlisht young woman. The Lord bless you & all his people wth his grace Mercy & peace, y^e you may flourish to his praise & y^e great rejoyceing.

I desire to take care my letter now sent to be read and observed, my present condition either as to my privat affaires or y^e publick, in w^{ch} I have had no little concern of late, at present are a stop to me. Frds unwilling & y^e K. & some of his Ministers not very enclinable to part wth me till this Liberty of Conscience be established by an apeal of all thos

laws ye K. has so tenderly suspended; but this to thy selfe, I sent T. Loyd for Frds. y^e declaration some addresses & Pamphletts written on this occasion for y^r Information to w^{ch} I referr thee. Meetings never larger nor better, a blessed Gen^l meeting this year. I shall add no more here, but my sincere love and y^t I am

Thy Cordiall Frd.

WM. PENN.

My wife's love is to
y^e & thyne & Moth^r

P.S:—I would not have thee make words about G. F's words of Tho. Budd, had I been wth him he had lett it alone for tho Thomas was rash in a passage or two, yet y^r book is universally liked as to American matters, but G. has been disturbed partly by S. J & T. B's standing agst. Bill & him for upholding him & partly by y^e Gen^l enimys America but for y^e other matter they are well and it is his proper element, in w^{ch} he has his honour of thos y^t honour God. Vale.

25th of ye 7th moneth 1689

Next to the grief y^t has afflicted me, by reason of Misunderstanding between thee & my friends, that of being not able to tell you both so, has been y^e greatest for about 4 days after y^e Pensylvania Merch^t sayled away an embargo came out and by it and y^e want of man by reason of y^e great press for y^e navy (being a war with France on y^e score of this revolution) the tryal has not been able to get away, in the mean time many letters from thee and other friends are come to my hands, and several people arrived, by all which I see all my hopes frustrated and y^e dawnsings I had of an happy agreement between thee and my friends, overcast with y^e sharpest animosity imaginable, which is so much y^e more unhappy as it has gratified our emulous nighbours with occasion to toss us about here into many places and companys, with some contempts and my circumstances

being not so shining as a while since my enemys to be sure have made y^e worse of it. The Consideration of this and thy repeated desire to leave a station that is so uneasy to keep and to execute, hath att last brought me to resolve though with some reluctance to answer thy request and ease thee of that burden, but upon y^e terms of taking thee to myself for after y^e Idea I conceived of Cap^e Blackwell as an honest, virtuous & able officer in government, I cannot bring myself to lett him goe, and if I have any power with him, let something else entertaine him, against y^e natural or other inconveniences of y^e place, and y^e country to be short and free to, I have sent two commissions about settling y^e government there in Condition, that may please y^e generality, let them be the chosers, either of them shall satisfy me, for thyself, I have made thee my Receiver general of y^e Province and territorys, which in my opinion is a better condition of life, considering y^e little occasion of expences, there will be in y^e discharge of those trusts.

I therefore desire thee to quit that place thou art in, as a man that sought it, and let y^e Prov. Coun^l know as much, and betake thyself with an Equal Zeal and diligence to y^e other employment, and let me see some face of my poor affairs of which I have not recovered one tittle or farthing, my lot having been hitherto to get nothing from thence but bills of exchange, which with difficulty I got pay'd.

I both desire and empower thee to be supervisor of my plantations, houses, servants, stock, growths and improvements, and to direct my people what to doo therein, in which I design only to secure and preserve what is done, and finish what is begun for having lost att present my Irish Estate, and receiving not a penny from the exchequer since this revolution, I must be as thrifty as is possible, especially having some debts upon me.

If it be agreeable to thee to live at my plantations, the house and gardens are at thy service, but what fruits or roots are not used I would have the gardener that is coming

over (not y^e same) to dispose of them as advantageously as he can for my use.

I would have but a little family, indeed none but y^e blacks and one I send with y^e gardner for that wou'd but draw guests, thou will find a small stock there I fear, to what I left, pray inquire into all and let me have an exact account, sparing no body for Nation, Religion or relation. Capt^m Blackwell I remember thee as a man that hath had a savour of Religion of old Days, that I must not forget and lett despite thou art also a man of repute with those that know thee, and has had a character of a superior sort, as all this I confide in thee, and desire to continue thee if thou pleatest be as kind to all as thou Canst with justice, divulge not the state of my private affairs now committed to thee till I know all, unless the parties concern'd are unreasonable and even then, be judiciously rather then resentingly firm, bear this from me for I am thus plain because I love thee much, and remember that I tell thee that a reserved behaviour and an intereness to thy present trust will be an indication to thee above Volumes, and shew thee in an aimable Colour, it will be thy turn then to see faults and thy abilities will shine less emulously in this third capacity.

My cosen Blackfan cometh not, but hath sent to y^e account of things at Pennsbury as Receiver General, which is to be treasurer of our small treasure, take an account of all my demans and moveables, as well as of all my rents, fines &c, by y^e Secret^y office, and that of y^e Survey^r and Master of y^e Roles & thou wilt be able to make a right charge upon y^e tenants, and consequently a true rent Role; and for the ould inhabitants they must be summoned by an order from y^e Commissⁿ to bring in a true account of their severall holdings by which tho wilt and y^e old records be enabled to charge them and compleat the Rols, I remember Capt^m Markam once since I came, sent me a handsome list, but it might not be perfect, especially now, for that was soon after his last arrival, things have been very rare

about my stores, as well as rents; review all and bring things into a plain account and method, and of that I shall say no more here.

For y^e Register Generals place thou wilt find I have left great room, and it will be y^e foundation for thy desirable bank, and many things may be with time grafted upon it, I wish thee a Comfortable advantage in it, by a good improvement of it. Thy old friend Roberts as a token of his friendship wou'd present thee with some model for y^e better regulating our little revenue which cometh here with, I leave it to thy judgement and experience to add, diminish or to change but the fault I find is, it is too improved for our noneage and early time of y^e day, yet y^e Provincial judges may serve for y^e Chamber, as he calls it, the Secretary may draw draughts instead of an attorney, y^e Mr of y^e Roles may be y^e Auditor general and thou art y^e Receiver General which the last named is y^e first in quality, but if y^e checks be fewer, and it lye in a narrower Compatt it may doo very well, of which I know thou art an able judge.

I have also an interest in both y^e Jersyes, in West Jersey, besides my concern in Salem a tenth (managed by one James Nevel a shrewd man, and who cometh under the Province) I have two proprieties in right of Will. Hague & Daⁿ Waite of London and I would have my share of each propriety taken up, though it were remotely, provided y^e same were near navigation att least for one propriety and y^e Land of y^e other any where in a good place up y^e freshes. In East Jersey one Cap: Berry will assist where I have $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole, give him my Salutes and let him know that I recommend his request to y^e proprietors Lest he hath my order to take up my proportion, I know not what he has done in it, this I press but in ye Second place yet it will very naturally fall under the Care of a Receiver and overseer general.

I must recommend to ye government the Case of the widdows Jeff and Whitpaine in which believe me y^e honour

of y^e Province is deeply concerned, especially the last, because of her husbands Creditors whose expectations are much from you there.

Sam^l Bersant left a Child there, that was att my charges, but I think it must be maintained by the Community, it is y^e Grand Mothers desire he should be sent over by y^e first opportunity that is safe as if there Cometh a fleet with a Convoy from Virginia or New York or y^e like.

Being my receiver general I need not to recommend thee the payement of thy self which Indeed I had ordered my Cosen Blackfan had he gone, as now by long delays and his wife's indisposition he declineth, but if thou canst get y^e people to pay y^e, as in justice they ought, it would be the better att least out of the 600 lb. they owe me. I desire thee to press that upon them as a debt due upon publick faith, as thou art my receiver general.

I shall conclude with my fervent resolution to be with you by Gods help, by y^e very first door that his Providence opens, and with sincere prayers to God for all your prosperity wishing peace and happiness to abound among you.

Thy reall & affect Frd.

CAPTAIN E. BLACKWELL.

WM. PENN.

LONDON 15th 7^{mo} 90.

MY FFRIENDS.

It is very strange to me and all else I have not heard a word from you since the chainge of affairs there. I know not what to term it, till I know the cause. I cannot learn ther were any letters in the tryall for me (w^{ch} is taken pp. y^e french) so yt I am wholly in the dark nor has gener^l Markham given me any account of the province thes twelve months past, tho I have writt by every opertunity I knew off I cannot finde that either Doctor Cox or Ld. Baltimore are so used. I shall say nothing of business for many reasons till I hear from you, but I am well and at Liberty and wish you heartily well, y^e piety peace & plenty may attend you whatever I lose or suffer by this voyage for England & stay

here wth is so farr from my choice that it is & has been y^e affliction of my Spirit as often as I have had it in my minde & yt is dayly, I think I may say I am

Your true Frd

WM. PENN.

P.S. pray reflect upon y^e hardship I am under about Capt Blackwells 3 bills of exchange for y^e residue of his salery who had never chose him. If all others had not refused y^e were fitt for it. If you will pay nothing of it, pray lett 6 years quit rents, yt amount to above 2000 lb. a great deal, be able to do it without suffering me to be ground & opprest wth yt demand here yt borrow my bread to live by means I can get nothing thence & my estate in Irland of 1000 lb. of ould rents has for neer two years yeilded me not a penny as I may say lett me desire you to finde out some way to make me easy remember ye 600 lb. & your promess of assisting me in this journey, I mean not all y^e time of my being here, ye minutes of your book will explaine it. y^e Lord direct & preserve you. You are happy if you knew it

I am &c

W. P.

LONDON 10mo. 4th day 1690

ESTEEMED FRIENDS.

I greet you all & wish you heartily well the Bearer I send y^e he may look after my house & gardens &c, to see y^e things be kept in some degree of orders. He will be industrious and careful, & wth y^e blacks or black there keep themselves upon y^e plantation & to Spare. He may also help Keith to gather in y^e rents to save charges wth I once more press you to put Sam^l Jenings to get In wth all speed & to be improved at this time of Islands Low & miserable estate by a quick market to y^e Islands &c: Lett the Bearer John Phille have a copy of y^e part of Sam^l Jenings Instructions wth relates to y^e houses gardens &c at Pennsberry. I intend to give him five pounds this mony yearly or after y^e first year, he is to serve me four years for I pay his pass-

age but of this you need say little to him. I have writt at large by G. Hethcot to you & ye Govern^t wth I hope will finde you all well as they left me every day makes me wish me & myn more & more wth you, for a dark cloud hangs over these parts also I will add no more, but my unfeined love to you & friends, & ye people in generall, remaining

Your true Friend

WM. PENN.

P. S.

I was cleered at Westminster again ye 28. 9mo. & 2 or 3000 more tho y^e man be ancient he is fresh & trusty & stayd wth is much, I am willing ould John go. I sent him a token by G. Hethcot—yrs.

To my trusty and Beloved

ffriends Wm. Markham

Rt. Turner, John Goodson &

Sam^l Carpenter com^{ee} of

Propriety at Philadelphia.

ENG. 13th 4 mo. 91

FRIENDS—

I was very perticular to you in Myn last winter, & shall only add that I desire your great care & dilligence in generall according to directions already given. And be not weary for I hope it is & will one day appear a well doing, to be helpfull to me especially at this Juncture. The Righteous god knows, I stayd here to do good yt others as well as myselfe & more then myselfe thought nobody else could do so well, or I had mad easy shift back to y^e Poor people & my own Languishing Interests when I took back. I am ready to say wth myn & the Country by my not being with y^m all this while yee god can he sees no base, sinister or evil designes or Interests have sway'd or governed me therein to whose hand I submit in my present circumstances & upon w^{ch} I only rely to be discharged from yⁿ.

My love to y^e People, be not at all daunted, but goe on as before & perticularly eye my childrens Interest. Live in

Love & let virtue & indistry thrive among you & myselfe. I have many enimys but some frds. & ye one are so as much of Ignorance as Spright & y^e other know me, & by patience & time (I doubt not but) God will clear up my Innocency & show I am more deserveing then culpable. I have writt to y^e Govern^t read theirs & lett y^m read this. Avoid all charges up hold w^t is, but as in my last augment nothing at y^e plantation ther is a groundwork already for much contrivance & expence when I am there w^{ch} nothing shall terrefy me or allure me from, when it shall please God to free me from my present trouble. I add no more but my unfeined love & y^e I am, sincerely

Your Loveing frd

WM. PENN.

(To be continued.)

SELECTIONS FROM THE LETTER-BOOKS OF
THOMAS WHARTON, OF PHILADELPHIA, 1773-1783.

[The Historical Society of Pennsylvania has recently received, by gift of Mrs. Sally Fisher Lewis, a valuable collection of letter-books, documents, and miscellaneous manuscripts, belonging to Thomas Wharton, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia. The letter-books are of especial interest, for they contain much data that relate to social and political affairs of the Province; to the extensive land enterprises in which Mr. Wharton, his brothers, and his friends were interested; and to some facts connected with the return of the "Tea Ship" to England.]

PHILADELPHIA Nov. 30, 1773.

DEAR BROTHER,

I wrote thee on the 19th Inst: under cover to our friend Strahan via Liverpool, which I hope will come safe to hand, as it contained some matters I could wish thee to be informed of, since when I have not had the pleasure of receiving any of thy favours. By the Reports here spread, we are told, that the Tea-Ship for this port sailed the 27th September, and is therefore hourly looked for; this occasions severe speeches and Declarations, that, it never shall be landed, and threats are throw'd out, of destroying the property; to such a pitch of zeal are some people rais'd, that I fear the worst. The last Post brought information, that, on Governor Tryon's declaring he had receiv'd orders to land and protect it, the inhabitants of New York have entered into a resolution not to injure the Property, but that they will neither buy nor use it, the Agents are all compelled to an absolute Resignation, and I have been assured that letters from thence say that, when Kelly's Effigy was carrying about and hung, B. B. stood a most miserable chance of sharing the same fate, but was saved by the Mayor and some more Magistrates, who went

to his assistance. What will be the issue here I know not, for it does not seem to me that there is resolution enough in the Executive branch of Government to protect the Property. I really dread the worst. As for J & D they are in a bad situation and have no chance of saving themselves but by an absolute Resignation and add to that they have lost the affection of their fellow Citizens by their want of an explicit conduct. I wish thou could learn of Pigon what they have from time to time wrote, and if possible get extracts thereof.

Since my last, to secure an habitation for sister I have bought John Malcolm's house and lots for £1550., the deed I expect will be signed tomorrow, and I shall pay a £1000. down, and £250. in 12 months, and £300. in 24 months, this I mean solely for thou knows who; I am assured the house cost him £2500 and is better furnished than most houses in the city. I hope it will prove an acceptable act.

G. Morgan returned a few days since from fort Pitt, and say that G. Croghan had held a kind of a treaty with the Indians and was distributing of goods to them, which he says, he was told by a person who saw the letter, were purchased in consequence of a letter sent him by you, signed by L^d G., L^d C., T. Walpole, thyself and two others—that the Indians were very peaceable.

J. Dobson is now here having sent for him to take up some money to G. Croghan to defray the provisions accounts of those Indians, and he having lately seen some very substantial persons lately returned from that country, is assured that the country is thickly settled for 150 miles below fort Pitt, they have erected two good Grist Mills, and have large quantities of winter grain in the ground.

Some companies have (its said) located large tracts, the Principals of which reside in this city.

As I fear much trouble from the surveys which Col. Washington has made about the great Kenhawa, I beg thy particular attention thereto, and that thouⁿ obtain from Government such orders as shall settle clearly his claims

with all others who have lately made their surveys, as be assured many score thousand acres have within these few months been surveyed below the Scales.

As nothing that I know of can so greatly advance the sale of the lands as a Loan Office, it would certainly be of the greatest consequence to settle this point with our great partners before thou leaves England, that they may give such assistance as lays in their power, and if possible obtain leave for the Governor to pass such a law.

Thy family and relations are well, I remain

thy affect Bro:—

TO SAMUEL WHARTON.

THOMAS WHARTON.

PHILADELPHIA Decem^r. 24, 1773.

DEAR FRIEND,

The arrival of this days post from N. York brought us such accounts from Boston as have alarmed the thoughtful, considerate mind, and I am truly sorry that matters have been drove to such extremes, as I fear it will tend still further to widen the unhappy breach between the mother country and colonies; it is needless for me to enter into a detail of the facts, as the enclosed paper setts the transaction in a clear light. It is positively asserted that the inhabitants of N. York are determined the Tea shall not be landed with them, notwithstanding Gov^r Tryons intimation that it shall. You doubtless will know before this can reach you of the conduct of South Carolina, that the agents have resigned, and that the ship with the tea sailed from thence for London.

As neither the tea ship for this place or York is yet arrived, nothing certain can be said but the best I expect is that the Ships will proceed back to England, for I have long since seen, that, the attempting to land the same, would be the certain loss of the property, And indeed if any thing could stimulate me to resign in the early manner I did, it was, a belief, that after I had done my duty to my country, I could with more certainty and effect, serve the Hon^{ble} the

East India Company. Should the intelligence now communicated, not have reached you before this I beg thou'lt please to take the most early opportunity of informing the Hon^{ble} the Director of it.

I remain &c &c,

THOMAS WHARTON.

TO THOMAS WALPOLE Esq^r.

PHILAD; Dec: 29, 1773.

RESPECTED FRIEND,

I wrote thee by Campbell on the 25th & 26th inst. who then returned with the writ to remove the action against Major Ward into the Supreme Court, and as thou expressed thy desire for money to replace what thou had laid out for provisions for those Indians who assembled at Fort Pitt. I sent thee by said Campbell, one hundred and sixty pounds in cash to answer that purpose, which I hope will be safely delivered to thee with my letters, as therein is said who furnished it.

I have now the pleasure to enclose thee a letter from Bro: Samuel, which came to hand by the November Packet last night. He informed me in my letter, that they had obtained a fresh order of the Privy Council to the Attorney General for perfecting the grant, and doubted not that it would be soon done, but as I suppose that he has been pretty full on this head, I need say no more. He likewise mentioned that he had given this order to draw on me for £150, and as I suppose its to repay for the provisions &c: had for the Indians, the money we sent by Campbell will answer that end.

I remain thy friend

THOMAS WHARTON.

TO GEORGE CROGHAN.

PHILA: January 1. 1774.

DEAR BROTHER,

The letters which I have some time since wrote thee, and those to the Hon^{able} T. Walpole must have advised you of

the disposition of the inhabitants of these Colonies respecting the tea—I sincerely wish, that no blame may fall on my brother, for the part he has taken in the exportation thereof, the arguments thou has made use of, that the Indian Company pay the duty, especially if it could be settled by bills drawn on the directors, may look passable to you, but no such alternative is admissable by the Americans because they contend, that no power on earth has a right to tax them but their own Assemblies and as long as the India Company do make the duty a part of the first cost (which they have in directing that the Bohea tea shall not be sett up to sale under 2/ per Sterl'g) the people who purchase at that price or upwards pay the duty; these with other reasons have induced the Americans to give this measure the warmest opposition. And although I never could see the justice of refusing the tea to be landed, but have in all companies, and on every occasion spoke my sentiments, that every Englishman has a right to import his property agreeable to law into America, and that, the refusing this plain and just right to the India Company is a violation of their privileges as English subjects—but its to little purpose to oppose the voice of the multitude. On the 21st Capt Ayres set sail from hence with his ship for London having on board the exact cargo she left London with, and with the ship G. Barkley returns. He will give thee a very particular account how he found matters—I had only him to write our friend Walpole by that vessel, all being very much hurried, as the vessel staid but two days with us, and as I had not a doubt, if thou should be in London when the ship arrived, that he would communicate the whole to thee. Indeed my hopes for several months past, that thou had left England has caused me to write but little to thee; but as thou'lt find by perusal of the letter to T. Walpole my sentiments respecting some men, and my earnest desire is (should the India Company think fit to send this tea to America after the duty is taken off) that Willing and Morris should be in the nomination, that I hope thou'lt do all in thy power to

serve them with Jno Brown, G. Barclay & I & L. W. It has afforded me a great deal of pain to see that J. & D. could act the ungratefull part they have done, having absolutely agreed with us to give the answer to the people we did with J. B. instead of which they gave so ambiguous an one, as to render them dispised by their fellow Citizens; refuse to unite with us, either in answering the Directors letter or those received from the other Agents at Boston, unless we would insert the dates of our respective resignations, from whence most clearly appears their want of candour both to the public and the other Agents, as thou'lt fully be satisfied with on perusal of the papers sent to T. Walpole & G. Brown Esq that I cannot wish longer to be united with them; I doubt not they have endeavoured to gloss their conduct over with Pigion, but let a dispassionate man read their answer, the Committees report and J. & D.'s explanation and the Committees reply with their last declaration of Dec. 2nd and determine whether its possible those men have acted a candid part either to the public or their fellow agents. I beg thou'lt know what they write the Directors, and get a copy thereof; thou has no conception of the light in which their conduct is viewed by the inhabitants; they never so much as offered Capt Ayres the least assistance. We with J. Brown advanced him what money he wanted to victual his ship, &c:—and as poor Gilbert returns with the Ship, I leave him to give the further account of matters. My chariot, *though it might be fit to visit Pine Street meeting in*, must once more be landed in Brittain, and thereby share the same fate with every other article on board the ship. I have enclosed the bill of lading therefor with the receipt for thy box to our friend Walpole, should thou be on the spot I doubt not thou'lt order them as thou'lt think best.

I have now the great satisfaction of acknowledging the receipt of thy favor of November 3rd and most sincerely congratulate thee on surmounting the new difficulty started by the Attor^y General and most ardently wish thou may be in possession of the grant, before the arrival of the full

accounts respecting the conduct of the Americans touching the tea, as I fear it will strengthen our enemies to oppose the completion thereof. I hear the Doct. has wrote J. G. (which I shall as soon as I can see him know the truth of) that if the Americans refuse to receive the tea, but send it back, it will more over-sett the ministry than any thing that could happen, but if they tamely receive the same and thereby submit to the duty, it only is the beginning of their trouble &c:—He does not mention one word to him respecting Vandalia, therefore I suppose he had not heard of your last move.

I beg thou'ld excuse the roughness of this letter, as its not possible for me to copy it, my present engagements public & private deprive me of suitable time to do it. Thy family are well & I remain

Thy affec: Brother

THOMAS WHARTON.

TO SAMUEL WHARTON.

PHILAD January 4, 1774.

DEAR BROTHER,

I wrote thee per packet and under cover to the Hon^{ble} T. Walpole on the 1st instant which will naturally make this epistle short, yet I thought I could not let the opportunity slip without saying thy connections are well.

By a vessel from Charlestown their appears some reason to apprehend the people there will receive the tea, notwithstanding the resignation of the Agents & positive agreement of the people who met together to oppose the receipt of it. It here is alledged that the cause of the alteration is, their fear of losing the bounty on Indigo and that the exports of their rice to foreign ports may by Act of Parliament be forbidden. This intelligence is not yet reduced to a certainty, but I fear as they have admitted the vessel to an entry, that, if the opposition to the landing continues, it will cause the tea to fare the same fate as at Boston. The tea ship for New York was not arrived when last post left

that place; but there is no reason to believe it will be landed. We have the disagreeable news, that the Governor's house within the Port of N York is destroyed by fire, and it was with much difficulty that the family escaped.

I shall be much obliged if thou can bring me over a single man who understands the care of horses, and that of driving a carriage with a box, as I stand in need of one. I would contract with him for 5 or 6 years and give him £15. curr^r. per anum with his accommodations; I would not have too tall and lusty, but should prefer a light person, I doubt not thou'l attend to his character for honesty and sobriety.

As Capt Ayres in the tea ship sett sail from hence on the 28th ult with his whole cargo a board to return for London, I did myself the pleasure of writing to Tho^s Walpole by her, who I doubt not communicates the contents to thee, I shall not now enlarge on that subject.

I have seen Geo. Morgan and read to him that part of thy letter relative to the accounts against the Crown and Col. Wilkin which he has been preparing, but this vessel sailing before it was expected, hinders us now of forwarding them. But its right for me to mention that G. Morgan said that those accounts which were delivered to Col. Wilkin and by him (he supposes forwarded to Gen^l Gage) do not contain by a great deal the amount of your demand on the Crown, it will therefore be right for thee to mention this at the proper Office, least when those accountts from York should get home, they may be passed to your great injury.

I remain thy affec^d Brother

THOMAS WHARTON.

TO SAMUEL WHARTON.

PHILA^d January 31, 1774.

DEAR FRIEND,

I did myself the pleasure on the 27th Dec^m to write thee a few lines, since when I am not favored with any of thy

letters; as I do not think it right to suffer a transaction to take place, which in its nature has some connection with the country we expect to possess, is the reason of my troubling my honoured friend at this time.

About a week since an Express arrived from Fort Ligonier (53 miles on this side Pittsburgh) to our Governor acquainting him that one Dr. Connelly had published an advertisement there, requesting all the inhabitants of those parts to meet him at Fort Pitt on the 25th January in order that he might muster the people, and enrolle the Militia, having received a commission from Lord Dunmore for that purpose, and at which time the inhabitants should be further informed of what was intended. The Express added that it was given out that L^d Dunmore had appointed Major Ward, Campbell and another person as Magistrates, and that he was determined to keep possession of that country as Virginia. This account has a good deal alarmed our people; they immediately appointed three more magistrates to strengthen their party; but do not know how to view this affair, for they cannot suppose that L^d Dunmore would take this measure solely at his own risque, and if it be in consequence of orders he has received from home, they conclude a serious affair, and that its done by you to keep them from possessing the country; others say its a manuevor of L^d Hilsborough to grant this part of the country, that, the new proprietors may not have it. The last suggestion gives us no concern; as we suppose that nobleman has nothing to do with American affairs; but we find our property officers look on the matter in so serious a light, that an Express went of to L^d Dunmore with letters from them, in which its said, they very seriously expostulate with him on the subject.

We conclude that about this time Capt Ayres is arrived with you, with his cargo of tea &c: and be assured the people are anxious to know how this transaction will be viewed by our Superiors. A flying report is propogated, that the tea is destroyed at South Carolina but I cannot

credit it. You no doubt will be informed before this can reach you that the tea put on board Capt Loring's Brig' (which vessel was lost on Cape Cod) is safely stored at Castle William; by a letter lately rec^d from the Boston agent by us, we find they were still confined at the Castle.

I cannot help being desirous to know how Dr. F. will stand his ground, and support the measure of the Bostonians, as I presume the ministry can never suffer him to justify, and he with his son, at the same time to hold two such lucrative offices under the Crown, and if he does not justify the measure it may lose him his agency. If some affairs happen, which I think there is a probability of, I doubt his being again appointed for this Province.

I remain with the sincerest desire to render thee any acceptable service thy real friend

THOMAS WHARTON.

PHILAD^a May 2, 1774.

DEAR FRIEND,

Thy favor of the 3rd Feb^{ry} I had the satisfaction of receiving by the packet for that month, and am glad to find that my several letters mentioning the transactions relative to the India Comp^y's tea were got to hand, and that thou had been so obliging as to communicate the necessary parts to the Directors; my regard to justice and the rights of that company influenced me to be as early as possible in transmitting my sentiments, that if possible a stop might have been put to the adventure if subject to the payment of a duty on this continent, but as that was not effected, I should be extremely glad, could our Assembly or the inhabitants of this city be prevailed on to make a tender of such a sum of money as would reimburse the East India Company for the amount they were subject to for the freight of those teas, but notwithstanding I have with some others urged both the Justice and Policy of this measure, I can not see at present a probability of its taking place by a subscription among the people, and as our Assembly stand adjourned

till September they will scarce have more time (before the new election comes on) than will be sufficient to settle the public accounts; what may be the resolutions of the new House in their Winter Sessions time must tell us—but I may venture to assure thee and every person in administration, that the last resolve which was entered into by those who met at the time of Capt Ayre's arrival, was at that period, and has ever since continued to be very inconsistent with the sentiments of the substantial thinking part of our inhabitants. I have been well assured that this same resolve to justify the conduct of the Bostonians was attempted to be carried in the Committee (appointed to attend the tea consignment) when 10 Gentlemen out 12 of the Committee absolutely refused to have it inserted with the other resolves, but two of their body determining to involve as far as they could the whole continent in the unjustifiable conduct of the Bostonians, concluded that at the general meeting one of them should call for such a resolve, and the other should both put it and support the same, thou art too good a judge of mankind to want any further explanation on this head. A number of men met with a view to determine a measure generally esteemed salutary (which the sending back the tea was) are easily led to assent to a 10th resolve, after 9 had been unanimously entered into, without considering the force & effect of such a resolve, and I really believe this to have been the real case as to that resolve, because I have heard almost every man who has conversed with me on the subject, disapprove thereof and declare that the Bostonians must and ought to pay the India Company for the tea; clear I am that had the property on board Capt Ayres belonged to private merchants instead of the India Company, it would have shared the very fate it did undergo, and that the sending the property back was not occasioned by any primary consideration but that of preserving their rights and liberties as Englishmen, as the Colonists do contend that no man or body of men can take their property from them, but their own Representatives in Assembly.

How long this bone of contention may last its not easy to determine, but I wish with the utmost degree of good will and sincerity towards Great Britain and the Colonies, that we might to the latest day keep up and preserve that union and happy connection which subsisted before the late unhappy Stamp Act; but who will undertake and adjust the necessary points I cannot tell; but when its considered how extensive the Colonies are; how different in their various jurisdictions, and how unhappy a disunion between the parent state and them must render every thing—I could wish that a Superior Magistrate to that of Governor might be appointed by the King to reside on the continent, whose duty alone it should be to act in Legislation with a certain number of members to be appointed out of and by each House of Assembly, composing an Upper house which body in conjunction with the King's representatives should have power to make laws relative to the General Police of America, this I conceive would have a tendency of checking a turbulent spirit in any one of the Colonies and give England as well as the Colonies a greater security than they can otherwise have.—This may be looked upon by our Superiors at home as granting the Colonists too much, yet I believe some such measure will be found necessary to be adopted.—

About the time this letter will reach thee I suppose the New York tea ship will be returned with her outward bound cargo of teas, as she sailed from hence about a week since, and its said returned Capt Chambers the late Mr of one of the York ships.—The enclosed paper will inform thee relative to the fate of his property (tea) and in some measure justifies my declaration that, had the East India teas been private property it would have undergone the same or a worse fate; should Parliament conclude to pursue compulsive measures, I fear in the end you will have to repent thereof; and ardently wish, both for you and us, that it may not be the case.—The severe attack made upon Dr. Franklin with his conduct on that occasion, has gained him the greatest number of admirers. Its given out, that notwith-

standing he has resigned his share in the Ohio Colony, yet when all's finished he is to be reinstated, you best know how this affair stands.—

Since I had the pleasure last of writing thee, some very extraordinary transactions have taken place, founded upon an assertion made by Lord Dunmore that Fort Pitt was within the limits of Virginia, and the Penn family alledging it to be within the line of this province, the proclamation of Jn^o. Conolly in January last first gave the public an account thereof, tho' the Court of Westmoreland having exercised jurisdiction about 100 miles below Penn's line, first gave rise to complaints against them, and caused (its said) L^d Dunmore to give Conolly a commission.—About the time appointed for the meeting at Fort Pitt, one Sinclair a magistrate under Penn, seized J. Conolly and confined him in goal—this caused an express to be sent to L^d Dunmore who returned a very severe and grating answer to our Governor of which the enclosed is a copy, he at the same time wrote to J. Conolly agreeable to the copy herewith.—On Gov^r Penn's receipt of those letters, orders were sent up for the releasing of Conolly from Westmoreland goal, which was done on his parole, that he would appear at the next County Court, which he accordingly did, but attended with near 200 armed men, and then told the Magistrate, that they had no right to hold a Court in that place (about 35 miles on this side of Fort Pitt) as he said it was within the limits of Virginia; and on some altercation seized three of the Magistrates, and has taken them to Fin-castle County where (as far as we know) they yet remain; this has caused so great a ferment with our prop^r people, that its said, they are going to send an Embassy to L^d Dunmore on the subject. I have also enclosed a printed advertisement signed by J. Campbell and J. Conolly for the settling of lots and establishing a town on the Ohio below the line of Vandalia, its said a great number of lots will be sold,—Is it possible when our great people come to consider the Annarchy & Confusion that now prevails on our

frontiers, and that increasing numbers will multiply the disorders, that they will any longer delay the completion of the Ohio grant,—I confess I cannot unravel the conduct of the Attor^y Gen^l—but should rather fear its sinister, than arising from an apprehension that the boundary is not sufficient and clearly expressed.—

I am just now assured that James Hamilton, W^m Allen with others here and in New York have thro' the intervention of Sir W. J. purchased of the Indians a tract of country containing its supposed 20 Millions of Acres situate about the Lakes in New York Government, and its said they have L^d Mansfields opinion that such a purchase from the Indians is valid.—

I am not able to furnish at this time the vouchers for the £160. but will do it as soon as I can get it from Col. Croghan, the money was sent by us for no other end but to pay for the provisions of those Indians who had been summoned in consequence of your directions, and for want of which Col. Croghan complained to me; If you think right, it may be settled so as to let Bro. Samuel account to us for it when he returns.

I gratefully acknowledge the assurances thou art pleased to give me, relative to the East India Company's consignment

I remain with great respect thy real friend—

THOMAS WHARTON.

To Tho^s WALPOLE Esqr.

PHILADA May 17th 1774.

DEAR BROTHER SAML WHARTON,

I wrote thee per packet on the 3rd and per Capt All on the 5th inst: to which please to refer. G. Morgan the other day returned from viewing your land bought of Budd, and informs me its a pity they had not been disposed of some years since, as they have not risen in value, and that they will scarce now pay more than the interest due to John

Trell; he also informed me that as J. Trell lived at no great distance from them, he went to him to consult him about their value, and whether it would not be best to dispose of them, and he told me he was exceeding glad that he had seen Trell because he had by his representation put him off from sending a power of Attorney to England against thee. Trell assured him that all his friends in N York had constantly blamed him for not doing it, as they said he would certainly thereby get his money but G. M. assured me that he satisfied John Trell of the contrary, and that such a step might have the very contrary effect;—On the whole Trell promised he would wait to see the issue of thy negotiations.—It does appear to me that G. M. is abundantly altered in his conduct, perhaps the Doctor's loss of office may convince him that his dependence is more on thee, than before he was willing to believe. We were together 4 days since pressing D. Franks for payment of the award and judgment obtained about 12 months since against him of which he has not paid one shilling though the debt is about £10,000. We told him unless he paid a considerable part this week we should be compelled to take an execution out against him. We settled the other account with Rumsay, Murry & Co and got bonds for between £3 & £4000 payable some time hence and G. Morgan has sold to two other men the remainder of your property at the Illinois for (I think) about £1500 to be paid this year, a considerable sum in silver—&c: remains with A. James then this extensive affair is near wound up. G. M. the other day asked me if I had received any letter from thee acknowledging the receipt of Wilkins papers. He no doubt was desirous of knowing whether his letter had come to hand and what effects it had—but this matter is kept to ourselves.

I have now enclosed thee a proclamation issued by Lord Dunmore, the mention he therein makes of the Indians is only a colour, the whole is levelled against the Penn family, and so very serious an affair it is to them, that they have sent James Tilghman and And^r Allen down to his Lord-

ship to try to mollify him and settle matters, but I have good reason to believe that will not be effected; the Virginians keep possession of Pittsburgh and the copy of the letter Lord Dunmore wrote to J. Penn will satisfy you in what point of light he puts this matter; this letter I enclosed to Thomas Walpole by Capt All, by which opportunity I also sent thee a letter I had received from Capt Callender.—On the 14th inst. the post from N. York brought us the Act of Parliament which so effectually put a stop to the trade and commerce of Boston, Capt Cowper by whom it came had but 26 days passage; thou can scarce conceive the effect it had upon the people, those who wish to have the union with Great Britain continued, were told to declare that it was but just and that the Bostonians ought to pay for the tea, &c: the other party declaimed against it but their topsails were much lowered, and they acknowledged that it is of such a nature, that it would force its own way, and its the general opinion among those I converse with, that, as Hutchison is removed the Bostonians will avail themselves thereof and pay for the tea; I cannot help being of the same sentiments should General Gage but take a proper method at his first landing, which W. hourly expects to hear of, but its apprehended among us that if an Act of Parliament should pass to alter their constitution it will be attended with difficulty to execute the same.

As for the loss which the East India Co suffered in the payment of Capt Ayres freight, it looks to me, that if they would read the 14th and 20th section of their charter, to W^m Penn they will find it very easy to obtain it of J. Penn as he is on the spot, and let him if he chooses make application to our Assembly for a reimburse. By Capt. Cowper letters are received that mention Col. Dalrymple being appointed to the Government of New Jersey—should this be true the Delaware crossing gentlemen must go to the plough, and may rue the day he has treated particulars so unjustly, the report has thrown the family into great trouble.

I have not heard from R. N about the chariot, if its not

shipped I could wish it might be to this port on the best terms he could get, and if thou'lt let me know the cost I shall be glad.

A report prevails here that the Dean of Bristol has charged Dr. Franklin with being the original proposer of the Stamp Act—should he prove that it will be a cutting stroke to the Doctor's popularity.

Strahan has never had the manner to acknowledge my last letter informing him of my having secured Reads debt, had it not been for thy recommendation I would not have taken the abundant pains I did, and I cannot but be surprised what has altered his conduct towards me, as no mans letter could be more expressive of regard than his used to be.

Some of our warm politicians talk of again entering into a nonimportation agreement, but this I am satisfied they cannot effect, as most of our merchants are dissatisfied with the former conduct of the Bostonians. Its not improbable that an attempt will be made to get a Congress established of a deputation from all the Assemblies on the continent. A hopeful figure we shall make for it may be said that our house never was so thin of men of understanding as at this time.

Since writing the foregoing part of this letter a person has arrived here and brings us such intelligence from the banks of the Ohio that is of the utmost importance to the future well being of not only the new province, but of all these provinces, and fully shews the absolute necessity of a Civil establishment in that Quarter, indeed if its not soon done, these colonies will be involved in the most distressing war; the account says that one Black and others being together at his house about 70 miles below Fort Pitt saw some Indians on the opposite side of the river, they gave them an invitation to come over to the house which the Indians did, and they soon after killed every one of them, that next day two Indians were at the house of a son of Col. Cressup and told him, that there was war. He said he did not know it, they told him it was, and said they would have his

things, on which he pulled pistols out of his pocket and shot one or both of them, that leaving one man in his house, he took to his canoes with several others and proceeded down the river to an Indian settlement, and then killed a number of men, women and children, so that our account say 49 Indians have been massacred, on this occasion. An account was sent up to Fort Pitt when there were two Indian chiefs with their families there, who were for immediately posting off to alarm the nation and spread destruction over our frontiers, but I am told that Col. Croghan has persuaded them to take a belt with them, and is doing all he can to restore peace, but its scarce believed he will effect it, and the people are leaving the frontier. Its needless for me to attempt to say anything more on this tragical and distressing event, sure we are, that if a government is not soon established on those lands, destruction awaits the interior Colonies. I must close this letter by telling thee that all thy connections except father are well. He seems much on the decline and I fear his remaining long with us.

I am thy affec^d Brother,
THOMAS WHARTON.

PHILAD May 31, 1774.

DEAR FRIEND,

On the 2^d inst: per Capt All I did myself the pleasure of writing thee, since when thy favor of the 5th April came to hand, for which I very sincerely thank thee.—The Act of Parliament (which it contained) relative to Boston has spread such general uneasiness thro' this continent that I wish the consequences may not be of the most serious kind, and unhappily tend to widen the breach rather than conciliate matters. The enclosed newspaper will give thee some idea of the situation of matters. As soon as the Bostonians heard of their fate it threw them into a deep consternation but they soon called a large town meeting, and dispatched an express to New York and this place with

alarming letters, endeavouring to arouse all the Colonies by pointing out that their present suffering was the common cause of America; some of the warm partisans in this city immediately got together, and were for entering into resolves as pointed out from Boston, that we should neither export nor import any commodities to or from Great Britain or the West Indies; this or any other measure was sett aside for that time, and a more general meeting was appointed two evenings after, when about 250 or 300 respectable citizens attended, and after communicating the letters and papers rec^d from Boston and N York two persons very strenuously insisted that the city should enter into the proposals of nonexportation and nonimportation, and that we should aid and support the Bostonians in every respect, as they were now suffering in the American common cause. Several persons who had never before met at any of their meetings thought it quite time to interpose, and not suffer those warm and violent men to carry measures as they pleased, attended that evening, among whom I was one, and we entered the lists and opposed their measures with so much resolution and firmness, that every step which appeared to have a tendency to inflame was entirely set aside; and only two resolves entered into; the first was, that a committee should be appointed to answer the Boston letter, —the second, that the same committee should wait on the Governor and request him to call the Assembly that they might unite with the other Assemblies in a decent but firm application to the Crown, for redress of our complaints, thus after the warmest and greatest expectation by particulars, we were capable of quickly (for the present) putting aside any rash resolutions, and we very sincerely hope, that Governor Gage will be enabled to accommodate matters with that people, and that harmony may again be restored between you and us. It does not remain as any doubt with me, that they will tender the money for the tea; and its now sincerely wished that the advice T. and I. W. gave to our committee, of landing and storing the tea had been

adopted. I have enclosed the copy of our committee's letter to the committee of Boston in answer to theirs by the express. The New Yorkers have appointed a committee consisting of 50 very respectable men, to attend to this important affair, being determined to support their rights, and at the same time not to suffer a few rash men to involve their Colony in difficulties, we shall shortly know the sentiments of the Virginians, as their Assembly is sitting, they are certainly a sensible and wealthy people, and the part they shall take in this affair will have great influence on their sister colonies. The committee appointed by the New Jersey Assembly are to meet this day at Brunswick to take the matter into their deliberation; and it does appear to me that a Congress of the Committees from all the Assemblies on this extensive continent will now take place; I believe you'll find that some constitutional plan must and will be attended to, and altho' the fears of some with you may for a time obstruct it, yet I do give it as my sentiments, that nothing I know of can take place which will so long continue you and us as one people, as the establishing an Upper House to consist of deputies for every Assembly to act in Legislation with a Lord Lieutenant.

We cannot get to the bottom of the report, relative to the killing of those Indians on the Ohio, near the Great Kenhawa, but it does appear to us from every circumstance we can collect that Michael Cressup was in that quarter locating a large quantity of lands to be confirmed to him either by the Government of Vandalia or Virginia, and that some altercation happened between his company and some Indians, that he have acted in a manner unwarrantable both to the laws of nature and natives. I wish that this step is taken to hinder the settlement of that Colony, but surely it must have a contrary effect with our King and his ministers, as it cannot be supposed they will suffer their subjects to kill and destroy those Indians, whom we are in friendship with, and this certainly will be the circumstance so long as that extensive frontier is without

the jurisdiction of any Colony, which surely it at present is, as no laws made in Virginia is of any effect there.

An account has just reached us that the Charter of Boston is taken away by Act of Parliament, but we as yet know not how matters will settle.

If my Bro: is with you be pleased to inform him his family and connections are well, & that I beg his excuse for not writing at this time being extremely engaged. I remain with the sincerest regard and esteem thy

obliged friend

THOMAS WHARTON.

TO THO^S WALPOLE Esq.

(To be continued.)

WILLIAM PARSONS.

SURVEYOR GENERAL, AND FOUNDER OF EASTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

BY JOHN W. JORDAN.

IN the Manuscript Department of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania is preserved a letter from Thomas Penn to Governor Hamilton, dated September 8, 1751, in which he states: "Sometime since, I wrote to D^r Graeme and Mr. Peters to lay out some ground in the Forks of the Delaware for a town, which I suppose they have done, or begun to do so. I desire it may be called Easton, from my Lord Pomfret's house, and whenever there is a new county, that shall be called Northampton." William Parsons was selected to lay out the projected town, on the wedge of land between the Lehigh River, Bushkill Creek, and Delaware River, and on May 9, 1750, Surveyor General Nicholas Scull joined him on the site, and with a corps of assistants the survey was soon completed. The county of Northampton was erected under Act of Assembly approved March 11, 1752.

William Parsons was born in England, May 6, 1701, where he learned the trade of shoemaking, and before attaining his majority, came to Pennsylvania. While carrying on his trade in Philadelphia, he devoted all his spare time to study, so that in the course of time, he became acquainted with persons of education, and gained the reputation of "a man having a profound knowledge of mathematics." He became a member of the famous "Junto," the club formed by Franklin, soon after his return from England in 1726, to discuss ethics, politics, and natural philosophy. Franklin mentions Parsons as a *Geographer*, in a letter of April, 1744. From 1734-1746 he served as librarian of the City Library.

On August 21, 1741, Parsons was appointed Surveyor General of the Province, to succeed Benjamin Eastburn, a

position which called his peculiar qualifications into exercise, but the physical hardships connected with it caused him to present his resignation to the Provincial Council, which was accepted June 10, 1748, and Nicholas Scull was appointed in his place. He then became a resident of Lancaster, was commissioned a Justice of the Peace, April 22, 1749, and also filled the offices of Prothonotary, Register, and Recorder, and continued to survey at intervals.

After the erection of Northampton County out of the upper part of Bucks County, Parsons wrote to Secretary Peters, in December of 1752, that he had removed with part of his family, servants, and household effects, and established themselves at the "Point of the Forks"; and here the most eventful years of his life were passed. The first County Court was held at Easton, June 16, 1752, and the first County election for Assemblyman, Sheriff, and three County Commissioners, October 1, of the same year. Parsons served three terms as Justice of the Peace between 1752 and 1757; one term as an Assemblyman, 1753; and filled the offices of Prothonotary, Clerk of the Court, Recorder, and Clerk of the Commissioners. He also acted as the agent of the Proprietaries, looking after their interests, and promoting the sale and settlement of lands. Through his personal efforts, the first building for school and worship was erected by subscription. Parsons contributed £5 and was a Trustee.

During the Indian troubles, Parsons was appointed Major in the Provincial service, in 1755, and the following year assigned to the First Batallion, commanded by Lieut. Col. Conrad Weiser. On December 29, 1755, he was appointed Major in command of all the troops raised in Northampton County, and for a time supervised the defences of that region. At all the Conferences held at Easton prior to 1758, between the Provincial authorities and the Indians, Major Parsons attended in his military capacity, and Governors Morris and Denny were his guests, the last named, however, found that the Major was at the seashore for the benefit of

his health. Parsons died at Easton, December 17, 1757, and is justly entitled to the honor given him, "The Father of Easton."

William Parsons, in many respects, was a man of perverse disposition, that marred his relations with people without real occasion. His anti-German position, which he thought the Proprietary interests he represented demanded, was intensified by being outvoted at several elections in the new county, and his prejudices against the Moravian settlements—a prejudice which he tried unsuccessfully to impart to the Proprietors—all injured his popularity. His old associate Nicholas Scull said of him: "Parsons is a man that is not apt to forget any old differences." The first election held in the new county, October 1, 1752, resulted in the election of James Burnside as first Assemblyman, he being a Moravian living near Bethlehem, and representing the elements which Parsons spoke of as the Quaker Party at variance with the Proprietary interests. At the election of 1753, he was successful, but in 1754 and 1755, two Moravians, James Burnside and William Edmonds, were again elected.

Later his prejudices against the Moravians changed, and his attitude became friendly; he embraced the evangelical faith; and as his end drew near, he desired to have all his family gathered around him, but in that pathetic hour, it was too late for his wife to come from Philadelphia. He died December 17, 1757, and at his request a simple funeral service was conducted by his son-in-law, the Rev. Jacob Rogers, of the Moravian Church.

The substantial stone house which Parsons built as his second residence in Easton, is still standing at the north-east corner of Fourth and Ferry streets. After his death it was occupied by George Taylor, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who died there in 1781. It is now the property of the George Taylor Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, who have restored it and placed a memorial tablet on its wall.

It so happened, that the year and month—May, 1901—which marked the bi-centennial anniversary of Parsons' birth, brought the announcement that the spot where his remains rested on Mount Jefferson was to be sold for a site of a free library, a more pretentious undertaking than the first institution in the interest of popular education which he succeeded in erecting at Easton. His remains were not disturbed, and are marked by an appropriate memorial.

The will of William Parsons is dated December 15, 1757 (two days prior to his death), in which he bequeaths to the children of his sisters Mary and Sarah £50 each; to his son-in-law James Worrell his watch and £40, with which he is "to make up and decorate the graves and tombs of my late dear mother," and his own children, Robert, Susannah, and Hannah; to his nephew, Dr. Stephen Woolley, £100; to his niece, Rebecca Woolley, £20, for the great care and attention shown him; to his niece Elizabeth Cummins, £50; to a servant girl, Elizabeth Kristman, £20; to the "Poor Scholars of the Academy of Philadelphia," £200; and the residue of his estate to his wife during her life, and after her death to their three children. His executors were his "very good friends" William Coleman, and Evan Morgan of Philadelphia, and Timothy Horsfield of Bethlehem.

William Parsons was married at Philadelphia in 1722, to Johanna Christina Zeidig, born May, 1699, a daughter of John Julius Zeidig and Salome Margaret Sprogel, a daughter of the Rev. John Henry Sprogel, a widely known clergyman and educator of Quedlinburg, in the Saxon province of Prussia. A sister was the wife of the Rev. Gottfried Arnold, church historian, a professor at the University of Giessen, and a man of great learning. Two of her brothers were John Henry Sprogel and Ludwig Christian Sprogel, names familiar to the students of early Pennsylvania history, with one of whom Miss Zeidig came to Philadelphia, where she first affiliated with the Dunkards under Alexander Mack. Parsons, about the date of his

marriage, was in nominal connection with the Lutheran Church, but was so absorbed in studies and plans in the direction of his personal inclinations and ambitions, that he had no sympathy with the fervent piety of his German wife, and at times was indifferent and harsh towards her. She withdrew from all religious associations and became a Separatist, and next found satisfaction in a kind of Agnosticism. She next came in contact with certain "French Prophets," who gave her books to read, in which she thought that she had found light. These enthusiasts are not commonly mentioned among the sects which presented such a motley array in Pennsylvania in those days. When Whitefield visited Philadelphia she attended his preaching, and when the Moravian evangelists came, she was constantly at their services. To this her husband objected, and forbade his children to attend their meetings; and when his wife seemed disposed to do so nevertheless, he threatened to forsake her, if she did not follow his wishes. In 1745, Parsons really carried his threat into execution and the couple were never re-united. Leaving his wife in Philadelphia, he took his two youngest daughters to the Swatara, where he owned a tract of land, but later he yielded to their wishes and permitted them to return for awhile to their mother. In 1751 she was admitted to membership in the Moravian Church, and in 1769, removed to Bethlehem, where she died March 10, 1773. Six children were born to them:

Susanna, who died unmarried, Oct. 17, 1746.

Robert, who died April 27, 1746.

Hannah, who married James Worral, and died Jan. 20, 1753.

Ann Mary, married, March 31, 1756, the Rev. Jacob Rogers. He had been a clergyman of the Church of England, but joined the Moravian Church at Bedford o. E. in 1741. She died at Dobbs' Parish, North Carolina, where her husband was stationed, July 19, 1759. They had issue:

Johanna Salome, born Dec. 10, 1759; died Sept. 14, 1769.

Johanna Grace, born Nov. 28, 1736, was named after her grandmother, Grace Parsons. She married at Bethlehem, July 29, 1758, Nicholas Garrison, Jr., son of Capt. Nicholas Garrison, of Staten Island, New York, who possessed some skill in drawing and sketching, and executed several noted views of the Moravian settlements, which are much sought after by collectors. In 1762 they removed to Philadelphia, where Garrison engaged in business on Race Street. Just before the occupation of the city by Howe's army, they fled to Oldman's Creek, New Jersey, where they remained until the following summer. After 1780, they became residents of Berks County. They had issue:

John Nicholas, born Oct. 26, 1760.

Frederick.

Juliana Sarah, born at Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1738; married, Oct. 14, 1766, Timothy Horsfield, Jr., son of Justice Timothy Horsfield, of Bethlehem. He died April 11, 1789, and she, Jan. 17, 1808. They had issue:

Timothy, died young.

William, born 1770; died Feb. 8, 1845. Married Rebecca Weiss, daughter of Col. Jacob Weiss, the founder of Weissport, Carbon County; and died Feb. 14, 1845. Descendants living.

Thomas, born May 12, 1773; died in London, England, July 24, 1859. He received his early education in the Moravian schools at Bethlehem and Nazareth; pursued a course in pharmacy with Dr. Otto of Bethlehem, devoting special attention also to botany; and later attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, where he took his degree of M.D. in 1798. Some years afterwards he went to England, and thence to the East Indies

in the service of the East India Company. He attained a reputation in scientific circles, both as a practitioner and as an author. His extensive researches as a naturalist, particularly on the island of Java, are known through his *Zoological Researches in Java, 1821-1824*; *Lepidopterous Insects*; and *Plantæ Javanicæ Rariores*. He was the first librarian of the East India House in London. He had issue; a son, *Charles Cooper Horsfield*, and a daughter.

The "Parson Papers" in the Manuscript Department of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania comprise a large and valuable correspondence, and surveys; his Day Book, 1723-1727 (shoe and slipper making); Index to Surveys made in 1730; Field Book, 1734; Receipt Book, 1738-1749; Common Place Book, 1741.

LETTER OF JAMES LOGAN TO HANNAH PENN.

[The following interesting letter of James Logan to Hannah Penn is in the Logan Papers, Manuscript Department of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]

PHILAD^{IA} 1. 11^{mo} 172⁵₆

HONOURED MISTRESS,

Tho I have wrote very largely to thy ffamily of late by sundry Conveyances, yet I cannot lett this opportunity pass without addressing thee in particular in regard to y^e Transactions of the last year in thy Province, on which I must beg leave to observe That notwithstanding I have led a Life, for about 25 years past fill'd wth a continued Series of anxiety & trouble on acco^t of yo^r affairs (while my own, by which I principally gett my Living flow'd as smoothly and easily as most other mens) yet nothing ever more deeply affected me, than the unhappy Success of those Instructions I brought over from thee to W^m Keith, for w^{ch} I well know I am in no small measure accountable to you and I have only this to say for my self that the fatal step was wholly owing to my Weakness in not believing after so long an Experience of Mankind there could be any of the Species found bearing y^e Character of a Gentleman, & endued with but a common share of good sense, who could be so insensible to all the Obligations of Duty, as to make the use of them that S^r Wm. has done of these rational and justifiable Ordⁿ another wrong Step, I doubt was my writing the Memorial which I did not then expect to see published, for that gave the Gov^r and D. Ll. a handle to work up to themselves a kind of Merit among the weaker Sort that is the greater number of the People. To the Govern^{rs} answer to that Memorial I drew up a Reply w^{ch} I presented to the assembly but would not suffer it to be printed, nor did I design to take further notice of D. Ll's till drove to it by the uses he made of his, as well as by the persuasions of

your best friends who insisted on it as my Duty. These at length produced the Antidote which has generally given the well affected full Satisfaction. A dozen of them only were printed off (but with too many Errors) the night before Annis sailed. In y^e last page I made some alterations but hesitated near 2 months longer about their Publication being then unseasonable, besides that I was really ashamed of y^e Contest as a Reproach both to the Province and the Profession. But D. Ll's Paper being spread all over the Countrey had done much mischief gott him into y^e Assembly (is our further Scandal) and perverted the Understanding of many, who from my silence accounted it unanswerable. I therefore sent mine abroad & a few dayes after recv'd a Lett^r from the Gov^r intended by him for the Press w^{ch} it has since pass'd. You will judge of it there by y^e Copies now sent. He is privately soliciting (I find) to have the Governm^t of New Jersey under Coll. Burnett to which his fine Syllogisen if presented to the Ministry, will not I believe very much recommend him. I have noted some of its Errors and with these I send a Copy or two of the Antidote as it was published which I design shall be the last of that kind from me that shall ever see the light.

I hear further from Engl^d that the E. of Southerl^d is renewing his application for our Lower Counties w^{ch} tis believed is owing to your Division and astonishing neglect of your own affairs which will naturally lead People to believe there is no absurdity in conveying them into other hands. For my own part I am overwhelm'd with the thoughts of them, while I see nothing but trouble following trouble, as Waves roll after waves in the Sea, the cause of all which is plain is owing to those fatal Mistakes in the Beginning. In taking a Title at first to those Counties that was not legal and then not perfecting it while practicable. In not fixing the Line with the L. Baltimore when it might easily be done and in heaping things called Privileges on a People who neither know how to use them, nor how to be grateful for them. I must however here

note the Consequence of those Counties being alienated from your family especially by an absolute Grant of the Interest without regard to the Grants formerly made viz. The Trade of the Province will sink, It will create inextricable difficulties in Answering the Peoples Demands for what they formerly paid in their Wrong, as it will then be called, and your Receivers when molested must come again upon you for Satisfaction & finally it will fix an Indelible Reproach &c. I can scarce however believe it possible that it should be brought to such an Extremity. The Courts are not to be depended on without Money and Interest. The address from the Assembly of those Counties to our present Gov^r immediately after his first Accession, if properly applied may very much Strengthen you. You have the Original Compleat and I hear enclose a Copy of it. His Behaviour in that affair (which was press'd on principally by two or three of y^e Council) gave cause to suspect what afterwards more fully appear'd, viz his holding with the hound & running with the hare, & now tis probable he is at y^e bottom or in concert wth the other in his motions. Two things I desire may be remembred viz. that New Castle and a Circle of 12 miles round it was granted by the D. of York absolutely without any other Reservation than (I think) a Crown piece or 5 shills. Yearly, ffor all y^e Rest below half y^e Rents & Profits were reserved to the Duke & at least one half of them is now due in Arrears so that the Bargain in that part might without refunding be complied with. What else relates to the Title you have formerly had it from me very largely.

Money I know is wanting to bring on a Settlem^t of those affairs (I speak not of your family Dispute) to gett which, since it equally affects both sides, If you would joyntly agree in an Authentick Power to raise and remit some for that particular purpose, You might, tho' with a disadvantageous exchange, have sufficient to carry on what is to be done in that way.

Our Assembly last month granted the Govern^r 400 lb. and being to meet again next week he expects (& will

labour hard for it) to prevail on them for the usual yearly allowance. They have drawn up two addresses, which goe home by this Vessel, One to the King to thank him for His Sanction to our late Affirmation Act. It is to be sent I suppose to Joshua Gee & Jos: Wyeth who tis probable will scarce give themselves much trouble about it. The other is for your Family in behalf of S^r William who has been at great pains to obtain Recommendations. After his ill success with the last Assembly who could never be prevailed on to say one word in his favour He applied last 7th moth to our Yearly Meeting in this place for a Certificate, but failing of that also. You will find by the inclosed votes how the House was drove to speak for him. This address was at first intended for Springet only, but they soon discovered their Mistake & therefore send it to both, I have never yet seen it.

I have so often spoke & have said so much of the extream Confusion All Proprietary affairs are & must be in till the ffamily Dispute is ended & proper Measures are taken thereupon that I shall not attempt to add any thing here. We expect another Govern^r but that will not avail much in this case. Tis a final and absolute settlem^t of the Right that is wanted, and the Presence of the Proprietary himself to direct how his Lands shall be disposed of, ffor I doubt not but there are at this time near a hund^d thous^d Acres possess'd by persons who resolutely sitt down and improve without any manner of Right or Pretence to it. Some, tis true have had a permission to prevent worse from coming into the place, yet most of them are so poor that they have nothing to pay with, & therefore will expect or endeavour to be allow'd as Renters. An unruly sort of Palatines have by encouragem^t from the Gov^r entred upon (as I formerly mentioned) about 20 thous^d Acres in one Tract, the best that was left undisposed of in his Province and how they are to be dealt with is beyond my skill to judge nor can it be to any purpose to treat with them, till Terms can be absolutely proposed and Titles be made to them, but I question whether this ought to be done, for ten thous^d acres were laid out there by young Rees Thomas (without any

authority tis true) for his Uncle Wm. Aubrey in Right of Latitia's Legacy in the Will which he has sold at a great price to a Member of Parlm^t who expects to enjoy it there. But it would be endless to enter into the Detail of these things, I shall therefore only proceed to say That being quite tired with the perplexities arising from y^e Unsettled State of your affairs and the Embarassment of the Powers of Governm^t by the Will I have for some years past believed & have mentioned it in two Letters to thy Uncle that as it would be for the Peace, so it might be for the Interest of thy family to compound with Springet for a handsome Sum, for the whole Interest here and in my last to thy Son was particular on that head, but lest I should be thought partial, I must here observe that some Lands w^{ch} lately was thought would scarce ever be accounted worth taking up, are now, notwithstanding their Rocks and Hills of some value for the wood to make Charcoal for the Ironworks which within these last 12 Months are in divers places vigorously carrying on and may beyond expectation become an advantageous Improvem^t of this Country. Inquiring diligently of Jos. ffarmer who first sett the Work on Northeast on foot, he represented the Charge of a Furnace & finishing the first Blast with the fforges to be 12000^{ks} sterl, but tis now believ'd it may be done with about a third of the Money. Divers Companies are now going on with them, and as the Countrey abounds wth ore, we might with the conveniency of Water Carriage in time almost Supply Engl^d with Iron. But alas we have but one side of but one River that is navigable. We may however have some advantages of making Returns more easily by that method if the Success proves answerable to the Vast Charge. This I thought necessary to hint here, I mentioned also my design to take over my family next ffall to Bristol but know not how my Wifes Resolution may hold out. She brought me a Son the 12th of Nov^{br} last named Charles after her ffather & brother, and presents her most hearty Respects to thee. Hannah Hill has long kept her bed through a heavy Indisposition, but tis hoped She is recovering.

One thing deserving your Notice I had omitted to remark on the head of the Lower Counties w^{ch} is that the Gov^r having while I was absent granted a Charter of Incorporation to the City of Newcastle (as tis now called) of w^{ch} you were then informed by R. Hill and I. Norris, the notion propagated among the People was that these Counties belong'd solely to the King, for there was not the least notice taken or mention made of y^e Propriet^r in that Charter, and all friends were excluded by it. Soon after a Dispute arose about the Boundaries of Newcastle and Chester Counties. Those of the Province insisted on the Circular Line of 12 miles from Newcastle run in 1701 by the Proprietors Ord^r but others urged that Newcastle now (by their Charter) extended to 5 miles distance from y^e Town and therefore that these 12 miles should be measured from that Extent which would take in a Ring of 5 miles more out of the Province and throw even the Town of Chester into Newcastle County, of w^{ch} Endeavours are now used to deprive you. That this was a form'd Design at that time and that it was resolved to quarrel with you and therefore with me in course I think is not to be doubted.

15th 12^{mo}. The foregoing having been wrote above Six weeks since, has by y^e Shutting up of our River (now opening again) lain till this time for a Conveyance and I must here add from y^e experience of this Winter, that I find the severe effects of that cruel Distemper (w^{ch} so violently seized my head soon after my last arrival) to a degree that nothing but a retirem^t from business will preserve me capable of being much longer useful to my family of w^{ch} my wife is so sensible that nothing short of it will make her easie. If any Lines however are to be run on the Settlem^t with Maryl^d you may I hope depend on my assistance. That you may finish that and all your affairs to Satisfaction & once come to know y^e comforts of Peace and a quiet Establishm^t is the most earnest Desire of

Thy faithful friend & Servant

Reed. 3^d May 1726.

JAMES LOGAN.

CORRESPONDENCE OF GENERAL EDWARD HAND,
OF THE CONTINENTAL LINE, 1779-1781.

[Originals in the Manuscript Department, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]

MINISINK 5TH APRIL 1779.

SIR :—

Agreable to the Orders you Yesterday rec^d you will proceed to Wyoming on the Susquehannah River with the Regiment under your Immediate Command, Colonel Armands, & Capt^a Schotts Corps, the former is commanded at present by a Major Lomaign and the latter by Capt^a Selin, these Corps will join you at or before you reach Col. Strouds at Fort Penn, as you will see by their Orders left open for your perusal. & which you will have delivered—you must take with you from here all the flour now left in store and Beef sufficient to carry the Detachment thro' to Wyoming, you will receive additional supply of Flour at Col. Strouds, take care that each Corps takes with them the Provisions they have respectively drawn, you will receive a few Camp Kettles for the Detachment at Colonel Stroud's and may draw 20 Axes for your Regiment, 6 for Armands, & 3 for Schott here. It will take you four days from Col. Strouds to Wyoming, you will therefore regulate your Provision accordingly. Capt. Alex^r Patterson A.D.QMG will Provide you with a guide from Fort Penn, and an Express to send to Col. Zebulon Butler commanding at Wyoming with notice of your approach from Fort Penn you will march to Lardners thence to an Incamping Place in what is Commonly cal'd the great Swamp, the third day to Bullocks which is within five miles of Wyoming Garrison where for the present you will put yourself under Col. Butlers directions.

I am thus Particular as It will be necessary to make easie Marches in order to reconnoitre the Country well, &

examine every thicket & lighthollow way or Swamp before you enter it, which I desire you may be very Particular in doing, to prevent being Surprised, led into an Ambuscade, or attack'd without previous knowledge of the Enemys being near, you will be particularly Attentive to keep the Body of the Troops Compact, Suffer no stragler on Any account, keep a proper advance & Rear Guard, tho' not at too great a distance, and also small parties on your Flanks observing the same Caution. Should any Enemy appear. you must take care not to advance on them precipitately before you know their numbers, or untill you have sufficiently extended your front to prevent being out Flanked, by a Steddy adherence to the Above directions you will have little danger to apprehend, double your attention as you approach the Fort, as the badness of the Roads at present & the Scarcity of horses will prevent your carrying your heavy Baggage, you must leave it at Fort Penn with a Guard untill you have a more favourable opportunity.

Relying much on your Steddyness, Industry Zeal & Activity. I wish you a good March,

& am sir

Your Obed^t Servt.

Major DANL. BUREHARDT
German Reg^t

EDW^d HAND.

MINISINK 5TH APRIL 1779

D^r SIR:—

By the time this reaches you, there will be a Detachment from this place consisting of about 550 men including Officers, under the command of Major Burehardt of the German Reg^t on their March to join you be pleased to make the best preperation in your power to cover them on their Arrival, and send a person to meet and conduct Major Burehardt, and give him any Intilligence that may respect his March, he goes by the way of Strouds, least he should be stoped by Walenpapak, as there is not a Boat there. I have rec^d your favours of the 28th Ultimo of first Inst.

I am sorry for the devastation committed by the Enemy. Lt. Jenkins is gone to head Qrs. where I shall goe as soon as Major Burehardts Detach^t is fairly on the March, and expect to be soon with you, untill then, you will please to give the Necessary Orders.

I am D^r Sir

Y^r Ob^t Hhble Serv^t

Col: ZEBULON BUTLER.

EDW. HAND.

DEAR GENERAL,

Just this moment a party of Indians on the opposite side of the River from us kill'd a family of people who lived about one mile from this, but unknown to me, & burnd the House I immediately sent a party after them, they found tho' dead lying scalp'd two men, one woman & 2 Children, from their tracts it is thot there is Better than 30 of them & we are not able to send a sufficient party after them, if some men where to come from Wyoming on that side the River with a good guide they might be met with, the way the tracts went, makes me believe the intend making a Stroke on Cattawissey. I have sent a Runner to give them intelligence as a number of Inhabitants live there, they have taken some Horses from this family. I believe the saw the Guard that left us this morning with the Boats, as it was soon after that they done the Mischief.

I wish we were strong enough to send out a strong party, I would fain think I could intercept them in their marches.

I am sir

With due Respect

Your Very Humb^l Servt.

GEO BUSH.

FORT JENKENS

May 17-1779

11 o'clock A.M.

To Brigadeer Gen^l EDW^d HAND
Commanding in Susquehanna.

DEAR SIR:—

I am favor'd with your second Letter of this date.

Be assured Sir there is nothing I more earnestly wish for than a friendly intercourse with every officer in the Army I have the Honor to serve in, yet I cannot submit to indignities from Col^o Lutterloh or any other person. I have as often as any officer in the Service put up with inconveniences when necessary, and mean to do so still. I believe you misapprehend the Spirit of the order of the 28th it does not in my opinion authorize Col^o Lutterloh's depriving me of what I am justly entitled to, especially as he has pasturage elsewhere equally near your Quarters, for instance Mr. Beekman's Large Pasture.

Your Obed^t Serv^t

CAMP June 30—1781.

E. HAND.

To Colo. PICKERING Q. M. G.

CAMP NEAR YORK 24th Oct. 1781

SIR:—

I am ordered by his Ex^y to inform you that it is his Pleasure you immediately proceed to Gloucester with your Regiment, where, when arrived you are to take the Command. He expects you will pay particular attention to the Establishment of Good order and discipline at that Post and that you give every possible assistance to the Officers of the Several staff Departments at Gloucester in Collecting and removing their Stores.

I am Sir

Y^r Ob^t Hble Serv^t

Colo. J. OLNEY

E. HAND Ad. Gen^l

Command Rho. Isl^d Reg^t

CAMP June 30th 1781

D^r SIR:—

I am just favoured by the rec^t of your note of this date, don't wish to be possessed of any article that I am not

entitled to, or more than I want, as Brigad^r I am entitled to a Marque, there must also be one to Issue Orders as I look upon it also that the Gentlemen of the Office should have one to cover them, but if that be not the case, any person better entitled to one shall have it.

There is no person in the Army has more use for their horses, or wants them nearer hand than myself, the pasture I now have is convenient & no more than I want, no person shall occupy it except by order of the Commander in Chief, it would not be more than compliance to have informed me previous to freeing my Guard.

Y^r Hble Serv^t

Colo PICKERING

EDW. HAND A. G.

Q^r M^s Genl.

At a Meeting of sundry Officers of the late Penn^a Line held at the City Tavern in Philad^a the 24th of April 1784 pursuant to Public notice given Col^{onel} Francis Johnston in the Chair.

Whereas the United States in Congress assembled did on the 3rd day of Nov^r 1783 Resolve "That the Pay Master General deposit in the hands of the Regimental Agents the Certificates for the arrears of pay due to the Officers and Soldiers of the respective Lines to be by them delivered to the individuals to whom they belong, or deposited for their benefit as the Supreme Executive Power of the State to which the respective Agents belong shall direct."

And Whereas in the present dispersed state of the late Pennsylvania Line it is found impracticable to appoint Regimental Agents as directed by the above Resolution Nevertheless it being absolutely necessary to appoint some person or persons to receive from the Pay Master General the Certificates of pay Ac^t due to the said Line and distribute or deposit the same agreeably to the said Resolve I do therefore hereby Certify that Major Thomas B. Bowen and Captain Ercurius Beatty are unanimously elected

Agents for the purposes aforesaid: And that it is the desire of the said Meeting of Officers that the said agents do wait on the Supreme Executive Council as well for their confirmation of the said appointment as for their directions concerning the Execution of the Trust reposed in them.

Given under my hand this 24th day of April 1784.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON.

Letter of CHAS. STEWART Esq^r to
the Noble Major Genl. SULLIVAN
dated EASTON 3^d June 1779.

SIR:—

As it may be possible I cant accompany you from Wyoming to Tioga, I thought by giving you in writing wat Places are propper for Encampm^{ts} on your March might be of some use. They are as follows Vizt. from—Wyoming to the mouth of Lahawanack is good Road Both sides of the River but best on the west side, opposite the mouth of Lahawanack is a pretty Island for the Boatmen & Cannoes to lay very Safe at, at this Place you will I think Encamp the first night.

The second days march will be over a mountain And your Ground for Encampment will be at a place cal'd Quil-utimack, where you will find an old Indian field & Good Water & the Ruins of a settlement made by our People.

The next day will with great ease carry you to Tank-hanack where you will find plenty of good Grass, a fine stream of water & good ground to Encamp on, with open Woods North side of the Creek.

The next day if possible I would get as far as the place on which one Frederick Vanderlip lately dwelt here you will find Good Ground to Encamp on & Good Water—but if you cant get so far you will stop at the mouth of Mashapen, which is not a very good place as it is Scarce of Grass.

The next day will bring you to Wyaloosing and this days march will require particular attention as the Ground is

favorable for the Enemy to contend, between Vanderlips & the mouth of Tuscarora Creek is a remarkable ridge of Hills & a very narrow Pass, at Tuscarora Creek the Country opens, & caution will be necessary in ascending the Hill between Tuscarora Hill & Wyaloosing.

I think it Probable you will Halt at Wyaloosing one day or two, and that your first days march from there will carry you to a place Called Weesangtring or Rush meadow Creek here you will find plenty of Good food & Good Water & open Ground to encamp on.

The next day will bring you to Towandani where you will find plenty of Good Grass & Good Ground.

The next day will bring you to Sheshequenung a place of Plenty & safe Encampment, after you cross the River but Crossing will require a little Attention.

From Sheshequenung to Tioga is in part good & part Bad ground to march over there is a Hill on the way but at Queen Esters palace at Tioga you will find a long body of Cleared bottom & Grass in Abundance.

Col. Zebulon Butler of Regg's Reg^t will be a proper person to give you information of the Grounds over which you are to march, there is a New England Lad named Sam^l Gray at Brinker's Mills that knows that Country very well & will readily go with you I believe you will find him a Trusty fellow

I am & c^a

A Description of the Road from Weyoming to Wyelusing and the distance from one Stage to another.

From Weyoming to Lackawaney ten miles the road tollerable good passable for any kind of Carriages from thence to Gardners 3 miles the road good except one mile where the road goes between the End of a Mountain and the River but passable for pack-horses when the river is low from thence to Wyelutimunk 4 miles the road good. Except one mile where the road goes between the end of a Moun-

tain and the River but passable at all seasons of the year from thence to Tankamack 10 miles the road tollerable good from thence to Merhoping 12 miles the road tollerable good except one bad mile about 3 miles from Tankamcock where the road leaves the river from thence to Vanderlisst 4 miles the road good from thence to Depews 3 Miles the road good except half a mile where the road goes between the end of a Mountain the River which is passable at all seasons of the Year from thence to Wychwink 7 miles the road good. The whole distance 53 Miles.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

JAMES LOGAN'S OPINION ON CERTAIN LAND TITLES IN PENNSYLVANIA, 1784.

Being desired to give my Sentim^{ts} on the case of Anne Brown, Daughter to Coll. William Markham as she has presented it to our Proprietor Thomas Penn Esq. I shall here give what I know of that affair being probably better acquainted with it than any other person now living with all the Truth and exactness in my power.

Coll Markham's name being by some means entred amongst the List of the first Purchasers of Lands in this Province for y^e quantity of five thousand acres tho I could never learn that he had any Grant by Deeds as all other Purchasers had presuming on that while he was Secretary of the Province to cause Some Tracts of Lands in the Countrey and Lotts in the City to be survey'd to him. The late Proprietor coming over in the year 1699 with whom I also at the same time came as his Secretary, being offended with that Gentleman for some part of his Conduct as Govern^r which he then was, objected also to him that he had presumed to make those surveys without any right, and therefore declared them void.

Jacob Regnier with whom I had an intimate acquaintance having married Govern^r Markham's wife's daughter in his frequent journeys between New York & Maryl^d applied to me to know whether on a Grant to him from his father in law he might not have some of that Land, I told him the case, and so it lay for many years after.

One Theodore Colby Nephew to Govern^r Markham's Widow upon some encouragem^t from his Aunt came over to her from London about the year 1717 or 1718 to New York, where great notice was taken of him for his Integrity and some other qualities by Brigadier Hunter then Govern^r of New York who was known to express a particular friendship for me. He in discourse with T. Colby found y^e Gent was under some disappointm^t in his expectations from his Aunt, but understood that she had offered him between 2 & 3 thous^d acres of the Land her deceased husband had Claimed in Pensilv^a which might be of some value to him if he could procure it. The Brigadier hereupon as the Widow expected made use of his Interest with me while I was at N. York on some public business in y^e Month of May & June, 1719 & to try to obtain a Grant of the Land for him. I answered as I could not find Coll. Markham ever had any Right it was not in mine or our Commission^r Power to give the Land and if he ever obtain'd it, it must be by a Grant directly from the Proprietor's Heirs or Exet. The Brigadier being then extreemly afflicted with y^e Sciatica had some thought of taking a Voyage to Britain to try for a Cure & desired that in case he went I would give him a Lett to the Exec^{rs} in Colby's favour and he would himself

Sollicite it I desired to See the Right that he claim'd by, upon w^{ch} before I left N. York T. Colby produced some an Authentic Deed from his Aunt for 2400 Acres of it, and at the Same time a Copy of it Sign'd as I remember by the Same Witnesses that had sign'd the Original. He also gave me a Petition to the Commissioners which he begg'd me to lay before them in case the Brigadier should not embark for England. But he did embark the following July and forwarded my Lett^r as directed. Yet nothing was done in it till Colby in the year 1722 went over himself and then waiting on M^{rs} Penn with a Lett^r from the Brigadier, he procured her Letter to me of ye 25th of february 172 $\frac{2}{3}$ directing that Theod. Colby should have the sd 2400 Acres of Land & also that the Remaind^r of the 5000 Acres should be granted to such as had the right of claim under W^m Markham w^{ch} Lett^r I have, he also obtain'd a Duplicate of it directed to y^e Widow Markham that by virtue of those who claim'd the Remaind^r might obtain it Theod. Colby inclosing this Lett^r to me in his own of the 8 March following viz 172 $\frac{2}{3}$ desired I would help him in the disposal of the Land, an opportunity for Engl^d presenting very soon after my Receipt of it I told him I design'd to embark myself for Engl^d the Same Summer accordingly I did embark and arriv'd in London ye Nov^r following where T. Colby soon met me & earnestly press'd me to buy his Land but he was in so weak a State of health that he appear'd to me unfit for business & his distemper grew so fast on him that the next Spring it terminated in Distraction w^{ch} brought him up to one of those houses provided for persons in that Condition where not long after he ended his Life.

: James Steel being at N. York in the year 1726 he purchased of the Widow Brown and her Daughter 2000 Acres of the Remainder of Coll. Markham's for w^{ch} on his Return he produced to the Comm^r her Daughter Joannah's Deed as also that other Duplicate of M^{rs} Penn's own Lett^r to make good the claim, and he then told me the Widow had given him an Instruction where Theod. Colby's heirs might be found in Lond if he had any Inclination to purchase his Land. Accordingly going over himself to Engl^d in 1729 he made the Purchase.

It therefore appears to me somewhat Surprizing how the Widow Brown could possibly be persuaded to represent her case as She calls it in a Manner so inconsistent with common Justice and in some part with her own knowledge, but probably she knew not the whole. The Widow Markham's Original Deed to her Nephew w^{ch} as I have said was produced to me it seems is not now to be found.

Theod. Colby as appears by his Lett^{rs} to me of w^{ch} I have Several, when he left New York in 1722 fully intended to return thither within one year, & therefore probably not expecting an opp^y of disposing of the Land in Engl^d if he should obtain it, for w^{ch} he depended on my Lett^r to Mrs. Penn and not on his Deed from his Aunt, he might probably I say leave the Deed in N. York and if so some there might be the most capable of accounting for it. But Coll Markham had no Deeds and the Grant depends wholly on Mrs. Penn's Lett^r which expressly gives those 2400 Acres to Theodor Colby therefore if there never had been a Deed to him from his Aunt the Right from him is good. But that there truly was such a Deed of which I had and brought with me a true Copy still in being I am an Evidence which I here certify under my hand this 25th of June 1734.

J. L.

LETTER OF DAVID POWELL TO JAMES LOGAN, 1725.—

LOV: FFRIEND }
JAMES LOGAN. }

I have So many Times Attended & desired the Meeting of the Comissioners (of which thou Art chiefly concerned) That I have almost wearied my Self But my Interest so very much now Sufferring and I being Aged and weak and not knowing how soon I may be Seized with Sickness and so not be able to Attend my own Affairs of any kind. I Therefore with due Submission for the Considerations affs^d Begg thou wilt be pleased to favour me with Appointing Some Speedy time of hearing & considering of my Acco^{ts}. I have that Confidence that I can prevail with my fr^{ds} Hill & Norris if thou please to Appoint But knowing that thou art best Acquainted with Acc^{ts} of that kind Therefore my Chief Dependance is on thee for Justice And therefore Desire thou wouldst be pleased to favour me so far as not to occasion me to Give thee farther trouble in this affair.

Thy Speedy Answer and Compliance with
My request will much oblige

Thy friend

Philad^a 8^{br} y^e 28th 1725.

DAVID POWELL.

LETTER OF JOSEPH WATSON TO THOMAS & JOSEPH WHARTON, 1763.—

ALEXANDRIA, 13th June 1764.

MESS^{rs} THOMAS & JOSEPH WHARTON,
GENTLEMEN.

I was favoured with your very obliging Letter of the 7th of April To which you wou'd have Received an Answer long before this but that I hoped by delaying I shou'd be enabled to write still more to your satisfaction relative to several particulars you were desirous of being made acquainted with & which wou'd have given me great satisfaction to have communicated to you.

A Survey of the increase of the Numbers of People & Value of Lands of our Frontier and adjacent Counties for some years past I thought might be both Useful and interesting. A Gentleman well qualified for the Purpose from his having successively fill'd a Variety of Public Posts in one of the Remote Counties engaged to furnish me with all the materials necessary. I make no doubt he has them in readiness. But of Late the Savages have cutt off almost all Communications between the back Inhabitants and us.

The Deeds for the Land upon Potomack in Frederick County I will send to you by the first good Opportunity after I have been in that County (being there lodg'd in the Clerk's Office), which I expect will be in a Week or ten Days. If the Indians will give me Leave.

The 400 Acres of Land Adjoining the Lands for which you have Deeds already would have been Survey'd and deeded before this Time but through a Neglect of the Surveyors to take from the Offic Books the Courses of the pre survey'd Tracts. I think there is no Sort of Doubt of its being done next Winter sooner I'm Apprehensive it cannot be done with Safety however I shall take particular care by regularly renewing the Warrant to prevent its falling into the Hands of any Person else.

You may Assure yourselves, My much valued Friends! that I will neglect nothing in my Power that may redound to your advantage. If the detestable Savages had not prevented us you wou'd have had the Lands you requested taken up for you before this Time.

But as Col^o W Castin (The Proprietors Agent) has determined Not to receive any Entries or grant any Warrants for these as yet untouched Lands Before He has first of all survey'd for himself 10,000 Acres He intended it last Spring & I was to have been of the Party. (If the Indians had not interposed) After having done which he designed to give leave to any Person asking it to make 2 Entries of 400 or 500 acres each. I should Necessarily have had the first Chance and depend upon it my worthy Friends wou'd not have been forgot. I expect we shall get it done next Winter if the Season is att all Favourable.

I was going to send you (unconsiderately) a Paltry Survey of Lord Fairfax's Grant commonly called the Northern Neck But as it was by no means worth your paying postage for, I Resolved to postpone it till I wou'd meet with a better. The Mapmaker had not even so much as taken Notice of the South Branch of Potomack or as the Indians call it the great Wappaomo. Though it is much longer & larger River than the North Branch before their Conflux. Nor has he mentioned Patterson's Creek so famous for its fine Lands & the great Extent of Country it runs through.

Lord Fairfax promis'd to send me a large & well finished one But I imagine he has forgot it

Col^o George Washington tells me that you will Receive more Satisfaction from Jeffersons & Fry's Map of Virginia than from any other it is probable you may have of them in Philadelphia If there had been any Here I wou'd have contrived you one.

Whatever Relates to the Lands I purchas'd for you since I had the Pleasure of seeing you will be mentioned in my Letter to Mr. Joseph Wharton.

A good part of the Wines turn'd out very indifferently in Spite of good Cellars and all the Pains I cou'd take, They were not to be prevented from becoming Sour.

The Pipe of Wine I had from Mr. Tho^o Wharton though I cannot say it is prick'd yet neither its Flavour or Colour by any Means Please. I have not been able to sell it for near what it cost me. Perhaps it may have been used Ill on Board the Vessel.

Pray let me be remembered in the most respectful manner to Both your Ladies & believe me to be with great Affection and Esteem

Gentlemen

Your Sincere Friend & Hble Serv^t

JOSEPH WATSON.

LETTER OF JOHN HUGHES TO THOMAS WHARTON, 1769.—
UPPER MERRION, June 7th 1769.

SIR—

I have now waited a long Time expecting that a little cool Reflection would bring you to Reason and Justice, I therefore once more call upon you by the Bearer my Son John to pay your Note of Hand. And I also request that you will by Letter delivered him let me know when you will pay it, and also what Time I shall call to leave the

Article sign'd relative to the Residuary Sum that may become due, there being already a Part of the Land sold and the Money or at least the Bonds for my Part now due to me. If my Son did not take you wrong, you once express'd a Pleasure in having it in your Power to expose me in Open Court. If Justice is not done me immediately on the Receipt of this, I will apply to the Meeting for it, and if that proves ineffectual the Law shall take Place. It is no pleasure to me to expose you or any of my former Friends But if you oblige me to it, tis not my Fault. Therefore please to remember that you gave Mr. Reed a Letter in which you say you are Ready to execute the Article if I would execute the Release, I did the latter, & if the former is refused or further delayed, I shall not only be justified in saying but will publicly declare that the Release afores^d was basely and surreptitiously obtain'd by you. I have neither injured you nor yours in any Thing whatsoever & therefore am not fearful of any Thing you can justly charge me with, But perhaps it may not be amiss in you to recollect that you have said some Things of me that you cannot justify by any means therefore if Recrimination is brought forward it shall be your own Act, and not mine.

I am your illused Friend

JOS^S HUGHES

To M^r THOMAS WHARTON.

LETTER OF MARY SIDDONS TO THOMAS WHARTON, 1758.—

SALEM June 28, 1758.

friend wharton please to send me by the bearer one dosen of prityes like the patran and three pounds of good french indego and I have sent by thee bearer three pounds ten shilling let the indego be good or none thy complience will oblige thy friend

MARY SIDDONS.

Sample.

to 6 pds of chacolet I forgot before to mention.

A SCHOOL BILL OF CHARLES MIFFLIN, made out in plank by the scholar, and filled in by his Master.

UNION SCHOOL.

Quarter Bill for Preceding Quarter.

Dr. Cha ^a Mifflin to Board & Lodging @ £30 per ann.	7 . 10 . 0
Cloathing at £12. per Ann	3 . 0 . 0
Books 9/ paper, Quills, ink, &c 3/4	12 . 4
Pocket Money at 6d per week	6 . 6
Time wou ^d have been worth	10 . 0
	<hr/>
	£11 . 18 . 10
Schooling	17 . 6
	<hr/>
Whole Cost	£12 . 16 . 4

Cr. Began to Keep a Diary, June 26 in which Time I said 64 morning Lessons; Read Eng. History, 59 times, Read Poetry 26 times, Read

Roman History 24 times, Attended Lecture on Latin Gram. 62, Attended Lecture on Eng. Gram. 48 times, Said 82 Lessons in Corn. Nepos, Made 48 Latin Ex^r Had Tryals for Places at the Table 12 times, Place in 1st Class Head 3 times, Foot none, Absent none, Read 113 Chapters in the Holy Bible, Attended Divine worship at the Friends meeting 12 times, Had 8 Lectures on Geog. Maps. Wrote 8 Copies.

Masters Certificate that Charles Mifflin has performed his Ex^r well, Studies diligently makes a Very Desirable progress in Learning.

P. WEBSTER.

To Mr THOMAS WHARTON (his Guardian).

Sep. 24, 1764.

COST OF MAHOGANY FURNITURE, one hundred and fifty years ago.—
THOMAS WHARTON

	To JAMES JAMES	Dr.
1758		
Nov ^r 10	To Mehogony Desk & bookcase	22 . 0 . 0
"	Half Doz Mehogony Compass Chears	13 . 10 . 0
"	Seats for same	1 . 10 . 0
"	Mehogony Tea Table	3 . 5 . 0
"	6 Eyes for looking glasses and fixing	7 . 6 . 0
"	half Doz. plain Chears & and one low do	7 . 0 . 0
"	6 brass handles & 2 Escutchions	9 . 4 . 0
"	a sett of brass Castors	6 . 0 . 0
"	fixing 2 Cornishes & repairs	3 . 0 . 0
"	1/2 Doz Chears Clav ^s & Stretchers	9 . 12 . 0
"	Sundry Jobs by the boye	5 . 0 . 0
"	a p ^r of blinds	1 . 4 . 0
		<hr/>
		£59 . 11 . 10

AN ECHO OF GERMANTOWN ACADEMY.—

GERMANTOWN Dec^r 24 1762

SIR,

I thought it incumbent on me to acquaint you, that my Usher has got the smallpox, that you & Mr. Lewis may consult what Measures are to be taken with Mr. Charley [Mifflin].

If you desire he should come to Town your Brother's Chair will be here to Day for little Joe. I am,

Sir,

Your Oblig'd humble Ser^t

D. JAM. DOVE.

To THOMAS WHARTON.

IN MEMORIAM.—

HALIFAX May 17th 1768.

RESPECTED FRIEND }
THOS. WHARTON. }

This is to desire thee to lay out £20 on a piece of Plate for my kind friend, Thy Sister Wharton, please to give my Dearest Love to her and

tell her I request it as a favour she will accept it not as an adequate for her affectionate regard to my Dear Husband, but as from the hand of her Dear friend and in Remembrance of him. Thou'lt please to put this to my private Acc^t and not mention it to any person.

I am very Respectfully

Thou'lt be so kind as not
to let W. P. see my Letters
but let them be return'd.

Thy much oblig'd friend
H. LAYCOCKE.

LETTER OF THOMAS LIVEZEY TO THOMAS WHARTON.—

JUNE 29TH, 1764.

Respected Friend I've Sent thee bran
As Neat & Clean as any Man
I've took Great Pains for fear of Loss
to thee in foundering of thy Horse
It's Ground With Bur. and Ground so nice
it Looks as t'was bolted twice
But that's Nomatter Since it's Such
thy Man Can't ever feed tomuch
I mean Can't founder if he wou'd
I've took Such pains to Make it Good.
Nor will it Ever Dust his Cloaths
Nor Give thy horse a Mealy Nose
And further in its praise I'll Say
t'will Never Make him Runaway
but if on this alone he's fed
a Child may hold him with a thread
feed freely then Nor be in Doubt
I'll send thee More when this is out.

It is 30 bushells I have sent thee, and Notwithstanding the Labour & Care I have taken to oblige thee which the bran itself will testify to any one Who is a Judge I have Charged only 15 pr. bushell—Lower then Can Well be aforded ; but I shall not Regard that as it is to a friend—it May appear to thee perhaps that I have Said Rather tomuch in praise of the bran yet upon Examination I think it will appear [illegible] for if it Don't fully answer the Discription I have Given it I should Not be unwilling to make some abatement in price—this from thy Most Respectfull & Sincere friend

T— L—

TONSORIAL CHARGES IN 1774.—

PHILAD^a Oct^r 4 1774

MR THOMAS WHARTON

To BRYAN O'HARA D^r

To one years Sheaving & dressing your Wigs £2 . 0 . 0.

SIR—

I take this method of informing you, that I think the above too little for doing your business 2/3^d of my Customers pays me three pounds a year and does not get quite so much done, for instance Messrs John Reynell & John Bringhurst pays it, wou'd be much obliged to you to consider it, for the Ensuing year, I am Sir Your H^{ble} Serv^t

BRYAN O'HARA.

LETTER OF THOMAS CADELL, OF LONDON, TO THOMAS WHARTON, 1773.—

SIR :—

I did myself the pleasure of writing a few lines to you by the Packet dated Nov. 23 1772 concerning the Ballance due me from Mess^r Bradford requesting you to recover that Ballance without further delay. Since this I have not heard from you which makes me trouble you with this earnestly begging you will act in this affair with all possible dispatch. In expectation of hearing from you soon I remain Sir,

Your most Hble. Serv.

LONDON,

THOS. CADELL.

August 20, 1773.

I saw your Brother a few days ago in good health and spirits.

LETTERS OF WILLIAM AUBREY, OF LONDON, TO JAMES STEEL, PHILADELPHIA, with power to settle account with James Logan, 1730.—

LONDON y^e 9 April 1730

JAMES STEELE

ESTEEMED FRIEND.

The other side are a few Queries which relate to our affaires in the Mann^r of Steining & Mountjoy in Pennsylvania which I earnestly Intreat thee to prevaile with my friend James Logan to answer Pticulary for I have been Kept in the darke a great many years I hope that James will explaine these Queryes wth trouble to thee and that thee will speedily after it will please God that the arrives send me an account there of and Excuse this trouble from me who am

Thy Assured faithful friend

W^m AUBREY.

LONDON y^e 4th May 1730

JAMES STEELE.

RESPECTED FRIEND.

The Inclosed is a Bond of my Brother in Law Rees Thomas who for 7 years past & more I have sollicitd to setle account but could never prevaile with him to do it therefore I Desire thee to putt this Inclosed Letter of Attorney in Execution and receive the money arising from the Bond for my use forthwith & pleass to pay thy self Comission and all other Expenses which will very much oblige

In hast

Thy assured Friend

W^m AUBREY.

1701. The Man^r of fleming laid out in 1701 & surveyed by Henry Hollingsworth in 1707 was 15000 acres of Land as appears by ye Pattent for which I allowed J: Logan £10.15' for surveying at 25' 3 m. as appears by his account.

In 1723 James Logan sends me an account wherein it appears that then he had sold But 5964 Acres of it att the same time he alsoe sends me Isaac Taylers Letter to him which gives y^e pticulars of about 7000

acres which were then unsold as appears by the Draught of y^e same for which Draught & Survey I paid J: Logan £20. as appears by his account sent me then.

Q: 1. What become of 2000 acres missing in y^e above account and alsoe what become of y^e 7000 acres which appeared then to be unsold if any of it is sold when sold, to whom sold what price it is sold for and what is become of the money for I have not received above £600 on y^e account for 7 years past and on y^e account of Bonds due to me att that time as appears by J. L. account to be about £430 besides Interest on said bonds ever since.

In 1707 there was 5000 acres of Land surveyed in the County of Chester as I doe apprehend for my Dear wife in S^t Jn^o Fagg's name for which Survey I allowed James Logan as appears by his account £8.1.8. and to Tho. Storey for Registring 3 pattents £3.5.4.

Q: 2^d. What is become of that 5000 acres alsoe I hope that James Logan will not suffer us to be wronged of it our Father Penn Left Land Enough to make good his pattents especially to y^e Child of her that brought him twenty thousand pounds fortune whose Estate Layd y^e foundation of the province.

The Man^r of Mountjoy as appears by the Pattent was 7000 Acres. I never had an account but of 600 acres of it Sold. & y^e was before 1723.

Q: 3^d. Whats become of y^e rest of that Man^r how much sold, when sold, what price sold for and to whom sold what Quitt rent is paid & how much Land is Liable to pay Quitt rent and what reason Can be given that the Liberty Land belonging to it was not taken up which I am sure was Intended my wife by her father and is our Due yett why I have not a Draught of it tho' soe often desired and how much of y^e High Street Lott and the other Lotts belonging to that man^r is there unsold.

Q. 4. What Reason can be given that Rees Thomas his account (which I have soe often pressed & been very uneasy about) cannot be settled.

Q. 5. Why Ralph Ashton is suffered to abuse me soe long in not paying me my money Laid out for him soe long since.

James Logans Letters of y^e 7 & 18 8br 1723 writes that our Land in y^e Man^r of Steining are claimed by y^e Crown & Lord Baltimore and that he will not endanger himself to Lye in a jayle In making Sale of them. James Logan in his Letter of y^e 3^d 8br 1729 writes to y^e same effect and that noe Attorney in his senses will warrant y^e Sale of Steining Land and that he was to meet Resse Thomas y^e week following to Settle with him.

J. Logan his Letter of y^e 15 9br 1729 to y^e same effect Butt noe account that Rees Thomas had settled with him.

LETTER OF JAMES STEEL TO THOMAS STORY OF LONDON, RELATING TO LANDS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—

PHILADA. 30th 8^{br} 1718.

ESTEEMED FFR^d }
THO: STORY }

I have thine of y^e 14th 5^{mo} last p Jehu Curtis who arrived here about two weeks since. In answer whereunto please to take the following acco^t (viz)

I finde in the list of first purchassers one John Jones of London for 500 Acres of Land and that two warrants were granted for the laying of

it out one of which was granted to Henry Waddy for 250 a's dated y^e 14th 5^{mo} 1684 the other to John Rush dated y^e 24th 7^{mo} in y^e Same year for 240 acres together with the Lot & Liberty Lands the Lott falls on Schuylkill Side of the City.

To the Warrants there are noe Returns in the office but in the Map of the Province there is a Tract laid down for 500 acres in Warminster Township, Bucks County and in my hands a Draught of the like quantity located by T. ffairman as he Sayes in the Same place for John Jones and yet lies without any other claim to it as I can understand by any person I have enquired of. The Writings in my hands concerning it, are only the affidvits of two psons taken before the Mayor & Alderman of London certified under the City Seal Testifying that Eliz. Hilton was the only Sister & Heir of John Jones and her Power of Attorney to Gilb. ffalconar to Sell the Land, and also Gilbt. Mollessons Letter to Giff. in favour of the Widow, & the above Draught from T. ff.

The original Deeds (or Copies) I have never Seen nor any other writing concerning it more than I have mentioned.

As for the Sale thou mentions made to Jn^o Hart I know nothing of it but soon after the papers were put in my hands I agreed with one Henry Comly who lives near the Land that he should have it for 100 Sterl. upon payment whereof he was to take his Title from the Woman but he soon after declined his bargain, since which several persons has offered to buy but cannot pay as I would have them, but one Isaac Knight was with me yesterday to treat about it who inclines to have it and says he can pay in some short time, he is gon to view it & is then to give me his answer : with kinde love and respect I am

Thy Assured L^o. ff^r^d

JAMES STEEL.

MARCUS HULINGS LEASES A TRACT OF LAND IN MANATAWNY TOWNSHIP TO MINING COMPANY, 1723.—

ARTICLES of Agreement made the fourteenth day of January Anno 1723 Between Marcus Huling of Manatawney in the County of Philadelphia yeoman of the one part and Jonathan Robeson of the Same County William Branson of the City of Philad^a Thomas Shute of y^e Sd County of Philad^a Nicholas Scull & James Steel both of y^e said City of the other part *Witnesseth* that the said Marcus Huling for the Considerations herein after mentioned doth Covenant & agree to & with the said Jonathan Robeson William Branson Thomas Shute Nicholas Scull & James Steel that they with their Servants Shall Enter into & upon the Tract of Land belonging to the said Marcus Huling Scituate in the Township of Manatawney aforesaid Containing two hundred Acres and thereon to digg & Sink proper Pitts & Wells for the finding of Mine Oar and after the same shall be found & discovered that the said persons Shall have free Liberty to carry away the same and also be allowed to cut & fell such Timber and Wood on the said Tract of Land as shall be Needfull for the Carrying on & Supplying this present undertaking and Agreement which is to Continue & be in force for the Term of Thirty years next ensuing ye date hereof. In Consideration whereof the said Jonathan Robeson William Branson Thomas Shute Nicholas Scull and James Steel doe hereby promise & agree to pay unto the said Marcus Huling or to his Assigns One Clear Sixth part of all the Oar that shall be found by them or their Servants on the said Tract

of Land free of & from all Cost & Charge in Digging the same and Also the first Ton & half of Oar that shall be digged to his own proper use, And further the said parties do mutually agree to make & Execute such further Articles Covenants & Writings as from time to time shall be found needfull for the more effectuall carrying on this undertaking and for the true performance hereof Each party hereby becomes bound unto the other in the Sum of one Thousand pounds of Lawfull Money of America Witness their hands & Seals the day & year first above written

NICH^o SCULL { L. S. }

JAMES STEEL { L. S. }

JONAT ROBESON { L. S. }

MARCUS HULINGS { L. S. }

WILLI BRANSON { L. S. }

THOMAS SHUTE { L. S. }

The within Instrument was Sealed & Delivered in the presence of
JOHN WILLMERTON,
P LESHER.

MEMORANDUM The within named Jonathan Robeson William Branson Thomas Shute Nicholas Scull & James Steel Do hereby Consent & Agree to associate & take into their part of the within agreement, John Warder Barnabas Roades John Ball John Scull and William Shute Who Do promise & engage in the same penalty the within named persons have subscribed to, that they will together with them promote & prosecute the within undertaking according to the Articles already executed or which shall hereafter by them Signed & Executed, on the same Terms and Shares therein Expressed or which may hereafter be further agreed to Witness their hands & Seals the 19th day of y^e first Month 1723.

Sealed & Delivered in
ye presence of

JOHN WARDER { L. S. }

THOMAS SHARP.

BARNABAS ROADES { L. S. }

MARY BOYDEN.

JOHN BALL { L. S. }

A COPY OF WILL OF SAMUEL RICHARDSON, OF PHILADELPHIA, 1719.

I Samuel Richardson of the City of Philad^a In the Province of Pennsylvania, Gent, being Aged and Infirm in Body but of Sound Mind and Memory and Considering the frailty of Life and that all flesh must Dye

Do make and ordain this my Last Will & testament as follows revoking all former & and other Wills Legacys and Bequests.

First I will that all my Just Debts and funerals Expenses be Duly Paid & Discharged

Also I Give Devise & Bequeath unto my Dear Wife Elizabeth during her Natural Life the Yearly Rent of three Pounds one shillings & three Pence payable from Hugh Lowdon & his Heirs— Three Pounds Yearly Rent due from Abram Bickley— Five Pounds seven Shillings & three Pence due from James Jacob yearly— Two Pounds yearly due from Thomas Tresse— One Pound yearly Rent due on Acc^t of the House & Lott Mary Pain widow Lives in & thirty shillings yearly Rents due from Stephen Stapler and Mary Appleton all which said Sums being Ground Rents my Exec^{rs} shall yearly Pay to my sd Wife for her own Use and Support every year so long as she Lives.

Also I give and bequeath unto my Son in Law William Hudson of the City of Philada Tanner one Pound ten Shillings & eight Pence Yearly Rents due from John Jones— three Pounds twelve Shillings due from James Tutthil— one Pound sixteen Shillings due from Anthony Morris for the White Hart— three Pounds twelve Shillings due from Hannah England— one Pound sixteen Shillings due from Penticost Wayne— three Pounds twelve Shillings due from Nathaniel Edgcomb, and two Pounds five Shillings from Mary Cooke All which sd sums are yearly Ground Rents issuing out of certain Lotts of Land on the North Side of High Street in Philad^a held of me for a term of years part unexpired he the sd William Hudson shall yearly receive and take during the Natural Life of my Daughter in Law Elizabeth Richardson after whose Decease all the sd Ground Rents in High Street I hereby give devise & bequeath unto my son Joseph Richardson & his Heirs forever— and I also do give and bequeath unto William Hudson during the afores'd Elizabeth Richardsons Life four Pounds two Shillings & six Pence yearly due from Randel Speakman— also I give and bequeath unto my afores'd Son Joseph my Great Copper and Great frying Pans— also I give and bequeath unto the afores'd Elizabeth Richardson my Great Silver tankard which shall be wholly & for her own use & at her disposal only— Also I give devise & bequeath unto my Daughter Ann Cartlidge twenty Pounds Lawful Money of America & to each of my sd Daughter Ann's children by Edward Lane being six in number namely William, Samuel, James, Eleanor, Elizabeth and Anne the sum of five Pounds a piece & to each of her the sd Anns three children by Edm^d Cartledge eight Pounds a piece & I do also hereby give & bequeath unto each of my son Josephs seven Children Aubrey, Edward, Richard, William, Eleanor, Barbara & Elizabeth, ten Pounds apiece and I do also give and bequeath unto my Great Grand Daughter Hannah Cockfield daughter of Joshua Cockfield the sum of four Pounds all which Legacies my Exec^{rs} after my Wifes decease shall unto each of the afores'd Legatees out of my Estate on the Banks of Delaware in Philada. As the sd Legetees respectively attain unto the age of one & twenty years or day of Marriage which shall happen first for Paying & towards Discharging whereof I do hereby fully Impower & Authorise my Exec^{rs} herein after named after my sd Wifes decease to sell grant & convey all my sd Estate on the sd Banks afores'd unto any Purchaser or Purchasers and their Heirs and Assigns forever as fully to all intents as I could do in person And one of my Exec^{rs} dying the survy^{or} shall have full Power

to Execute the same as fully as if the other were Living Also I give devise & bequeath unto my son in law W^m Hudson aforesd his Heirs & Assigns forever All that front house & Lott where Tho^s Tresse now lives he paying unto each of his eight children Samuel, William, John, Mary, Elizabeth, Susannah, Hannah & Rachel the sum of five Pounds apiece Also I give & bequeath unto my Wife aforesd my Least Silver tankard, one Silver porringer one Silver spoon & my Warming Pan together also with one half part of all my household Goods Bedding and furniture Also I give and bequeath unto my two Grandsons Samuel Richardson & John Richardson all my wearing apparell to be equally divided between them share & share alike And I do hereby also give & bequeath unto the said Samuel Richardson my grandson one full half part of all my household Goods Bedding and furniture Also I give and bequeath after my Wifes decease my Negro Woman Dinnah unto my daughter Ann Cartledge aforesd And I do hereby nominate William Hudson aforesd and his son Samuel Hudson Exc^{ts} of this my Last Will & testament unto each of whom I give five Pounds. In Witness whereof I the said Samuel Richardson have sett my Hand & Seal unto this my Last Will & testament dated the six Day of the fourth month called June in the fifth year of the Reign of King George over Brittain &c and in the year of our Lord God 1719

SAMUEL RICHARDSON.

{ L.S. }

Signed Sealed & Delivered by the sd Samuel Richardson as his last will & testament in the Presence of the Interlination on the other side of four Pounds two Shillings & six Pence yearly due from Randel Spackman being made before signing.

ABRAHAM BICKLEY,
JOHN OGDON,
JOHN CADWALADER.

ISAAC NORRIS ON PIRATES, 1699. [Norris Manuscripts, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]—

PHILADELPHIA the 9th 4 mo. 1699.

My Dear ffrd.

JONATHAN DICKINSON.

These comes via N. York at uncertenty soe write a few lines for cover to thy Wives giveing the account of our Continued health and mercyes—wee count y^e Days of thy absence and begin now to hope thou art a shore.

Norman put up for Jamaicai but when all most full altered his voyage and turned of again the 4 barrells of Flower for ad : Cohen by thy order Miller In New-Castle as cleared for Jamaicai but Refused fr^t and I beleive it Is but a cover for Caladonia tho our Governours Proclama-tion by the Kings order has bin out against all Trade with them.

Thomas Storry and Roger Gill yester day came up—Aron Is coming up a Gain.

We have 4 men in prison taken up as Pirates supposed to be Kidds men. Shelly of York has brought to those parts Some Scores of y^m and there Is Sharp a looking out to take y^m we have various Reports a bo^t their Riches and Some talk of much Money hid between this and the capes,

there was Landed abo' 20 men as we understand at Each Cape and Severall gone to York.

We hear a Sloop has bin seen Cruissing of the capes this considerable Time But has not medled with any vessells yett. Tho' Spoke with Severall Inward Bound Hitchins and Butterworth sailed last week If they be Rogues outward bound I fear thy'le plunder them thy wife and children well with frds. Generally with Dear Love conclude thine
ISAAC NORRIS.

My wife and sisters and all Love to thee My Sister mightly pleased and Satisfied in thy wives Company and Society as well as wee In her near Neiboured And I hope ours is not uneasy to her.

Deare frd,

PHILADA ye 6-5 Mo. 1699.

ABRA. JOHN.

It being Some time Since I wrote to thee, my friend Ship & Love makes me Embrace the Conveyancey by Jn^o Cropp, haveing noe other Buissniess but y^e Dutey of Corresponding. and to Remitt the of y^e prommice of Seeing us at our Yearly metting Tho. Storey & Roger Gill are Gone for New England—Aron is Gone for Shrosberrey we suppose they all Intend to be at or : Meeting I am oblidged & Gratefully acknowledge thy Remembrance of me Verbally by our Frd^s Tho thou could not Daigne to write.

The Earle Galley from Bristoll arrived here y^e 23 Ultimo wth ab' 150 passengers wee Expect Thomas Musgrave In a Ship from Liverpoole Dayly.

Governer Penn has haired a Ship So y^t we have now Greater hopes of of Seeing him y^a Ever. Coll. hamilton Is at Seay tis Supposed & is Gover^r of y^e Jerseys.

I need not advise the that Kidd and his men have been on these Coasts—hereing that Some of y^m are Taken up wth you—But it may be proper to tell the y^t Kidd Landed on Long Island from whence he Took of Ja. Emmot a Lawyer of New York. And Carried him Towards Boston the Acco^t of his Negotiation there thou hast by the Inclosed St : from the Earle Bellamont Some say Kidd Is Gone In Upon it w^{ch} I Question for the Letter Seems to me Either a Decoy or a hook bated & heav'd out for a Little of that Same, tho' we must not Judge y^e Action of great men this being but a flash of opinion on the first Reading for I just now Rece^d it by the post. All west Indies Goods verry deare wth us, as In Barbadoes too I have advise 4th 3 mo. Tobacoes Scarce worth fr^t & Custome at Bristoll but no newse of this Kind can be Sent you I Know not what wadd further nor how far this Rambling Stuff may be acceptable Yett having Committed it worth my while to write thou May account it worth y^e Receiving from thy Assured frd.
I. NORRIS.

I hope thou had thy bread Safe, our family all well & thires Loves wth mine to thy father mother & wife &c Richd. has bin out of ord^r wth a sore-throat but Prettey well a Gaine.

A BIT OF GERMANTOWN SCHOOL HISTORY, 1763.—

GERMANTOWN Sept^r 26th 1763.

GENTLEMEN—

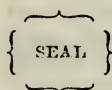
After Meeting this Morning at Seven o'clock we sent a Letter Requesting your Meeting us at Three in the afternoon When our Messenger Inform'd us one was gone out of town and the others so Engaged in

their own privet affairs that they Could not attend. Therefore wee take this second Oppertunity (in one Day) to Let you Know that wee have Done Nothing, but adjurn'd till tomorrow at Ten o'clock at which time wee Earnestly Request you Will Meet us to Take Possession of the Schoolhouse that Webster may Enter Agreeable to our contract with him. Wee pay so much Respect to you Cityzens that wee are Determined to Do Nothing in the present affairs without you Except you Which wee Cannot Suspect Should prove Cowards in the Day of Battle Untill which time wee Shall Subscribe our Selves your Real friends

My fr^d

I will waite on Thos Wharton
tomorrow Morning 9 o'clock,
if he goes in a Chair I'll
take a Seat, if not attend
him on Horseback, & Convince
those Gent. at Germt. we are not
cowards. J. G.

GEORGE ABSETNZ,
CHRISTOPHER SOWER,
JOHN JONES,
RICH JOHNSON,
JACOB NAGLEE,
NICLAUS RITTINGHOUSE,
JOHN VANDIREN,
THO LIVEZEY.



WILLIAM MARKHAM TO SURVEYOR GENERAL
THOMAS HOLME, 1689.—

WHEREAS there was formerly a tract of Land of three thousand acres Lay'd out on ye Skulkill ffor Wm. Markham Purch^d adjoining to ye Proprietary Mannour of Gilberts as it now stands in y^e printed Mapp of y^e Improved part of Pennsylvania ffor y^e Laying out of w^{ch} tract there was no warr^t but only a verball ded^e to y^e Survey^{rs} Deputy And whereas there is five hundred acres of Land Contiguous unto y^e aforesaid tract w^{ch} was formerly layd out unto Jacob Pollisson by vertue of a warr^t ffrom y^e Commissioners bearing date y^e 7th day of y^e 12th month 168⁵ upon Rent and y^e Said Jacob Pollisson being absent out of the Province and hath been about Two Years and no Improvement being made thereon according to Regulation.

These are therefore in y^e Proprietors name to will and There to Make returne to y^e Secretarys office of both the aforesaid tracts of Land in one tract in y^e name and for y^e aforesaid W^m Markham as part of his purchase wth y^e Exact bounds and time they were lay'd out Dat at Philadelphia y^e 9th day of ye Third mo 1689

To CAPT. THO. HOLME

WM MARKHAM

Survey^r Gen^l

ACCOUNTS CONCERNING THE BUILDING OF THE STONE MEETING HOUSE AT GERMANTOWN, A.D. 1705.—

This Meeting House stood in the East corner of the Burying Ground on the Southwest side of the Germantown Main street, about 125 feet Northwest of the present Coulter Street. The following abstracts are made from the "Account," in the custody of Germantown Preparative Meeting of Friends, written on Rittenhouse Mill paper, in the handwriting of Francis Daniel Pastorius.

"Anno 1705 the 20th of 4th month, Friends of Germantown bo't of Heivert Papen a Lott or fifty acres of land for the sum of Sixty Pounds Curr't silver money of Pensilvania."

"SUBSCRIPTION of Friends belonging to Germantown Meeting and paid as followeth," by Aret Klincken, John Luken, William Strepers,

Denis Kunders, Lenert Arets, Peter Shoemaker, Paul Wolff, Thomas Potts, Sen'r, James Delaplaine, Isaac Shoemaker, Jacob Shoemaker, Matthew Milan, William Wilkinsen, Abraham Tunes, Francis Daniel Pastorius, Peter Clever, Johannes Kuder, Dirk Jansen, Wolter Simens, Simon Andrew, John Griffith, Paul Kästner, Andrew Kramer, Elias Burley, Mary Doeden, Anthony Loof, Cunrad Cunders (in all £48. 15s. in cash and £70. 5s. 2d. in work and materials).

"SUBSCRIPTIONS by Friends belonging to the Monthly Meeting at Philadelphia." Paid by Anthony Morris, Samuel Carpenter, Nathan Stanbury, John Jones, Thomas Masters, George Gray, William Forrest, Edward Shippen, John Persons, Richard Hill, Thomas Griffith, John Goodson, Nicholas Waln, William Wait, Hugh Derborough, Ralph Jackson, Stephen Stapler, David Brintnall, Elias Hugg, Griffith Owen, Mary Badcock, Thomas Bradford, Daniel Radley, Matthias Ballis, James Cooper, Nath: Puckle, John Fisher, Elizabeth Hill, Arthur Starr, Thomas Lyford, Isaac Morris, William Fishbourn, George Painter, Peter Stretch, Anne Budd, Stephen Jackson, Clement Plumsted, Francis Richardson, Alice Guett, George Guett, Caspar Hood, Randall Spakeman, Rich Peters, Benjamin Chandlee, James Atkinson, John Jones, Jun'r, Thomas Pryor, William Yetty, John Gilbert, William Fisher, John Warder, Richard Warder, Joshua Tittery, William Southebee, John Austin, George Fitzwater, John Webb, John Barns, James Estaugh, William Dilwyn, Thomas Miller, Jacob Durery, Thomas Brown, John Piggs, Abel Cottey, Nathan Faucit, George Claipoole, John Cadwallader, George Harmer, Henry Clifton, William Corcker, Nathaniel Edscome, William Carter, Thomas England, William Ballay, Samuel Borden, John Davis, Pentecott Teague, Mary Cook, Joshua Johnson, Abraham Bickly, John Haywood, Richard Robinson, Daniel or Mary England, Levin Harberdinck, Michael Walton, John Palmer, William Powell, Christopher Blackburn, Christopher Tupham, George Emlin, William Powell, Jr., David Williams, Thomas Eldridge, William Till, Solomon Cresson, Richard Parker, John Vaughan, John Brown, Thomas Worrellah, Thomas Wharton, Edward Evans, Samuel Powell, Nehemiah Allen, William Rakestraw, Joseph Smith, Samuel Preston, David Lloyd, John Otter, Jacob Usher, James Kite, Robert Burrow, John Wardner, Abraham Scott, Ellis Jones, William Hudson, Wolter Long, Thomas Shute, Abraham Carliel, James Steel, John Hendricks, Arnold Cassel, John Mifflin, William Laurence, Richard Armitt, Humphry Morry, Anthony Morris, Jr.

"SUBSCRIPTION of Friends belonging to Francfort Meeting." William Preston, Edward Orpwood, Edward Buzby, Thomas Persons, Joseph Paul, Richard Buzby, John Worrals, Robert Heath, Samuel Richardson, William Buzby, Howel James, Geo. Gillingham, Christopher Sibthorp.

"SUBSCRIPTION of Friends belonging to the Meeting at Abington." Samuel Cart, William Clinkins, Stephen Clinkins, Joseph Philips, Evan Morris, Morris Morris, Everhard Boulton, Thomas Cantbee, Robert Fletcher, John Cadwallad., Thomas Kenderdine, Isaac Knight, Reiner Tysen, James Williams, John Morgan, John Hurford, Thomas Tustin, George Gottschick, John Holcomb, Jacob Holcomb, David Powell, Joseph Mather, John Jerrot, Geo. Shoemaker, Richard Martin, William Howell, John Linton, Robert Hugh, William Routledge, Thomas Powell, Richard Bidgood, Henry Bennet, Samuel Powell, Elis David, David Potts, Isaac Cook. (Also) Nicholas Waln, Lenert Arets

& Thomas Potts for lime sold and John Stacy "the hair which was used in the plaistering of the house, gratis."

The subscriptions in cash and materials were as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Germantown Meeting	119	0	2
Philadelphia "	127	8	
Frankford "	22	8	
Abington "	21	6	
Byberry "	8	2	

and in addition in materials, £1. 2. 6, being a total of £399. 6. 8, of which was disbursed for

	£.	s.	d.
Conveyancing, &c.	3	2	4
Digging of stone and sand	12	18	4
Lime at 8d per bushel	23	13	3
Timber, boards, &c. at £5 per 1000 ft.	49	4	6
Shingles at 50s per 1000	11	9	
Carting	22	17	1
Mason & Plastering	86		
Carpenter work, &c.	157		1
Workmen's "dieting," drink, &c.	9		
Nails and other iron work	17	5	1
Glass windows, 63 feet	5	17	5
Iron Stove	10		
Making fences	1		

In the above account of payments, the following prices of labor and materials are given.

	£.	S.	D.
Carting of stones or sand	0	1	6
Digging of " " " per day		1	3
Nails per lb.			14
Brandy per quart	1	6	
Beer per quart			1
Linseed Oil per gallon	8	9	
Wheat per bushel	5	6	
" Rhy " per bushel	4		
Lime per bushel	8		
Boards per 100		10	
Shingles per 1000	2	10	
Apples per bushel		3	2
Mason work & Plaster'g per perch		5	
Labor per day		3	6
Rum per gallon		3	6
Pasturing per night			4
A spade		9	
Spinning Wheel for Smith's work	1	1	10

B. W. BEESLY.

BENNETT-SHOCKLEY GENEALOGICAL NOTES.—Records copied from Family Bible in possession of Mrs. Shockley, Milford, Del.—

Harriot Bennett daughter of John Bennett and of Elizabeth his wife was born the 16th. day of March in the year of our Lord 1816.

John Bennett son of Nehemiah Bennett and Hester his wife was born Sept. 16th day in the year of our Lord 1785.

Elizabeth R. Bennett daughter of Geo. Rickards and Patience his wife was born Dec. 15th. day in the year of our Lord 1795.

John Bennett and Elizabeth R. Bennett were married Jan. 18th. day in the year of our Lord 1815.

Nehemiah Bennett son of John Bennett and Elizabeth his wife was born Jan. 31st. 1819 about the break of day Sunday morning.

Nehemiah Bennett born the 15th. day of April in the year of our Lord 1758.

Hester Bennett born the 31st. day of Dec. in the year of our Lord 1761.

Abigail Bennett born the 12th. [?] day of Nov. in the year of our Lord 1780 the daughter of Nehemiah Bennett and Hester.

Aaron Bennett the son of Nehemiah Bennett and Hester born the 11th. day of Dec. in the year of our Lord 1782.

Patience Bennett the daughter of Nehemiah Bennett and Hester born the 6th. day of May in the year of our Lord 1788.

Hester Bennett the daughter of Nehemiah Bennett and Hester born the 22nd. day of Feb. in the year of our Lord 1790.

Elizabeth Bennett daughter of Nehemiah Bennett and Hester his wife was born in the year of our Lord July 6th 1796.

Elizabeth the wife of Jno. Bennett departed this life Nov. the 23rd day in the year of our Lord 1819 Tuesday about 5 oclock in the morning aged 23 years 11 months and eight days.

Nehemiah son of John Bennett and Elizabeth his wife departed this life Aug. the 12th. 1820 at three oclock in the morning aged 18 months and 12 days.

Arcady S. Robinson daughter of John Robinson and Sarah his wife was born 30th. of Nov. in the year of our Lord A.D. 1804.

John Bennett and Arcady S. Robinson were married 5th of Sept. 1821 about 5 oclock P.M. Wednesday.

Joseph Smith Bennett son of John Bennett and Arcady his wife was born the 10th. of Oct. A.D. 1822 Thursday about 1 oclock P.M.

Elizabeth Rickards Bennett daughter of John Bennett and Arcady his wife was born 1st. of Feb. A.D. 1824 about 2 oclock P.M. on Sunday.

Sarah Bell Bennett daughter of John Bennett and Arcady his wife was born the 6th. of Aug. A.D. 1825 about 3 oclock P.M. on Saturday.

Hester Bennett the wife of Nehemiah Bennett decd. departed this life Feb. 11th. in the year of our Lord 1845 about 6 A.M. aged 85 yrs 1 month and 10 days.

William Shockley and Elizabeth Bennett were married Oct. the 11th. day in the year of our Lord. 1826.

William Shockley son of W^m Shockley and Elizabeth his wife was born Sept. the 10th. in the year of our Lord, 1827.

Elizabeth B. Shockley daughter of William Shockley and Elizabeth his wife was born May the 24th. day in the year of our Lord 1829.

The following records are in the back of the book:

William Lofland was born Feb. 13th. in the year of our Lord 1771 his hand and pen witnessing.

[The above was the only entry on its page.]

Entries of the Shockley Family.

William Shockley son of William Shockley and Elizabeth his wife was born in the year of our Lord 1806, Sept. the 17th day.

Elizabeth Bennett daughter of Nehemiah Bennett and Hester his wife was born July the 6th. day 1796.

William Shockley departed this life at 10 min. after 2 o'clock P.M. on Wednesday Dec. the 30th. in the year of our Lord 1863 aged 57 yrs. 3 months and 13 days.

Elizabeth Shockley relict of Wm. Shockley decd. departed this life at 15 min. after 2 o'clock A.M. on Wed. May 19th. in the year of our Lord 1869 aged 72 years 10 months and 13 days.

Elizabeth B. Shockley daughter of Wm. Shockley and Elizabeth his wife departed this life Dec. the 30th day in the year of our Lord 1833 aged four years seven months and five days.

SNOW GENEALOGICAL NOTES, from a Bible belonging to Mr. Thomas Curry, near Greenwood, Del., dated London, 1747.—

Sarah Snow, daughter of William & Mary Snow, was born ye 1st May 1763.

Rebeckah Snow, daughter of William & Mary Snow, was born first day of December 1765.

Thomas Snow, son of William & Mary Snow, was born 3^d October 1766.

Henry Snow, son of William & Mary Snow, was born 19th October 1768.

John Snow, son of William & Mary Snow, was born 29th September 1767.

Bengaman Snow, was born August 29. 1772.

OXFORD FURNACE, NEW JERSEY, 1764.—

This to Certifie whom it may Concern that I the subscriber hereof have been requested by Doctor William Shippen some time In the year 1761, to assist in appraiseing and valuing the Utensils, Horses, Carriages, Household furniture, & some dry goods &c that were at Oxford Furnace in the Province of New Jersey, and Conformable to the Doctors request I attended several times and at last valued and apprais'd all things shew'd unto me for that purpose (the dry goods excepted) which appear'd in small Remnants, and had been some time before, valued by Richard Shackleton, and that at such an extravagant price, as Induced me to defer entering them in the Inventory untill the Original Invoice was produced.

Witness my hand this 13th day of Jan^y 1764.

JOHN HACKETT.

NOTES GENEALOGICAL, EXTRACTED FROM *The Town and Country Magazine*, LONDON, 1783.—

Died, Feby 27, William Clifton Esq. of Tower Hill, one of the Loyalists of Philadelphia.

Died, Aug. 10, Mr. David Barclay, late of Cateaton Street, grandson of Mr. Robert Barclay of Uriel, in Scotland, author of the famous Apology of Quakers.

HOEFFNER-SÜRER NOTES.—Extracts from the *Baptismal Register* of Nicklashaus and Höhefelder, Germany.—

1704, April 24.—Anna Eva, daughter of John George and Apollonia Hoeffner. Godmother, Anna Eva, daughter of Wendel Woekenweins of Höhefelder.

Marriage Register.—1730. Aug. 29. John William Sürer, son of John William Sürer, and Anna Eva Hoeffner, daughter of John George Hoeffner.

Baptismal Register, Oberbeineldsches Church.—1731, May 24. Maria Barbara, daughter of John William and Anna Eva Sürer. Godmother, Maria Barbara, daughter of John William Hoeffner.

1744, Oct. 16.—Ottilia, daughter of Anna Eva, widow of John William Sürer, and named after Ottilia, single, daughter of Martin Endresen.

FIVE TREES MAKE ONE CORD OF FIRE WOOD.—

At the request of Benjamin Mifflin we the Subscribers have Counted all the Trees that we could come at on the West side of Wissahicon road On the Land in Dispute between Mifflins & Shute & find at least Eleven Hundred & Twenty Two Cut Down within the space of Three Years, as it appears to us, which at an under Computation will make Two Hundred & Thirty Four Cord, allowing Five Trees to a Cord.

Sep^t 18th 1758.

JOHN CLARE,
ADAM GATER.

NOTE OF GENERAL WASHINGTON TO COL. CLEMENT BIDDLE, written at headquarters, Morristown, N. J., March 20, 1780. Original in Manuscript Department, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

General Washington's compliments to Col^o Biddle. He would have done himself the pleasure to have dined with the Col^o today without the Ceremony of an Invitation in form, would his engagements have permitted.

Tuesday,
20 Minutes after
4 P.M.

Queries.

PATTERSON.—Since sending the inquiry about John Patterson, which appeared in the January issue of the PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE, I find that he and his wife and three children are buried in Christ Church, Philadelphia. He died Feb. 22, 1798; and his wife Catharine, daughter of Robert Livingston, third and last Lord of the Manor, survived him nearly thirty-five years. They had at least eight children—five sons and three daughters. Of the sons, Daniel T. Patterson was commodore in the U. S. Navy, and Walter (d. 1852) is buried at Christ Church. Was it this Walter Patterson who represented Columbia Co., N. Y., in the Legislature and Senate, 1818–1823? What is known of his life?

John Patterson's eldest daughter Maria (or Mary) Thong became Mrs. R. E. Griffith of Philadelphia. Rather curiously her portrait by Gilbert Stuart (reproduced in *Century Magazine*, May, 1899) is referred to on page 40 of the PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE for January. When and where was John Patterson married? When was he born? In the

Century Magazine he is referred to as "Major" Patterson an aide to General Abercrombie when he made the disastrous attack on Fort Ticonderoga, on July 8, 1758. Can these statements be verified? His name does not, apparently, occur in Ford's *List of British Officers, 1755-1774* (*N. E. H. & G. Reg.*, 49); and Claypole's *American Daily Advertiser* (Feb. 22, 1798) states that he died in his fifty-seventh year. But would this not make him too young to act as aide?

I should like to get in touch with any descendants of John Patterson.

Who was the Walter Patterson who died at Baltimore, Sept. 20, 1832, "in his 77th year," and whose funeral was from the "residence of John Clay, 10th St. below Locust," Philadelphia?

R. C. ARCHIBALD,
Brown University, Providence, R. I.

MCPIKE AND PIKE FAMILIES.—The surname McPike occurs several times, *circa* 1775-1781, in the *Pennsylvania Archives*, and a list of those references was published in *The Celtic Monthly* (Glasgow), vol. xiv, page 170. The name seems to be quite uncommon, however, both in America and Great Britain, although a few members of that family still reside in Scotland and Ireland. The name "McPeake" (perhaps allied to McPike) is less unusual. (See the *London Notes and Queries*, tenth series, vol. x, pages 105, 314.) One James McPeak, of Henry County, Virginia, appears in the "lists of persons renouncing allegiance to Great Britain and swearing allegiance to the Commonwealth of Virginia" (see *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Richmond, 1902, vol. ix, page 12). He may or may not have been identical with the writer's ancestor, James McPike, who, according to traditions, served under General Anthony Wayne and others and whose military services were mentioned in the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, for January, 1903, vol. xxxiv, page 55; also (with new facts) in the *Magazine of History* (New York), March, 1903, vol. vii, pp. 167-168.

The writer would be very grateful for any information concerning the marriage of James McPike, *circa* 1789, to Martha Mountain, daughter of J. Mountain, "from New Jersey." A new collection of unedited "Extracts from British Archives on the families of Halley, Hawley, Pyke, etc.," will be published, in pamphlet form, late in the present year.

EUGENE F. MCPIKE.

1 Park Row,
Chicago, Illinois.

MARGARET SHIPPEN ARNOLD.—Where is "Peggy" Shippen, wife of Benedict Arnold, buried? Name of burial ground and location requested.
V. C. H.

A COMMITTEE OF THE ALUMNI OF ALL DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA IS PREPARING A CATALOGUE to contain all of the graduates and non-graduate matriculates of the University. We append a list of the *Medical* graduates of whom the committee has no information. Our readers will lighten not a little the difficult labors of the committee in collecting data of these graduates, some of more

than a century ago, if they send at once whatever information they may have to Dr Ewing Jordan, 1510 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Information is especially desired as to full name, parents' names, full date and place of birth and of death, if married, wife's name, academic degrees received, prominent positions held, and any printed reference to the men named.

1817.

Atkinson, Thomas P.	Va.	Martin, Thomas	Va.
Barton, Edward H.	Va.	Mendenhall, Charles	Del.
Baxter, John, Jr.	Mass.	Minor, Hubbard Taylor	Va.
Blackford, Thomas Thornberg	Pa.	Moore, Jacob	Del.
Boutillier, Thomas	Canada	Paxton, James Walker	Va.
Branch, John	Va.	Payne, Charles J.	Va.
Cadwallader, Peter	Pa.	Peete, Thomas	Va.
Carter, John	Ga.	Perry, Wylie	N. C.
Charlebois, Basile	Canada	Pope, William H.	Ga.
Clark, William Jones	Pa.	Price, William D.	Va.
Clarkson, Henry	Va.	Randolph, Jacob	Pa.
Coleman, George Washington	Va.	Ross, Thomas R.	Ky.
Coxe, William R.	Miss.	Sappington, John K.	Md.
Cuyler, William Howe	Ga.	Shore, R. Robert	Va.
Drish, John	Va.	Smith, George W.	Ky.
Evans, Thomas B.	Pa.	Smith, Henry	Md.
Feild, George	Va.	Street, John Parke	Va.
Gregory, Azor L.	Pa.	Sumner, George	Conn.
Harper, William Franklin	Md.	Thackara, James A.	Pa.
Harrison, Nathaniel	Va.	Thum, George	Pa.
Haydock, Edward	Pa.	Thweatt, B. Philip	Va.
Hume, Alexander	S. C.	Tompkins, Samuel Waddy	S. C.
Kemp, Samuel T.	Md.	Tunno, John Champneys	S. C.
Kirkland, William L.	S. C.	Warren, Winslow	Mass.
McCall, John Ward	S. C.	Whitesides, Thomas	Pa.
McPherson, William Smith	Pa.	Wiles, Samuel	Va.
Malcomson, James H. B.	S. C.	Withers, William	Va.

1818.

Atkinson, John H.	N. C.	Cornick, James	Va.
Beale, Charles	Va.	Craufurd, David	Md.
Berrien, Richard Macpherson	Ga.	Deweese, Jacob	Pa.
Boyd, Thomas James	Pa.	Dill, Joseph M.	S. C.
Broughton, Thomas	S. C.	Dixon, James	Md.
Burgin, George Horatio	N. J.	Dunbar, William	Miss.
Butler, Isaac	N. C.	DuVal, John	Va.
Call, George Walker	Ky.	Forster, Patrick Henry	Va.
Campbell, Hugh	Pa.	Gallaher, David	Pa.
Carothers, John	Pa.	Gilliam, Theophilus Field	Va.
Clanton, John T.	N. C.	Graham, William P. (or A.)	Va.
Clark, John Y.	N. J.	Gregory, Fendall	Va.
Cobean, Thomas B.	Pa.	Hobbs, David	Va.
Coleman, John R.		Holcombe, William J.	Va.
Coles, William D.	Va.	Hutchinson, David	Pa.
Condie, David Francis	Pa.	James, Thomas J.	Ga.

Jiggitts, Louis Meredith	Va.	Pegram, Edwin	Va.
Johnson, John	Pa.	Ramsay, James	S. C.
Jones, Benjamin A.	Va.	Randolph, Richard Ryland	Va.
Kirkpatrick, David M.	Pa.	Rich, James S.	Pa.
Lacey, James Horace	Va.	Rogers, John Coleman	Ky.
Legare, Thomas, Jr.	S. C.	Royall, James T.	Va.
Lewis, Ellis	Pa.	Scott, James P.	Pa.
McCulley, John	Pa.	Seaman, William Ferris	N. Y.
McDowell, William Adair	Ky.	Sibley, Robert Henry	La.
Magill, John D.	S. C.	Smith, Anthony W.	Va.
Marlow, Thomas	Va.	Spencer, Pitman Curtius	Va.
Mason, John H.	Md. Va?	Strein, Ferdinand	Pa.
Merritt, John F. W.	Va.	Tompkins, Benjamin	Ky.
Miller, Nathaniel M.	Va.	Van Valzah, Thomas	Pa.
Morton, John Blair	Va.	Watkins, Samuel Venable	Va.
Mosely, William P.	Va.	Webb, Samuel	Va.
Osborne, Nathaniel Montgomery	Va.	Wharton, William H.	Va.
Peckworth, John R.	Pa.	Woods, John	Va.

Reply.

BROAD AND CHERRY STREETS HOSPITAL—[PENNA. MAG., vol. xxxii, p. 512].—Through the courtesy of Dr. Samuel A. Green, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the letter of a correspondent gives the identity of "S. E. B.," who sent the verses, with a bundle of socks, donated by a "Lively Old Lady" of Amherst, N. H., in 1862, to the sick and wounded in the U. S. Hospital at Broad and Cherry Streets. She was Sarah E. Barron, daughter of Solomon Rice and Dolly Channel Barron, born in 1847. Later she married Charles Longe, and is now deceased, but surviving friends remember the circumstance. Thus after many years, an interesting incident of the Civil War has been developed.

Book Notices.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORY CLUB. Vol. I. 1909. 8vo, pp. 58.

The Pennsylvania History Club, while primarily designed to encourage the investigation and exploitation of the original sources, also aims to aid all existing agencies for collecting, preserving, or rendering accessible the materials relating to the history of the Commonwealth. The present publication has been compiled by the Secretary of the Club; and although intended mainly to be useful to its members, it is believed it will serve as a helpful contribution to Pennsylvania historical bibliography. Contents: Introductory; Constitution and By-Laws; Officers and Committees; Meetings and Pilgrimages, 1905-1908; List of the Members, with their Historical Bibliographies.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA. Vol. I, No. 1. 1909. 8vo, 120 pages.

The contents of the present number are "Gleanings in Sussex County, Delaware," by Rev. C. H. B. Turner; "Claas Bible Record," translated

from the German by Hon. S. W. Pennypacker; "Dutton Records of Deaths, Marriages, etc., 1770-1870," arranged by Gilbert Cope; "Marriages by John Graves, Esquire, West Chester, Pa.," and the "Seventeenth Annual Report of the Board of Directors," from which we learn that the work of collecting and preserving church and meeting records of value has been going on steadily, and the following additions made to the Collection during the past year: Records of Reformed Church, Whitpain Township, 1764-1860; St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, Baptisms, 1831-1884, Marriages, Burials, Confirmations, and Communicants, 1828-1884; Records of Abington Presbyterian Church; Records Salem, N. J. Monthly Meeting.

PROCEEDINGS AND COLLECTIONS OF THE WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, for the years 1908-1909. Edited by Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden. Vol. X. Wilkes-Barre, Penna., 8vo, pp. 256. Illustrated.

This volume is largely devoted to accounts of the celebration of the centennial of Jesse Fell's successful experiment with Wyoming coal as a domestic fuel, and also semicentennial of the founding of the Wyoming Historical Society; the addresses made by Rev. Horace E. Hayden, Dr. John W. Jordan, William Griffith, C.E., and others. The Muster Roll of Capt. Henry Shoemaker's Company of Northampton Co. Rangers, 1781; the Capture and Rescue of Rosewell Franklin's Family by Indians, 1782; Revolutionary Pensioners in Bradford and Luzerne Counties in 1835; and Marriages and Deaths, Wyoming Valley, 1810-1818, are valuable local historical contributions. Biographical sketches of deceased members will aid genealogists. The volume is neatly printed on good paper, and the numerous inserts add value to the text.

Address delivered at the dedication of the
Cemetery at Gettysburg.

Four score and seven years ago our fathers
brought forth on this Continent, a new na-
tion, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated
to the proposition that all men are crea-
tures equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war,
testing whether that nation, or any nation
so conceived and so dedicated, can long
endure. We are met on a great battle-field
of that war. We have come to dedicate a
portion of that field, as a final resting
place for those who here gave their lives,
that that nation might live. It is alto-
gether fitting and proper that we should
do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedi-

etc. — we can not consecrate — we can not
hallow — this ground. The brave men, liv-
ing and dead, who struggled here have con-
secrated it, far above our poor power to add
or detract. The world will little note, nor
long remember what we say here, but it can
never forget what they did here. It is for us
the living, rather, to be dedicated here to
the unfinished work which they who fore-
gave here have thus far so nobly advanced.
It is rather for us to be here dedicated to
the great task remaining before us — that
from these honored dead we take increased
devotion to that cause for which they gave
the last full measure of devotion — that
we here highly resolve that these dead shall
not have died in vain — that this nation,
under God, shall have a new birth of free-
dom — and that government of the people,

by the people, for the people, shall not per-
ish from the earth.

Abraham Lincoln

November 19, 1863.

The Standard Version.—President Lincoln's Final Revision.

Photographed from the fac-simile first published in "Autograph Leaves of Our
Country's Authors," Baltimore, 1864.

THE
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VOL. XXXIII.

1909.

No. 4

THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS.

WHEN WRITTEN, HOW RECEIVED, ITS TRUE FORM.

BY MAJOR WILLIAM H. LAMBERT.

[Read before the Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, February 14, 1906; and before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, February 8, 1909.]

THE most notable of the series of speeches made by Abraham Lincoln after leaving Springfield, and while on his way to Washington for his inauguration as President, was that made in this city in Independence Hall, and inspired by its sacred memories; and the most famous of his addresses as President was delivered at the dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery on the battlefield of Gettysburg.

Consideration of these remarkable utterances upon the soil of our State would seem appropriate by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania at this time of commemoration of the centenary of Lincoln's birth; and your attention is invited to the circumstances attending the delivery of the Gettysburg Address, as described in some of the accounts of the dedication, which I present in an endeavor to determine what was the origin of the address, how it was received, and what is its true form, for, strange as it may

appear, widely differing answers are given to these several questions.

President Lincoln left Washington for Gettysburg at noon on Wednesday, November 18, 1863, in a special train consisting of four passenger coaches; he was accompanied by a large party that included members of his Cabinet, several foreign ministers, his private secretaries, officers of the Army and Navy, a military guard, and newspaper correspondents; the train arrived at Gettysburg about dark. Mr. Lincoln spent the night at the house of David Wills, Governor Curtin's representative and the active agent in the establishment of the Soldiers' Cemetery.

Arnold, in his "History of Lincoln and the Overthrow of Slavery," asserts that the President "while on his way from the White House to the battlefield was notified that he would be expected to make some remarks," and that asking for some paper a rough sheet of foolscap was handed to him; "retiring to a seat by himself, with a pencil he wrote the address."

Similarly Ben Perley Poore says in his "Reminiscences of Lincoln" that "his remarks at Gettysburg * * * were written in the car on his way from Washington to the battlefield, upon a piece of pasteboard held on his knee." In the beautiful story by Mrs. Andrews entitled "The Perfect Tribute," which, because of its wide circulation in the magazine in which it first appeared, and subsequently as a daintily printed book, has done much to form popular opinion of the composition and delivery of the Address, it is said that the President after gazing wistfully across the car at Edward Everett—who was not in it, having previously gone to Gettysburg by another route—appealed to Secretary Seward for the brown paper he had just removed from a package of books: "May I have this to do a little writing?" and then with a stump of a pencil labored for hours over his speech.

On the contrary, General James B. Fry, who was present in the car as one of the escort, says that he is confident that

the assertion that the Address was written in the train *en route* to Gettysburg is an error, and states, "I have no recollection of seeing him writing or even reading his speech during the journey, in fact there was hardly any opportunity for him to read or write." Nicolay, the senior of the President's private secretaries, in an interesting and highly valuable paper on the Gettysburg Address, says, "There is neither record, evidence, nor well founded tradition that Mr. Lincoln did any writing or made any notes on the journey between Washington and Gettysburg," the many interruptions incident to the journey, together with the rocking and jolting of the train, made writing virtually impossible.

In Mowry's "History of the United States for Schools," published in 1896, it is said: "There is conclusive evidence that the words of the address were not written out until after the Presidential party had arrived upon the ground"; and in an appendix it is stated: "The following account of how the address was written was received directly from the lips of ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, who was present on the occasion and knew whereof he affirmed. Governor Curtin said that after the arrival of the party from Washington, while the President and his Cabinet, Edward Everett, the orator of the day, Governor Curtin, and others were sitting in the parlor of the hotel, the President remarked that he understood that the committee expected him to say something. He would, therefore, if they would excuse him, retire to the next room and see if he could write out something. He was absent some time, and upon returning to the company had in his hand a large-sized, yellow government envelope. The President sat down, and remarked that he had written something, and with their permission he would like to read it to them, and invited them to criticise it. After reading what he had written upon the envelope, he asked for any suggestions they might make; Secretary Seward volunteered one or two comments, which Mr. Lincoln accepted and incorporated. Then he said, 'Now, gen-

tlemen, if you will excuse me again, I will copy this off,' and returning again made a fresh copy to read from."

A somewhat different account of Governor Curtin's recollection is given by Hon. Horatio King in his "Turning on the Light," wherein he writes that in 1885 at Gettysburg the Governor said: "I saw Mr. Lincoln writing this address in Mr. Wills' house on a long yellow envelope. He may have written some of it before. He said 'I will go and show it to Seward,' who stopped at another house, which he did and then returned and copied his speech on a foolscap sheet." Mr. King adds that the Governor expressed extreme regret that he had not secured that envelope on which he most positively declared he saw Mr. Lincoln writing his Address as above described.

The Hon. Edward McPherson of Gettysburg, for many years Clerk of the House of Representatives, said in 1875, in a newspaper communication, that after Mr. Lincoln had retired to his room on the night of the 18th he sent for his host and "inquired the order of exercises for the next day and began to put in writing what he called some stray thoughts to utter on the morrow." Mr. Wills believed that the Address was written in his house and said in 1893, as he had earlier, that the President read "from the same paper on which I had seen him writing it the night before."

Prof. Draper in his "History of the American Civil War," one of the most scholarly and philosophic of the histories of the Rebellion, asserts that when the President rose to speak "he unpremeditatedly and solemnly said, 'It is intimated to me that this assemblage expects me to say something on this occasion.'"

Noah Brooks, newspaper correspondent at Washington during the war, who, having been acquainted with Mr. Lincoln in Illinois, was on terms of friendly intimacy and has written much about him, declared that a few days prior to the 19th of November, 1863, Mr. Lincoln told him that Mr. Everett had kindly sent him a copy of his oration in order that the same ground might not be gone over by

both; the President added, "There is no danger that I shall, my speech is all blocked out—it is very short." In answer to the question whether the speech was written, he said, "Not exactly written—it is not finished anyway." Brooks further asserted that the speech was written and re-written many times, and revised somewhat after Mr. Lincoln's arrival at Gettysburg.

Ward H. Lamont, a personal friend and associate of Mr. Lincoln before the war, accompanied him from Springfield to Washington, was appointed Marshal of the District of Columbia, and had confidential relations with the President throughout his administration, and was the Chief Marshal of the ceremonies at Gettysburg; and he devoted a chapter of his "*Recollections of Abraham Lincoln, 1847-1865*," to the Gettysburg Address, in which he writes: "A day or two before the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Mr. Lincoln told me that he would be expected to make a speech on the occasion; that he was extremely busy, and had no time for preparation; and that he greatly feared that he would not be able to acquit himself with credit, much less to fill the measure of public expectation." Lamont says he was shown "a sheet of foolscap, one side of which was closely written with what he informed me was a memorandum of his intended address. This he read to me, first remarking that it was not at all satisfactory to him. It proved to be in substance, if not in exact words, what was afterwards printed in his famous Gettysburg speech."

A newspaper paragraph, the original date and source of which are unknown to me, alleges that Senator Cameron had asserted that he had seen a draft of the address in the White House before the President left Washington.

Such are the divergent testimonies concerning the preparation of the Address. Fortunately there exists documentary evidence to substantiate the statements of Brooks and Lamont and Cameron, and to establish conclusively that the Address was the outcome of deliberation and careful thought.

The formal invitation to the President was written on the 2nd of November and specifically stated that "it is the desire that you as the Chief Executive of the Nation formally set apart these grounds to their sacred use by a few appropriate remarks." In the article before referred to Nicolay says that Mr. Lincoln carried in his pocket the autograph manuscript of so much of his Address as he had written at Washington, and a facsimile reproduction of the original draft is given. The first page of the manuscript is written in ink and ends with an incompleted sentence, facts which justify Nicolay's inference that at the time of writing it in Washington the remainder of the sentence was also written in ink on another sheet of paper. On the morning of the 19th when, in Nicolay's presence, the President finished writing his Address he used a lead pencil with which he crossed out the last three words of the first page and wrote other words above them and on another sheet wrote the remainder of the Address, in substance about one-third of the whole; this second page is also produced in facsimile. This manuscript consisting of two pages was in Mr. Lincoln's hands when he delivered his Address. Undoubtedly the first page of this manuscript was part of the original draft of the Address and the second page was the new draft substituted for the cancelled original, there being probably some immaterial differences between the two versions.

Another manuscript exists, which is now in the possession of the family of the late John Hay, who as one of the President's private secretaries was present at the dedication. This manuscript, which is in the President's autograph, is reproduced in facsimile in *Putnam's Magazine* for February, 1909, in connection with "Recollections of Lincoln" by Gen. James Grant Wilson, who believes the manuscript was written after the President's return from Gettysburg.

The Hay manuscript is undoubtedly the second existing draft of the address, but because of information obtained from Col. John P. Nicholson, to whom it was imparted by Secretary Hay, I am convinced that this manuscript was

Four score and seven years ago our fathers
brought forth, upon this continent, a new nation, con-
ceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition
that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testi-
fying whether that nation, or any nation, so conceived,
and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met
here on a great battlefield of that war. We ^{have} ~~have~~
^{come} ~~come~~ to dedicate a portion of it as ^a ~~the~~ final rest-
ing place ^{for} of those who here gave their lives that
that nation might live. It is altogether fitting
and proper that we should do this.

But in a larger sense we can not dedicate—
we can not consecrate—we can not hallow this
ground. The brave men, living and dead, who long
gladly here, have consecrated it far above our ^{poor} power
to add or detract. The world will little note,
nor long remember, what we say here, but
can never forget what they did here. It is
for us, the living, rather to be dedicated
here to the unfinished ^{work}, which they have,
thus far, so nobly carried on. It is rather

for us to be here dedicated to this great
task remaining before^{us}— I trust from their
honored dead we take increased devotion
to ^{that} the cause for which they have given
the best full measure of devotion— that
we here highly resolve that these dead
shall not have died in vain; that this
nation shall have a new birth of freedom;
and that this government of the people, by
the people, for the people, shall not perish
from the earth.

Photographed from original manuscript owned by the Hon. John Hay.

written before November 19, 1863, and that it was inadvertently left at Washington. This opinion is further strengthened by the internal evidence of the manuscript itself.

The second page of the Nicolay manuscript is almost identical with the corresponding page of the Hay manuscript, but the latter in its entirety conforms much more closely to the Address as actually delivered than the Nicolay and justifies the belief that the Hay was the final draft of the complete Address before its delivery. Neither manuscript was written after the delivery of the Address, for neither contains the notable addition of the words "under God," that were interpolated by the President when he spoke, and which he would not have omitted from any subsequent transcript.

Whatever revision may have been given to the Address *en route* to or at Gettysburg, whatever changes or additions may have been made in its delivery, the Address existed in substantially completed form before the President left Washington.

There can be no doubt that he had given prolonged and earnest thought to the preparation of this Address; he had had more than two weeks' notice that he was desired to speak; and although the demands upon his time and attention were such as to allow him little opportunity for uninterrupted thought, he appreciated the momentousness of the occasion, he knew how much was expected of him, and what was due to the honored dead, and he did not trust to the inspiration of the moment or rely upon his readiness as an impromptu speaker when he dedicated the Soldiers' Cemetery at Gettysburg, for he had wrought and rewrought until there came into perfect form the noblest tribute to a cause and its heroes ever rendered by human lips.

The Address has been so long and so generally accepted as the highest expression of American oratory, that it is difficult to realize that it ever had less appreciation than

now. The testimonies of those who heard the Address delivered differ widely as to the reception given it and as to the impression it made.

In the "History of the Battle of Gettysburg" (published in 1875) Samuel P. Bates in giving an account of the dedication ceremonies quotes the Address and says: "Its delivery was more solemn and impressive than is possible to conceive from its perusal. Major Harry T. Lee, who was one of the actors in the battle and who was present upon the platform at the dedication, says that the people listened with marked attention throughout the two hours that Mr. Everett spoke; * * * * * but that when Mr. Lincoln came forward and, with a voice burdened with emotion, uttered these sublime words the bosoms of that vast audience were lifted as a great wave of the sea; and that when he came to the passage, 'The brave men living and dead, who struggled here,' there was not a dry eye.* * * * "

Arnold in his life of Lincoln (1885), after citing the Address, states: "Before the first sentence was completed, a thrill of feeling like an electric shock pervaded the crowd. That mysterious influence called magnetism, which sometimes so affects a popular assembly, spread to every heart. The vast audience was instantly hushed and hung upon his every word and syllable. Every one felt that it was not the honored dead only, but the living actor and speaker that the world for all time to come would note and remember, and that the speaker in the thrilling words he was uttering was linking his name forever with the glory of the dead. * * * All his hearers realized that the great actor in the drama stood before them, and that the words he said would live as long as the language; that they were words which would be recollected in all future ages among all peoples, as often as men should be called upon to die for liberty and country. As he closed, and the tears and sobs and cheers which expressed the emotions of the people subsided, he turned to Everett and, grasping his hand, said, 'I congratulate you on your success.' The orator gratefully replied,

'Ah! Mr. President, how gladly would I exchange all my hundred pages to have been the author of your twenty lines.' "

Major Nickerson, of the 8th Ohio, who had been severely wounded in the battle, was present at the dedication and had a seat on the platform within a few feet of the speakers, gave an account in *Scribner's Magazine*, July, 1893, of his "Two Visits to Gettysburg." He says: "Others, too, have differed as to the immediate effects of the President's remarks. I give the impressions received at the time, which were also identical with those of all with whom I spoke. I thought then and still think it was the shortest, grandest speech to which I ever listened. * * * My own emotions may perhaps be imagined when it is remembered that he was facing the spot where only a short time before we had our death grapple with Pickett's men and he stood almost immediately over the place where I had lain and seen my comrades torn in fragments by the enemy's cannon-balls—think then, if you please, how these words fell upon my ear." Then, quoting a portion of the Address, the Major adds: "If at that moment the Supreme Being had appeared with an offer to undo my past life, give back to me a sound body free from the remembrance even of sufferings past and the imminence of those that must necessarily embitter all the years to come, I should have indignantly spurned the offer, such was the effect upon me of this immortal dedication."

Robert Miller, who had been the Adjutant of an Ohio Regiment of 100 days' volunteers, was a member of the Ohio Legislature and attended the dedication ceremonies, stated in a letter published in the *Eaton, Ohio, Register*, November 30, 1863: "The tall form of the President appeared on the stand and never before have I seen a crowd so vast and restless, after standing so long, so soon stilled and quieted. Hats were removed and all stood motionless to catch the first words he should utter, and as he slowly, clearly, and without the least sign of embarrassment read

and spoke for ten minutes you could not mistake the feeling and sentiment of the vast multitude before him. I am convinced that the speech of the President has fully confirmed and I think will confirm all loyal men and women in the belief that Abraham Lincoln, though he may have made mistakes, is the right man in the right place."

The Commissioners representing Massachusetts at the dedication, in their report to Governor Andrew, say, "The brief speech of President Lincoln * * * * made a profound impression"; and that it was spoken with great deliberation. The correspondent of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, who was probably one of the Commissioners, in his letter to that paper expressed a similar view and added that the remarks "seemed to be emphatically the right words in the right place."¹

A committee from the city of Boston attending the dedication reported: "Perhaps nothing in the whole proceedings made so deep an impression on the vast assemblage or has conveyed to the country in so concise a form the lesson of the hour, as the remarks of the President, their simplicity and force make them worthy of a prominence among the utterances from high places."²

The opinions of these Commissioners and of Lieutenant Miller are especially valuable because expressed and recorded immediately after they had heard the address.

John Russell Young, who was present on the speaker's platform as representative of the *Philadelphia Press*, in an article published in 1891, based upon his recollections and memoranda made at the time, says that the report made by the Associated Press "was studded with applause, but I do not remember the applause and am afraid the appreciative reporter was more than generous—may have put in the applause himself as a personal expression of opinion. * * *

¹ Burrage: "Gettysburg and Lincoln," p. 124.

² Burrage: "Gettysburg and Lincoln," p. 125.

I have read * * * of the emotions produced by the President's address, the transcendent awe that fell upon every one who heard those most mighty and ever living words, to be remembered with pride through the ages, I have read of the tears that fell and the solemn hush, as though in a cathedral solemnity in the most holy moment of the Sacrifice. * * * There was nothing of this, to the writer at least, in the Gettysburg Address."

In Lamon's account he professes to quote Mr. Lincoln's own opinion of his Address and says that, "After its delivery on the day of commemoration he expressed deep regret that he had not prepared it with greater care. He said to me on the stand immediately after concluding the speech: 'Lamon, that speech won't scour! It is a flat failure and the people are disappointed.' He seemed deeply concerned about what the people might think of his address, more deeply, in fact, than I had ever seen him on any public occasion. * * * The occasion was solemn, impressive, and grandly historic. The people, it is true, stood apparently spell-bound; and the vast throng was hushed and awed into profound silence, and attention to his words arose more from the solemnity of the ceremonies and the awful scenes which gave rise to them than from anything he had said. He believed that the speech was a failure. He thought so at the time and he never referred to it afterwards in conversation with me, without some expression of unqualified regret that he had not made the speech better in every way. On the platform from which Mr. Lincoln delivered his address and only a moment after it was concluded, Mr. Seward turned to Mr. Everett and asked him what he thought of the President's speech. Mr. Everett replied, 'It is not what I expected from him, I am disappointed.' Then in his turn Mr. Everett asked, 'What do you think of it, Mr. Seward?' The response was, 'He has made a failure and I am sorry for it. His speech is not equal to him.' Mr. Seward then turned to me and asked, 'Mr. Marshal, what do you think of it?' I answered, 'I

am sorry to say that it does not impress me as one of his great speeches.'

"In the face of these facts it has been repeatedly published that this speech was received by the audience with loud demonstrations of approval; that amid the tears, sobs, and cheers it produced in the excited throng, the orator of the day, Mr. Everett, turned to Mr. Lincoln, grasped his hand and exclaimed, 'I congratulate you on your success,' adding in a transport of heated enthusiasm, 'Ah! Mr. President, how gladly would I give my hundred pages to be the author of your twenty lines!'

"As a matter of fact, the silence during the delivery of the speech, and the lack of hearty demonstration of approval immediately after its close, were taken by Mr. Lincoln as a certain proof that it was not well received. In that opinion we all shared. If any person then present saw, or thought he saw, the marvelous beauties of that wonderful speech, as intelligent men in all lands now see and acknowledge them, his superabundant caution closed his lips and stayed his pen. * * * * I state it as a fact, and without fear of contradiction, that this famous Gettysburg speech was not regarded by the audience to whom it was addressed, or by the press and people of the United States, as a production of extraordinary merit, nor was it commented on as such until after the death of the author."

While there may be some truth in Lamon's narrative, and the language ascribed to Lincoln seems natural and characteristic, allowance should be made for the author's idiosyncrasies as exhibited in the "Life of Lincoln" published in 1872, that, purporting to have been written by Lamon, and was based upon information that had been secured by him, was really written by Chauncey F. Black, son of President Buchanan's Attorney-General. Certainly Lamon's assertion concerning Everett's criticism of the Address is not consistent with his letter to the President on the following day, in which, after thanking Mr. Lincoln for the kind-

ness shown himself and his daughter at Gettysburg, Mr. Everett said: "Permit me also to express my great admiration of the thoughts expressed by you with such eloquent simplicity and appropriateness at the consecration of the Cemetery. I should be glad if I could flatter myself that I came as near the central idea of the occasion in two hours as you did in two minutes."

The President's reply was characteristically modest; I quote the reference to himself: "In our respective parts yesterday you could not have been excused to make a short address nor I long one. I am pleased to know that in your judgment the little I did say was not a failure."

Mr. Clark E. Carr, who was present at Gettysburg as a Commissioner from Illinois, is the author of an address, "Lincoln at Gettysburg," in which he quotes liberally and with approval from Lamon and from Nicolay, and also gives his own impressions concerning the President's Address, saying: "His expressions were so plain and homely, without any attempt at rhetorical periods, and his statements were so axiomatic, and, I may say, matter-of-fact, and so simple, that I had no idea that as an address it was anything more than ordinary." But he adds, "Every one was impressed with his sincerity and earnestness," and, "There was one sentence that did deeply affect me—the only one in which the President manifested emotion. With the close of that sentence his lips quivered, and there was a tremor in his voice which I can never forget. * * * The sentence was, 'The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here.'"

This sentence that so impressed Mr. Carr attracted the attention of George William Curtis, who, in *Harper's Weekly*, December 5, 1863, said of the Address, but with special reference to the sentence quoted: "The few words of the President were from the heart to the heart, they can not be read even without kindly emotion. It was as simple and felicitous and earnest a word as was ever spoken."

However the various narratives may differ as to the degree of appreciation of the Address, all agree that the President was accorded most respectful attention and that his bearing and demeanor were appropriate to the solemn occasion. I have found no evidence to justify the statements in "The Perfect Tribute" that the effect on the audience of the President's voice was ghastly and with his gaunt figure too much for the American crowd's sense of humor, and that a suppressed yet unmistakable titter caught and ran through the throng. It is unfortunate that this popular story should promulgate such a travesty of fact.

The circumstances attending the delivery of the Address were not such as to conduce to its full appreciation. The procession that had escorted the President to the field had been greatly belated, and after his arrival upon the platform the proceedings were still further delayed, awaiting the arrival of the orator of the day. Mr. Everett's oration, that had been preceded by a prayer of some length and by music, was of two hours' duration, so that when the President spoke it was to an audience that had been standing for nearly four hours.

The brevity of the speech, the absence of rhetorical effort, and its very simplicity prevented its full appreciation. Nicolay's statement seems to accord with the facts, and as a devoted admirer of his Chief he would naturally incline to enhance rather than to minimize the effect of the Address upon the audience.

"There is every probability that the assemblage regarded Mr. Everett as the mouthpiece, the organ of expression, of the thought and feeling of the hour, and took it for granted that Mr. Lincoln was there as a mere official figurehead, the culminating decoration, so to speak, of the elaborately planned pageant of the day. They were therefore totally unprepared for what they heard and could not immediately realize that his words, and not those of the carefully selected orator, were to carry the concentrated thought of the occasion like a trumpet-peal to farthest posterity."

Undoubtedly there were many in the audience who fully appreciated the beauty and pathos of the President's Address, and many of those who read it on the following day perceived its wondrous character; but it is apparent that its full force and grandeur were not generally recognized then, either by its auditors or its readers. Not until the war itself had ended and the great leader had fallen did the Nation realize that this speech had given to Gettysburg another claim to immortality and to American eloquence its highest glory.

The variations between the several contemporary versions of the Address and its many subsequent reproductions are remarkable, particularly in view of its brevity and importance. Attention has more than once been attracted to these variations; and because of the differences between the earlier reports and the version published in autographic facsimile in 1864, it has been assumed that the discrepancies were due either to blunders on the part of reporters, or to their attempts to improve the President's composition. But examination of a number of versions forces the conclusion that while some of the minor variations in the newspaper reports were caused by typographical or telegraphic errors, the rhetorical differences between these reports and the later version were plainly the result of the author's own revision.

The reports of the Address, published November 20, 1863, in the *Ledger*, the *North American*, the *Press*, and the *Bulletin* of this city, in the *Tribune* and the *Herald* of New York, in the *Advertiser* and the *Journal* of Boston, and in the *Springfield Republican*, and on the 23d in the *Cincinnati Commercial*, were furnished by the Associated Press. The reports printed in the Philadelphia papers named agree with the exception of obvious misprints. The New York papers agree with a single exception, probably a typographical error; the Boston papers also agree substantially with but three verbal variations. But the respective ver-

sions of the several cities differ from each other in a number of details, probably because of errors in telegraphing the reports from Gettysburg.

The reports of the Address published in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* and in the *Cincinnati Gazette*, November 20 and 21 respectively, differ materially from each other and from the Associated Press report, and are apparently independent in source; lacking in completeness, they seem to be paraphrases rather than literal reports, and are probably free renderings of notes made at the time, but are valuable so far as they go, in aiding to determine which of the other reports most nearly represents the words actually spoken.

Another independent report of greater value is that made by the Massachusetts Commissioners, which they assert is "in the correct form as the words actually spoken by the President, with great deliberation, were taken down by one of" themselves. The differences between their report and that printed in the *North American*, which is freer from obvious errors than any other version of the Associated Press report that I have seen, are slight.

Nicolay says that the President did not read from the written pages, and that he did not deliver the Address in the form in which it was first written, but from the fulness of thought and memory rounded it out nearly to its final rhetorical completeness. Brooks states that as Mr. Lincoln read from the manuscript he made a few verbal changes.

Comparison of the several reports named leads to the conclusion that the President, remembering what he had written in the Hay manuscript, delivered his Address in closer accordance with it than with the Nicolay manuscript which he held, but to which he referred little. The *North American* report, which in my judgment reproduces the words spoken more accurately than any other, and more closely than the President's final revision, differs from the Hay manuscript in several instances, but materially only in the words "under God," which were interpolated by the President as he spoke, for the phrase does not appear either in the Nicolay or the

Hay manuscript, and in the use of "the " instead of "this " before "government of the people."

Nicolay says that a few days after the visit to Gettysburg, upon receipt from Mr. Wills of a request on behalf of the States interested in the National Cemetery for the original manuscript of the Dedication Address, the President re-examined his original draft and the version that had appeared in the newspapers, and he saw that because of the variations between them, the first, that is, the Nicolay, seemed incomplete and the others imperfect; he therefore directed his secretaries to make copies of the several reports of the Associated Press and, "comparing these with his original draft and with his own fresh recollection of the form in which he delivered it, he made a new autograph copy, a careful and deliberate revision."

What became of this first revision is unknown, it was not received by Mr. Wills, who wrote me years ago: "I did not make a copy of my report of President Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg from a transcript from the original, but from one of the press reports. I have since always used the revised copy furnished the Baltimore fair, of which I have a facsimile in lithograph."

Other copies were made, one in February, 1864, at the request of Mr. Everett, to be bound, with the manuscript of his oration and Mr. Lincoln's letter to him of November 20, in a volume to be sold at the Metropolitan Fair for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission. Still another copy was made at the request of the Hon. George Bancroft for the benefit of the Soldiers and Sailors Fair in Baltimore; this, having been written on both sides of a letter-sheet, was unavailable for purposes of lithographic production in facsimile, and Mr. Lincoln, in March, made another copy, which was reproduced in "Autograph Leaves of Our Country's Authors"—a volume published for the benefit of the fair.

This version exhibits the result of the author's final revision, and, except in punctuation and in the use of "on"

instead of "upon" in the first sentence and in the omission of "here" between "they" and "gave" in the last sentence, is identical with the version made at Mr. Everett's request, which is the earliest of the several existing revisions of which I have been able to learn.

In an address so brief, but so momentous, every syllable tells; and though the differences between the final revision and the speech as actually delivered are few and seemingly immaterial, the changes intensify its strength and pathos and add to its beauty, and as so revised the speech cannot be too jealously preserved as the ultimate expression of the author's sublime thought. Increasing appreciation of Lincoln's character and of his fitness for the great work to which in the providence of God he was called enhances the value of his every word, and surely the form by which he intended this utterance should be judged is that in which we should perpetuate the Gettysburg Address.

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE DEDICATION OF THE
CEMETERY AT GETTYSBURG.¹

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow—this ground. The brave

¹ From facsimile of the final revision published in "Autograph Leaves of Our Country's Authors," 1864 (see photographic reproduction, frontispiece).

men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

November 19, 1863.

Appendices.

A.

Four versions compared. The first draft, the Nicolay ms.; the second draft, the Hay ms.; the Associated Press report from the *North American*, Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1863¹; the final revision, Baltimore, 1864.

Nicolay. Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought

Hay. Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought

North American. Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought

Baltimore. Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought

N. forth, upon this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty,

H. forth, upon this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty,

N. A. forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty

B. forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty,

N. and dedicated to the proposition that "all men are created equal"

H. and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

N. A. and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

B. and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

¹ Notes of applause omitted.

- N. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that
H. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that
N. A. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that
B. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that
N. nation, or any nation so conceived, and so dedicated, can long
H. nation, or any nation, so conceived, and so dedicated, can long
N. A. nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long
B. nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long
N. endure. We are met on a great battle field of that war.
H. endure. We are met here on a great battle-field of that war.
N. A. endure. We are met on a great battle field of that war;
B. endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war.
N. We have come to dedicate a portion of it, as a final rest-
H. We have come¹ to dedicate a portion of it as a² final rest-
N. A. we are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final rest-
B. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final rest-
N. ing place for those who died here, that the nation might
H. ing place for³ those who here gave their lives that that nation might
N. A. ing place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might
B. ing place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might
N. live. This we may, in all propriety do.
H. live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.
N. A. live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this,
B. live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.
N. But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not con-
H. But in a larger sense we can not dedicate—we can not con-
N. A. but, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot con-
B. But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not con-
N. secrate—we can not hallow, this ground — The brave men, liv-
H. secrate—we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, liv-
N. A. secrate, we cannot hallow this ground. ¶ The brave men, liv-
B. secrate—we can not hallow—this ground. The brave men, liv-
N. ing and dead, who struggled here, have hallowed it, far above
H. ing and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above
N. A. ing and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above
B. ing and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above

¹ In the Hay MS. Mr. Lincoln first wrote *are met*. See facsimile.

² In the Hay MS. Mr. Lincoln first wrote *the*. See facsimile.

³ In the Hay MS. Mr. Lincoln first wrote *of*. See facsimile.

- N.* our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note,
H. our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note,
N. A. our poor power to add or to detract. The world will little note,
B. our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note,
- N.* nor long remember what we say here; while it can never forget
H. nor long remember, what we say here, but can never forget
N. A. nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget
B. nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget
- N.* what they *did* here.
H. what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedi-
N. A. what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedi-
B. what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedi-
- N.*
H. cated here to the unfinished work which they
N. A. cated here to the unfinished work that they
B. cated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here
- N.* ¶ It is rather for us, the liv-
H. have, thus far, so nobly carried on. It is rather for us
N. A. have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us
B. have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us
- N.* ing, we here be dedicated to the great task remaining before
H. to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before
N. A. here to be dedicated to the great task remaining before
B. to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before
- N.* us—that, from these honored dead we take increased devotion to
H. us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to
N. A. us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to
B. us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to
- N.* that cause for which they here, gave the last full measure of
H. that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of
N. A. that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of
B. that cause for which they gave the last full measure of
- N.* devotion—that we here highly resolve these dead shall not
H. devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not
N. A. devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not
B. devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not
- N.* have died in vain; that the nation, shall
H. have died in vain; that this nation shall
N. A. have died in vain. That the nation shall, under God,
B. have died in vain — that this nation, under God, shall

N. have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the
H. have a new birth of freedom; and that this government of the
N. A. have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the
B. have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the
N. people by the people for the people, shall not perish from
H. people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from
N. A. people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from
B. people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from
N. the earth.
H. the earth.
N. A. the earth.
B. the earth.

B.

*From Report of the Commissioners representing Massachusetts at the
Dedication of the National Cemetery.*

DEDICATORY SPEECH BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Four score and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation—or any nation, so conceived and so dedicated—can long endure.

We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of those who have given¹ their lives that that nation might live.

It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow, this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our power² to add or to detract.

The world will very³ little note nor long remember what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here.

It is for us, the living, rather, *to be dedicated*, here, to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to

¹ North American (Associated Press) : *here gave*, and so other papers, except Boston Journal, Boston Advertiser, and Cincinnati Gazette, which have *have given*, and Inquirer, *who gave*. Hay and Baltimore : *here gave*. Nicolay : *who died here*.

² North American (Associated Press) : *poor* power, and so Nicolay, Hay, and Baltimore. All but Philadelphia papers omit *poor*.

³ North American (Associated Press) omits *very*, and so all other papers and Nicolay, Hay, and Baltimore.

be here¹ dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that² government of the people, by the people,³ for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

C.

Report in Philadelphia "Inquirer," November 20, 1863.

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing the question whether this nation or any nation so conceived, so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on the great battlefield of that war. We are met to dedicate it, on a portion of the field set apart as the final resting place of those who gave their lives for the nation's life; but the nation must live, and it is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

In a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground in reality. The number of men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor attempts to add to its consecration. The world will little know and nothing remember of what we see here, but we cannot forget what these brave men did here.

We owe this offering to our dead. We imbibe increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; we here might resolve that they shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the Government of the people, for the people, and for all people, shall not perish from earth.

—Same report in "The Compiler" (Gettysburg), November 23, 1863.

¹ North American (Associated Press): *here to be*, and so other Philadelphia papers, except *Inquirer*, which has neither phrase, and Cincinnati Gazette. All other papers and Hay and Baltimore *to be here*. Nicolay: *here be*.

² North American (Associated Press) inserts *the*, and so other Philadelphia papers and Cincinnati Gazette. Hay inserts *this*. Other papers and Nicolay and Baltimore agree with Massachusetts.

³ North American (Associated Press) inserts *and*, and so all other papers. Nicolay, Hay, and Baltimore agree with Massachusetts.

Report in Cincinnati "Daily Gazette," November 21, 1863.

Four score and seven years ago our fathers established upon this Continent a Government subscribed in liberty and dedicated to the fundamental principle that all mankind are created free and equal by a good God. And now we are engaged in a great contest deciding the question whether this nation or any nation so conserved, so dedicated, can long remain. We are met on a great battle-field of the war. We are met here to dedicate a portion of that field as the final resting place of those who have given their lives that it might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But in a large sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, the living and the dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add to or detract from the work. Let us long remember what we say here, but not forget what they did here.

It is for us rather, the living, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried forward. It is for us here to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us, for us to renew our devotion to that cause for which they gave the full measure of their devotion. Here let us resolve that what they have done shall not have been done in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth offered; that the Government of the people, founded by the people, shall not perish.

—Apparent typographical errors are as in original reports.

ADM^{AL} HUBLEY, JR., LT COL. COMD^T 11TH PENNA.
REG^T, HIS JOURNAL, COMMENCING AT WYO-
MING, JULY 30TH, 1779.

BY JOHN W. JORDAN.

(Concluded from page 302.)

Tuesday September 14th

Previous to our March this morning parties were ordered out to destroy the Corn, which they did plucking and throwing it into the river.

About 11 o'clock we took up our line of March and proceeded for Jenisie, the last & Capitol settlement of the Seneca Country. The whole cross'd a branch of the Jenisie river and moov'd thro' a considerable Swamp and form'd on a plain the other side, the most extensive I ever saw, containing not less than Six Thousand Acres of the richest soil that can be conceived, not having a Bush standing but fill'd with Grass considerable higher than a Man. We moov'd up this plain for about three miles in our regular line of March which was a beautiful sight, (as a view of the whole could be had at one look) and then came to Jenise River which we cross'd being about 40 yards over and near middle deep, and then ascended a rising Ground which afforded a prospect which was so beautiful that to attempt a Comparison would be doing an injury, as we had a View as far as our Eyes would carry us of another plaine besides the one we cross'd through which the Jenisie river form'd a most beautiful Winding and at intervals Cateracts which roll'd from the Rocks & emptied into the river.

We then march'd on thro' a rough but rich Country, untill we arriv'd at the Capitol town which is much the largest we have yet met with in our whole rout, and encamp'd about the same.

At this place we found the Body of the Brave but unfortunate Lieut. Boyd and one Rifle-man Massacred in the most cruel & barbarous manner that the human mind can possibly conceive. The savages having put them to the most excruciating Torments possible by first plucking their nales from hand & feet then Spearing, cutting & whipping them and mangling their Bodys, then cutting off the flesh from their shoulders by pieces, tomahawking & severing their heads from their Bodys and leaving them a prey to their Dogs. We likewise found one House burn'd in which probable was a scene as cruel as the former.

This evening the remains of Lieut. Boyd and the Rifle-mans corps were interred with military honors. Mr. Boyds former good character as a brave soldier and an honest man, and his behaviour in the skirmish of yesterday (several of the Indians being found dead & some seen carried off) must indear him to all friends of mankind. May his fate await those who have been the cause of his—O Britain—Behold—and blush!—

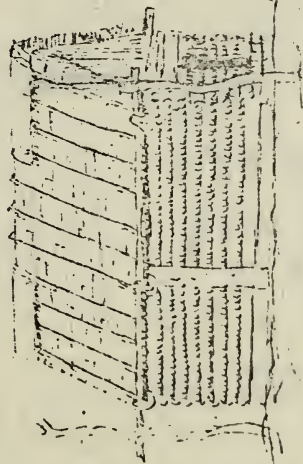
Jenise-town, the Capitol of the Seneca nation, is pleasantly situated on a rich and extensive flat, the soil remarkable rich and great parts well improov'd with fields of Corn, Beans, Potatoes and all kinds of Vegetables. It contain'd 107 well finished houses.

• This days march compleated $6\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

Wednesday Sept^r 15th.

This morning the whole Army excepting a covering party were engaged in destroying the corn, beans Potatoes & other vegetables which were in quantity immense and in goodness unequal'd by any I ever yet saw, agreeable to a moderate calculation there was not less than two hundred acres, the whole of which was pull'd & piled up in large heaps mix'd with dry wood taken from the houses and consum'd to Ashes. About 3 o'clock A.M. the business was finish'd and the immdiate objects of this Expedition accomplish'd vizt.

Sketch of one of the
Indian House at
Tumac. —



This days marks completed 6 1/2 miles. —

Sketch of Encampment at Lenoir.



the total ruin of the Indian settlements & distruction of their crops.

The following is a part of the orders issued this day, Vizt—

“The Commander in chief informs his brave and resolute Army that the immediate objects of this Expedition are Accomplish’d viz. the total ruin of the Indian settlements and destruction of their Crops which were design’d for the support of those inhuman Barbarrians while they were desolating the American Frontiers. He is by no means insensible of the obligations he is under to these brave officers & soldiers whose virtue and fortitude have enabled him to complete the important design of the expedition, and he assures them he will not fail to inform America at large how much they stand indebted to them. The Army will this day commence its March for Tioga and proceed in the following order—first an advance Guard of one hundred Men, advanc’d about one hundred yards in front,—Second Gen^l Clintons Brigade advancing in four Columns from its front, third the Pack-horses and Cattle, fourth Gen^{ls} Maxwells & Poor retiring in Columns as they advanc’d ready to form a front in the rear of the Army. Sixth the Riflemen in a line retiring in the rear of the whole at Seventy rods distance from the Light-corps, two pieces of Artillery well loaded are to goe between Gen^l Hand & the Rifle corps, one piece is to be immediately in rear of Gen^l Clinton & centre Columns and the small Howitzer to proceed with the advance Guard, these pieces also to be loaded, the flanking divisions will each be formed in two divisions, one Division of each flanking Gen^l Clinton, the rear of the other Divisions will be in a line with the Light Corps, their duty will be the same as when advancing with this difference only, that whenever a firing may commence, the division next the enemy will indeavor to gain their flank the other Divisions by mooving rapidly in a large Circle will endeavor to gain their rear, the duty of the covering party & select flanking companies will be the same as in advancing.”

About 4 o'Clock p.m. the Army took up their line of march in the above order and arrived sometime after night near Gaghuigulahery town where they encamp'd in a wood but without observing any regularity, as it was impossible owing to the late Season of our arrival.

Previous to our leaving Jenise, a Woman with a Child came in to us, who had been taken prisoner last year near Wyoming, and fortunately made her escape from the Savages. She with her bandling was almost starv'd for want of food, she informs us that the Indians have been in great want all that spring, that they subsisted intirely on green Corn this summer, that the Squaws were fretting prodigiously and continually teasing their Warriors to make peace, that by promisses from Butler & his Minions they are fed up with great things that should be done for them, that they seem considerably cast down & frightened, and in short she says distress and trouble seems painted in their Countenances.

Distance of March this day 6 Miles.

Thursday September 16th.

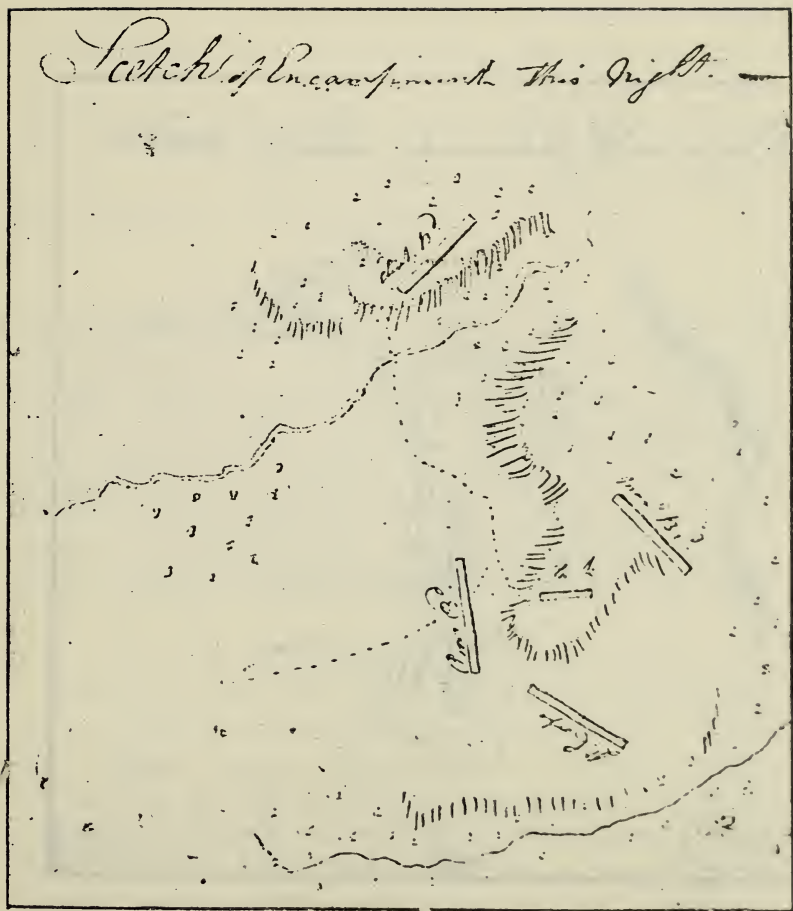
After destroying several Cornfields we took up our line of March about 11 o'clock a.m. and proceeded towards Kanaghsas: previous to our arrival there, parties were ordered out to reconoitre the Woods, and gather the Bodys of those soldiers who fell in the Skirmish of the 13th, fourteen including those six mentioned in my Journal of the 13th were found and buried with Military honors, the sight was most shocking as they were all scalp'd, tomahawk'd and most inhumanly mangled. Amongst those unfortunate men was Hans Jost the volunteer Indian who paid equally with the rest.

About 6 o'clock we arrived at Kanaghsas and encamp'd, we found several Cornfields which were immediately laid waist. Our March this day 9 Miles

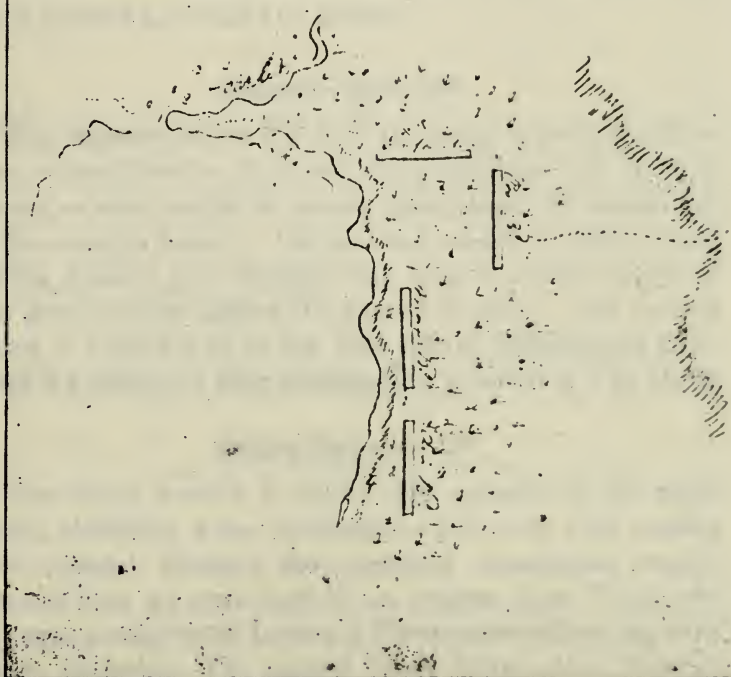
Sketch of Encampment the night —



Sketch of Encampment this night.



Sketch of Encampment this night.



Friday September 17th.

About 5 o'clock this morning the General beat, the Tents were struck and the line of march taken up about 6 o'clock. We arriv'd at Anyeaya about 12 o'clock being the place our Stores with a Garrison was left; it was with not a little satisfaction we found everything safe. We were not without our apprehensions about them on Account of the intelligence we were fearful the enemy might have collected from the unfortunate prisoners who fell in their hands on the 13th. We encamped in the same order, and on the same ground as of the 11th Instant.

Saturday Sept^r 18th.

This morning about 8 o'clock the Army moov'd, the Rear was ordered (before they left the ground) to kill all such horses as were unable to moove along least they should fall in the enemys hands. On our rout we fell in with several Onida Indians (our friends) who seem'd much rejoic'd at our great success against the Seneca Nations. We arrived about 6 o'clock P.M. at the East side of Kanadaaqua Lake where we encamp'd after completing a march of 13½ Miles.

Sunday September 19th.

The Army moov'd 8 o'clock this morning in the usual order, excepting a few obstructions they met with passing thro' several Swamps they march'd remarkable steady. On our rout we were met by an express from Tioga who brought a number of Letters & Newspapers informing us of Spain declaring War against Great Britain, they likewise brought us the agreeable intelligence of a good supply for the Army having come on to New-town (about 20 Miles above Tioga) to meet us. This agreeable intelligence conspired to make us exceeding happy, as we had not only been a long time intirely in the dark with respect to Home-news, but the disagreeable reflection of half allowance was intirely dispell'd.

We persued our march untill we arrived at Kanadasaga, which was about dusk when the Infantry got up, we Encamp'd in the same ground and in the same position as on the 7th Instant after compleating a march of 15 Miles.

Monday September 20th.

The greater part of this day was employ'd at Headquarters in holding a Council in consequence of the intercession made by some Oneida Indians (our friends) in favour of the Cayuga tribe, who have been for some time past in alliance with the Senecas, and Acted with them and are now desirious to make peace with us. The Council determin'd no treaty should be held with them, and a Command of 500 Infantry with Major Parrs Rifle-corps were immediately detach'd and sent to the Cayuga Lake on which their settlements lay, with orders to lay waist and destroy their Towns, Corn &c. and receive none of them but in the character of Prisoners of War.

Colo^l Smith with 200 Men was also detach'd down the North side of Seneca Lake in order to finish the destruction of Gensiuoque, an Indian Village about 8 miles below Canadasaga. Colo^l Ganseworth with 100 men was likewise detach'd & sent to Fort Stanwix for some business from whence he is to proceed to Head-quarters on the North-river and join the Main Army.

About 4 o'clock p.m. the Army took up their line of march and moov'd steadily, about half past five they reach'd & cross'd the Out-let of Seneca lake and Encamp'd about one mile beyond the same.

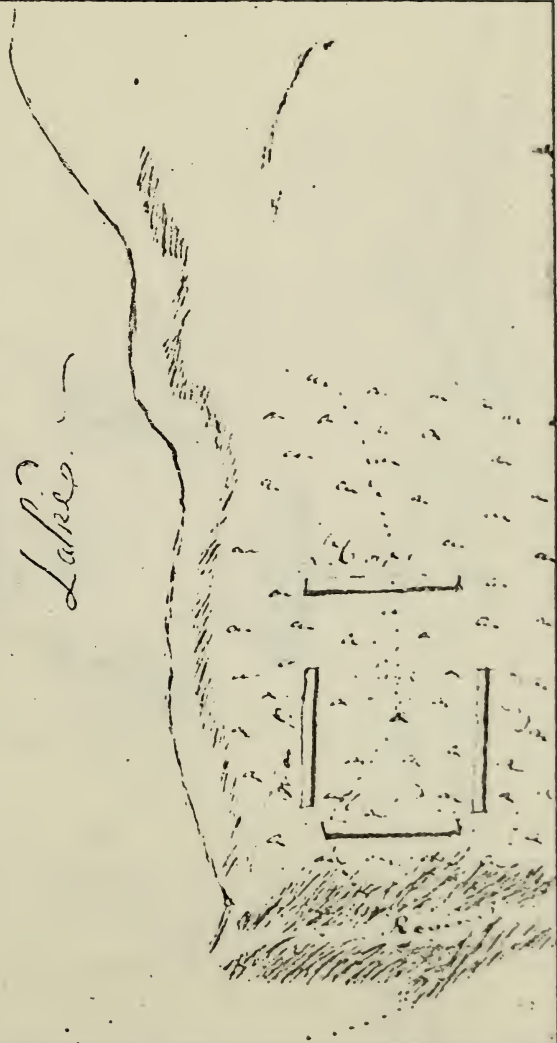
Tuesday September 21st.

The Army march'd this morning about 8 o'clock, and continued mooving steady untill we pass'd Candai about 2 miles were we Encamp'd near the Lake. Previous to our Marching this morning, Colo^l Derbourn with a Com-

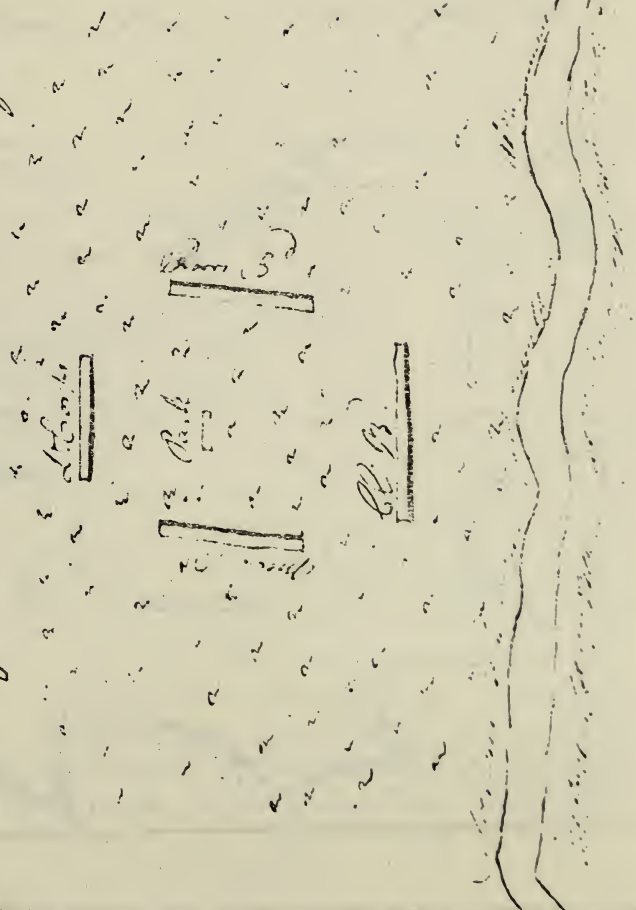


Sketch of Encampment this night.

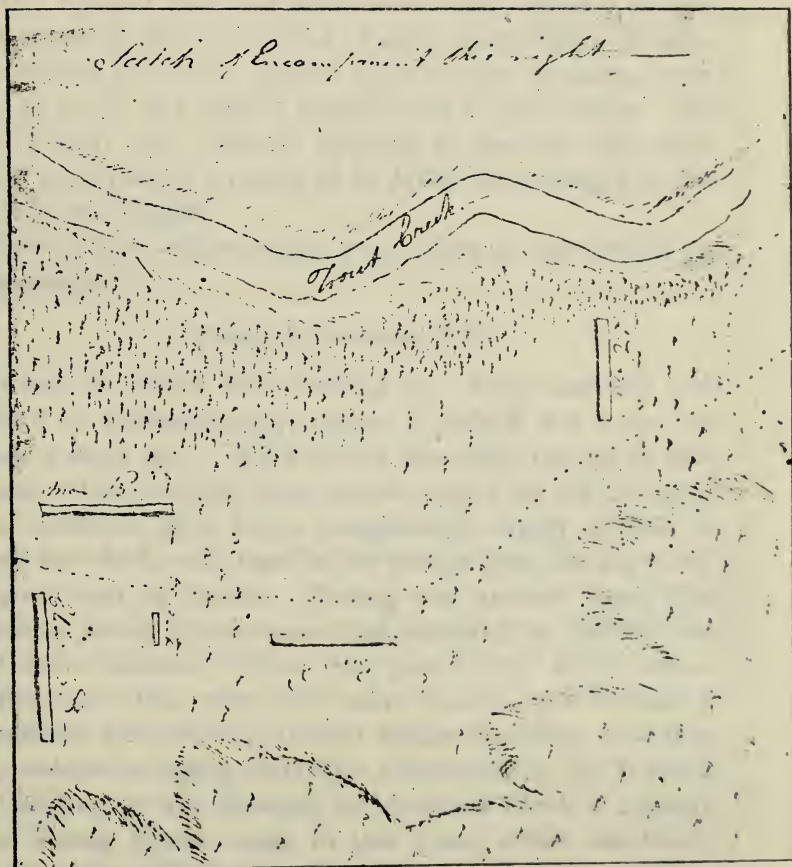
Lake.



Sketch of Encampment - 11th night.



Sketch of Encampment this night.



mand of 200 men, march'd to destroy a Town on the North side of Cayuga Lake. Distance of march this day 13 Miles.

Wednesday September 22^d.

The General beat and tents were struck about 6 o'clock this morning, but on account of some unavoidable obstruction we did not move untill 9 o'clock when we took up our line of march and mov'd steadily and in good order. We had several very difficult Ravines to pass on our rout. After completing a march of 16 Miles we encamp'd in the Woods near Sunset.

Several fine Indian horses were taken at our arrival on this ground.

Thursday September 23^d.

About 8 o'clock this morning the Army march'd and arriv'd at Katherines-town about 2 o'clock p.m. were we made a small halt. We found at this place the old Indian Squaw which was left here, on our march up the Country, Gen^l Sullivan gave her a considerable supply of flour & Meat for which, with tears in her savage Eyes she express'd a great deal of thanks. During our absence from this place, a young Squaw came and attended on the old one but some inhuman villain who pass'd thro' kill'd her.—What made this crime still more heinous was because a Manifesto was left with the old Squaw positively forbidding any violence or Injury should be committed on the Women & Children of the Savages by virtue of which it appears this Young Squaw came to this place, which absolutely comes under the notice of a breach of faith, and the offender ought to be severely punish'd.

I went to view in Company with a number of Gentlemen a very remarkable fall of Water, which is about one mile above this place, its beauty & elligance surpasses almost anything I ever saw, the fall is not less than 200 feet. About 3 o'clock the army mov'd about 3 Mile further,

and incamp'd on a plain, at the entrance of the great Swamp, after compleating a march of $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Friday September 24th.

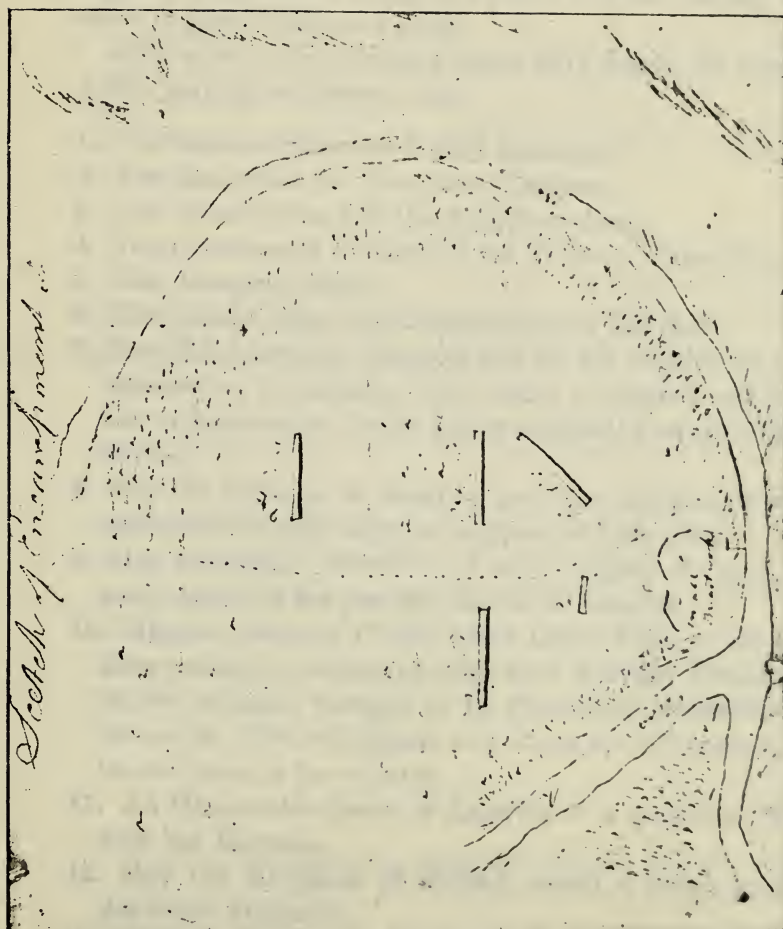
This morning precisely at 8 o'clock the Army moov'd and continued this rout through the Hemlock Swamp, mentioned on the 1st Ins^t meeting with much fewer obstructions than we expected owing to the very dry weather, which we have had for this month past. After passing through the same, we came to a fine open Country, and soon arrived at Kanawaluhary where there was a post established with a reinforcement of Stores which was a most pleasing circumstance as the last was issued, and that at half allowance at Kanadasaga, on our arrival the Garrison saluted us with the discharge of 13 cannon which compliment was return'd them by the Army.

Saturday September 25th.

In consequence of the Accession of the King of Spain to the American Alliance and the genrous proceedings of the present Congress in Augmenting the subsistance of the officers & Men of the Army, General Sullivan ordered five head of the best cattle viz^t one for the use of the Officers of each Brigade with five Gallons of Spirits each to be delivered to them respectively thereby giving them an opportunity of testifying their joy on the occassion.

In the evening the whole Army was drawn up and fired a few de-joy, thirteen Cannon being first discharged, the Infantry then commenc'd a running fire through the whole line, which being repeated a second time the whole Army then gave three cheers vizt. One for the United States of America, one for Congress and one for our New Ally the King of Spain.

The Army being then dismissed Gen^l Hand with the officers of his Brigade attended by the Officers of the Park of Artillery repaired to a bowery erected for that pur-



Sketch of landscape

pose, when the fatted Bullock was serv'd up (dress'd in different ways) the whole seated themselves on the ground around the same which afforded them a most agreeable repast. The Officers being very jovial and the evening was spent in great Mirth and jolity.

After dinner the following toasts were drank, the Drums & fifes playing at intervals vizt.

1. The thirteen Sisters and their Sponcers.
2. The Honorable the American Congress.
3. Gen' Washington and the American Army.
4. The Commander in chief of the Western Expedition.
5. The American Navy.
6. The faithful allies the United House of Bourbon.
7. May the American Congress and all her Legislative representatives be endowed with virtue & wisdom and may her independence be as firmly establish'd as the pillars of time.
8. May the Citizens of America and her Soldiers be ever unanimous in the reciprocal support of each other.
9. May altercation, discord and every degree of fraud, be totally banish'd the peaceful shores of America.
10. May the Memory of the brave Lieut. Boyd & the soldiers under his Command who were horridly Massacred by the inhuman Savages or by their more barbarious & detestable Allys, the British and Torys the 13th Instant,—be ever dear to his country.
11. An Honourable peace to America or a perpetual War with her Enemies.
12. May the Kingdom of Ireland meritt a stripe in the American Standard.
13. May the Enemies of America be metimorphos'd into pack-horses, and sent on a Western Expedition against the Indians.

An Express with dispatches for General Sullivan from Philadelphia arrived this evening, by whom I received a packet inclosing the Commissions for my Officers.

Sunday September 26th.

A detachment was ordered out this morning to proceed up the Tioga branch, but a heavy rain coming on prevented their Marching.

About 11 o'clock A.M. the Command under Colonel Derbourn who left us 21st for to proceed to the Cayuga Lake, return'd bringing two Squaws prisoners, he having in his rout destroy'd several towns and a great quantity of fine Corn.

Monday September 27th.

The detachment ordered to march yesterday mov'd this morning up Tioga branch to an Indian Village about 12 miles from this place with orders to destroy the same.

Coleman & Caldwell two of my Soldiers who by some means lost the Reg^t at Kanadasagua Lake on the 18th Inst after Wandering for 7 days in the Wilderness, found and join'd us at this place, they subsisted during their absence on the Hearts & livers of two dead horses which they found on the path along which the Army had march'd.

At dusk this evening the detachment which march'd this morning, return'd after destroying a considerable quantity of Corn, beans and other Vegetables, 16 boat loads of which they brought with them for the use of y^e Army, they also burn'd a small village.

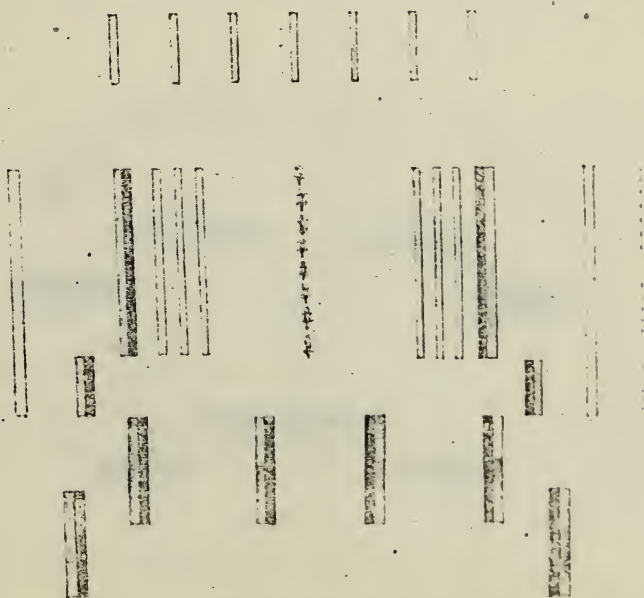
Tuesday September 28th.

Several Commands were ordered out this day viz^t. One up and the other down the Tioga branch for the purpose of destroying Corn &c of which there was a quantity left on our March towards the Seneca Country.

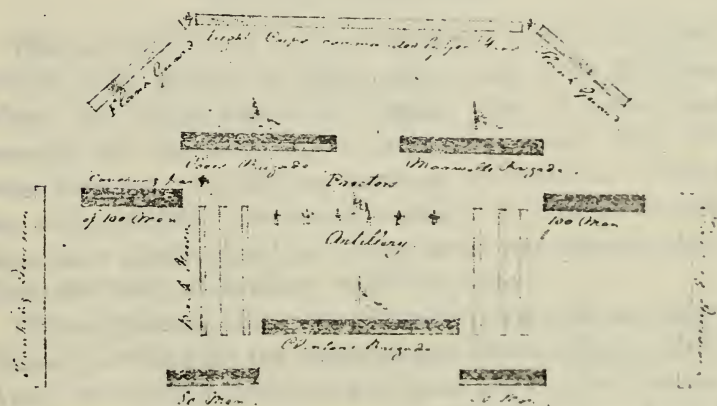
All the Lamé & sick soldiers of the Army were this day ordered to go to Tioga in boats, and the Pack-horses least able for other duty.

Colo^l Buttler with his Command after laying waist & destroying the Cayuga settlements and Corn &c of which

Order of March.



Order of Battle.



there was a very great quantity, returned and join'd the Army about ten o'clock this morning.

Wednesday September 29th.

The Army marched this morning about 8 o'clock and continued moving steady until we pass'd Chemung about one mile, where we Encamp'd on the same ground and in the same position as on the 27th Ult. The two Commands ordered out yesterday morning return'd and join'd the Army at this place about 9 o'clock P.M. after destroying large quantities of Corn, beans and other vegetables.

Thursday September 30th.

This morning about 9 o'clock the Army mov'd about two o'clock they arrived on Tioga plains near Fort Sullivan, where the whole form'd in regular line of march and mov'd into the Garrison in the greatest order when we were received with Military honours, the Garrison turning out with presented Arms and a salute of thirteen rounds from their Artillery, which Compliment was return'd them from the Park of Artillery with the Army.

Colonel Shrieve, Governor of the Garrison had an elegant Dinner provided for the Generals and Field Officers of the Army, we regal'd ourselves and great joy & good humour was visible in every Countenance. Colo^l Proctors Band & Drums & fifes played in Concert the whole time.

Friday October 1st.

This morning the Horses, belonging to the officers of the Brigade, were forwarded to Wyoming. We also sent our Cow which we had along with us the whole expedition, And to whom we are under infinite obligations for the great quantity of Milch she afforded us, which rendered our situation very comfortable and was no small addition to our half Allowance.

This Afternoon Colo: Brewer (Gen' Sullivan's Secretary) Set off to Congress with the dispatches which contain'd a relation of the great success of the Expedition.

Saturday Octor 2nd.

This day the Commander in chief made an elegant Entertainment and invited all the General & Field officers of the Army to dine with him.

In the evening to conclude the mirth of the day, we had an Indian dance. The officers who join'd in it puting on Visiors (alias) Monetas. The dance was conducted and led off by a Young Sachem of the Oneida Tribe, who was next followed by several other Indians, the whole led off and after the Indian custom, dane'd to the Music which was a rattle, a knife and a pipe, which the Sachem continued clashing together and singing Indian the whole time. At the end of every Dance the Indian whoop was set up by the whole.

Sunday October 3rd.

Agreeable to the orders of Yesterday the Garrison of Fort Sullivan this day join'd their respective Corps and the Fort was demolish'd. The Stores & other baggage with the Park of Artillery were put on board the boats and every other matter put in perfect readiness to moove with the Army on their rout to Wyoming to morrow morning 6 o'clock.

The Young Sachem Warrior with several Oneida Indians (Relatives & friends of the unfortunate Indian Han-jost, who bravely fell with the party under the Command of the much lamented Lieut. Boyd :) who have faithfully acted as Guides to the Army, left us this day well pleas'd (after bestowing some presents on them) for their native plaice, The Oneida Country.

The German Regiment who compos'd a part of the flanking divisions of the Army, were this day ordered to join & do duty with the 3^d Penn^a Brigade commanded by Gen' Hand.

Monday 4th October.

This day about 8 o'clock the Army took up their line of march & proceeded steady & in the same order as when marching to the Jenesi Country with this exception only, that the two flanking Divisions of the Army be join'd & compose one, and march on the left flank of the Army.

The Pack-horses with the greatest difficulty, pass'd the mountain (call'd Breakneck hill) Six of them by making miss-steps, tumbled down & were mash'd almost to a jelly. (This Hill is describ'd in my journal of the 9th of August last.)

We arrived at Weusakin about 6 o'clock in the evening after compleating a march of 15 miles. On acco^t of the rain marching was rather disagreeable this day.

On my arrival at this place I received a Letter with some News papers &c. from his Excellency President Reed, which contain'd agreeable News &c.

Tuesday October 5th.

The Army received orders this morning to embark on board of the boats which was effected about 11 o'clock after which the whole moov'd, (but paying little respect to order) about dusk the Troops landed & struck up fires, every boats crew choosing their own ground, the night sett in with rain, which continued untill morning. A number of the troops not having any tents, suffered considerably by the rain.

Wednesday October 6th.

About 8 o'clock this morning the whole embark'd again, and moov'd (paying no attention to order) down the river, about 6 o'clock the landed and Encamp'd, the weather being exceedingly cloudy & look'd likely for rain.

Thursday October 7th.

Embark'd about 6 o'clock and kept on steadily untill we arriv'd at Wyoming about 3 o'clock P. M., the whole Army

landed and Encamp'd on the same ground and in the same order as on the 30th July.

Thus by the perseverance, good Conduct and determin'd resolution of our Commander in chief, with the assistance of his council and the full determination of his troops to execute have we fully accomplish'd the great end & intentions of this important expedition, And I flatter myself we have far more than fully surpass'd the most sanguine expectations of those whose Eyes were more immediately looking to us for success.

The glorious achievements we have exhibited in extending our conquests so far, and at the same time render them so very compleat, will make no inconsiderable ballance even in the present politicks of America. Its future good consequences I leave to the eloquence of time to declare, which will in Ages hence celebrate the memory of those brave Sons, who nobly resign'd their lives disdaining every fatigue & hardship, to compleat a conquest, the real good effects & advantages of which posterity will more particularly enjoy.

Whilst I revere the merit and virtue of the Army, I am sorry I am under the necessity of mentioning that there was an unparallel'd and unpardonable neglect (and which ought not to pass with impunity) in those whose business it was to supply them with a sufficient quantity of necessaries to carry them through the expedition, instead of which not more than 22 days of flour & 16 days meat was on hand when it commenc'd. And altho' the Army possess'd a degree of Virtue perhaps unparallel'd in the Annals of History, in undertaking an expedition on half allowance which was in every instance hazardous and injurious, Yet had we not been favoured with the smiles of Providence in a continuation of good Weather, the half allowance itself would not have enabled us to perform what from that circumstance we have.

FINIS.

LETTERS OF WILLIAM PENN.

[Originals in the Manuscript Department of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]

(Continued from page 318.)

y^e 11-7^m 1691

FFRIENDS.—

I have Rec^d your Divided packett w^{ch} show yo^r Divided Governm^t and surely y^e Cause of it will early or late meet with its Reward wherever it lives. In y^e mean time your Division has torne me to peices and opend those wounds that Malice gave me here, and time & patience had Closed up and almost Cured. No publick frowns have given me that trouble or Concerne, and I am Greived that what I thought y^e highest mark of a lowly and loving minde has had no better Effect. What is next to be don to gaine you or quiett you, to perswade you to your owne Interestt before yo^r Disorders spoyeld you and Devour y^e Country? you Cannot Imagine what use is made by all sorts and Especiall those at Helm of your Divisions. O ffrinds I Came to you in love, I left you in love and with Resolutions of Returning to you with all that was Dear to me in this World and my letts and Disappointments y^e Righteous God knows were neither what I Desired nor Could overcome, but y^e Course you take will ever make it Impracticable. I am a man of Sorrows and you Augment my Griefs, not because you dont concerne, but because you dont love one another. Though you are not of one Judgment in Religion, you are of one ffamily in Civiles and should aime at y^e publick good, and your owne private Interests only in that, and if you Cannot Deny your selves, your private humour & Resentments I must Expect ffrom your strifes y^e Loss of the whole to me and mine and as uneasie as the administrations have been to all sides under my Deputations, you will finde the change worse then you are able to Imagine or Mend.

I write this therefore and Dedicate it to you all before any resolutions are taken (from Your Division) here, to your and my prejudice. Shall your Disatisfaction about David Lloyd and Jo^a White, their usage ruine us all? Cannot you bear a little ffor y^e good of y^e whole at least till it please God to bring me among you. One party Complaines of a surreptitious Councile, the other of an Incompetent Election of a Deputy. Before you part I oblige you in y^e ffear and name of God, by w^t power I have with you in ffriendshipp or Office that you fforgive and pass by yo^r respective heats & objections & studdy peace and love and whoever is most in the right will I hope show most of that Disposition and by y^t Convince y^e opposite party. I call upon you all my Loving ffriends, Tho. Lloyd, Wm. Markham Arth^r Cook, Jo^s Cain, Jos. Growdon, Wm. Clark &c to hear what I say and to remember yo^r Gover^r, your ffriend and your affectionate one too, asks this at your hands. I Can fforgive you in what any of you have thoat or done at anytime ag^t me. Can you not ffor my sake and your owne fforgive one another? And wherein you have served me, I am, and hope to be ffurther thankful to you. Strive not, read y^e 5th Mat. y^e 12 Rom. 3 of y^e Coloss. 1 Tim: 3, 2 Tim 2: 1 & 2 of Tim. you will see what becomes Christianity, even in Government, the matter is Easily Convertible to Conclude if Petitions were Rejected it was not well, if the assemblys Clark was knowingly, or as such arrested it was not Discreet but I must tell you they have none by Charter, but y^e Proc^t Councills, ffor he whoever he be is y^e Clark to y^e Gen^l Assembly and the assembly but an additionall to y^e Prov. Councill who is the true Representative which answers to y^e Commons not y^e Lords of England, being Elected which ye Lords are not and ffor that reason Least Council-lors, tho the peoples choyce may miss it, by Weakness or Corruption, yett they shall have an I or an no ffor it but not a r^d Debating power as hath y^e Prov Councill which I have more than once hinted to you. Againe if the New Castle &c councillors surprised y^e board it was not well y^e

president and all in Towne should have been summoned and if the Prov. Councill Choose a Deputy without a Charter Quorum, it was also reprehensible. I therefore require y^e Meeting of y^e Councillors that could meet, whome sickness or absence did not hinder, that you might together hear my minde and my desires and by answering which I shall see whether you remember, love or desire your friend & Gover^r againe. You of the Lower Counties Call to minde how you desired to be joyned to y^e uper, and you of y^e upper Counties how much you were pleased at y^e union of y^e Lower and both at Chester (then Upland) and afterwards at Philadelphia, y^e solemn presence that union was blest with. I can better fforgive those that were not witnesses of it. It is never to be forgotten of those that will remember that w^{ch} is good. Take that Hono^r from me be united before I come that I may finde you as I left you to Gods Glory and our Mutuall Comfort.

I had y^e New Castle packett 10 days agoe that of y^e Province but 6 days since have had but an hours time given me to send you this and not an hour before came y^e Laws &c from ffrance that Came by y^e Tryall as I suppose with Divers Letters but none ffrom any publick person but a short one from Cap^t Markham of the 3^d mo. 90, if more they may follow friends I conclude with this chuse againe in a ffull Councill, be Kinde and yeilding, that your Neighbours may see you Can fforgive as well as resent and be wise as well as Jealous of your Rights, and lett no man be turned out nor make Changes but upon misdemeanour ffairely proved. And ffor all New Towns or Charters or Counties &c Nothing to be done but by my Knowledge and Consent Especially no alteration in the Townes or Settlement already made. The Messengers stays and I have only time to salute you all, and by you y^e people, that am your reall friend

WM. PENN.

W. P. P. G.

To my trusty and well beloved friends Tho. Lloyd, Jo^s

Syncock, Jos. Growden, Wm. Markham Jo^a Cann, Wm. Clark, Arth. Cook, Sam Richardson Jo^a Curtis, Thomas Duckett, Grif. Owen, Jo^a Bristow Wm. Jenkins, Wm. Stockdale, Jo^a Delevall, Griff. Jones, Wm. Yardly and y^e rest of the Prov Councill of Pennsylvania and Territorys, not to be opened before all be present unless hindered by sickness or unavoydable absence.

Endorsed on the letter is the following :

This Lett^r was und^r Cover Directed to Tho. Lloyd and W^m Markham wth ye^e Proprietors owne hand. It came by way of Maryland enclosed to Rich^d John and sent hether by Ralfe fishbourne y^e 12th of Ap^l 1692. Tho. Lloyd brought it to me Wm. Clark was then with me, wee open'd y^e ffirst Cover and ffound inclosed this Letter sealed, and open'd it.

WORMINGHURST 25 10^m 96

ROB. TURNER

I cannot complain of thy silence, tho more of laite then formerly & must own I have had more letters from y^e than any one in y^e Province except my Cos. Markham. But y^e ill favour'd Jumble of G. K. agst which the life of God in frds has risen throughout this nation, Scotland & Ireland has I beleive hindered y^e of late; Thou going in too far with him in Countenanceing, or not enough discountenancing his violences, and managem^t Tho I have sayd thou hast to me disliked them. Rob. the ancient, noble, Glorious truth turns agst his work & he is fallen in with y^e dreggs of aposttacy & enmity of all sorts of Professions agst. us & not 5 people in y^e unity before he came over adhear to him as I can learn he dwindles away, depend upon it. Thou knowst I was kinde & plain too, but I of all men, he runs at, & has most unworthily used, the Lord rebuke him & restore him.

Now for w^t thou hast writt in thyn of y^e 6. 6^m 96. I take it kindly, for there are good hints & sights of things, & I shall make use of them accordingly, as thou mayst soon see. But Robert, If truly thou lovest me & one whose shoes

lachel I am not worthy to unloose, then let me prevale with thee not to strengthen y^t Int. & Party w^{ch} runs agst y^e ancient unity & frds. as we were a People when I was among you. I will not say they have not their weaknesses; some may be high, some selfish, some hote, yet they are a people called and In measure saved by the Lord. They have knowen & do know & measurably enjoy the Lords love & presence which is beyond words & speculations and doubtful disputations. I beseech thee as an ancient professor of y^e ever honourable truth & an acquaintance of the nobles of Israel in y^e begining, y^t thou come forth clearly from any privat dissatisfactions, or singularitys & thou wilt soon feel the comfort & encrease of it to thyselfe in thyn own bosome, none knows of this but my selfe. I know thou art a secret man & therefore to y^e I ease my minde next, for my own poor languishing Interest I am enough a beleiver of y^e ill estate of it, but alas who will help me. I have not seen sixpence these twice six years, my Plantation expensive & yet ruinous, a lovely place & good begining but every one mindeing their own things. But my eye is to the Lord y^t from my youth has preserved me & from my mothers womb seperated me to see his wondrous works in y^e great deeps of my day & in my voyage to eternity for which my soul blesseth his holy name.

I hear vice raigns to y^e reproach of the Province—thou wilt be heard by Gov^r Mar. & used to write to me about it in T. K's time, urge him to suppress it with an high hand. I have suffered much formerly on his account & others as P. R^s &c. for being over them y^t made it a country, & expected under me the chiefest Administration and came with y^t hope, & if they see no better conduct than in other Govern^{ts} they will be under a very troublesome disappointment. I cannot but acknowledge they have some reason, wherefore pray let thos y^t Govern, represent me & my strictness, all they can for every body here &c expect it & y^e Contrary is my reproach & our Professions. I shall next tell thee that I shall shortly nominate a surv^r Gen^l Deputy, also

com^{rs} of Propriety & some other new measures, what thou canst pray be helpfull that my affaires sinck not, my poor daughter now by me, beggs y^r her house may not sinck, but if needfull be repaired the best way to improve it for her would be a reall kindness to her & to me. I will not say she wants it, but it would be a requisit conveniency to her, give my love to thy wife & mo^r & firrends as free I am .

Thy assured Frd

WM. PENN.

Lett me hear first & about
my concerns & Daughters &
sons lott, now my only
one for y^e Lord has taken
from me my excellent
childe, to my deepest grief
vale.

LONDON 5th 7^m 97

FRIENDS.

The Accusations of one sort & the reports of another that are come for England against your Govern^t not only tend to our ruine but our Disgrace. That you winck at a Scotch Trade & a Dutch one too receiueing European goods from the latter, as well as suffering yours agst law & y^e English Interest to goe to the other, also that you do not only winck at but embrace pirats, ships & men. Thes are your Accusations, and one Francis Jones of Philadelphia has complained of it to Gov^r Nicolson because It was not redrest in y^r Govermt.

The Reports are & a nameless letter is come to me besides from Philadelphia to y^e same purpose, that there is no place more over run with wickedness, sins so very scandalous openly Committed in defiance of law & virtue, facts so foul, I am forbid by common modesty to relate them. I do therefore desire & charge you the Gov^r & Council for y^e time being to issue forth some act or acts of state, forth with to suppress both forbidden Trade and piracy & also y^e growth of vice & loosness, till some severe laws be made

agst them. And I doe hereby Charge that no licences be granted to any to keep publick houses y^t do not give great security to keep civil houses, & are not known to be of a sober convirsation & y^t the Courts of Justice in each County have the approbation of not licenseing of them in order to prevent much of the occasion of such Lewdness & Idleness as are too often seen in such places. And that you take care that Justice be Impartially done upon Transgressors, that the wrath and vengeance of God fall not upon you to Blast your so very flourishing begining. I hasten to you so fast as the Complaints here agst you will give me leave, y^t make my presence now but too necessary. Lett neither base gain nor a byass affection, byass or make you partiall in these cases. But for my sake, your own sakes & above all for God's sake, lett not the Poor Province longer suffer under such greivous & offensive Imputations, and you will oblige him y^t loves you, prays for you & prays to be with you, & is with true love

your reall Friend & aff. Proprietary

WM. PENN.

Letters of Hannah Penn.

BATH y^e 11th of 3^d mo. 1715

DEAR CHILD.

This brings mine & thy fathers Dear Love to thee & thy Brothers Richard & Dennis, who I hope mind your Books & do as Master orders. Neglect not to read in the Bible or in some Good frds book the Value of 2 Chapters every day, and hear thy brothers also a small pettition out of y^e bible or J. Frames book some of which I would thee at thy Leacure hours. Learn them by heart and be a good Example to them. I have the satisfaction to hear you were well first day from Hannahs Mother who also brought the account of Honest Marg^t Rawles death at which I have been much Consern'd but wish to know of what & with whom she

dyed. I shall lett thee know that thy poor father holds through the Lords mercy as well as at home he drinks about a q^t of y^e Bath Water and has a good stomach after it. I am at present also pretty well as is thy sister & sister Aubrey, Mary Chandler & M. Wells Indiferent, as is Hannah this day, But she has been very ill for the most part ever since she came here so was not able to attend thy father but rather wanted attendance herselfe having had a severe feavour & ague but mist her fitt yesterday and has been better to-day y^a any day since she Came. I am at a loss for several things she should have remembred and w^{ch} I would have sent by flying coach 6th day if this comes time enough to hand, viz. thy fathers slippers, 2 pair of New Gloves in the sheet Trunk, his old thin Wascoat of striped silk druggett, Johnes thin surtoot if not toren, if tis then send thy fathers short one to make one for him. We also want Pegges Blue shoes. Johnes new silk Hankercher & mine from Mary little worths send it by the man that meets H. Pratt for I fancy they will be most reasonable, but if Extortious then send by the Waggon, who will bring for 7/ a hundred but I much want thy fathers thin wascoat & Johnes Coat, he & thy sisters gives their kind love to you all. Give mine to Thomas Kent & to thy Master, if either of them desire any books out of thy fathers Closett thou may help them to the key & when done lett Rachell lock it up with the rest in the drawer I left it. Give my Love to Rachell to whom be ye all kind & easy & if her mother Inclines to come as I ofered rachell, Lett her be kindly used, and tell her I would have The Rent accomodated to his satisfaction. I have not as yet heard from you since Thomas went hence, I desire sometimes to hear from thy Master and sometimes from thee how you go on & are in health and how poor Manda does, if thy Master has not made more Balsamack sirup lett Thomas Get 2 or 3 ounces of it from Rob^t Deans & if it does her good lett her have more; or anything else y^t may turn to her advantage, for I am in concern for her, but I must say no more now, but with my best desires for good and

Comfort and hearty salutes of dear Love to you all my dear Children I end and am thy Dear brothers &c

Thy affectionate Mother

To THOMAS PENN.

H. PENN.

My love to our frds. at Reding. I would have Rachell bottle 6 or 8 bottles at least of Gooseberry when they are fitt & Candy some Angelha if any is fitt else make some cake or ——— of which is in my receite Book which John has and which I desire wth the Loose receits may be kept very Carefully. I wish for a buttin book or 2 y^t Johne Employ his time in here if John thinks any he has proper.

29th of 5^{mo} 1718

MY DEAR CHILD

This is to bring thee the sorrowfull act. of thy fathers being worse than ordinary, I refer thee to H. Gouldney & thy sister Aubrey for more particulars I am

Thy afflicted but
affec. Mother

H. P.

I think thou was best write to thy 2 poor brothers & lett them know a little of our care least the next may be too surprising to them. Tho' Rob^t Dean this morning did not seem to see an aparent danger sudanly but I do fear it.

SELECTIONS FROM THE LETTER-BOOKS OF THOMAS
WHARTON, OF PHILADELPHIA, 1773-1783.

(Continued from page 339.)

PHILAD June 10. 1774.

DEAR FRIEND,

I had the pleasure of communicating a few lines to thee on the 31st ult^m packet, since when none of thy favors have come to my hands; the murder of those Indians on the Ohio has been since fully ascertained, and the enclosed copy of a letter from John Irwin will give thee a pretty clear view of that horrid transaction; he is a man of good character, and his account is therefore much to be depended on. It is ascerted that an express went to the Governor of Virginia with the account, but he has taken no notice thereof.

What I mentioned in one of my former letters, is now daily verifying; all this extensive Continent considers the port bill of Boston as striking essentially at the liberties of all North America, and the enclosed newspaper will give thee a specimen of their sentiments, in the resolution of the Virginians who have determined (tho' not public) to break off the rearing of more tobacco unless the grievances are redressed, and every man knows how this will affect the revenue of England; Maryland has followed the example, and almost all the counties of that province have entered into resolves. Pennsylvania is following on, and on the 15th a general meeting is to be held in this city, when its not doubted, that the greatest numbers will attend that was ever known on any occasion, a body of about 40 persons were together yesterday to propose the resolves for this grand meeting,—Our Governor has been petitioned by a large number to call the Assembly that they might unite

with the other Assemblies in forming one General Congress, which he has refused to do; notwithstanding which I am clear, that a General Congress of Deputies from all the Colonys will take place this fall, and thereby will begin the formation of an union, which I am clear it will become Great Brittain so far to unite on as to form a constitutional connection between you and us, whereby a lasting cement will be effected.

We yesterday were informed by a coasting vessel that he had seen the fleet of men of war and soldiers going to Boston where no doubt they are arrived before this.—

I beg the favor of thy informing my Brother, that his connections are well (except our honoured father whose health seems much on the decline) and that I propose to write him by next packet if I find he is like to continue.

I remain with the sincerest esteem

thy obliged friend

T. WHARTON.

NEWINGTON July 5, 1774.

DEAR BROTHER,

My last to thee per Capt F. of the 17th May I hope thou hast received, since when thy favor of the 6th April came to hand for which I thank thee, and we were pleased to find you had hopes soon of setting in motion your own affair, and we were confirmed in the prospect by a confirmation of the assurance given you by Lord Dartmouth, that he would write in His Majesty's name to L^d Dunmore forbidding the sale &c. of the Ohio lands. I mentioned that J. Tilghman and A. Allen were gone down to Virginia to try if possible to settle matters with Dunmore respecting the conduct of Dr Conolly, and they happening to be at Williamsburg when the dispatches by the April packet got there, his Lordship, (as A. Allen told me) could not help expressing with much warmth the receipt of those prohibitory orders, and it appeared that he was much disappointed in not being able to serve himself and some others

by locating a large track; and when they found their schemes were thus frustrated, they openly denied the quality of the land, this however could avail but little with any judicious man; but the consequences flowing from the barbarous murders committed by Michael Cressup and Baker are likely to have the most serious tendency as the Indians have taken up the hatchet against the English, and killed a number of people; its said that upwards of 200 families have already left their settlements, with all the prospect of fine and plentiful crops, and in the utmost confusion fled to the interior parts of Virginia and this province; by these most wicked acts of Cressup, Baker and some others, the rapid settlement of Vandalia is greatly checked, and great numbers of industrious, usefull people driven to the utmost despair.—Some do not hesitate to say that, a certain Lord must have been at the bottom, in order if possible to drive thy friends from our scheme, that he with a few others might step in and get the prize, as it was conceived that our great friends at home would not think a country worth obtaining which lay constantly open to the attacks of a wild ferocious enemy, and thou’l find observation hinted at in a letter I lately enclosed to Thomas Walpole from John Irwin to R. Callender, so serious is this important affair grown, that notwithstanding L^d Dunmore dissolved his Assembly some weeks since, to hinder them from taking the affairs of the Bostonians into their consideration, yet he has on these Indian allarins, issued writ for a new election, which comes on in as short a day as possible.—Our Governor has also summoned our Assembly to meet the 18th inst: to take Indian affairs into their consideration, and thou may be assured, that at a time he wished to do nothing that might offend administration he would not have called the house, and thereby given them an opportunity constitutionally to unite with the other Colonies, had not this most pressing necessity obliged him to it, and I am therefore very unhappy in being necessitated to inform thee of matters so very disagreeable as the certainty of an Indian war

must be to us.—There were about 50 traders with all their property in the Indian country just ready to depart from thence when these wretches Cressup and Baker committed these murders, the consequence of which is the immediate loss of those traders lives with about £20,000 property belonging chiefly to some merchants in this city.—I have not received a letter from Col. Croghan for some considerable time, tho' I hear he is doing what he can to pacify the Indians, but all seems to little effect. Can it be possible that Government will let such men as Cressup and Baker go unpunished. Its said (and I believe with great truth) that Michael Cressup was making of large surveys at the time of this quarrel, and some do not hesitate to say, for a certain Lord; but whether true or not I cannot tell, I can assure thee that every information we can get very clearly proves the friendly disposition of the Indians, but it cannot be expected they will put up with such atrocious acts of vilany.—

Since my last, great have been the commotions on this continent, occasioned principally by the act of parliament for shutting up the port of Boston, and the prospect of other acts relative to that unhappy place, and be assured the whole continent will hereby be united in a stronger and more firm union than any thing which has heretofore happened could possibly effect, as thou no doubt peruses the several papers of this continent, they will inform thee of the general steps persueing to effect this grand measure. Virginia took the lead, and they fixed the 1st of August to meet in order to appoint deputies to attend the Congress, but as L^d Dunmore has called a new election, he no doubt means the House shall meet in a legislative capacity to do something relative to Indian affairs, when they will authoritatively appoint deputies for the Congress. The Carolinas and Maryland will do the same, and our Assembly, it cannot remain as a doubt will comply with the desire of their constituents in this point; the Jersey and New York have engaged to be ready; Rhode Island and Massachusets have appointed their

deputies, and the latter fixed on the first of September to be the time of meeting and that the Congress sit in Philadelphia, hence thou sees the great probability of an American Union taking place, and I dare say thou'lt join with me in believing it would be happy could our parent state assist us in thus establishing a Constitutional Union betwixt her and us, she appointing a supreme magistrate to reside on this continent, who, with a fixed number from each House of Assembly should form an upper legislature to control the general affairs of this continent, and who would be a proper check to the forward or ambitious views of any one colony. —The intent of this congress, is to endeavour to form a constitutional plan for the government of America, dutifully to petition the King, and remonstrate to parliament relative to various acts of trade, the several acts respecting the Massachusetts government, and if possible to point out such heads that we may unite with the mother country in a constitutional Union; and I suppose it will then be considered how far a general nonexportation, and nonimportation will be proper for the Colonies to engage in, should relief not be granted to the prayer of the Americans.—

Thou may somewhat admire to see my name among the Committee lately appointed at a grand meeting of our citizens, as thou knows I have for some years declined taking an active part in public measures, but I shall freely say that the inducements to me on this extraordinary occasion were the solicitations of great numbers of my fellow citizens, and a sincere desire in myself to keep the transactions of our city within the limits of moderation and not indecent or offensive to our parent state.—When the affairs of Boston became very serious by the passing of the portbill the committee consisting of 19 who were chosen some time since, thought it not prudent of themselves to prepare resolves &c. for a general county meeting (which was strenuously insisted on) they selected 6 persons from each society in this city, to unite with them in considering and preparing those resolves, when as many attended, increased the num-

ber to about 60 persons; at this meeting J Dickenson (one of the committee) produced a number of resolves, some of which were expressed in terms we could not approve of, and therefore after debates which lasted for 10 or 12 hours, we took off all the acrimonious parts and reduced them to the printed ones enclosed; but thou'lt find that those published in our newspapers as agreed at the general meeting is somewhat different; on the whole as I cannot pretend to give in the course of a letter a circumstantial detail of those transactions let it suffice, that, I say, our only motive for meeting was to keep the peace of the city and as much as possible to hinder any thing from being done that could tend to influence or insense Great Britain against us, as we are abundantly convinced that our happiness depends on a strict union with her on constitutional principles, and we hope the great among you will be convinced of the propriety of this union, and grant their assistance to a measure which if well executed, must tend greatly to the prosperity of both countries.

Thy family are well—our honoured father continues very low and I very much fear his continuance with us.

I am thy affec^d Brother

T. WHARTON.

P. S. Thy letter of 6th May with the act of Parliament respecting Quebec and that to J Dobson and Co is just come to hand—the packet not yet arrived. Where will matters terminate.

NEWINGTON Aug: 2. 1774.

DEAR FRIEND,

My last of the 10th June I hope came safe to hand since when I had the pleasure of thy favor of May 4th for which I thank thee.—The sentiments it contains do honour to the author, and I hope the day is not far off when the foundation will be laid whereon a substantial and permanent union between Great Britain and her Colonies will be established, as this union cannot be durable unless fixed

on constitutional principles, I trust our great ones with you will not take umbrage at the Congress which has been formed to collect the united sentiments of all America on this great point and in which the utmost degree of harmony prevails among us; and I cannot entertain the most distant doubt but that it is the desire of this continent and will be one principal object of that body to manifest to our parent state the most sincere disposition to continue with her in the strictest harmony and friendship, notwithstanding some very violent and base publications have issued from the pen of men who are unworthy of the connection we bear with you, but I know I am writing to so good a judge of mankind, that he will not blend the virtuous of an extended continent with a few whose [illegible] prove them unfit for the members of civil society. The Boston portbill with the other two acts of parliament relative to that place, have aroused this whole continent and thou'lt find by all their proceedings that they consider Boston as suffering in the common cause of America, these sentiments have naturally produced the several measures which have been pursued, and by the accounts received we find that South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, the three lower counties on Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire have all actually appointed deputies to attend the Congress to be held in this city the beginning of September next, and we can have no doubt but that North Carolina and Georgia will also attend by their deputies. Hence thou sees, that what I sometime since mentioned will clearly take place, and I am sure as I can be of any thing not perfected, that if our parent state will but meet us on such grounds as becomes her dignity and our affinity to her, all will be happy, and perhaps through a union of counsels difference in sentiment which for some part has subsisted, may have the happy tendency of striking out a path of procedure for both countries which may not only secure their future good will towards each other but con-

firm to all the world that we are bone of your bone, and consider the freedom of one country as the sure pledge of the other.

By a vessel belonging to R^d Neave which I expect will sail in 10 days I intend to forward for thy amusement and information a number of our papers as thou'll thereby be fuller informed of what has been doing on this continent than the limits of a letter will admit of, thou'l no doubt see my name in the list of our Committee, and I can truly say, that, the only motive I had in undertaking a service which I knew would be very arduous and therefore disagreeable, was that I might contribute as far as possible in keeping my fellow citizens from proceeding to declarations and measures inconsistent with their duty and true interest, and I do not repent the time I spent therein, although I cannot approve of all of the resolves entered into, nor of the instructions delivered to our members of Assembly; a few of us on that committee protested against the violent and therefore unworthy parts of them, and the opposition to which cost many hours, for altho' we are satisfied, if the freedom of America is taken away, that of England will not continue long; yet we are equally convinced that decent and loyal expressions, with a firm attachment to the Constitutional principles of an englishman, would better become us, than any other mode that could be adopted; and indeed I know the general sentiments of the people on this continent, is that of true and faithful subjects to our Gracious Sovreign George the Third, and who in the most ardent manner wish a preservation of that ancient harmony, which subsisted between you and us, but yet they cannot admit of the possibility of our being represented by the Commons of Great Brittain, and therefore, that, constitutionally they can have no right to take our money from us.

Among the papers I shall send thee will be the votes of our Assembly, herein thou'l perceive the sentiments respecting the unhappy differences which have taken place between the Virginians and Indians, owing, we have too

much reason to believe to the disposition of L^d D. to get possession of the lands on the Ohio, that he and a few others might garble up what quantities they thought proper; but I have the happiness to believe they will be disappointed therein. L^d Dunmore (as published in the Virginia papers) left Williamsburg on the 11th ult^o for Fort Pitt, in order, (as its said) to settle with the natives, and if possible to restore peace and tranquility to the unhappy but industrious poor who have settled along the banks of the Ohio, he will, if he is sincere in the measure, very easily accomplish the necessary work, as there has been treties held by Col. Croghan and Capt McKee with the several tribes of Indians in that quarter, all of whom have engaged to continue their friendship with us, except the Shawanese, who were the tribe that suffered by the baseness and horrid murders committed by Michael Cressup and his party, yet its not doubted but a present to them will effect the salutary purpose, and restore peace along our extended frontier. Col. Croghan forwarded me the copy of a treaty, which tho' several sheets of paper, I thought might be acceptable, and therefore have caused the same to be transcribed, and which shall be forwarded to thee.

This packet will convey to you an account of the irreparable loss the nation has met with in the sudden and unexpected death of that great man Sir W^m Johnson about the 11th of last month. It seems he had just had a conference with a large body of Indians on the murders committed by Cressup &c:—and that he happily induced them to remain in quiet with us, but just as they were taking leave of him, he was seized with the Bilious Cholic, which in a few hours put a period to his stay in this life.

I remain &c &c

T. WHARTON

NEWINGTON August 20. 1774.

DEAR FRIEND THOMAS WALPOLE,

I did myself the pleasure on the 2^d inst. per packet to write thee, and a few days after (by a vessel from hence to

London addressed to Hartford & Powell) I sent thee a number of newspapers with the Votes of our Assembly and the proceedings at Fort Pitt relative to an accommodation with the Indians, these papers were directed to the Captains particular care, to be delivered to those gentlemen without cost of postage, which I hope as well as the one per packet will soon reach thy hands; altho' I have not had the pleasure of any of thy favors since that of May I could not avoid transmitting thee, the extraordinary resolves and instructions of the Virginians. And it appears to me they have proceeded further in this declaration than any of the other Colonies, and indeed much further than, I think, was prudent or just for them to do, but who shall say, thus far you shall proceed and no further, yet I trust when the wisdom of this continent is united in Congress they will pursue such measures as shall convince you of our firm and sincere attachment to a Constitutional connection with the parent state, both parts supporting its legal and just rights.—Some of the delegates from South Carolina are already arrived, and I doubt not by the 10th September the Congress will sit, when I shall have it in my power regularly to inform thee of the steps they shall take.

As I find a disposition is strongly prevalent in most of the Colonies, that a nonimportation from Great Britain shall take place, I am very jealous that the Congress will be compelled to adopt this measure, perhaps to commence the 1st January 1775, and I do believe it will be attended with the most positive and strict observance, you best know how far this will affect your true interests and perhaps our great ones may find they had better never have compelled the Americans to adopt this measure.—

Let those who write to please ministers of State, say what they may, be assured of a truth, that the Colonies from one end of the continent to the other, consider the proceedings against Boston as levelled at each of them, and they do also consider the act (in its present form) for establishing the Government of Quebec, as the greatest departure from the

English constitution of any ever yet attempted; and fear that its meant and intended to keep the body of inhabitants of that province, as auxiliaries, to reduce both the laws and people of every other Colony; some of our polititians ask, how comes it that this act should comprehend a territory so much larger than that which was ceded by France; when by a reverse of the chances of war to that of the last, that country may be taken by the French, who then will not be content with the limits she surrendered to us, but will insist upon the limits ascertained and fixed by this very act of parliament.

A report strongly prevails here that Gen^l Gage has requested leave to return home or resign his commission.—I am told that upwards of £20,000 is and will be sent to Boston for the relief of her distressed inhabitants

I am with the sincerest esteem and regard
thy real friend

(*N. B.* I did not sign this letter.).

PHILADELPHIA Sept 3. 1774.

DEAR FRIEND,

Since my last of — ult^o none of your favors has reached me.—

I had the satisfaction a few days since of receiving per Brother Samuel a letter, and agreeable to which I have sent Joseph Dobson to Georgetown on Potomack with instructions to remain there and take care of the goods; I have not as yet heard of their arrival, nor will it be prudent to send them to the westward until a peace is established between the Virginians and Indians. Its certain that Lord Dunmore has gone to the westward, and its said with desire to restore peace, but as yet no proceedings of his which have such a tendency, has come to our hands; a few days since I delivered to one Mathias Bush (who will be heard of at Moses Franks) a packet for an America pamphlet and an account of the proceedings of some of the Virginia troops against the Indians.—

I now enclose the extract of a letter which I received from Col. Croghan by which thou'lt perceive the horrid situation which the base acts of some of the Virginians has thrown the western country into, and on receipt of which letter I applied to the Governors Secretary and endeavoured to convince him of the necessity that some goods should be sent, but he replied that they had sent several belts to the Indians and had reason to hope that they would be prevailed on not to join with the Shawnese in the war, but as Col. Croghan writes in such strong terms that a general war would absolutely follow if some steps were not taken, and that if I would send him 50,000 of black and white wampum he would do his utmost to prevent the spreading of the war, I consulted my father and we were of opinion that the proprietors of Vandalia would not hesitate one moment in approving the propriety of the measures; I therefore purchased the quantity of Wampum and sent it by John Campbell as he requested, the cost being £75 is charged with the £160, advanced in January last to the proprietors, and so those informed me that I might reimburse myself by a draft on thee, therefore I shall in a few days sell a Bill on thee for about £135 sterling for that purpose and which I doubt not thou'lt answer and that my conduct herein will be agreeable to the proprietors with you.

I have now enclosed thee a list of the delegates for the several provinces all of whom are arrived, and in a few days a piece will be published pointing out more strongly the reasons why the Americans are not represented in parliament, than any piece yet printed has done and which I shall endeavour to forward for thy perusal, some of the members attending were very warm, others more moderate and I should conclude after certain resolves they will proceed to what they conceive the Constitutional rights of America, and appoint certain persons to accompany those performances to Great Britain and lay the same before the King and Parliament hereby endeavouring to begin the establishment of that harmony which we sincerely wish was

restored between you & us. I am at a loss to determine whether the Congress will advise the entering into a general non importation agreement immediately, or whether they will advise the waiting the issue of our application for redress, provided a final answer should be given within a few months; severe & disagreeable indeed are the circumstances attending those measures and those who wish well to both countries lament the bad policy in Agitating this matter; however its generally thought that the principles of the Quebec law as its so abhorrent to the English constitution will tend to raise us friends with you especially if it should appear that our requests are not derogatory to your just rights.

I remain &c.—

THOS WHARTON.

TO THOMAS WALPOLE

PHILADELPHIA Sept 23rd 1774.

DEAR FRIEND,

It is truly very disagreeable to find with what determined obstinacy the crown lawyers have delayed their report on the papers establishing the Government of Vandalia. We think it impossible but that their conduct must be influenced by some secret and weighty opposers or they would not thus long have kept us from the completion of so just a contract, but it has afforded the proprietors here the highest satisfaction to peruse the just and spirited memorial you have presented to His Majesty. The weight of the personages who presented it, with the strong and pointed facts it contains will certainly effect what we wish, or drag into view the secret opposer to it, whence you will be enabled to determine with precession what steps next to pursue.

As I am on the subject of Vandalia, I cannot omit to give thee a detail of a very singular anecdote which I yesterday was favored with by Mr Henry one of the delegates from Virginia attending the Congress, he is a gentleman of the fairest character, an eminent lawyer, and man of great

abilities; he called at my house to breakfast with me, and we soon entered into conversation respecting the new Colony, as he was very desirous of knowing the general tenor of the Constitution I gave him, to which he said, that on those general and catholic principles there could not be the least doubt, but that it would settle at a most rapid rate; I told him it certainly would had not their Governor (L^d Dunmore) taken up arms against the Indians, which created war between them and us, and consequently drove the inhabitants from the new Colony, who were making very great improvements. He replied, L^d Dunmore is your greatest friend, what he is doing will forever hereafter, secure the peace of your colony, by driving the Indians to an amazing distance from you; I opposed this by such arguments as occurred, and put some leading questions to discover if possible the real intentions of Dunmore for prosecuting this unjust war, and was happy enough to succeed; he replied that he was well acquainted with the secret springs of this affair, and knew it would ultimately tend in the greatest happiness to the proprietors of Vandalia. I then begged him to explain himself as we were really ignorant thereof; on which he said, that he was at Williamsburg with L^d D. when Dr Conolly first came there, that Conolly is a chatty, sensible man, and informed L^d Dunmore of the extreme richness of the lands which lay on both sides the Ohio; that the prohibitory orders which had been sent him relative to the land on the hither side (or Vandalia) had caused him to turn his thoughts to the opposite shore, and that as his Lordship was determined to settle his family in America he was really pursuing this war, in order to obtain by purchase or treaty from the natives a tract of territory on that side; he then told me that he was convinced from every authority that the law knew, that a purchase from the natives was as full and ample a title as could be obtained, that they had Lord Camden and Mr York's opinion on that head, which opinion with some others that L^d Dunmore had consulted, had with the knowledge Conolly

had given him of the quality of the country and his determined resolution to settle his family on this continent, were the real motives or springs of the present expedition. This gentleman then asked me, if I knew where he could buy some Indian goods, I told him where, but said, its not possible you mean to enter the Indian trade at this period. He laughingly said, the wish-world is my hobby horse, from whence I conclude, he has some prospect of making a purchase of the natives, but where I know not. It seems he has a survey on the Ohio, just below the Scioto; he also said, that he with other lawyers had been consulted on the right the crown had to make our grant, or it was within the limits of Virginia their grant was, that the crown had an undoubted right to grant the territory of Vandalia and that we should have no opposition he believed from Virginia. I believe it will be best to keep this gentleman's name private, lest this free communication should injure him.

The just and affectionate sentiments thou art pleased to express both with respect to Great Brittain and her colonies affords me the most sensible satisfaction, and I am happy to find my sentiments on the propriety of an established & constitutional union between both countries, supported by the great abilities of my worthy friend, and I trust that the determinations of this congress will meet the approbation of the good and wise among you.—By a rule established at the opening of the Congress, we cannot get copies of their proceedings, but my intimacy with the leading members of most of the colonies, gives me an opportunity in conversation of knowing their daily results, and as they by a grand committee of 24 members, have for 10 days past been dijesting and framing the rights of American liberty but having not yet reported it to the body of the Congres, I can only say that so far as they have proceeded gives me satisfaction, as they step along on principles founded in the British rights; and I do expect, that, before they break up, they will form the rights into a system, and present them to the

King and parliament, supported by gentlemen named by them, and perhaps confirmed by each Assembly, these gentlemen will, I trust arrive with you before Christmas; this mode I find was anciently and successfully practised by the Roman colonies.—Its strongly insisted on that we should immediately proceed to a total stoppage of trade with England, Ireland, and the West Indies, but its not possible to say what will be the result of the Congress on that head, but I may venture to conclude it will be either the preceeding mode, or that of a total stoppage, should not American grievances be redressed within some limited time after the Continental delegates shall have presented their remonstrance; the enclosed papers from the congress relative to the merchants delaying their orders for goods, will justify the above conjectures.

I will just mention a word or two respecting Boston, it appears to us from every circumstance that the people conduct themselves with great moderation and firmness, and the enclosed papers will full satisfy thee, that their Governor is in fear, and indeed well he may, considering he has undertaken to destroy their liberties. Its said he will not have above 2500 or 3000 troops with him to oppose amazing numbers, I am well informed that within 3 days after the alarm raised by Col. Putnam there was 40,000 men in arms from Massachusetts and Connecticut colonies only. —

What shall I say with respect to Gov Franklin? he certainly must be lost to every principle which his aged and honoured father has been for years supporting, and as it's said the substance of his letter to W^m Strahan of May 21st is written to others, it is become very much known in this city, and in proportion thereto, his character is treated with great freedom, and it must be supposed that, as the minister will find both his and Hutchison's information not turn out true, Gov Franklin cannot receive any permanent advantage from thus imposing on them, and betraying the place of their nativity.

The vessel staying longer than expected enabled me to

add under the 28th that yesterday the Congress went into the consideration of the propriety of a nonimportation from Great Britain and Ireland, when it was agreed to stop all manner of imports from those kingdoms until our grievances are redressed, and I should imagine that as its the result of delegates from every province on the continent (Georgia excepted who has always engaged to observe the resolution of the body) that, there is the utmost reason to believe it will be strictly adhered to. The newspapers I have enclosed will give some general prospect of matter, but when and where things will terminate is beyond my sight to determine. I most ardently desire that the well wishers of both countries may be enabled to unite in such a manner, as to restore and preserve the peace and happiness which once subsisted.

I remain with greatest esteem & regard
thy real friend

THOS WHARTON.

PHILAD Sept 23. 1774.

DEAR BROTHER,

Thy several favors about the 23^d July by Capt All I had the satisfaction of receiving a few days past, with the Memorial to the King &c for all which I thank thee and as I am much engaged, and almost hourly called upon by some of the delegates, it will hinder me of answering by this opportunity the particular parts of thy several letters, and thou must take this as only flying hints. I have now wrote our friend Thomas Walpole pretty fully which letter I doubt not he will freely communicate to thee, the anecdote respecting L^d Dunmore is I think curious and worthy of your attention, tho' perhaps it may be best to keep the gentlemen's name from whom I got it a secret.

That letter respecting G. F. is truly a very extraordinary one, and as the substance of it has by other letters been brought to this place, that he wrote to W^m Strahan is much known and talked of. It has reached Governor Franklin's

ears, who has sent down here to know from whom such letters come, and I have seen one he has written to J. G. wherein he says, he has only wrote a letter to Mr Strahan, and that it was a confidential letter not to be shown to any one, and refers to a more particular letter he had wrote to his Brother Bache for an explanation of his conduct, but I am not quite clear whether its in the letter to Bache or J. G. that he says the letter was entirely confidential, and that he had forbid Mr Strahan to shew it to any person whatever. He no doubt has done his business here, but certainly our friend Strahan will be obliged to justify himself against the Gov^r declaration that it was a confidential letter &c.—and may be under the necessity of giving a copy thereof to exculpate himself from the publishing this letter; be that as it may it affords a severe sting to the author, and I am assured that the Doctor has wrote his son about it, and do not know what he may say more than that Mr Strahan had never shewn it to him, tho' he found it was very public.—

We are very uneasy about thy absence, and the cruel disappointment thou has again witnessed, and cannot help concluding that some forcible cause hinders the Att^y General from reporting, and that stronger than his own sentiments; the measure you have adopted of presenting a Memorial to the King, especially as its headed by such great men, it will undoubtedly bring into view your secret enemies or complete your contract; its here generally believed that Gage is and has been your fixed enemy, but I should think it impossible that he could have sufficient weight there essentially to injure you.

The very cruel and unjust attacks made by Rawle and Footman gives us great anxiety. I have shewn thy letter to several of the Trustees, and they declare it a shame, and as soon as this vessel is gone J Reynell & myself will go into the country to B. Rawle (where he now lives) and endeavor to get him to withdraw the action if not already done as he promised me on my first application; I have been with R^d

Footman, who is much concerned at the affair, but said it was not in his power to help it; they were greatly indebted to J. Samuel whose affairs were in the hands of assignees, and they declared they could get the money of thee and compelled him to deliver the accounts. We shall I expect in 10 days have a meeting of the Trustees to settle what money is in the hands of Abel James, and to make a dividend thereof, when I shall not fail to lay before them the state of those matters, and to do every thing in my power for thy safety, but I have never had the least help from any of thy connections and therefore at times lays very heavy on me, but I am willing to do all I can for thee.

I have the satisfaction to tell thee that by a letter I received from Thomas Richardson of the 15th instant I find the Brig^t Rogers was arrived and that they had got near one half the goods stored, but that the packages were so numerous, that it was with difficulty he could find sufficient stores for them, unless I should receive other orders from thee.—

That part of my letter to T. Walpole relative L^d Dunmore will satisfy thee that the Indian goods must remain in store for some time, as we have as yet no certainty of peace.

About a week since the Indian King Kayasuta was with me, and told me he had been as low as the Illinois in order to settle and preserve the friendship of the Indians with us; he is now gone to Johnson Hall with belts from the nations, for order to holding of a grand treaty with the Indians in the spring, at or near which time it may be best perhaps to present your gifts, and before which I sincerely pray thy business may be effected and thyself arrived.

It is with abundant pleasure that I received the copy of the note from L^d Chatham to thee, as it evinces us of the great connections thou hast formed. We have as yet no account of L^d Pitts arrival at Quebec but whenever he approaches this city, I shall not fail to wait on him, and render him all the services in my power, and I dare say that every true American will try to surpass his fellow

country man in showing to the son of the greatest patriot and friend to the liberty of both Britain and her colonies, every possible mark of esteem & regard.

The Congress yesterday agreed to an absolute and full nonimportation agreement from England, Scotland and Ireland to take place the first of December. In this measure the whole continent by their delegates have agreed unanimously to continue until our grievances are redressed.— I can only hint at matters as I am much pinched for time, the principal part of Congress dining with me this day.

I remain thy affec^d Brother

T. WHARTON.

PHILADELPHIA Decem^b. 21, 1774.

DEAR BROTHER SAMUEL WHARTON,

I refer thee to my last of the 10th per Capt Ward to London, yesterday the November packet arrived but to our mortification not a line was received from thee and had it not been for the kind letter from our friend Thomas Walpole, we should have feared that something very distressful had attended you.

This day the remains of Deborah Franklin the wife of our greatly esteemed friend B. Franklin will be interred.— She died on the 19th having lately been struck with a fit of the palsey, which deprived her of the use of her speech, tho' not of her senses. As the family will be distressed at this unexpected event, perhaps they may not write by this conveyance; it will be but kind and right for thee to convey this intelligence to our friend.

It seems to be the expectation of a number of our sensible fellow citizens, that this port as well as all the rest on this continent will be shut up. Indeed last night a report prevailed here that orders for that purpose were arrived to Gen^l Gage which caused our offices to be open very late last night, as the harbor is full of shipping, but what will be the issue time must tell us. As I pretty well know the disposition of the colonists, I fear the worst. This days

post brought us an account, that one of the men of war from England destined for Boston was drove ashore in a snow storm as she was approaching the coast, and its supposed will be lost. I have the clearest account from Boston that the people of property are doing every thing in their power to keep things from coming to extremity, and, as for the laboring poor, they have not known such plenty of money among them for many years, which is occasioned by the sums daily spent by the Army & Navy.

I remain thy affec^d Brother

THOS. WHARTON.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1775.

DEAR FRIEND,

I have the satisfaction of receiving thy favor of the — last, accompanying the books for our Hospital all of which were received in good order, except that on examining them we found you had omitted sending one which the invoice mentions, and if I mistake not about 4/ value.

I should by this conveyance have forwarded thee a certificate under the seal of our corporation, but thy leaving the donation to my judgment, and it rather appearing from the face of thy letter, that thou supposed it to be an annual contribution, I was totally at a loss to conclude what sum might be agreeable, I would just mention that by the constitution of our hospital all persons contributing £10, and upwards, are entitled to all the privileges and immunities thereof. I assure thee great have been the advantages which English seamen & others have received from this institution without fee or reward. So sensible of its importance have been D. Barklay and a number of others of thy fellow citizens that they have contributed £100 sterling each to this charity. I shall therefore wait thy further directions on this head. The enclosed letter from Ed Biddle will satisfy thee that I have not been unmindful of that part of thy interest, & I expect it will not be long before I shall receive it.

By some of the English papers I had the particular satisfaction to find that the public had called upon my friend Strahan to afford his assistance in the public cause, and as I have no doubt that the exertion of thy extensive abilities will be greatly useful to the parent State so I entreat thee to turn thy attention to her children, to believe that the good people of this continent do not wish a separation from you, but their most ardent desires are for the restoration and continuance of that harmony which a few years since subsisted between you and us. A difference in our local circumstances there certainly is and if a plan can now be proposed by the wisdom of parliament to call forth in cases of emergency the strength of the whole body or empire, preserving the freedom of its respective parts it will give a vast majority on the Continent the most comprehensive joy.

THOS. WHARTON.

T. WALPOLE.

(To be continued.)

Masters not included in these orders who are subject to the same rules with the other Regm^l Officers. The morning Gun at day break to be a signal for the Revelle and the Evening Gun at Sun set a signal for the retreat. The Officers of the Q^r Guards are to March immediately after beating in each Reg^{ts} in the order heretofore prescribed. M^r Hezekiah Stoakes by recommendation of the field Officers of the 8th Virg^a Reg^t is appointed Paymaster thereof. A fatigue party of 100 Men with a Proportion of Officers to parade tomorrow morning at 6 o'clock at the Q^r M. Gen^l Quarters to take their orders from Maj^r Gen^l Green.

Maj^r Gen^l Green's division to practice by actual firing this afternoon at 4 o'clock, in this and all like cases, before the men begin to fire their Arms to be critically examined by the Officers to see that they are not loaded with Ball, also attention to be paid to their having their Catridges so disposed as to be in no danger through hurry of their making up of their Catridges charg'd with Ball instead of the others. Accidents will be imputed to the carlessness of the Officers and they made to account for it. Lieut. Myers tried by a Court Martial of the 3rd Instant for behaving in a scandalous & infamous Manner unworthy of the Character of an Officer & Gent^m in Getting drunk and abusing the Col^o & the rest of the Officers of the Reg^t he belongs to & acquitted. The Comm^r in Chief is sorry he is obliged to descent from the sentence but as he cannot conceive from the face of the evidence what reason could influence the acquittal, he is under the disagreeable necessity of desiring a reconsideration of the matter.

G. O.

HEAD QUARTERS JUNE 7th 1777

Maj^r Gen^l for tomorrow Stephens

Brig^r for the day tomorrow Maxwell

F^d Officers Col^o Spencer & Maj^r Nicholas

Brigade Major Wetherspoon.

As the Army is now on a permanent & hoñble footing & as the Gen' has the Credit of it very much at heart, he expects that every Officer on whom the importance of this Contest and a regard to his own honour or duty are sufficiently impress'd will lend their aid to support the character of it. To this end nothing can be more effectual than a close attention to discipline & subordination and particularly in an exact obedience to G. O. which is the Life of an Army.

Officers should consider that a repetition of orders is the highest reflection on those who are the Causes of it. An orderly Book is a record in the hands of thousands of the transactions of the Army and consequently the disgrace of those whose insensibility of the obligations they are under and want of a manly emulation of temper oblige the Comm' in Chief to publish their misconduct by repeating his calls upon them to discharge their duty. The Gen' appeals to the understanding of every Officer and earnestly recommends to serious Consideration of these matters. Their engagement with the Publick their own honour & Salvation of their Country demand it. The Gen' wishes it on these acc^{ts} and for their own ease and satisfaction, for as nothing is more easy to conduct an Army, where a chearful & ready Obedience is paid to every order, so nothing is more difficult and embarrassing where a careless licentious & disorderly Spirit prevails. This much is said to lead Gent^{rs} into a proper train of thinking on the subject & to engage their Judgment & feelings on the side of their duty. But it is at the same time necessary to subjoin that punishment & disgrace will attend those who will not be influenced by more hoñble means.

Cap^{ts} should make it a point that every order respecting their Comp^y is complied with, Col^{ls} should do the same in their Reg^{ts}, Brig^{rs} in their Brigades, Maj^r Gen^{ls} in their Divisions. No officer should implicitly trust to another, but each perform his own Part, & see that those under him do theirs, this being the case every thing would go on smoothly

& well, but while the Contrary is practiced, and every Officer is glad to throw the irksome drudgery of obedience upon his inferior, nothing but disorder and ruin can ensue. No Officer to be absent from Camp without a Furlough from his Brig^r nor in that case for more than ten days at a time. The Adj^t Gen^l will furnish each Brig^r applying with printed furloughs for the purpose which alone are to be used. Deserters are to be immediately sent to the Maj^r Gen^l of the Day, the person conducting them not to permit them to stop any where, to answer any Questions shall be made them.

The Comm^r in Chief approves the following sentences of a Court Martial held the 4th Ins^t and Orders their immediate execution, the Prisoners mentioned in the above as well as in former orders who are Yet in the guard house to be taken out by their Respective Reg^{ts} and receive their punishment on the Brigade Parade.

An orderly Serg^t from each Brigade to attend at the Gen^{ls} Quarters they are to bring their provision with them.

D. O. The Brig^o Major to make a weekly return to the Gen^l the same time they do to the Adj^t Gen^l. M^r. Brown being assign'd Commissary to this Division the different Reg^{ts} will draw their Provision from him accordingly. A corporal and 6 Privates to be furnished from the two Brigades daily for the Commissary's Guard, one day by Gen^l Muhlenburghs next by Gen^l Weedons.

After Orders.

Three men from each of the following Brigades Viz Maxwells, Muhlenburghs, Weedons, Woodfords, Scotts & Conways, to parade tomorrow at Guard Mounting at the Q. M. G.^s as a guard for the Commiss^{rs} Cattle, the party to be commanded by a Subaltern Officer and relieved daily till further orders, the Officers to be furnished in rotation from the different Brigades begining with Maxwells.

HEAD QUARTERS June 8th 1777.

Maj^r General for tomorrow . . . Green
 Brig^e Muhlenburgh
 Field Officers Col^o Ogden L^t Col^o Seayers
 Brig^e Major Piers
 Guards and Fatigue as Yesterday.

By intelligence from different Quarters there is much reason to believe the enemy are on the eve of some important Operation. This makes it absolutely necessary that the whole Army should hold themselves in readiness to move at a moments warning and for that purpose they are to be always furnished with three days Provision ready cook'd. Officers to take care the men carry their own packs and to suffer none but invalids to put their arms or packs into the Waggon, the Q. M. G. to settle with the Brigadiers the proper allowance of Waggons for their respective Brigades and to furnish them or make up any Deficiency immediately. All arms delivered out of the Public Store or purchased by Officers for the use of the Continent, to be branded without loss of time agreeable to former orders, for the future none but printed Furloughs to be given to Soldiers, any Soldier absent from his Corps, with only a written furlough, will be taken up, his furlough deem'd a forgery this to be advertised in the Public papers of each State. A return to be made tomorrow of the Captains in each Brigade specifying where they are.

G. O. CAMP AT MIDDLE BROOKE June 9th 1777

Parole <i>Newcastle</i>	Countersign
Maj ^r Gen ^l for tomorrow . . .	Sterling
Brigadier	Weedon
Field Officers Col ^o Lewis & L ^t Col ^o Dehart	
Brigade Major	Day

The Comm^r in Chief approves the following Sentences
 At a Gen^l Court Martial held the 6th Ins^t and orders

them to be put in Execution Immediately, taken out of the Guard House & punished on the Brig^e Parade to which they belong Viz^t Will^m Nicholson of the 15th Virg^a Reg^t charg'd with desertion to receive 25 Lashes. Abraham Still of the 15th Virg^a Reg^t charg'd with desertion to receive 25 Lashes. John King of the 1st Jersey Reg^t charg'd with desertion to receive 50 Lashes, Tho^s Banks of the 15th Virg^a Reg^t charg'd with desertion to receive 20 Lashes. Anthony Payne of the 15th Virg^a Reg^t charg'd with desertion to receive 20 Lashes. John Lowry of the 9th Virg^a Reg^t charg'd with Damning the General and his orders to receive 50 Lashes. James Daughy of the 3rd New Jersey Reg^t charg'd with desertion to receive 100 Lashes. Dan^l Hayley of the 3rd New Jersey Reg^t charg'd with deserting from his Reg^t and Inlisting into the 10th Pensilv^a Reg^t to receive 25 Lashes.

Sam^l Allison of the 3rd Virg^a Reg^t charg'd with deserting from his Reg^t & Enlisting into the 10th Pensilv^a Reg^t to receive 20 Lashes. John Bybricker of the German Battalion charg'd with desertion & inlisting in another Reg^t the sentence postponed for further evidence.

The duty of the Maj^r Gen^l to begin at the mounting of the Guards and to end at the same time next day. The Comm^s Officer of each Corps, to keep an Ammunition Acc^t with their Men & make them pay for all that is wantingly wasted. Cap^{ts} of Companies to keep a List of their Mens Clothes and have them carefully exam^d every Saturday. A Soldier shall not presume to sell any part of his Clothes upon any pretence whatever. The Prisoners under sentence of death to prepare for Execution tomorrow at 12 o'clock. The whole army except Gen^l Lincolns Division is to be assembled for this purpose near the Artillery Park. The Criminals is to be attended with such Chaplains as they chuse.

As there is plenty of French and common Sallid, Lambs Quarter & Water Creeses growing about Camp, and as these Vegetables are very conducive to health, and to pre-

vent the scurvy and all putrid disorders, the Gen^l recommends to the Soldiers, the constant use of them, as they make an agreeable Sallid & have the most Selectary Effect.

The Regm^l Officer of the day to send to gather them every morning & have them distributed among the Men. A Detachm^t of 3 Cap^{ts}, 6 Sub. 6 Serg^{ts} & 150 men to parade this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Artillery park with three days Provision, to be commanded by Maj^r Wiltner who will receive his orders from Brigadier Gen^l Maxwell.

CAMP AT MIDDLE BROOKE, June 9th

After Orders.

One field Officer 4 Cap^{ts} & Subalterns & 200 Privates from Gen^l Stevens division to parade immediately with their arms &c^a and march to Steels Gap to Execute a Piece of work, the Comm^{rs} Officer will send to the Q. M. G. for 200 Axes. One Cap^t 2 Sub. & 50 Privates from each Gen^l Mughlenburghs & Weedons Brigade to parade for the same purpose and march with axes to the same place.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS MIDDLE BROOK June 10th 1777

Parole Oakhampton

Countersign

Maj^r Gen^l for tomorrow Stephen

Brigadier Woodson

Field Officers Col^l Payton, & Maj^r Richardson

Brigade Maj^r Johnson

Such Reg^{ts} as have not already drawn Tomhawks, are Immediately to provide themselves with at least one or two to a Mess. The Q. M. G. is to charge those to the Reg^t and each mess to be charg'd with what is delivered to it that they may return them when call'd for, or pay for them at least. The Q^r M. G. is to furnish each Brig^e with an assortment of entrenching tools which are always to accompany the Brig^e under the care of the Brig^e Q. M. and

to be delivered to the order of the Brigade as occasion may require. The tools already delivered to the Reg^{ts} are to be accounted for, the Comm^s Officer of every Corps is to keep an exact acco^t of all the arms rec^d and delivered for the use of it as there will be a careful enquiry into the matter and a satisfactory acco^t expected from them. The movements of this Army either for offensive or defensive measures will be sudden whenever they happen consequently no time can be allowed to draw or Cook provision it may not be amiss therefore to remind the Officers of the necessity of having the men provided agreeable to the order of 8th Ins^t. and the Commissary is desired if possible to furnish Biscuits and salt provision for this purpose which the men may keep by them, and continue to draw their usual allowance, it has been so pressingly recommended to the Officers to have no unnecessary baggage with them, Though it is hoped the Army is entirely unencumbered with it, but if the case should be otherways the Gen^l desires that the Brigadiers will have it immediately moved, the Adj^t Gen^l will direct to what place after this notice. Officers are not to be surprisid if heavy Boxes, great Bedsteads &c are left in the field, a very small Escort from the whole line will be necessary to guard the Baggage sent of pursuant to this order to be composed of the most indifferent, but under the care of a careful Officer. The Gen^l is informed that Complain^s are made by the inhabitants nearest to the Enemies lines of Soldiers taking away their horses and other property, and that in many instances they are countenanced by the Officers under the idea of the Inhabitants being Tories. The Gen^l expressly orders a stop to be put to these proceedings, or those who are convicted of them will be brought to Exemplary punishment.

Such Inhabitants as are proper objects of Punishment will be dealt with in a Legal way, But no Officer or Soldier is to judge for himself and appropriate their property to their own use, or to seize it without proper orders. The Comm^r in Chief approves the following sentences of a

Court Martial held the 7th Ins^t of which Col^o Tho^s Marshall of the 3rd Virg^a Reg^t was Presid^t, Lieu^t Keely of the 8th Virg^a Reg^t charg'd with disobedience of orders, and absenting himself 3 months beyond the time allowed him to join his Reg^t found not Guilty of being absent from his Reg^t 3 months beyond the time allowed him but Guilty of disobedience of orders, sentenced to be discharg'd the service, Lieut. Tully Robertson of the 4th Virg^a Reg^t charged with absenting himself from his Reg^t without leave to be discharged from the service and to forfeit his pay from the last till he join'd his Reg^t again, Lieut Ford of the 4th Virg^a Reg^t charg'd with disobedience of orders, in the instance of firing a Gun without permission in Camp, sentenced to Receive a Repremand from the Comm^r of the Reg^t in the presence of the Officers of the same. John Smith of the 7th Pensilv^a Reg^t formerly the 6th charg'd with inlisting into the 9th Pensilv^a Reg^t without a discharge from the 7th sentenced to receive 20 Lashes on his bare back and the bounty of 20 Dollars which he received of the 9th Pensilv^a to be stopp'd out of his pay. Peter Burney of the 3rd Jersey charg'd with Desertion, sentenced to be discharg'd, Will^m Shaddock of the 9th Pensilv^a tryed by the same Court Martial 2nd June for Desertion omitted in former order sentenced to receive 20 Lashes on his Bare Back the picquet Guard to assemble in the rear of the Artillery Park at Guard Mounting, this place to be Considered as the Grand Parade till further orders. The Comm^r in Chief orders that the Baggage and Camp Equipage of the whole Army except the Tents which are not to be struck until further orders be loaded this Evening and every thing in Readiness to move at a moments warning, the troops to be supplied with Provision agreeable to the order of the 8th Ins^t. The Q^r M. G. Commissary Gen^l & Commissary of Stores to see that every thing in their Respective departments be in moving order, all Horses to be fixed to their Waggon.

HEAD QUARTERS June 11th 1777.

Parole Petersborough C. S. Plimouth Pumpion

Maj^r Gen^l for the day tomorrow . . . Grant

Brig^r Scott

Field Officers Col^o Martin & L^t Col^o Nelson

Brig^e Major Farling

The Commissary Gen^l to deliver no Rum for Guard or fatigue Service but in the following manner a Gill per man for all out Guards and Picquets the order for it to come from the Brig^r of the Day, the same allowance for all fatigue Parties either from the Line, division & Brigade, the order of it to come in the first Instance from the Maj^r Gen^l of the Day, in the second from the Maj^r Gen^l of the Division in the third from the Brigadier of the Brigade. All Detachments and Scouting Parties to have a Gill per man for every Night they are out, the Maj^r Gen^l of the Day to give the order for it. A Gill a day to all fatigue Parties in the Commissary or Q^r M G^s Department, no other Guard or fatigue to have any allowance of Rum, the Rum for Guards not to be issued till the duty is over, all Stroling or suspected Persons taken up to be brought before the Maj^r Gen^l of the Day. All Guards or detachments going towards the Enemy or coming from them to march in the same order as if they expected an Attack for the purpose the Officers to be at their proper posts and the men to march with Regularly advanced & Rear Guards to be sent out in proportion to the strength of the party and at a greater or less Distance according to the Nature of the Ground as in advancing towards an Enemy or coming from them there is always danger of surprise & attack. Precaution should be always taken to be prepared for them, and were not the case good habits Will be introduced by acting in this manner when there is little or no occasion which will be of service when there is, and both Officers and Men will be taught their Duty. All Stroling Sutlers immediately to quit the Camp or their Liquors &c^t will be taken from them and

distributed among the Soldiers, without any compensation. Each Brig^r to notify them about his encampment with this order.

Gen^l Lincoln has Liberty to clear the loaded pieces of his Division by Discharging them this evening at Retreat. All Regem^l Paymasters are to attend the Paymaster Gen^l on Friday at 10 o'clock at his Quarters Col^o De la Levere is appointed to the Comm^d of the Corps under the Comm^d of Maj^r Ollendorf. The Comm^s Officer of each Corps is to report every deserter from it immediately to his Brig^r who is to pursue the Most Vigorous measures for Apprehending them and is to give an Acco^t of the matter to the Maj^r Gen^l of the day who is to draw the whole in his report of occurrences to the Comm^r in Chief, strict attention will be paid to this order. The order some time ago issued at Morris Town forbidding waggoners to Gallop and strain their Horses is little attended to. The Q. M. G. will therefore inform those people of the consequence of disobedience.

The Brigade Maj^{rs} Are to meet the Adj^t Gen^l at 6 o'clock this afternoon at his Tent, the Guard for the Commissary's Cattle is to be furnished in rotation by the different Brigades and to be relieved every 3 days, Gen^l Muhlenburghs Brig^e will furnish it to-day the men to carry 3 days Provision wth them.

B. O.

June 11th 1777.

The Q^r Masters of the different Reg^{ts} belonging to the Brigade are to make returns immediately to Gen^l Muhlenburgh of the Entrenching tools each Reg^r have been furnished with by the Q. M. G.

The Commanding Officers of the different Reg^{ts} are to see that their men are provided with the Number of Tom-hawks mentioned in Gen^l orders of Yesterday if there is a difficiency they must immediately draw on the Q. M. G. for the number wanting.

The Officers Commanding Companys' are to send out two or three men every morning to gather greens within

the Limits of the Camp which are to be equally Distributed among the Company the Commanders of the Reg^{ts} are to see this order is strictly complied with.

If there be any Strolling Sutlers with the Brigade the Adjutants are to give them notice to depart immediately on pain of having their Liquors taken from them.

The following Gent^s Viz: Elisha White, Sam Hogg, Marks Vanduval, Ballard Smith, & Sam^l Seldon, are appointed to act as second Lieu^s also David Allen & Will^m Cocke Ensigns in the 1st Virg^a Reg^t till the pleasure of his Excellency is known.

Sign'd

PETER MUHLENBURGH B. G.

HEAD QUARTERS Middle Brooke June 12th 1777

Parole

Countersign

Maj ^r Gen ^l of the Day tomorrow . .	Sterling
Brigadier	Conway
Field Officers Col ^o Bowman Lt. Col ^o Parker	
Brig ^{de} Major	Wetherspoon

The Gen^l thinks it necessary to establish the following regulations for Guards and hopes that Officers will consider them as the Rule of Practice and make themselves well acquainted with them, when any Guard arrives at the Post assign'd it the Officers first care must be to plant his Sentries properly according to Circumstances, the Guard should remain under arms while this is doing, and if it be at an out post or any where near the Enemies Camps Temporary Sentries should be placed at a small distance to prevent surprize, while the Commis^s Officer Reconnoiters the situation of the Post to know where his Sentries should be plac'd for a continuance this is to be done in case the Ground has not before been Examined and Particular directions given about the matter, or in case he does not relieve some other Guard, but if he relieves another he is to receive all the orders given to the Officer of the guard in writing, which together

with those he may have rec'd from the Brig' & Field Officers of the day, he is punctually to observe if any difference between them arise he is to obey the latter in preference, he is immediately to send a party under a trusty Officer conducted by an Officer of the old Guard to relieve the Sentries thereof who are to return to the Guard they belong to, if the guard be of such a Nature as that other matters than the security of the Post are intrusted to it, they must be Continued in a written Report, and the Officer of the new accompanied by an Officer of the old must be sent to them in charge, comparing the things themselves with the report, and seeing that all is right the sentries of the old Guard having join'd it, the Officer to march it back to the Parade, from whence it came with the greatest order and Decorum and thence send of the Detachments composing it under an Officer to each to join their Corps preserving Regularity on the way, after placing his Sentries the Officer of the new Guard is to make the men lodge their arms first giving them the orders necessary to govern their conduct, care must be taken to lodge their arms in such a manner, that each man may have a recourse to his own in a moment without Bustle or Confusion in most cases it is best the arms were grounded on the grand Parade during the day no man is to put of his accountments on any pretence, this done the Comm^e Officer attended by a couple of men is to visit all his Sentries to see that they are posted right and instruct them in the line of their duty, his next care is to take such precaution for the security of his Post, by forming Abbitus, digging Diches, raising parapits as Circumstances require to guard again surprise, or repel any sudden attempt he should make himself acquainted not only with all the Great Roads leading to the enemy or to the Army he belongs to, but he should search out every bye path and Avenue by which he may the more securly send his parties to Reconnoitre the Enemy or make his retreat good in any Emergency.

He should have scouting Parties all day and Patroles all

Night going toward the enemy in his rear and upon his flanks to gain Intelligence of their Motions and timely notice of any attempt they may be making if this notice can be given without firing it will be best if not it must be done by firing the Scouts & Patroles retreating by way of the Sentries to alarm them. Visiting rounds should be going all night to see that the Sentries are at their Post alert & acquainted with every particular of their Duty. The break of day being the most favorable time for an attack or surprises, a Good Officer will be careful to turn out his Guards under Arms till an hour after sun rise and to have his visiting rounds and Patroles going then more than ordinary from watching through the Camp, men towards morning grow drowsy, numb and Listless and are the more liable to a surprise, an Officers reputation calls on him to Guard against this evil, a guard is bound to maintain their Post as long as possible, but if likely to be overpower'd with numbers it is at least to make Skirmishing retreat firing all the way it goes to give the alarm and taking advantage of every defile, Morass wood or advantageous post it can find to delay the enemy, if the enemy do not pursue but retreat after having dislodg'd the Guard it is to resume its post, first taking measures to be sure all is safe, if two Guards are so placed as to have the same object in view and depend upon each other they must be attentive to everything that befalls one another, and act in concert if either is attack'd the other must not only put itself in a posture of defence but must keep Patroles continually going to bring intelligence of what is doing if the one attack'd retreats the other must retreat also, if it returns the other must return also, these things depend on circumstances and the order of the Brigad^r and Field Officers of the day, any Parties of whatsoever kind, coming towards an out Guard, are to be stopp'd by the out Sentry's and notice given to the Guards which is in most cases to be turn'd out and the Officer in most cases to send a proper person to examine such party and give his orders accordingly.

All flaggs to be stopp'd at the out Sentries, the Officer of the Guard to meet them there and know their business, if they are charg'd with Letters or any other matters that can be communicated to him he is to receive and transmit them to the Maj' Gen' of the day, otherways the flag must wait till information can be sent to the said Maj' Gen' of the day and his orders received. No Officer or Soldier to sleep a single moment on Guard, no cooking to go on while on Guard, the men must either carry their Provisions ready dress'd, or have them sent to them, the former preferable, no man presume to be out of call without permission from the Officer who is not to suffer more than two to be absent at a time, nor them at the out posts, in Case of desertion from the out posts the Officer from whose party it happens, immediately to change the Countersign advertising the other out Guards of it who are to conform thereto, he is also to send in instantly and acquaint the Brig' of the day of it, all Guards to turn out to the Brig' & Field Officers of the day, and except the out Guards to all Gen' Officers, paying them the Honour due to them according to their rank and the usuage of war, the out Guards to turn out to the Brig' and Field Officers only. The honour of the drum never to be paid by them, all Guards to turn out to receive the Grand rounds, the Officer of each to prepare an evening report for the Officers of the rounds, all Guards at a time when releived to make a report of every occurence that may have happened to one of his Field Officers of the day, who is to attend at or near the Guard Parade to receive it when the Guard returns, arms after this whet weather to be carefully inspected and put in the best order possible for use.

After Orders.

The Brigade Commissarys are to receive their orders from the Commissary Gen' this afternoon respecting the mode of supplying their respective Brigade in case of a sudden move, the Assis' Q' Masters are to do the same with Col' Biddle that no Complaint or Confusion may arise on a

march. Instead of delivering spare Ammunition to each Brigade, Gen' Knox will furnish the divisions with it in order to lessen the number of Carriages and Conveying it more securely, if the Q^r Master Gen' could furnish each Brigade with a proper number of Seythes for foraging the Horses, might be better Provided for.

G. O.

HEAD QUARTERS Middle Brook

13th June 1777.

Parole

Countersign

Maj ^r Gen' for tomorrow	Stephen
Brigadier	Maxwell
Field Officers Col ^o Barron Shends & Maj ^r Morrell	
Brig ^e Major	Swaine.

At a Gen' Court Martial held the 9th Ins^t whereof Col^o Marshal was president, Cap^t Jesse Rowe was tried for insulting and ill treating M^r Caleugh Conductor of Waggon upon the March from Morris Town acquitted and Justified by the Court, the Gen' approves the sentence of the same and orders Cap^t Rowe to be releived from arrest with Honour, he also approves the sentence of the same Court Martial held the 12th Ins^t before which Alex^r Brandon of the 1st Pensilv^a was tryed for horse stealing and Acquitted, the Prisoner to be immediately released from Confinement. different modes of Promotion having prevailed in the Army productive of confusion and discontent the Comm^r in Chief thinks it necessary to establish the following Gen' rule to prevent all further disputes and inconveniences on this head, all Comm^d Officers to rise Regimentally and according^{ly} to seniority till they arrive to the rank of Cap' and from that in the line of the state they belong to by Seniority also till they attain the Rank of Col^o this rule however to admit of exceptions where particular Officers Signalize themselves by a Conduct of Extraordinary Spirit, or where others prove themselves unworthy of Preferment, by the want or neglect of Cultivating any Quallification Requisite to Con-

stitute the Good Officer. Ten men for the Purpose from each Brigade to Parade this Evening at 6 o'clock to Parade at Col^o Biddles Quarters to form a Company of Pioneers he is to provide them with a sufficient number of Officers and with every thing necessary to Qualify them for doing their duty immediately in case of a march of the Army, they are to encamp near his Quarters the following men belonging to Cap^t Hallerts independent Comp^y hav^e been sent to Camp some time ago, and annexed to same Corps. The Officer Comm^d the Corp in which these or any of them are now doing duty is required to send a return of them to the Adj^t Gen^l tomorrow morning.

Tho^s Buckers, Sam^l Brown, Joseph Pittle, Isaac Green, Ch^r Ourr, Saban Cander, Wm. Caldwell, Joseph Codington & Wm. Thomas.

His Excellency the Comm^r in Chief directs that all Waggon with Officers baggage Commissary or Q^r M. G. stores, be immediately ordered to the Waggon Park between head Quarters & the D^y Q. M. G. where they will be form'd in their order by taking up their line of March and receive their Instructions from Col^o Mifflin. The Tent Poles and Camp Kettles to be loaded Separately from the Baggage for which each Reg^t is to receive waggons in Proportion to their Strength allowing a four horse Waggon to not less than one hundred and Twenty or more than one Hundred and Fifty men.

The Waggons with intrenching tools and axes allotted to each Division to remain with them.

CAMP AT MIDDLEBROOK 14th June 1777

SIR :

I am Commanded by his Excellency the General to transmit the above order to you that it may be immediately Issued to Your Brigade

Your &c

CLEM^t BRIDDLE

D^y Q. M. G.

Order of March.

The whole Army to be under Arms at — o'clock. The tents to be immediately struck and the Waggon's loaded, the Reg^s to be told off in Sub & Grand Divisions and to march at half distance and Officers placed at their proper places. The Brig^s at the head of their Brigades, the Maj^r Gen^l at the head of their Divisions, the whole of the Army to be in readiness to March Exactly at the time appointed in this Position to wait the orders of the Maj^r Gen^l of the day that the whole may march together. The Vanguards to Consist of fifteen Light Dragoons and one Brigade of foot under the Comm^d of Brig^r Gen^l Muhlenburgh to advance abo^t 2½ Miles in the front of the Army to march abo^t an hour before the troops are ordered to be in readiness. Reconnoitering parties to be sent some distance in front and upon the flanks to Examine all the Roads and suspected places where ambushes may be concealed. The Pioneers to march between the Light parties, in the front of the Vanguard & to make such repairs in the Bridges and Roads as are necessary to afford a safe and easy passage to the Army, the Vanguard to take their Artillery with them and advance from the right by Subdivisions Gen^l Weedons Brig^e First, Then Woodfords, Scotts, Haines, Dehursts, Conways & Maxwells. The Artillery annexed to the Brigades to march in the order that is now posted in the Line, Maxwells Brigade to form the Rear Guard a Quarter of the strength of which to march in the rear of the remainder abo^t half a mile to pick up all Strolers. A Detachment of about 30 Dragoons to form a part of the rear guard. Col^o Morgans Light Infantry to cover the left flank of the Army Exclusive of which each Brigade to furnish a party of 50 men properly officer'd to keep on the enemies flanks & to be under the Comm^d of the Officer of the Day, the park of Artillery to march in the center of the reserve or second Line. No Soldier during the march to leave his ranks to fetch water, But if necessity should oblige any to quit the Ranks they are obliged to leave their Arms with

the Battalion, A non Comm^d Officer to go with them to see they return to their Proper place. Great attention must be paid in passing Difficult Defiles, that the men pass them briskly if necessary by files, and then form by Subdivisions as soon as the road will admit, the head of the Column to move slow after passing the defile until the rear has pass'd it also, if it should be necessary to halt the troops to refresh the men, the Maj^r Gen^l leading the Column to fix upon a proper piece of ground, when the Battalions are drew up in the row of one another in the order they march, the arms and packs to be grounded and the rolls call'd, the signal for marching to be a ruff beat by the drummer of the 1st Battalion at the head of the Column from front to rear the packs to be taken up, and the arms shoulderd and the Rolls call'd the Battalion to march off in the order before mentioned the Officers always to march with the divisions allowing the men to shift their arms from Shoulder to Shoulder to ease them, but keep the muzzels up to prevent accidents, the Major Gen^l of the day will fix upon the ground to encamp in, the Q. M. G. with Regimental Q. Masters to mark out the Ground for each Brigade & Battalion, the Army to encamp in two lines. Gen^l Greens division on the Right, Lt. Sterlings on the left of the front Line. Gen^l Stephens on the Right & Gen^l Lincolns on the left of the 2nd Line, the Scouts to Reconnoitre 3 miles round the Camp. The Brig^r of the day to fix the places and post the out Guards, which are to be given by Brigades, instead of the Line, the park of Artillery to form in the center between the 1st & 2nd Line each Reg^t to be furnish'd with waggons according to their strength to carry their Tents, poles & camp Kettles, 1 Waggon and 4 Horses to be allowed for this purpose to not less than 120 or more than 150 men, all the other Regimental Waggons to go with the Column of Equipage the Regim^l women to go with these waggons, the Waggons loaded with Tents to march in the rear of each Brigade to which they belong. Upon the approach of the Enemy on the march the Bag-

gage Waggon into the rear abo^t 300 or 400 Yards their wait for further orders, all the waggons of the Army except these employed in carrying the tents to Parade near the Q. M. G.^s Quarters to be form'd into a Park in the follow manner, the Comm^r in Chief form the front of the Column, the Adj^t Gen^l pay master Gen^l & Must^r M. G^l next in order, the Baggage of the divisions in the order the Line marches, the Maj^r Gen^l in the front, the Brig^r in front of the baggage of each of their Brigade the Regiment^l Waggon to have a Comm^d of a Serj^t & 6 Privates these to be the least fit for duty in the Reg^t Each Brigade to appoint a Subaltern to comm^d all the Reg^t Guards, each Division to appoint a Cap^t to escort the baggage of their division including the Maj^{rs} and Brig^r Gen^l Baggage the Maj^{rs} Gen^l of the day to appoint a Commis^r Officer to Comm^d the whole Guard for the Escort to the whole Column of Baggage. The Q. M. G. the Commiss^r Gen^l of Military Stores & Commiss^r Gen^l each to be furnished with a Subaltern Serj^t & 20 Privates as a Guard from the line. The Hospital Department to be furnished with a Serj^t and 15 Privates as a Guard from the Line, the Waggon of the Q. Mas^{rs} Department to march next the Baggage, the Military Stores next, then the Provisions and the flying Hospital in the rear, if it marches in the same Column with the baggage this Column to be under the direction of Col^l Mifflin to halt at such places as the Q. M. G. directs, No waggoner on any pretence to go out of the line or Rank to which he belongs or assign'd him nor stop his Waggon to water his Horses unless the Comm^s Officer of the Column gives orders for an halt, if any Waggon happens to break down on the march it must be moved out of the Line immediately. The Q. M. G. should have spare waggons to take the load of such broken waggons. Wherever the Waggon and Baggage of Stores halt they are to be drawn up in several lines in the rear of each other, in the order they march. No Waggoner to leave his Waggon or untackle his Horses to be in readiness to receive the order of the Comm^s Officer of the

Column, the Waggon Master must attend to the orders of the several divisions & pay due attention to the orders given by their Superiors, when the baggage Waggons of the army arrive at the Ground which the Q' M. G. has previously directed they are to be drawn up in the following Order. 1st His Excell^y the Comm^r in Chief on the right of the whole, Then Gen^l Greens Division, L^t Sterlings, Gen^l Lincolns, Gen^l Stephens. The Q' Master Gen^l, the Commissary of Military Stores. The Commissary Gen^l & Hospital, taking care to leave proper intervals between each division where the Ground will admit of it, so that they may move off to the right or left without confusion. Should the Enemy March to the right instead of the left, this order of march to be Reversed.

(To be continued.)

RECORD OF SERVANTS AND APPRENTICES BOUND
AND ASSIGNED BEFORE HON. JOHN GIBSON,
MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 5TH, 1772-
MAY 21, 1773.

[Compiled from the original Record Book, in the Manuscript Department of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]

List of Immigrant Vessels.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Vessel's Name.</i>	<i>Master.</i>	<i>Imported.</i>	<i>No.</i>
May 12	Brig Connoly	Cain	Dublin	94
18	Snow Britannia	Eyres	Dublin	26
24	Brig Matty	Cochran	Glasgow	39
27	Ship Phenix	Gamble	Bristol	25
31	Brig. Dolphin	Hill	London	60
June 4	Ship Sally	Young	Bristol	11
4	Ship Rosanna	Coxe	London	2
4	Ship Carolina	Loxley	London	29
11	Ship Minerva	Faries	Newry	80
14	Brig. Charlotte	Montgomery	Newry	63
17	Brig Peggy	McKinsey	Belfast	118
July 2	Ship Jenny	McIlvaine	Londonderry	80
4	Snow Charlotte	Cap. Curtis	Waterford	81
6	Brig. Agnes	Cap. Living	Belfast	36
8	Shallopp	Tatler	New Castle	53
8	Ship Bettsey	Cap. McCutcheon	Newry	228
13	Snow Penn	Cap. McCaddon	Cork	81
Aug. 2	Ship Newry Assistance	Cunningham	Newry	87
3	Ship Jupiter	Cap ^t Ewing	Londonderry	128
6	Ship Alex ^r	Hunter	"	179
8	Hannah	Mitchell	"	182
20	Brig Sam	Burrows	Liverpool	27
23	Ship Sally	Osman	Rotterdam	196
31	Ship Caesar	Miller	London	5
Sep. 2	Snow Sarah	Curry	Dublin	115
2	Snow Sally	Stephen James	London	90
5	Ship Rea Galley	Robert Hunter	Isle Lewis	295
8	Brig Loniser	Kirkpatrick	Londonderry	46
9	Ship R ^d Penn	T. All	London	4

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Master.	Imported.	No.
Sep. 17	Ship Rose	Robert George	Derry	159
20	Ship Pennsy ¹ Packet	Cap ^t Osborne	London	10
20	Ship Catherine	James Sutton	London	53
21	Snow Peggy	William Hastie	Glasgow	43
21	Ship Britannia	James Peter	Rotterdam	307
28	Ship Union	Bryson	Cowes	287
Oct. 4	Hope	Johnson	"	209

REGISTER.

December 5th 1772.

Robert George son of Joseph, apprentice to James Dickinson of Philadelphia.

Johan Casper Breadbaur last from Rotterdam, servant, to Jacob Barge, and by him assigned to Michael Swope of York.

Sophia Hehlman [April 18th 1772] assigned to John Snyder.

John Dickey son of Mary Herford, apprentice to James Cooper of Philadelphia.

Catherine Schoulgas last from Rotterdam, servant to Amos Wickersham of Philadelphia.

Johan Adam Fink last from Rotterdam, servant to Philip Flick of Philadelphia.

Johannes Romp last from Rotterdam, servant to Luke Morris of Southwark.

Elizabeth Prugel last from Rotterdam, servant to Christopher Sower jun^r of Germantown.

Henry Scoup, servant assign'd by John Jones to Aquilla Jones of New Town Township.

George W^m Baker last from Rotterdam, servant to Benjamin Shoemaker of Philad^a

Johannes Benner last from Rotterdam, servant to Henry Fancy of Providence Township, Philad^a County.

Maria Saltes last from Rotterdam, servant to John Test of Woolwich Township.

John Kerlack Cooper last from Rotterdam, servant to Peter Purkus of German Town.

- Jacob Henry Remp* last from Rotterdam, servant to Charles Priors of Philad'
- Barbara Eller* last from Rotterdam, servant to Joseph Luken of Whitemarsh Township.
- Johan Philip Kaltwasser* last from Rotterdam servant to Patrick Gordon of New Providence Township.
- Carolina De Pool* last from Rotterdam, servant to Joseph Kaighin of New Town Township.
- Jn^o Zakarias Longebin* last from Rotterdam, servant to Jacob Hinkle of Radnor Township
- Nicholas Trautwine* last from Rotterdam, servant to Charles Syng of Philad' and by him assigned to serve George Hinkle of Earl Township.
- Weynand Rony* last from Rotterdam, servant to John Blackledge of the Manor of Moreland.
- Levi Burke* [Feb. 20th 1771] assign'd to serve William Niles of Philad'
- George Kerchner* last from Rotterdam, servant to Thomas Moore of Philad' and by him assign'd to serve John Price of Lower Chichester.
- James Yeaten* assign'd by Cap' Seymour Flood to serve Ichabod Wilkenson of Salisbury Township.
- Peter Schoulgas* last from Rotterdam, servant to Jacob Snyder of Worcester Township.
- Maria Elizabeth Leyfer* last from Rotterdam, servant to Rachel Graydone of Philad' and by her assign'd to serve Jennet Marks of Philad'
- Catherine Pepfher* last from Rotterdam, servant to Rachel Graydon of Philad'
- Barbara Sex* last from Rotterdam, servant to Theodore Meminger of Philad'
- John Phillips Miller* last from Rotterdam, servant to John Pierce of Concord Township.
- Murdock Patterson* redemptioner, by Cunningham Sample of Fawn Township.
- Michael M^cMannis* redemptioner, servant to Cunningham Sample of Fawn Township.

December 7th.

Henry Shuler last from Rotterdam, servant to George Clymer Esq^r of Philadⁱ

Anna Catherine Elgert last from Rotterdam, servant to George Clymer Esq^r of Philadⁱ

Edmond McDaniel last from Liverpool, servant to John Cottringer of Philadⁱ

John George Knobloch last from Rotterdam, servant to Richard Wister of Philadⁱ

Thomas Hall apprentice of William Davis Cooper deced. assigned with consent of the said Thomas Hall by Charles Rish administrater, to John Hall of Wilmington.

Daniel Cooper last from Rotterdam, servant to Martin Crider of the City of Phil^a and assign'd by him to serve Milchor Shultz of Hereford, Bucks Co.

Mary Micklen with consent of her mother Mary bound an apprentice to John Druckenmiller and his wife Catherine.

Yost Willhelm Osterdaugh last from Rotterdam, servant to Adam Frischbach.

William Birch with consent of his Grand Mother Elizabeth Jackson bound an apprentice to John Patterson of Philadⁱ whitesmith.

Maria Tomer last from Rotterdam, servant to Robert Bass of Philadⁱ

John Strautz son of Peter, apprentice to Jesse Row of Philadⁱ, House Carpenter.

Anna Eliz^a Habach last from Rotterdam, servant to Lawrence Bast of the Northern Liberties.

Christiana Tomer last from Rotterdam, servant to Joseph Moulder of Philadⁱ

John Freymouth last from Rotterdam, servant to Christopher Myrtetus of Philadⁱ

Arnold Peters last from Rotterdam, servant to John Dehuff of the Borough of Lancaster.

Philip Hortman last from Rotterdam, servant to John Heckiswillor of the Borough of Lancaster.

December 8.

- Eliza Catherine Helman* [Nov. 5th 1771] assigned by Jacob Rote to serve John Pault of Vincent Township.
- Coll McDonald* with consent of his mother Henrietta apprentice to Jacob Binder of Philadelphia—Taylor.
- Andrew Schoulgas* last from Rotterdam, servant to Michael Bishop of Lower Millford Township.
- Conrad Schoulgas* last from Rotterdam, servant to Michael Bishop of Lower Millford Township.
- Henry Schoulgas* last from Rotterdam, servant to Michael Bishop of Lower Millford Township.
- Mandelena Schoulgas* last from Rotterdam, servant to Michael Bishop of Lower Millford Township.
- Solenia Sweitzer* last from Rotterdam, servant to Jacob Fries of Upper Alloways Creek.
- Catherine Elizabeth Elgert* last from Rotterdam servant to John Wilcocks of Philad^a
- Johan Martin Koentzin* last from Rotterdam, servant to Benedict Dorsey of Philad^a
- Martin Keythauver* last from Rotterdam, servant to Daniel Burhhard of Passyunk Township.
- John Fritzinger* last from Rotterdam, servant to Henry Funk of Philad^a and assign'd by him to Jacob Miller of Sadsbury Township.
- Henry Thiess* last from Rotterdam, servant to Andrew Forsyth of Philad^a
- Christiana Wilhelmina Thiess* last from Rotterdam, servant to Andrew Forsyth of Philad^a
- Ernest Fritzenger* and *Mary Elizabeth* his wife last from Rotterdam, servants to Benjamin Shule Malbro' Township.

December 9.

- John McKee* [Nov. 23rd 1771] under Indenture of Servitude to Jonathan Paschall now cancelled, servant to Hugh Torance of Neils Settlements, Rowan Co., N. C.
- Mary Hymen* [March 16th 1773] last from Rotterdam, servant to John Rub of Philad^a

Christian Razor and *Elizabeth* his wife last from Rotterdam, servants to Jacob Fries of upper Alloways Creek, Salem Co., West Jersey.

John Holtz last from Rotterdam, servant to John Williamson of Newton Township.

John Smith with consent of his mother Deborah Poor, apprentice to Ralph Moore of Philadⁱ Mariner

John William Meyer last from Rotterdam, servant to Jacob Winey of Philadⁱ

Henry Hartman last from Rotterdam, servant to Jacob Winey of Philadⁱ

Daniel Miller under Indenture now cancelled, last from Ireland, servant to John Rees of Pencaden hundred, New Castle Co.

Henry Weinheimer son of Henry, apprentice to Henry Keppele of Philadⁱ

Lena Samolt last from Rotterdam, servant to Dedimus Lewis of New Town.

John Miller last from Rotterdam, servant to John Vanlashe of Westnantmill.

Christopher Luger, servant to Wandel Zarban of Philadⁱ

Daniel Rise and *Ann Catherine* his wife last from Rotterdam, servants to Nicholas Burghart of Bristol.

Catherine Louks last from Rotterdam, servant to Thos. Nedrow of Bristol Township Philadⁱ

Juliana Louks last from Rotterdam, servant to Jacob Miller of Cheltenham Township

Anna Margaret Sonman last from Rotterdam, servant to Doc^r Frederick Phili of Philadⁱ.

Jacob Hyer last from Rotterdam, servant to James Templin of East Nantmill.

Peter Powell last from Rotterdam, servant to Richard Templin of East Caln Township.

Eleanor Mubryan assign'd by James Taylor to Levis Pennock of West Marlborough.

Peter Rotenbergh last from Rotterdam, servant to Able Lipincott, Eavsham Township

December 10th.

Philip William Smith last from Rotterdam to Frederic Deeds of Philadelphia.

John George Pleifer last from Rotterdam, servant to William Hodge of Philad^l

Catherine Pouls last from Rotterdam, servant to Jacob Franks of Philad^l

John Sturgeon with consent of his Guardians Joseph Donaldson & Benjamin Fuller, apprentice to John Robertson of Southwark, mariner.

John Jacob Bull last from Rotterdam, servant to William Rogers of Evesham Township.

<i>Paul Huber,</i>	} last from Rotterdam, servants to John Old of the Western Districk, Berks County.
<i>Joanna Teresa</i> his wife	
<i>Anthony</i> their son &	
<i>Joanna Mira</i> their Daughter	

Jacob Ludwig Dise last from Rotterdam, servant to George Shafer of Philad^l.

Thomas Woollen apprentice [May 14th 1770] assign'd by Solomon White to Stephen Phipps of the City of Philad^l.

William Skinner with consent of his mother Rachael Warner apprentice to Jonathan Meredith of Philad^l Tanner & Currier.

Jacob Ludwick Kershaw last from Rotterdam, servant to Philip Wager of Philad^l.

James Oliver last from Ireland, Indenture now cancelled, bound a servant to James McDowell of Oxford Township.

Neal Crossan last from Ireland, Indenture now cancelled, bound a servant to James McDowell of Oxford Township.

December 11th.

Frederick Steinhawr last from Rotterdam, servant to Mary Jenkins of Philad^l

John George Ruple last from Rotterdam, servant to John Carman of Northampton Township.

Jacob Fink last from Rotterdam, servant to Philip Mouse of Philadⁱ

Catherine Vandam last from Rotterdam, servant to John Luken, Surveyor General.

William Maxfield bound an apprentice by the Managers of the House of Employment to Jonathan Jones of Philadelphia, Saddle Tree maker.

Johann Gottlib Graff last from Rotterdam, servant to Samuel Howell Merchant of the City of Phil^a

Jeremiah Driscoll [May 13th] Indentured to Abram Shelly now cancelled, by Thomas Tisdell of Philadⁱ

Hugh McDonald [May 7th 1770] apprentice assign'd by George Sharpless to Michael Canes of Philadⁱ

Peter Keller last from Rotterdam, servant to Dieterick Reise of Philadⁱ.

December 12th.

Johan Tyce Schnell last from Rotterdam, servant to William Staddleman of Lower Merion Township.

Jacob Diamond last from Rotterdam, servant to Godfrey Haga of Philadⁱ.

John Peter House last from Rotterdam, servant to Isaac Dorsten of Rock Hill Township.

John Roberts with consent of his next Friend William Burton, Bound an apprentice to Peter January of Phil^a, cordwainer.

Wamert Oulwain last from Rotterdam, servant to Thomas Sinnickson, of Salem, Salem Co. Western Division of the Province of New Jersey.

Johan Yost Tamer last from Rotterdam, servant to Allen Moore of Phil^a.

Maria Catherine Miller last from Rotterdam, a servant to Henry Haines of Phil^a.

December 14th.

John Ulrick Lyell a servant to John Nixon of Philad^a.

Mary Lerers with consent of her mother Mary an apprentice to James Glenn of Philad^a.

- John George Tiger* last from Rotterdam, servant to Christ^a Forrer of Lampiter Township.
- Anna Christiana Yeager* last from Rotterdam, servant to John Breckbill of Strasburg Township.
- Magdalen Yeager* last from Rotterdam, servant to Christian Forrer of Lampiter Township.
- Elizabeth Sanctien* last from Rotterdam, servant to Hugh Roberts of Philad^l.
- Theobald Cline* [June 9th past] servant to George Wert of Phila.
- Elizabeth Easman* last from Rotterdam, servant to Charles Wist of the Northern Liberty
- John Fulconer* apprentice, assign'd by William Ross to serve Richard Collier of Philad^a Cordwainer.
- Margery Broadley* [Nov. 7th 1772] assigned by William Cochran to Robert Carson of Southwark.
- Frederica Regina Hubner* last from Rotterdam, servant to John William Hoffman of Philad^l
- Mary Martin* redemptioner now cancelled, last from Ireland, a servant to William Weston of Philad^l

December 15th.

- John Sickfreid* with consent of his mother Catherine signified by Andrew Kesler her son-in-law, apprentice to Henry Cross of Philad^l cordwainer.
- William Green* who was under an Indenture of apprenticeship to Cornelius Cooper, now cancelled with consent of Parties & with consent of his Father Peter an apprentice to John Hannah of Philadelphia, Brush maker.
- Henry Whitestick* last from Rotterdam, servant to John Breckbill of Strasburgh Township.
- Henretta Tick* last from Rotterdam, servant to George Goodwin of Philad^l
- Catherine Will* [Oct. 2^d 1769] assigned by Charles Chamberline to William Simpson Pextang Township.
- John Raljohn* with consent of his Father bound an apprentice to Philip Sinclair of Philadelphia, Taylor.

William Stevens [January 11th 1773] last from England servant to Ellis Newlin of Christiana Hundred.

December 16th.

Edmund Easy aged fourteen years, apprentice to Michael Dawson by Managers of the House of Employin^t

Catherine Turniss with consent of her Father George apprentice to Adam Deshler of Whitehall Township.

Johan Adam Matzenbacher last from Rotterdam, servant to Jacob Brown of Philad^l, Black Smith and assigned by him to Adam Carver of Heidelberg township.

Margaret Maldrom with consent of her Father John, apprentice to Michael Davenport of Southwark, Cooper, and his wife.

George Garnets servant bound before Tho^s Lawrence assigned by Peter Reeve to serve James Wharton of Phil^a

Jacob Able with consent of his Father Matthias apprentice to William Stots of Southwark.

December 17th.

Catherine Shaffer apprentice of Francis Lether [Jan. 10th 1772] by him assigned to George Myers of Reading.

Mary Shiekell with consent of her Father William apprentice to Stephen Carmuk of Philadelphia.

William Sleving with consent of his Father Patrie Sleving apprentice to Samuel Wright of Philad^l mariner.

December 18th.

Mary Hacket [May 14th 1770] servant assign'd by Abraham Shelly to Presly Blackiston of Philad^a

Jacob Weiscop last from Rotterdam, servant to John Stoner Union Township.

John Duff with consent of his Father Michael, apprentice to Robert Morris of Philad^l merchant.

Margaret Betts last from Rotterdam and with consent of her husband John Fred^k, servant to Johan Geo. Fishback of Manheim Township and by him assign'd to Abraham Rife of Manheim Township.

Johan Fred^k Betts last from Rotterdam, servant to John George Fishback of Manheim Township. and by him assigned to Abraham Rife of Manheim.

John Justice Boltensfeld last from Rotterdam, servant to John George Fishback of Manheim Township and by him assign'd to Eronimus Hensilman of Manheim Township.

December 21st.

Arthur Caldwell aged eleven years, with consent of his Father David, servant to Thomas Shields of Philadelphia.

George Peddle with consent of his Father Joseph, apprentice to Joseph Master of Philadⁱ cooper.

December 22d.

Thomas Knox last from Ireland, servant to Willian Carson of Philadelphia.

William Wells with consent of his Father Philip, servant to Robert Harper of Northern Liberties.

Philip Cake with consent of his Father Adam, apprentice to Matthias Cake of Philadⁱ, Cooper.

James Hollen with consent of his Father John, apprentice to Benj^m Town of Phil^a Coppersmith.

David Carr apprentice [Aug. 11th 1764] bound before Tho^s Willing Esq^r, assign'd by Margaret Hanson in Virtue of a Power of Attorney from her husband Jonathan to Thomas Penrose of Southwark.

Benjamin Smith to William Hay of Nottingham Township.

Maria Elizabeth Seibell last from Rotterdam, servant to Richard Wistar of Philadelphia.

December 23d.

John Cramp Jun^r with consent of his Father, apprentice to Michael Kamper of Philadⁱ Cedar Cooper.

Michael Harman last from Rotterdam, servant to William Will, Pewterer of Phila and by him assign'd to John Honts, Tanner on the other side Cunnewago Creek Settlement.

Mary Fowlo last from Ireland, servant to Robert M'Curley of Hallem Township.

Ann Scanlan [Oct. 20th 1772] servant assigned by William Ledtie to John Frazier of Philadelphia, mariner.

Elizabeth Margaret Hartman last from Rotterdam, servant to Henry Kepple Sen^r mercht^t of Phil^a and by him assigned to Martin Lauman of the Borough of Lancaster.

Edward Swaine [August 5th 1772] servant assign'd by John Facey to Cornelia Cooper, Brushmaker of Phil^a.

December 24th.

Maria Elizabeth Folch last from Rotterdam, servant to John Fritz of Southwark.

Mary McCreary [May 15th past] assign'd by Thomas Nelson to Robert Nelson of Fair Manor.

Ludwig Tamer with consent of his mother Anna Elizabeth Tamer, apprentice to Nicholas Miller of Phil^a, Taylor.

Johannes Weighel last from Rotterdam to William Lawrence of Debtford Township.

Conrad Lambach last from Rotterdam to John Heister of Coventry Township

Anna Catherine Thillen last from Rotterdam, servant to Thomas Pryer of Philadelphia.

Eve Catherine Helffer last from Rotterdam, servant to John Musser of the Borough of Lancaster and by him assign'd to Christian Forrey, watchmaker, of Lampiter Township.

Clary Jongerbloed last from Rotterdam, servant to William Forbes of Philad^a

Anna Maria Miller last from Rotterdam, servant to Thomas Prior of Philad^a

Elizabeth Margaret Albach last from Rotterdam, servant to Daniel Burkhart of Passyunk Township.

Catherine Albach last from Rotterdam, servant to Rudolph Feel of Moyamensing Towns^p.

Barnard Michell last from Rotterdam, servant to Nathan Garret of Upper Darby Township.

Jacob Nannetter last from Rotterdam, servant to John Duncan, Hatter, of Phil^a.

December 26th.

John Jacob Spider last from Rotterdam, servant to Nathan Levering of Roxbery Township.

And^w Stilling last from Rotterdam, servant to Ristore Lippincott of Greenwich Township.

John Peter Ulrich [Jan^y 27th 1773] last from Rotterdam, servant to Henry Kemmerer of Philad^a and by him assign'd to Catherine Shetz in Lower Merion.

John Jacob Pifer last from Rotterdam, servant to Job Whittell of Debtford Township.

James Reily last from Rotterdam, servant to Samuel Howell, merchant, of Philad^a

John William Finges last from Rotterdam, servant to George Cooper of Philad^a and by him assign'd to Christian Petre of the Borough of Lancaster.

John Peter Finges last from Rotterdam, servant to Philip Cauble, of Oversalford Township.

John Jacob Yerm last from Rotterdam, servant to Henry Haines of Phil^a

John Ward last from Ireland, redemptioner, to Thomas Brown now cancelled, servant to Philip Price of Kingsess Township.

Margery Bradley [November 7th & December 14th] to William Laidley of Philadelphia.

Thomas Prendergast last from Ireland, redemptioner, servant to James Ross of Kingsess Township.

December 28th.

Charles Herter last from Rotterdam, servant to Matthias Lendenbergher of Philad^a

Jacob Kludi with consent of his Mother Mary Juker apprentice to Henry Oxbecker of Stow Creek.

Michael Levy apprentice to Joseph Gavin of Phil^a cordwainer, by the Managers of the House of Employment.

Archibald Brian [May 7th 1772] a negro assign'd by James Delaplaine to Mary Sindray of Phil^a

Elizabeth Marzeymour last from Rotterdam servant to John Vanderin of Roxbury.

Elizabeth Jung last from Rotterdam, servant to John Vanderin of Roxbury.

Leonard Hartranfth with consent of his Mother Susanna, apprentice to Henry Hyman of Philad^l, Taylor.

Henry Keyuts & } last from Rotterdam, servants to W^m
Baltzar his son } Bryant near Trenton.

Catherine Eliz^e Germane last from Rotterdam, servant to Christian Shade of Malborough.

John William Marzeymour last from Rotterdam, servant to Leonard Karg of Lancaster and assign'd by him to Ludwick Lauman.

Philip Sewell aged seven years 20th November last, apprentice to Francis Springer of Phil^a cordwainer, by the Managers of the House of Employment.

Maria Elizabeth Pfeifer last from Rotterdam servant to Jacob Hiltzheimer of Phil^a

Christian Eliz^e Pfeifer last from Rotterdam servant to Charles Lyan of Philad^l

Valentine Fingar last from Rotterdam. servant to Nathaniel Donald of Philad^l.

December 29th.

Ann Scanlan [October 20th 1772] servant assign'd by John Fraser to John Brown of Willis Town.

Thomas Hood with consent of his mother Mary, apprentice to Samuel Simpson of Philad^l Cordwainer.

Elizabeth Becker last from Rotterdam, servant to John Peter of Phil^a.

Phebe Willis servant to John Burrough of Newtown.

Jane Williams last from Ireland, indenture of servitude now cancelled, servant to Thomas Hale of Phil^a

Honor Sullivan last from Ireland, indenture of servitude now cancelled, servant to John Willson of Phil^a.

Richard Newman last from Galway, redemptioner to Thomas Brown now cancelled, servant to Michael Robinson of Phil^a.

John Heits last from Rotterdam, servant to Henry Kugger of Piles Grove.

John Matthias Dingas last from Rotterdam, servant to Daniel Drinker of Phil^a

George Swartz last from Rotterdam, servant to Peter Dick of Phil^a.

Charles Miller bound before Tho^s Willing Esq^r, apprentice assign'd by William Niles to David Jones of Philadelphia, cordwainer.

Maria Elizabeth Meyer last from Rotterdam, servant to Benjamin Olden of Phil^a.

Anna Margaret Konckerl last from Rotterdam, servant to Thomas Proctor of Phil^a.

Adam Stoll last from Rotterdam, servant to Charles Chamberlayne of Philad^a

December 30th.

Anna Catherina Dingascy last from Rotterdam servant to Levi Hollingsworth of Phil^a. and by him assigned to Henry Weaver of Strasburgh.

Gotfrid Pister last from Rotterdam, servant to Ludwig Kuhn of Phil^a and assign'd by him to Henry Shoemaker of Windsor.

Ann Hall [Dec. 18th 1769] to William Walker of Warwick assigned by William Graham.

George Kisler last from Rotterdam, servant to Ludwig Kuhn of Phil^a., assigned by him to Charles Shoemaker.

Hans George Schenediffer } last from Rotterdam, servants
and *Dorothea* his wife } to Samuel Howell of Phil^a

Adam Schenedijffer aged two years with Consent of his Father John George, servant to Samuel Howell

Anna Maria Schenedijffer aged four years with consent of her Father, servant to Sam^l Howell of Phil^a

Adam Shafer last from Rotterdam, servant to Ludwig Kuhn of Phil^a and assigned by him to Henry Mullin of Windsor.

Simon Frickaver with consent of his mother Catherine apprentice to Peter Schreiber of Phil^a. Butcher.

Michael Downs under indenture of servitude to John McConnell now cancelled, servant to Thomas Badge of Southwark.

Jacob Shearer last from Rotterdam, servant to John Beatler of Union Township.

Catherine Eli^s Helfrigen last from Rotterdam servant to Charles Syng of Phil^a and assigned by him to George Musser of Lancaster.

John Godfred Grafmayer last from Rotterdam, servant to William Lamburn of Kennet.

Anna Juliana Brey last from Rotterdam, servant to William Lamburn of Kennet Township.

John Burk under indenture of servitude to Thomas Brown now cancelled, to John Suber Middle Township.

William Short last from Ireland, servant to Saml. Talbot of New Town.

Lott Regan [Nov. 21st 1772] assigned by Samuel Caldwell to Zebulon Rudolph of Maryland.

Fred^k Fogle and *Catherin Barbara* his wife } last from Rotterdam, servants to Jacob Paum of the Northern Liberties

Ludwig Henry Tiseman last from Rotterdam, servant to Benjamin Coultney of Phil^a and assigned by him to Robert Park of Chester County.

Simon Jacob Bess last from Rotterdam, servant to Mary Jinkins of Phil^a

Anna Elizabeth Pifer last from Rotterdam, servant to John Field of Phil^a

Johan Henry Mijfct last from Rotterdam, servant to Adam Foulke, and by him assigned to Adam Reigard of Lancaster.

December 31st.

Jacob Fress last from Rotterdam, servant to James Sparks of Philad^l

Henry Adam Maxzuymour last from Rotterdam servant to Anthony Groff of Phil^a

Maria Catherine Meyer last from Rotterdam, servant to Richard Bache of Phil^a

Mary Burn servant assign'd by Joseph Price to Martin Juges of Phil^a [July 20th last]

Anna Margaret Meyer last from Rotterdam servant to Jeremiah Warder of Philad^l

Nicholas Lederigh last from Rotterdam servant to John Baldwin of Phil^a.

Peter Henrickson [Feby. 6th 1772 Oct. 3rd] assigned by Christopher Senclair to Frederic Burd.

John Frederic Orbel last from Rotterdam, servant to George Henry, at the same time assigned by him to his Father William Henry.

(To be continued.)

PENNSYLVANIA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

BY LOTHROP WITHINGTON.

WILLIAM DYER of county Sussex, Province of Pennsylvania Esqr. Will 20 February 1687; proved 4 September 1690. To my eldest son William Dyer now at Boston in New England my plantation in the Broad Kill now called Rumbley place in Sussex county, 2000 acres with 10 cows and 4, 2 year old heifers and 6, 2 year old Steares. To my second son Edmund Dyer one plantation on Lewes Creek formerly called Sundials but now Beavorwick and 400 acres formerly in Partnership with Stephen Whittman bounding on lands of Jeremiah Scott and Thomas Branscomb and to the Southward partly on lands of John Roads and William Roads and Eastward on the Town Creek. To my youngest son James Dyer 400 acres upon Mispillen Creek and 300 acres upon the Beavordam and upon Prince Hooke Creeke and 200 acres in Newcastle County, 6 miles from the Town. To my eldest daughter Sarah Dyer 500 acres between the Cold Spring and the Sypress Bridge in county Sussex, and to my youngest daughter Mary Dyer 300 acres known as White Horse lately bought of Charles Pickering and 255 acres on Angola Neck late the land of Richard Shoulster. To my wife Mary Dyer 2500 acres in Sedar Neck near the town of Lewes and a bond of £40 from Hendrick Vandenborgh of Newcastle and one from Justice Andrieson of Newcastle £6. Samuel Curtis of Allawayes Creek, West Jersey £4, Captain William Markham £20, and £70 due from William Assberry on mortgage now in hands of Captain Stephens Van Courtland of New York and also my lands in Narraganset County in New England, and my right to the estate of my late father William Dyer deceased upon Roade Island within the Province of Providence and also one Island called Dyers Island between Prudence and

Roade Island, and the balance of Mr. Thomas Lloyds bond payable at New York 26 May next. and 20 acres at Reding in New England and two Islands called the Clafford Islands in Gascoe Bay in New England. Executors: Wife Mary Dyer and son William Dyer. My wife to have £150 silver money of New England in hands of Sir Edmund Andross. Overseers: Mr. John Hill and Mr. Samuella Gray and I request his Excellency Sir Edmund Andross, Governor Generall of New England to be assisting my wife. Witnesses: Charles Sanders William Rodeney, who swear to truth of Major William Dyer, deceased, 5th day of 4th month called June 1688, Norton Claypoole, Deputy Register, county Sussex. Proved in London by William Dyer.
Dyke, 136.

SARAH ECKLEY of Philadelphia, Province of Pennsylvania, widow, and sole executrix of John Eckley, late of the same place, merchant. Will 17 June 1692; proved 7 December 1698. The estate left me by me husband's will dated 17 July 1686 in Pembroke or elsewhere in England and Wales, and the lands in this province among my three children, namely William Burge, Mary Burge, and Sarah Eckley. To daughter Sarah Eckley £200 To mens meeting of Friends at Philadelphia £10 and to womens meeting at same place to which I belong £5. To my Brothers £1. 1s. 0d. each. To my executors £1. 1s. 0d. each. To my late husband's son John Eckley £5 5s. 0d. William and Mary Burge to be under my executors in Pennsylvania till of age, and my daughter Sarah to be placed with my friend Hannah Delavall till of age. Executors in America: Thomas Lloyd, Samuel Carpenter, and John Delavall of Philadelphia. Executors in England: James Lewis, Peregrine Musgrave, and Richard Stafford, junior all of South Wales. Witnesses: John Goodsonne, Alexander Beardly, James Fox, Abraham Hardiman, Daniel LLOYD.

Lort, 248.

JOHN HARRIS of Goaracre, parish of Hillmarton, county Wilts, Clothier. Will 1 April 1693; proved 9 June 1693. To son Samuëll tenements in Hillmarton and £500. To John Harris £500 when his apprenticeship expires and all my lands in Pennsylvania. To Charlcott Meeting £10. Residue to my four daughters, Sarah, Jane, Hannah, and Mary. Executrixes: Wife Jane and son Samuëll. Overseers: Joanathan Scott of Bremhill, clothier, and Roger Cook of Calne, yeoman. Witnesses: John Phillips, Stephen Dangerfield, and John Ranger.

Coker, 96.

EDWARD PERRIN, City of Bristol, Merchant. Will 8 June 1702; proved 23 December 1709. To be buried near my last wife in the Quaker's burial ground. Sole executor: son Thomas Perrin, to whom I give all my land in Virginia, Mary land, Pennsilvania, or elsewhere in America, also the house Isaac Noble lives in in Castle Street in Bristol and another in Castle Street where William Nicholas lives, he to pay my two daughters Susanna and Anne Perrin £300 each when 21 or married. To my three younger children Edward, Susanna, and Anne my messuages in which I now live. To son Edward two messuages in Broadmead, St James Parish, adjoining the house of widow Skinner, both now in possession of Widow Evans and John Baker and three messuages on Chapell Street in St Philip, and Jacob in possession of Robert Rookes, and my silver watch when of age. Overseers: Robert Ruddle, my brother-in-law, and Cornelius Sarjant of Bristol sopemaker, and Benjamin Morse, Hosier. Witnesses: Sam: Fox, Thos. Hayne, John Brinsden.

Lane, 295.

JANE THOMAS late of Philadelphia. Will 22 4th month 1706; proved 11 February, 1711. To my Brother Micah Thomas and his children £30. To my Brother Gabriel Thomas £20 besides what he owes me. To sister Mary

Snead and her children £20. To sister Rachel Wharton £40. To Uncle James Thomas £20 a year for life. To my cousins and nieces Elizabeth, Mary, and Rachel Williams £50 each at deceased of their uncle James Thomas and their brothers if living £50. To children of Thomas Wharton and my sister Rachell his wife £20 each. To Edward Shippen Senr. and his grandchildren Edward and Elizabeth Shippen £20. To Samuel Preston and his daughters Margaret and Hannah £30. To poor of Philadelphia the remainder of my estate after death of said uncle. Executors: Edward Shippen and Samuel Preston of Philadelphia merchants. Witnesses. Philip Russel. Walton Huling. Jonathan Bailey. Morris Edwards.

James Thomas late of Philadelphia in Pennsilvania but in St Margarets Lothbury London bachelor deceased. Probate Act Book. Proved in County Sussex Delaware Bay, 9 November, 1710.

Barnes, 38.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

CENTENARY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S BIRTH.—

The Centenary of Abraham Lincoln's birth was observed by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania at a Special Meeting, February 8, at which Major William H. Lambert, a member of the Council, read a paper entitled "The Gettysburg Address, When Written, How Received, its True Form"; and also by an Exhibition of Lincoln Autographs and Relics, that continued through the week. In addition to the Society's own treasures, the following articles from Major Lambert's Lincoln Collection were shown:

Lock of Lincoln's Hair, cut April 15, 1865.

Cuff Button worn by Lincoln April 14, 1865.

Inkstand owned and used by Lincoln in his Springfield Law Office, with certificate by his partner Herndon, that from this stand the "House divided against itself" speech was written.

Cane owned and used by Lincoln, and presented by him to Rev. Dr. Gurley, pastor of the Church attended by the President and his family in Washington.

Cane presented to Lincoln in 1860, and after his death presented by his widow to Frank B. Carpenter, the artist.

Books Owned by Lincoln and Containing his Autograph.

A Dictionary for Primary Schools—Webster—1833.

Paley's Works.

Gibbon's Rome.

Hallam's Middle Ages.

Angell on Limitations.

The Illinois Conveyancer.

Books Presented to Lincoln.

The Republican Party, speech by Charles Sumner, with his autograph presentation.

Hitchcock's Religious Truth, with autograph presentation by Herndon.

Books Used by Lincoln, Each with Certificate of that Fact.

Colton's Life and Speeches of Henry Clay.

Speech of Stephen A. Douglas.

Books Presented by Lincoln with his Pencil'd Autograph Inscription in Each.

Lincoln and Douglas Debates, 1860, with two A. L. S. of Lincoln and one of Douglas, relating to contest, inserted.

Lanman's Dictionary of Congress, 1859, with A. L. S. of Lincoln to Lanman inserted.

Autographs of Lincoln.

"Abraham Lincoln—His Book."—Small blank book in which Lincoln pasted clippings from newspaper reports of various speeches and wrote notes and a letter to Hon. J. N. Brown, for whom the book was prepared.

Autograph page from "Sum Book" signed by Lincoln and dated 1824.

Soldier's Discharge in "Black Hawk War," blanks filled by Lincoln, who signed as Captain, September 26, 1832.

Autograph Document—Notes of Survey, 1836.

Autograph Praeceptum in his first law suit, October 8, 1836.

A. L. S. to Hon. John T. Stuart, January 20, 1840.

A. L. S. to William H. Herndon, June 22, 1848.

A. L. S. to John D. Johnson (step-brother), November 25, 1851.

A. L. S. to Hon. John M. Palmer, September 7, 1854.

A. L. S. to John E. Rosette, February 20, 1857.

A. L. S. to Hon. Lyman Trumbull, April 29, 1860.

Note signed to the Secretary of the Interior, March 15, 1861.

A. N. S. to Lieut. Genl. Scott, August 7, 1861.

A. N. S. to General McClellan, September 30, 1861.

A. N. S. to Secretary of War, July 28, 1862.

A. L. S. to Governor Curtin, July 25, 1864.

A. L. S. to Dr. W. O. Snider, July 25, 1864.

A. L. S. to General Grant, City Point, April 6, 1865.

Nine visiting cards with Autograph notes signed on each, various dates.

A. L. S. of Col. J. E. Peyton to the Adj. Genl. U. S. A. with favorable endorsements by several citizens of Philadelphia, and Mayor Henry, Governor Curtin, and President Lincoln, but disapproved by the Secretary of War.

Proposed measures for gradual and compensated abolition of slavery in Delaware; four pages in President Lincoln's autograph.

Plan of Campaign for fall of 1861, two pages in autograph of President Lincoln.

Autograph manuscript of his Address at the opening of the Sanitary Fair, Baltimore, April 18, 1864.

Autograph Manuscript—Thoughts upon Slavery.

Legal documents in Autograph of Lincoln, the several firm names signed by him.

Stuart & Lincoln.

Logan & Lincoln.

Lincoln & Herndon.

Legal Documents in Autograph of Lincoln signed for himself and associated counsel.

Lincoln & Lamon.

Whitney, Davis, Swett & Lincoln.

Autograph judicial opinion written by Lincoln at request of the Clerk of the Court.

Lincoln and Herndon Fee Book, 1847.

Copper Medal, copy of Gold Medal given Mrs. Lincoln by French citizens.

Lincoln Centennial Medals by Roiné, Gold, Silver, and Bronze.

Lincoln Medals by Brenner, Silver and Bronze.

Original Ambrotype, August 13, 1860.

Original Ambrotype.

Original Daguerreotype.

Twelve Contemporary Card Photographs.

Program of Arrangements for reception of President-Elect, Philadelphia, February 21, 1861.

Obsequies of President in Philadelphia, April 21, 1865.

Ticket of Admission to Independence Hall, April 21, 1865.

Ford's Theatre Play-Bill, April 14, 1865, First Issue.

Ford's Theatre Play-Bill, April 14, 1865, Second Issue.

Manuscript notes descriptive of the last hours of President Lincoln and of the autopsy, written April 15, 1865, by Dr. C. S. Taft, one of the attending Surgeons.

Autograph Copy by Walt Whitman of "O Captain! My Captain!"

Among the exhibits of the Historical Society were the following original autograph letters:

EXECUTIVE MANSION

MAJOR GENERAL GRANT.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1863.

My dear General.

I do not remember that you and I ever met personally. I write this now as a grateful acknowledgment for the almost inestimable service you have done the country.—I wish to say a word further—When you first reached the vicinity of Vicksburg, I thought you should do, what you finally did—March the troops across the neck, run the batteries with the transports, and then go below; and I never had any faith, except a general hope that you knew better than I, that the Yazoo Pass expedition, and the like, could succeed. When you got below, and took Port Gibson, Grand Gulf, and vicinity, I thought you should go down the river and join Gen. Banks, and when you turned Northward East of the Big Black, I feared it was a mistake. I now wish to make the personal acknowledgment that you were right, and I was wrong.

Yours very truly

A. LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION

ELIZA P. GURNEY.

WASHINGTON September 4, 1864.

My esteemed friend,

I have not forgotten—probably never shall forget—the very impressive occasion when yourself and friends visited me on a Sabbath forenoon two years ago. Nor has your kind letter, written nearly a year later ever been forgotten. In all it has ever been your purpose to strengthen my reliance on God. I am much indebted to the good christian people of the country for their constant prayers and consolations; and to no one of them, more than to yourself. The purposes of the Almighty are perfect, and must prevail, though we erring mortals may fail to accurately perceive them in advance. We hoped for a happy termination of this terrible war long before this; but God knows best, and has ruled otherwise. We shall yet acknowledge His wisdom and our own error therein. Meanwhile we must work earnestly in the best light he gives us, trusting that so working still conduces to the great ends He ordains.

Surely He intends some great good to follow this mighty convulsion, which no mortal could make, and no mortal could stay.

Your people—the Friends—have had, and are having a very great trial.

On principle, and faith, opposed to both war and oppression, they can only practically oppose oppression by war. In this hard dilemma, some have chosen one horn and some the other. For those appealing to me on conscientious grounds, I have done, and shall do, the best I could and can, in my own conscience, under my oath to the law. That you believe this I doubt not, and believing it, I shall still receive, for our country and myself, your earnest prayers to our Father in Heaven.

Your sincere friend,

A. LINCOLN.

ACT RELATING TO THE PENN TITLE IN DELAWARE.—The following Act, somewhat in line with the policy of the Divesting Act of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, is found in "The Laws of the State of Delaware," printed by Adams, Newcastle, Del., 1797, vol. ii, p. 1174:

Chap. LVII. c. Passed February 7, 1794.

A Supplement to an act, intituled: An act for opening and establishing a Land Office within this state, and for the sale of all vacant and unlocated lands therein.

WHEREAS the rights to the soil and lands within the known and established limits of this state, was heretofore claimed by the crown of Great Britain: And whereas by the definitive treaty between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, his said Majesty relinquished all rights, proprietary and territorial within the limits of the said United States, to the citizens of the same, for their sole use and benefit; by virtue whereof the soil and lands within the limits of this state became the right and property of the citizens thereof, and who at the time of passing the act to which this is a supplement, had, and now have, full power and authority, by their Representatives, to dispose of the same for their sole benefit, emolument and advantage. And whereas the claims of the late and former proprietaries of this state, to the soil and lands contained within the same, are not founded either in law or equity; and it is just, right, and necessary, that the citizens thereof should be secured in the enjoyment of their estates, rights and properties.

SECTION 1. Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Delaware in General Assembly met, That all patents, warrants, and grants, for lands within this state, made or granted by James heretofore Duke of York, the proprietaries of Maryland, or the pretended proprietaries of this state, or their or any of their Agents, Officers or Commissioners, duly authorised to grant lands within the same, at any time before the first day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty, and all surveys made in pursuance of any such patents, warrants, or grants, shall be, and at all times hereafter shall be deemed and taken to be good and valid both in law and equity, fully, clearly, and absolutely exonerated, discharged and exempted of and from all manner of rents, fines, and services whatsoever; and the said patents, warrants, and grants so fully, clearly and absolutely exonerated, discharged and exempted, are hereby ratified,

confirmed, and established forever, according to such estate and estates, rights and interests, and under such limitations and uses, as in and by the said patents, warrants and grants, are expressed, directed and appointed, and no other.

[The twelve other sections of the Act are not relevant.]

ST. CLAIR-ROSS LETTERS.—The following letters of Gov. Arthur St. Clair to Col. Mentges, and of John Ross to St. Clair, are contributed by C. C. Ramsey, of New York City.—

PORT WASHINGTON May 18th 1791.

SIR,

An Officer and a party of fifteen Men are ordered to repair to the mouth of the Kentucky River, where I expect a Detachment of Mounted Militia will be assembled by the 20th instant. He will set out this day and you will please to go with him in order to muster the said Militia. Four Rolls of each Company are to be made out, one of which, after being certified by you, is to be retained by the commanding Officers of the Companies respectively; another to the commanding Officer of the Detach^t; a third to the Paymaster of the Detachment to be by him transmitted to the War Office of the United States, and the fourth you will retain yourself.

You will please to observe that the whole number ought not to exceed seven hundred and twenty Privates, divided into ten Companies to each of which Comp. there is to be allowed a Captain, Lieutenant, Ensign and four Serjeants, but there is some Reason to believe that they will exceed the stipulated number. Should that excess amount to one or more complete Companies, you will please to note below the certificate of the Muster (this Company supernumerary) should the excess fall much short of one complete Company it must be distributed among the ten Companies, with such a Note as this on the M. Roles—this Company has — men more than the complement.

The distribution of the Provisions and the Ammunition will probably take up some time, and I request you not to press the Muster until that is over for tho I would not seem to retard them in the least I do not wish that the march should begin before the 24th. The delay may be a little painful to you, but as I have reasons for it of a public Nature, but which it is not proper should appear, I am confident that you will submit to it with cheerfulness, and manage it with delicacy, for it is expedient that it should not be discovered that any delay has been premeditated.

COL^O MENTGEZ.

I am Yr^e

A^R ST CLAIR.

PITTSBURGH 16 October, 1801

DEAR SIR.

On the behalf of James Galbraith one of the heirs at law of Thomas Galbraith late of Ligonier deceased, I have to request, that you would be so good as to State for what sum you sold the Ligonier property to Galbraith, how much he paid you in his lifetime, how much Jameson his soninlaw & adm^r paid to you or whether he paid any thing, and how

much remained to be paid out of the sale of the real property ;—as far as your recollection or papers will enable you to give an account of it.

This has become absolutely necessary, as Jameson is dead without having made any settlement of Galbraith's Estate, and Jameson's administrators alledge that he made payments to you out of his own property for which he ought to have credit, but they can produce no receipt.

You will oblige me by forwarding an answer to me by Post as soon as your business will permit you to make the necessary Enquiries.

With the highest respect I have the honour to remain

Dear Sir

Your most obedient Servant

GOV^R ST CLAIR.

JAMES ROSS.

GERMAN FAMILIES :—The following list of German families, arrived at Philadelphia, appears in an advertisement in Henry Miller's *Staats Bote* of February 9, 1758, and will be helpful for genealogical purposes. The translation was made by the contributor, R. G. Swift.—

The following German families and a couple of unmarried persons, are now in this city ; all held for their passage from Holland, and desiring to bind themselves out for the same ; they are in present need ; they hope to find their friends and would like to emigrate to free themselves of indebtedness to *Willing and Morris* as they themselves are unable to pay, since they (W. & M.) are willing to give credit either to their friends or themselves if they bind themselves out.

Johannes Hobart, joiner, born in the Chur Maynz, town of Lembach ; *wife*, Maria Elisabetha Kettelin, from Langenkandel in Zweibruck.

Johann Jacob Müller, peasant, of Dierdorf, town of Dirnbach ; *wife*, Margreta Elisabetha Thomas.

Johann Wilhelm Kaper, peasant, born in Grafschaft, Dierdorf, town of Potterbach ; *wife*, Annagir Hoffman, town of Werkbach.

Johannes Müller, peasant, born in Chur-Pfaltz, town of Bretzen ; *wife*, Anna Elisabetha Sandpöffer, from Anspach, town of Bürgenhausen.

Johann Müller, peasant, born in Hesse Darmstadt, Herrschaft Itter ; *wife*, Anna Maria Müller (no town given).

Eva Schleichart, needlewoman, born in Elsass, town of Lembach (single).

Joseph Bläs, tailor, Chur Maynz, town of Burtzele ; *wife*, Dorothea Kartz, born in Elsass, town of Lembach.

Bastian Danber, peasant, Hesse Cassel district of Marburg, town of Leidehaffen ; *wife*, Anna Elisabetha Litt, born in Braunselseischen, town of Oberhofen.

Johan Derbald Hauck, peasant, born in Zweybruck, town of Hunbach ; *wife*, Barbara Schunckel, town of Hassen.

Johann Jacob Albrecht, peasant, born in Zweybruck, town of Langenkandel ; *wife*, Anna Maria Nirland, Landau.

Johann Philip Bott, peasant, born in Elsass, town of Fachbach ; *wife*, Anna Maria Malone, born in the town of Kruszbach.

Johann Kobbeloch, linen weaver, Zweybruck, town of Langenkandel ; *wife*, — Seyler, town of Vörlebach.

Anna Catharina Rosz, born in Zweybruck, town of Langenkandel (single).

Johann Georg Hoch, peasant, born in Zweybruck, town of Bürlebach ; *wife*, Maria Dorothea Baur, born in Elsass, town of Lembach.

Jeremias Algeyer, peasant and vine dresser, born in Kirchheim on the Necker ; *wife*, Elisabetha Margaritha Schäf, born in Guglingen.

Johann Nicholas Albrech, peasant and vine dresser, born Kirchheim on the Necker; *wife*, Christina Krausz, born in Leham.

Johannes Westermeyer, maker of wooden shoes, Elsass, Köllendorf; *wife*, Adilga, from Fischback, Elsass.

Johann Georg Schäfer, musician, from Pfaltz, district of Lindenfels; *wife*, Elsa, born in Clembad, Chur Pfaltz.

R. G. SWIFT.

LETTER OF DR. JOHN MORGAN TO JOHN EWING.—

PHILAD^A Feb^{ry} 9th 1756

VERY D^R SIR

I have just Liesure Time enough to let you know the following, viz. that I sent you y^e Oratio Valedictoria of Mr. G: Duffield, and Smith's Longinus, last week by the Rev^d John Brainerd, as you requested, and which I hope are come to hand ere now, (I likewise wrote to Mr Jonath: Odell)

I should not have been so scrupulously exact in executing my Charge, had I known of any other Opportunity before Mr. Brainerd, nay, I was for a long time uneasy lest I should never see either him or any body else going to New Ark, & was ready to conclude that all Communication between that Place and this, was quite cut off; & yet I had the mortification to hear the Day I wrote by Mr. Brainerd, that there had been an Oppertunity some time before: I call it a Mortification not because I had it in my power to send, and would not, but because you might think my not sending was owing to willfull neglect or Laziness; but when I had made a very strict Enquiry diverse Times to no purpose, I deem my Ignorance not imputable. I have several Times had a mind of sending by the Stage Boat, but have been prevented from Fear it would be quite lost Labour, as I am fully satisfied, the Boat does not come within many miles of the College, & wether they would have a Speedy & sure Opportunity of forwarding to you, or wether if they had, they would take Care to do so, I very much doubted; besides wether, I ought not to direct it to the Care of somebody at Amboy or elsewhere, I knew not; so y^t I should be glad y^t you would let me know how I am to manage, if I should have any further Occasion of sending that way; not that I have any great Opinion of a good Conveyance by Water, or y^t I intend to send that Way when I can send by Land.

As to News I have nothing very Particular to write except that Major Washington is now in Town & has some Business with our Assembly, but what it is, I can't say; but conjecture that he wants his Hands strengthen'd y^t he may be enabled to distress the French & Indians in their Interest toward Fort Duquesne. This seems more probable, as he has lately been into y^e Country of the Cherokees, & 'tis said y^t they have offer'd to go out in very large Bodies, & resolve if possible to Penetrate even Fort Duquesne if they receive suitable Encouragement.

Mr. Franklyn came to town last Friday from Fort Allen, & left the men there in high Spirits— There is a report prevailing in Town y^t an English 40 gun-ship is taken by the French, & some dismal Acc^t that the Western Islands Fiall, Teneriffe &c, are all swallowed up, & y^t there is not the least vestige of any of them remaining, not the least Mark or Remains of the famous Peke of Teneriffe, so well known in the

Annals of History ; this Acc^t it seems is sent by one Cap^t Hinton, who was bound to Fiall, & cruiz'd off the Place where Fiall once was, for several weeks, without the least prospect of any such place, though he had often been there before, & was at length oblig'd to put into Lisbon ; but both these Acc^{ts} want Confirmation ; & I have some secret Hope y^t they will prove false. The Officers in Town seem to do much more Execution among the girls than ever they did among the Indians & if they dont leave their Hearts quite behind them, I hope they will give the pretty Nymphs as good Proofs of their Courage next Campaign in the Field of Mars, as they have Done here in their Feats under y^r Banner of Venus. But Business interrupts, therefore I conclude with repeating my wishes for your Prosperity.

D^r SirYour loving F^d& obedient humble serv^t

JOHN MORGAN

(Addressed) To MR. JOHN EWING

at

p^r fav^r of The Revd }
Aaron Burr }

New-Ark

These

COPY OF LETTER FROM BISHOP ASBURY TO REV. THOMAS HASKINS, contributed by Herbert Dupuy, Esq., Pittsburgh, Penna.

EAST TENNESSEE FRENCHBROAD RIVER, Oct. 18, 1814.

Great Grace attend us, in Great Days of distress, in the States ; and in the Churches : *Zion Languisheth*. The superabundant goodness of my dear Philadelphians and others still liveth upon my soul ; excuse my seeming severity, when pressed so exceedingly. I traced the footsteps of providence, after 700 miles and 12 weeks. I had said B. McHendree must not be a man of straw ; but steel, if he wrought his way to Cincinnati, Ohio Conference. After all things well, to the west of Pennsylvania, the Bishop, was thrown from his horse ; seriously bruised on the hip, and Ribs ; he is on a Crutch. I am a reed shaken with the wind ! God is with me ! we have Travelled about 1500 miles, incredibly bad *roads, heat, drought, Dust*. Wesley Bond made himself merry, at the thought of riding Eight or 9 miles per day when driving 9 days ! The pleasure we felt in disposing of the sacred goodness of the Bible Society. It was from *pike to pike, from house to house*. A venerable mother ; her person put me in mind, (of our dear Friend, and mother Potts, of Coventry. Long since gone to her Eternal rest and reward !) The aged Mother we gave a Testament to, could not hide, but confessed her daughter some time past wished a book of God to read. Oh the gratitude of the receiver ! Oh the joy, felt by handing to these precious souls ; the pure Truth of God, sown by the way side, it shall spring up. A respectable couple at another Gate newly at housekeeping ; were poor without the Treasures of the word of God. The Brethern in the Ohio Conference could only receive 2 Testaments per share, when they, and the Brethern of Tennessee, would have handed Ten : Yes my Friend, to the extremities *Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Tennessee, Mississippi* and all the western country. The books handed to the Philadelphia Conference, and sent to their western Brethern ; the goodness of the female Bible Society, shall be duly honoured, and sent into solitary

places, where few families, have any copies of the Oracles of God! I conclude should there be a disposition to send hundreds to our western Conferences, no men are more willing, or in such preparation, as our travelling preachers to have Books. We say, know ye a spot where the Gospel is not preached, in the United States tell us and we will send soon Missionaries there. I recommend the Societies to ticket their books. Perhaps some will say it is a Political trick; others will say, the books came across the Atlantic. I presume the Devils and the Diests, are not a Little vexed that the word of Truth prevails. If a man shall gain greatly by printing the Bible, "Oh it is a money getting thing" says the infidel. If a number of Christians of many Denominations unite—oh there is some Political Craft; but wisdom is Justified of her Children. I should be pleased that the number of members, of the Bible Society of different religious communities, was given in Mass; upon the Ticket. Amen. Dear Thomas be ye faithful, be ye diligent, be ye holy. Our felicity was honoured to carry 100 Testaments from Cincinnati to Logan County in Kentucky, to Tennessee Conference, 300 miles, and many carried them three and 500 miles from thence. We are very near perpetual motion in our Felicity. We shall if we ride 6000 miles, call for new wheels, and under work next Fall. I have bought another horse 60 dollars, how will that comport with 100 per year and 3 and 6 dollars and 25 hours Tavern Bills. But the Earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof! My Christian salutation to all that ask after me. Dear Michael he fell for me, I fell for him. It seemed to me he was near to Death, or Death near to him. Oh may I live, to see the [torn] *and soul keep silence*. pray we mightily possibly we may be hidden in the Day of adversity! I only and I continue to do Something like preaching, when we have an opportunity; but I shall depend upon riding 200 miles a week. As to Conferences, I only direct the men, the courses. John Sale presided in the Ohio Conference by my appointment, and asking our pardon, I think he made out abundantly better that I could at best, nor could the Bishop have done better; is my opinion. The help of the presiding Elder is great; we have a great work to appoint and Govern 53 men, our *Eyes, Ears, Mouths, Hands and Feet*. Farewell, as ever to thee and thine.

F. ASBURY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE APPRAISEMENT OF THE ESTATE OF LETITIA AUBREY, "LATE OF CHRIST CHURCH, SPITTLEFIELDS IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX WIDOW DECEASED," 1746.—

In the Garrett.

A Bedstead, 4 old Curtains & Rods,
Feather bed, Bolster & one pillow,
4 Blankets, 2 old Quilts 4 Linsey Curtains,
2 Arm Chairs, Cushion & Hair Line,
A Grate, a Horse for Cloths, Ironing Board,
2 Trays, 1 stool, a press & old Bottles.

In the Room two pair of stairs Backward.

A Bedstead with blue Linsey Furniture, a
Featherbed Bolster, two pillows, 3 Blankets,

a Quilt, a pair of Window Curtains,
A square Table, a flap Table, 2 Cane Chairs
and a small Looking Glass.

In the Stair Case, One pair of Stairs.

Three Draughts of Prints.

Room one pair of Stairs backward, and Books.

A small Stove compleat,
Brass Arms, pair of Bellows, 2 Cane Chairs and Cushions,
A Japan Corner Cupboard,
A flap Table,
An India Cabinet, and 2 Shew Glasses with Curiosities,
70 pieces of China, some cracked, some Delf, 3 China Dishes,
A Desk & 8 prints,
6 Jelly Glasses, a Water & flower Ditto.,
A large Family Bible,
A blue Turkey Leather Ditto.,
A Bible with Maps,
A Dictionary, 2 small Bibles,
A Couch Squab & Cover.

In the fore Parlour.

A Stove, Tongs, Shovel, poker, Chimney Hooks & Brush,
Chimney Glass and Brass Arms, Sconce & Brass Arms,
An Eight Day Clock and Case,
A Mahogany Table, a Tea Table, a weather Glass,
4 Walnut Tree Chairs 2 Elbow Ditto.,
A pair Harrateen Curtains and Squabs,
2 Window Blinds, a small Turkey Carpet, a Kidderminster Do.,
Green Table Cover, an old Carpet 2 pieces floor Cloth,
3 China Dishes & a small Bowl,
14 blue and white plates 4 Coffee Cups, 8 Saucers,
6 Glass Decanters, 7 Tumblers, & a Rummer,
2 Cruets, 8 Wine Glasses, a Water Glass, 2 Bottle Boards,
2 Japan Candlesticks, 18 Delf plates & a Brass Lock,
A Cistern.

In the Back Parlour.

A stove compleat and Chimney Hooks,
Chimney Glass & Brass Arms,
Coat of Arms 1 Draught, 1 print,
A Japan Corner Cupboard & small Tea Table,
A Dutch Table, an India Waiter & Coffee Mill,
4 Walnut Tree Chairs 3 p's floor Cloth,
Small Mahogany Table, A Tea pot,
51 p' of China & Delf of various kinds,
A broken Tea Board Waiter and Sugar Dish,
A Spice Box, A pair of Blue Curtains.

In the passage.

A glass Lanthorne, a Bell, a hair Cloth & 5 Maps.

In the Garden.

A Rolling Stone & Freame.

In the Kitchen, Vault & Area.

A Range Grate, fender Shovel Tongs, poker,
Crane and two Hooks,
A Kettle and Grid iron, Plate Warmer & Pig Iron,
Cinder Shovel, 1 Iron Candle Stick, 2 Flesh Forks,
2 Meat Scures, Stake Tongs, Chopper & Cleaver,
3 Box Irons, 3 Stands 6 Heaters,
A wind up Jack, compleat,
3 Spits an Iron Frame for a dripping pan,
2 pair of Spit Racks, Bird Spit, Bellows & 5 Chairs,
a pair of Brass Candlesticks 3 flat Ditto.,
1 Skimmer Ladle and Spoon,
A Brass Warming pan & Iron, a pewter Cullender,
A Stew pan and cover, a Copper pottage pot & Cover,
A Brass Kettle, a Dish Kettle & Copper Sauce pan,
2 brass Saucepans, Coffee pot & Drinking pot,
A Sliding Candlestick, a bell & small Looking Glass,
A Spice Box and Skreen,
12 Agate handle Knives and Forks,
6 Ivory handle Knives and Forks,
5 old Ditto.,
Brass frying pan, 5 washing Tubs, a Water Tub and Stand, 4 pails, 2
brass cocks, Brushes & Mops,
2 Tables, 2 large pottage pots, 2 Cheese plates.

In the Wash house.

A Brass Kettle, Iron Work & Shovel,
Iron Stand & Chafing Dish,
A plate Rack & Bottles,
A small pair of Scales, Brass Weights, a pestle & Mortar,
Deal Ironing Board 4 stools, Table and Hanging shelf,
Safe, Bread Tub & Cover,
2 Coal Tubs and some Earthen Ware.

Inventory of Plate.

one Sauce pan, a porringer,
2 Candlesticks, snuffers & stand,
1 Punch Ladle,
2 Salts, 1 punch strainer,
6 Spoons, 1 Silver purse, Spring & Hook,
1 Milk pot, 3 Casters, 1 Hand Candlestick,
1 porringer, 1 Soop Ladle, 1 Skimmer,
2 Wax Candlesticks, 1 Tea Canister, 1 Spoon Boat,

- 1 Child's Saucepan, 2 Salts, 1 Extinguisher,
 - 1 Scissars Chain & Scissars Case,
 - 1 Bobbin Case and Thimble,
 - 1 Snuff Box, 8 Teaspoons, Tongs & Strainer,
 - 1 Nutmeg Grater, 2 Inkhorns, Silver Clasp,
 - 1 Silver purse Spring, 1 silver Watch hook,
 - 1 Bodkin & Silver pencil,
 - 14 Medals & Coins,
- Weighing altogether 240 Ounces.

Several Gold Toys & pieces, viz:

- 1 Gold Box,
- 1 pincushion Hoop & Chain,
- 1 Mourning Rings, 6 pieces of Gold Coin,
- 1 Gold Toy and Mash'd Mouth bead,
- 6 Shell spoons set in silver,
- 1 Black Velvet purse, 5 purses,
- 1 Ivory Rule, 2 Ivory Snuff Boxes,
- 3 Cases of Instruments,
- 2 pair of Spectacles in a Case,
- a blood stone,
- A parcel of Beads.

To this is added a list of the Furniture left to Miss Christiana Gulielma Penn:

- A Bed sted with red Camblet Furniture,
- A pair of Bellows and Brush, 2 Cane Chairs,
- with Cushions and 2 stools,
- Two Olive Wood Tables,
- Two Walnut Tree Chest of Drawers,
- A Glass Book Case 2 powder Boxes a dressing Box and Stand,
- Two pair of Window Curtains & Rods,
- An old yellow Silk Quilt,
- An Iron fender & some crack'd Earthen Ware,
- Two Elbow Chairs stuff'd Backs and Cushions,
- one pair of Camblet Window Curtains.

SOME OF THE SILVER PLATE OF THOMAS PENN.—

My Plate to be sent to England, T. Penn, Aug^t 28, 1763.

- 1 pair of low candlesticks for a writing table,
- 1 pair of smal D^o,
- 2 old Square salts with my Crest,
- A silver pig tail box,
- A silver beaker,
- A small nutmeg grater,
- A silver peak for a saddle,
- 1 large sauce pan,
- 1 small d^o,
- 1 Gilt Challice,

4 Table spoons with my Crest,
 2 larger d^o marked T. P.,
 1 Teapot,
 1 silver plate.—the plate has your Fathers Arms
 engraved upon it, therefore I do
 not send it.

[The list is in the writing of Thomas Penn. The note after the last item is written by Gov. John Penn.

Queries.

SCHNEIDER-McGINLEY.—Charles McGinley, born Dec. 25, 1753; died Jan. 27, 1845. Mary Schneider, his wife, born Jan. 10, 1773; died July 17, 1856. Children: (1) Elizabeth, born Sept. 4, 1796; married — Jones. (2) John, born June 30, 1798; died Apr. 3, 1847. (3) Catherine, born Feb. 13, 1800; died Nov. 5, 1878; married, as his second wife, Benjamin Parker. (4) Thomas, born Dec. 4, 1801. (5) Nancy, born Mar. 12, 1805; married — McNutt. (6) Sarah, born Aug. 2, 1807; married — Roberts. (7) Peter, born July 2, 1809. (8) Mary, born June 18, 1813; married 1st, — Overton, 2nd, — Edgar. (9) Louisa, born July 24, 1816; married — — July 24, 1816; died Nov. 27, 1852.

Charles McGinley and his family removed from Northumberland County, Penna., to the town of Manchester, Ontario Co., N. Y., after 1800. As Mary Schneider was twenty years younger than her husband, it looks as if it was a second marriage on his side. Wanted, any information about Charles McGinley and Mary Schneider and their ancestry.

MRS. NATALIE R. FERNALD,
 217 W. Utica St., Buffalo, N. Y.

BOONE.—Wanted, to learn the whereabouts of descendants of a Benjamin Boone (wife Elanor), who bought land in Northumberland County, 1784. A brother, Samuel Boone, died there in 1811. Wife, Eve or Eva; children, James, Samuel, Benjamin, Rachel, and Sannah.

M. J. ROE,
 Plainfield, N. J.

A COMMITTEE OF THE ALUMNI OF ALL DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA IS PREPARING A CATALOGUE to contain all of the graduates and non-graduate matriculates of the University. We append a list of the *Medical* graduates of whom the committee has no information. Our readers will lighten not a little the difficult labors of the committee in collecting data of these graduates, if they send at once whatever information they may have to Dr. Ewing Jordan, 1510 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Information is especially desired as to full name, parents' names, full date and place of birth and of death, if married, wife's name, academic degrees received, prominent positions held, and any printed reference to the men named.

Received of the Treasurer of the
Board of Education

the sum of \$100.00

for the purchase of books for the
Library of the Board of Education

1884

For the purchase of books for the
Library of the Board of Education
for the year 1884-1885
the sum of \$100.00
has been received of the Treasurer of the
Board of Education

for the purchase of books for the
Library of the Board of Education
for the year 1884-1885
the sum of \$100.00
has been received of the Treasurer of the
Board of Education

for the purchase of books for the
Library of the Board of Education
for the year 1884-1885
the sum of \$100.00
has been received of the Treasurer of the
Board of Education

1819 (Medical).

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|----------------------------------|--|
| Alison, Hugh Lee, S. C. | Marshall, John G., Pa. |
| Alison, Robert, Pa. | Maxwell, John G., Del. |
| Ayres, David J., Ky. | Miller, Warwick P., District of
Columbia. |
| Bedinger, Benjamin Franklin, Ky. | Minge, John, Va. |
| Booth, Mordecai C., Va. | Moseley, William, Va. |
| Bouldin, Robert E., Va. | Moultrie, William L., S. C. |
| Boylston, Henry, S. C. | Murray, Alfred, Va. |
| Bradford, Harvey, Ky. | Patterson, John H., Va. |
| Burden, Jesse R., Pa. | Price, James P., Pa. |
| Bush, G. B. L., Ga. | Puckett, Samuel M., Ky. |
| Carter, Robert Wormeley, Va. | Purnell, Chesed., Md. |
| Christian, Richard Asbury, Va. | Purnell, John Robins, Md. |
| Connell, Thomas H., Pa. | Rankin, William, Pa. |
| Cook, Joseph H., N. J. | Redfield, Chandler, Pa. |
| Cosby, James J., La. | Richmond, Frederick, N. J. |
| Curd, Edward, Va. | Rives, Thomas P., Va. |
| Davies, Henry Landon, Va. | Rucker, William R., Tenn. |
| Davis, William, Va. | Seymour, Hugh G., Va. |
| DeGraffenried, Edwin L., Va. | Sharp, William McDowell, Pa. |
| Dingee, Obadiah M., Pa. | Simpson, John Wells, S. C. |
| Eggleston, Dick H., Va. | Smith, John C., N. C. |
| Fontaine, William P., Va. | Smith, J. Russell, Pa. |
| Ford, Edward M., Va. | Snow, Frisby H., Pa. |
| Ford, Stirling, Va. | Sorden, Samuel, Del. |
| Garnett, Augustus Henry, Va. | Spragins, John D., Va. |
| Gatling, John S., N. C. | Sykes, William A., Va. |
| Gooch, William F., Va. | Thomas, William H., Md. |
| Hamilton, Samuel N., S. C. | Trenor, John, Pa. |
| Harrison, John P., Ky. | Trimble, Cyrus W., Ohio. |
| Hill, James P., Va. | Urquhart, Charles, Va. |
| Hinton, Robert, N. C. | Wallace, James Westwood Mason,
Va. |
| Holt, David, Ga. | Warfield, Charles Worthington,
Ky. |
| Klinge, George F., Pa. | Weeks, James, Va. |
| Lane, Hardage, Mo. | Wheatley, James, Va. |
| La Rue, George, Canada. | Willcox, Edward, Va. |
| Ligon, John T., Va. | Williams, Mortimer D., Va. |
| Ligon, Littleberry N., Va. | Wright, Abednego, Ga. |
| McConnell, Benjamin Rush, Pa. | |
| McCoskry, Charles N., Pa. | |
| Macrae, James W. F., Va. | |

1820 (Medical).

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| Anderson, Richard, S. C. | Browne, Joseph, Mo. |
| Archer, Peter Feild, Va. | Buchanan, William Furlow, Ga. |
| Armstrong, Robert L., S. C. | Burrough, Marmaduke, N. J. |
| Atkins, Dudley, Mass. | Clarke, Robert J. or I., Pa. |
| Atlee, John Light, Pa. | Clarke, William, Ky. |
| Bailey, Otway L., Va. | Corbin, Garwin Lane, Va. |
| Bonner, Andrew, S. C. | Cuthbert, George, S. C. |
| Boyd, John Camp, Ky. | Davis, Isaac, Pa. |
| Branch, LeRoy, Va. | Dew, William, Va. |

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|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Dutton, Richard, Pa. | Payne, Americus Vespuccius, Va. |
| Eldridge, Alfred, Va. | Price, Jonathan David, N. J. |
| Elliott, John, Pa. | Reese, Samuel P., Pa. |
| English, Jeremiah Smith, N. J. | Richardson, John C., Va. |
| Finch, William H., Va. | Richardson, Robert Pryor, Va. |
| Flanner, Thomas, Ohio. | Rose, Jacob Service, Pa. |
| Given, John Steele, Pa. | Scott, William Baker, Va. |
| Goldsborough, Francis M., Md. | Semple, John Tyler, Va. |
| Goode, Thomas Jefferson, Va. | Shell, Turner, Va. |
| Graves, Daniel De Sausure, S. C. | Shivers, Thomas, Jr., Del. |
| Greene, George, N. J. | Skerrett, David Christie, Pa. |
| Grigg, John Ryland, Pa. | Spiller, George Augustus, Va. |
| Gunnell, James Samuel, Va. | Stewart, William Champneys, S.C. |
| Hamilton, Thomas, Ga. | Wait, Francis Dehon, Mass. |
| Jones, Gustavus Vasa, Va. | Washington, Samuel Walter, Va. |
| Jones, William, Va. | Watkins, William M., Tenn. |
| La Roche, Rene, Pa. | Whilldin, John Galloway, Pa. |
| McCall, Alexander, Tenn. | White, Luke, Va. |
| McCallmont, John, Del. | White, William Chapman, Tenn. |
| Mahon, David Nelson, Pa. | Williams, Isaac, Va. |
| May, James, Va. | Williamson, Philip Doddridge, Va. |
| Nash, Abner, Va. | Withers, Robert Walker, Va. |
| Oslere, Job Gaskill, Pa. | Worthington, William Henderson, Va. |
| Paxton, John, Pa. | |

Book Notices.

THE MORRIS FAMILY OF PHILADELPHIA. DESCENDANTS OF ANTHONY MORRIS, BORN 1654-1721 DIED. By Robert C. Moon, M.D., Philadelphia, 1908. Vols. iv and v. Illustrated.

The publication of these additional records of the Morris Family of Philadelphia is due to the fact that much important data and illustrations could not be included in the three original volumes of the family history published in 1898. They are now collected together in these supplementary volumes, which also include new detailed and varied information relating to the early history of the family. The births, deaths, and marriages which have occurred in the family since 1898 are also recorded. An interesting feature of the work is the wealth of illustrations, which comprise facsimiles of original documents, portraits, the homes, antique furniture, silver, glass, and other family relics, in the possession of the descendants of Anthony Morris. Dr. Moon cannot be praised too highly for his authoritative and monumental work; to the family it will be indispensable, and as a contribution to local genealogy it is invaluable. A very full general index, and index of names, will be found helpful. Typographically the volumes are very attractive.

JOHN REDINGTON OF TOPSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS, WITH NOTES OF THE WALES FAMILY. By Cornelia M. Redington Carter. Edited by Josiah Granville Leach, LL.B. Boston, 1909. 8vo, pp. 86. Illustrated.

Genealogical works have a singular attraction, for by them we are enabled to come close to the actual life, the labors, and the virtues of

our ancestors. The data collected of John Reddington and some of his descendants, with notes on the Wales family, will interest their descendants, and the good taste displayed in the arrangement is commendable. Typographically, the volume is in every way pleasing.

GEORGE WASHINGTON—STATEMENT OF RICHARD PARKINSON [Lincolnshire Farmer]. By Alfred J. Morrison. The Lord Baltimore Press, 1909. pp. 38.

Richard Parkinson, the scientific farmer of Lincolnshire, England, and the author of several works on Farming, made a tour in America in 1798, and visited Washington at Mount Vernon. He was among the first foreigners to print a general dislike to this country and to warn immigrants off. However, he met with much kindness here, and is not chary in admiration of individuals. His impressions of Washington are perhaps all the more interesting from the fact of his disappointment in the capabilities of the latter's River Farm, as it appeared; but time proved that the English scientific farmer was wrong. What astonished Parkinson was Washington's exact justice and scrupulous habits of business.

THE ROMANCE OF AMERICAN EXPANSION. By H. Addington Bruce. New York, Moffat, Yard & Co., 1909. 8vo. pp. 246. Illustrated. Price \$1.75 net.

The aim of this volume is to give a brief, yet sufficiently comprehensive history, of the territorial growth of the United States. In every stage of the growth of the country, there has been some dominant, central figure playing a leading rôle in determining the progress made. Mr. Bruce takes eight famous historical personages—Daniel Boone, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Sam. Houston, Thomas H. Benton, John C. Fremont, William H. Seward, and William McKinley — and, interweaving their personal achievements with a more general account of the events in which they participated, gives the story of expansion in a form that makes it of the liveliest interest to the general reader and of great helpfulness to the student. From beginning to end, there is little to regret and much to admire, in the story of American expansion. The book is based upon exhaustive research, contains much valuable information not elsewhere brought together, and the closing chapter contains a critical bibliography, for those who desire to make a more detailed study of the different acquisitions.

A COLLECTION OF PAPERS READ BEFORE THE BUCKS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Vols. II., III. Published for the Society by B. F. Fackenthal, Jr. 1909. Illustrated.

A few months ago we welcomed the publication of the first volume of historical papers read before this Society, and now the second and third volumes have been issued. Taken together, they comprehend a most valuable contribution to the history, archeology, and genealogy of Bucks County, the writers being the foremost authorities in their chosen fields. It is quite safe to predict that they will meet with a ready sale. The text is generously illustrated, the type and paper good, and the binding neat and substantial. For copies address the Society, at Doylestown.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FEDERATION OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES. ACTS AND PROCEEDINGS. Harrisburg. 1909. 8vo, pp. 46.

In addition to the very full report of the fourth annual meeting, the Secretary, Dr. Heilman, has prepared a list of the publications issued during the year by the societies composing the Federation, which will be helpful to librarians.

ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, 1908-1909. Edited by Ethan Allen Weaver, Secretary. Philadelphia, 1909. 8vo, pp. 84. Illustrated.

This attractive Year Book contains, in addition to the proceedings of the twenty-first annual meeting, an historical sketch of St. Peters P. E. Church, by Charles Henry Jones, and the annual Sermon preached before the Society by the Rev. Nathaniel S. Thomas. The Necrological Roll for the year has been prepared with great care, and the illustrations comprise interior views of St. Peters Church; facsimile in colors of the Valley Forge banner; and the equestrian statue of General Anthony Wayne, erected by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at Valley Forge, at the dedication of which the Society participated.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 1909. No. 18. 8vo, pp. 245.

The present annual is made up in the main of papers presented to the meetings of the Society at Newport, R. I., and in New York City. It also contains three papers, "The Early History of the Jews in New York, 1654-1664," by Samuel Oppenheim; "The Jews' Tribute in Jamaica," by George Fortunatus Judah; "A Memorial of Jews to Parliament concerning Jewish Participation in Colonial Trade, 1696," by Max J. Kohler, A.M., LL.B., which were presented at the meeting held in Philadelphia in February of 1909. The other papers are: "A Burial Place for the Jewish Nation Forever," by Rosalie S. Phillips; "Notes on the History of the Jews in Barbados," by N. Darnell Davis, C.M.G.; "Notes on the History of the Jews in Surinam," by Rev. P. A. Hilfinan.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUNGARIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY. By Count Julius Andrassy. (Translated from the Hungarian by C. Arthur and Ilona Ginever.) London, 1908. 8vo, pp. 462. Received from Emil Zerkowitz, Hungarian Commercial Councillor, 49 Exchange Place, New York.

This volume is only part of the book projected by the author, dealing with the preservation and development of Hungarian constitutional liberty. It treats of the period from the entry of the Hungarians into the country now known as Hungary, say 896, down to the reign of Matthias II, in 1619. Hungary has been so much to the front in recent years that this work of Count Andrassy, the present Minister of the Interior, and a son of the late Count Julius Andrassy, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, which contains much reliable information, will be valuable for the American public.

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